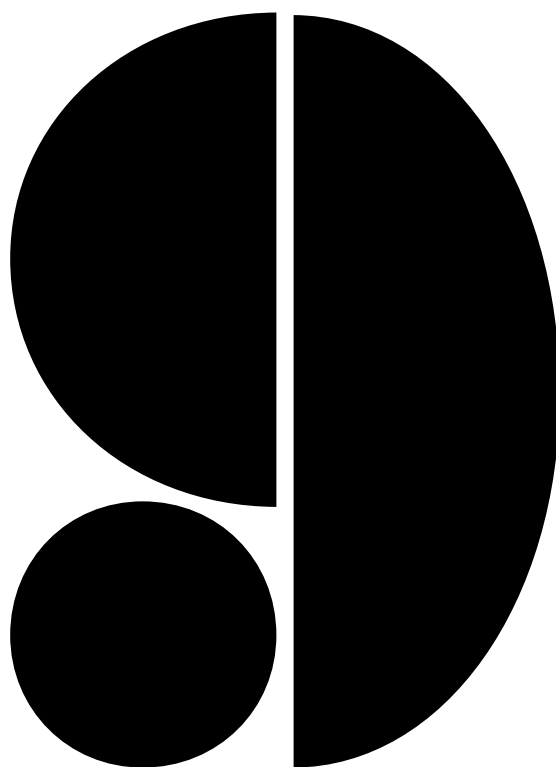


Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosures and Sustainability Disclosures Report of Banco de Sabadell, Sociedad Anónima and subsidiaries (Sustainability Report)



**Consolidated Non-Financial and Sustainability
Disclosures Report of Banco de Sabadell, S.A.
and subsidiaries (Sustainability Report) for 2025**

Table of contents

1. General information	170
1.1 Introduction	170
1.2 Double materiality analysis	172
1.3 Governance	195
1.3.1. Sustainability governance	195
1.3.2 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	206
1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability	209
1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	217
1.3.5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	219
1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model	221
1.4.1 Sustainable financing solutions for Corporate & Investment Banking	224
1.4.2 Sustainable financing solutions for Business Banking	227
1.4.3 Sustainable financing solutions for Retail Banking	229
1.4.4 Sustainable savings and responsible investment solutions	230
1.4.5 Issuance of Banco Sabadell sustainability instruments	234
1.4.6 Sinia Renovables	235
1.4.7 BStartup	236
1.4.8 Green financing and lines of credit with multilateral development banks in Mexico	237
2. Environmental information	240
Disclosures pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)	240
Taxonomy indicators	248
2.1 Climate change	361
2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation	362
2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change	387
2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint	407
3. Social information	417
3.1 Own workforce	417
3.1.1 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	418
3.1.2 Talent	423
3.1.3 Training	429
3.1.4 Diversity	432
3.1.5 Remuneration policy	438
3.1.6 Workplace environment and organisation	446
3.1.6.1 Work-life balance	446
3.1.6.2 Health and safety	448
3.1.6.3 Trade union rights and right of association	450
3.1.7 Dialogue with employees	452
3.2 Consumers and end-users	454
3.2.1 Customer experience and customer care	455
3.2.2 Information transparency	460

3.2.3 Data protection	462
3.2.4 Cybersecurity	466
3.2.5 Financial inclusion and access to products and services	468
3.2.5.1 Vulnerable customers	468
3.2.5.2 Sogevisto	470
3.2.5.3 Code of Good Practice	472
3.2.5.4 Social and volunteering activities	473
4. Governance information	482
4.1 Business conduct	482
4.1.1 Code of Conduct	482
4.1.2 Corruption and bribery	485
4.1.3 Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism	487
4.1.4 Business conduct training	488
4.1.5 Internal Reporting System - Whistleblowing channel	489
4.2 Management of relationships with suppliers	493
4.3 Tax responsibility	498
5. Annexes	509
5.1 Initiatives and alliances	509
5.2 Principles for Responsible Banking: Responsible Banking Progress Statement	514
5.3 Equator Principles	518
5.4 List of disclosure requirements fulfilled	519
5.5 Table of datapoints associated with other European regulations	523
5.6 Correlation table with the CSRD	526

1. General information

1.1 Introduction

This document sets out the Consolidated Non-Financial and Sustainability Disclosures Report of Banco de Sabadell, S.A. and subsidiaries, hereinafter referred to as the Sustainability Report.

The scope of the Sustainability Report includes the entire Banco Sabadell Group, as it does in the financial statements. When the reported information does not cover the entire perimeter, this will be specifically indicated.

TSB, the Banco Sabadell subsidiary that has managed its retail banking business in the United Kingdom since 2015 and offers services to more than five million customers, is included within this perimeter. In 2025, however, Banco Sabadell agreed to sell this UK arm to Banco Santander. This transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2026, subject to regulatory approvals.

The regulatory framework under which this report is presented is Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of 14 December 2022 as regards corporate sustainability reporting (the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, or CSRD). This directive, which amends Directive 2014/95/EU of 22 October 2014 as regards disclosure of non-financial and diversity information (NFRD), transposed into Spanish law by Law 11/2018 on non-financial and diversity disclosures, seeks to increase the transparency and comparability of reporting by companies on their Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance.

The CSRD establishes that companies falling under its scope should disclose their non-financial information in accordance with common standards. In this context, the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) was designated as the European Commission's technical advisor, with responsibility for developing and issuing this new framework of standards: the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS). EFRAG defined a total of 12 standards which encompass environmental, social and governance matters.

Section [1.2 Double materiality analysis](#) sets out details of how Banco Sabadell addresses and meets those standards.

The Institution has applied the transitional arrangements provided by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/1416 of 11 July 2025, known as 'Quick Fix', which amends the Delegated Regulation adopting the ESRS and extends the application of the transitional arrangements by a further two years. Specifically, the Institution has applied the transitional arrangements relating to quantitative information on anticipated financial effects, both at a general level (SBM-3) and in relation to physical risk and transition risk (E1-9), and to the breakdown of revenue by significant sector, as well as the disclosure of entity-specific information.

In addition, the Sustainability Report remains compliant with the general provisions published in Law 11/2018 in relation to non-financial and diversity disclosures.

This report also includes information relating to Taxonomy-eligible exposures and/or exposures aligned with the Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2021/2178), which entered into force in January 2022. In relation to this regulation and in the context of the aforementioned “Quick Fix”, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 8 January 2026. This regulation simplifies the content and information required under the Taxonomy Regulation. By virtue of Article 4 of said simplifying regulation, the Bank has decided to apply the Taxonomy Regulation in the version applicable as at 31 December 2025.

Where appropriate, the Sustainability Report will contain information related to the upstream and downstream value chain. Specifically, for the topical ESRS, details are given of policies and actions related to suppliers and consumers or end-users. Both ESRS E1 related to Climate Change, which provides disclosure of the decarbonisation pathways of the financed portfolio, and ESRS S4 related to Consumers and End-Users, which sets out information related to customers, are related to the above-mentioned value chain. Similarly, ESRS G1 related to Business Conduct contains information about the management of relationships with suppliers. In addition, where the reported information refers to a stage of the value chain, this will be specifically indicated.

Lastly, Annex [5.1 Initiatives and alliances](#) sets out other disclosure standards and alliances to which the Bank is adhered.



1.2 Double materiality analysis

Banco Sabadell Group is firmly committed to ensuring sustainability across all its dimensions and, as a financial institution, it is aware of the important role that it plays in its economic, social and environmental surroundings, fostering care for the environment, supporting social progress and upholding a model of good corporate governance, aligned with international best practice.

The Group, in keeping with its commitment, has been conducting materiality assessments of sustainability-related aspects, aligning with best practice in relation to sustainability and transparency. Specifically, in 2022, the double materiality approach was included for the first time, and the concept of impact included in the 2021 review of GRI standards was introduced.

In line with this development and with the entry into force of the new European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), a double materiality exercise has been carried out in order to identify the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability. To that end, the guidelines set out in the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) created by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) and adopted by the European Commission have been taken into account. This analysis, as established in the aforesaid standards, serves as a basis for determining the Institution's material topics and, consequently, those that should be included in the Group's Sustainability Report. Under the double materiality approach, this exercise includes assessing the effect of different sustainability topics from two points of view:

Impact materiality

Referring to the Bank's effects on the environment and society through its activities, both directly and indirectly.

Financial materiality

Referring to the effects of the environment and society on the Bank's financial position.

Results of the double materiality analysis

The table below shows the results of the double materiality analysis, indicating the sustainability topics analysed (ESRS) with their relative weight or importance in terms of materiality.

ESRS	Impact materiality	Financial materiality		Double materiality
	Impact	Risk	Opportunity	Result
ESRS E1 - Climate change				
ESRS E2 - Pollution				
ESRS E3 - Water and marine resources				
ESRS E4 - Biodiversity and ecosystems				
ESRS E5 - Circular economy				
ESRS S1 - Own workforce				
ESRS S2 - Workers in the value chain				
ESRS S3 - Affected communities				
ESRS S4 - Consumers and end-users				
ESRS G1 - Business conduct				
Tax responsibility ¹				

Scale

Very significant

Significant

Material

Non-material



¹ Entity-specific sustainability matter not covered by any of the topical ESRS.

As a result of the double materiality exercise, the following material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) have been identified:

Sustainability topic	Sub-topic	Material impacts	Value chain	Nature and time horizon
Climate change	Climate change mitigation	Reduction of the effects of climate change through the provision of finance for projects that promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and/or the capture of CO ₂ .	Downstream	Actual Positive
		Granting of finance to companies involved in GHG emissions-intensive industries and which have no plans to transition to a sustainable economy, which contributes to global warming.	Own operations	Actual Positive
		Contribution to the mitigation of the effects of climate change through digital management of services, such as encouraging the use of digital channels in order to avoid customers having to travel to branches, promoting teleworking by employees, and optimising the transportation of office materials (e.g. paper, plastic).	Own operations	Actual Positive
	Climate change adaptation	Contribution to reducing global warming due to the Institution's goal to have carbon-neutral operations.	Own operations/ Downstream	Actual Positive
	Energy	Contribution to a more sustainable economy by consuming electricity from renewable sources.	Own operations	Actual Positive
Own workforce	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Existence of a pay gap due to insufficient development of initiatives to promote gender equality.	Own operations	Potential Negative / Short term
		Integration of different groups through a diverse workforce achieved by defining and implementing specific initiatives.	Own operations	Actual Positive
		Improvement in the quality of life of the workforce thanks to the implementation of fair working hours, a safe work environment and the development of work-life balance policies.	Own operations	Actual Positive
	Working conditions	Professional development of the workforce thanks to the implementation of a training plan.	Own operations	Actual Positive
		Establishment of competitive salaries for people in the organisation.	Own operations	Actual Positive
Consumers and end-users	Social inclusion of consumers and end-users	Improvements in the economic, social and cultural rights of communities by offering finance so that they may access housing.	Downstream	Actual Positive
		Contribution to a robust business fabric, by offering finance to startups and SMEs in the geographies in which the Bank operates.	Downstream	Actual Positive
		Access for vulnerable groups in society to basic financial services, fostering equality and reducing the economic divide.	Downstream	Actual Positive
		Potential negative impact on the finances of vulnerable groups due to their over-indebtedness, as a result of taking out certain financial products that are not suited to their profiles.	Downstream	Potential Negative / Short term
		Access to financial resources through financial education programmes to help people manage their finances, set up small businesses and improve their living conditions.	Downstream	Actual Positive
Business conduct	Ethics, integrity and good corporate governance	Improved levels of customer trust thanks to the Bank's ethical and transparent conduct.	Own operations	Actual Positive
		Contribution to the stability of the financial system, by exercising good corporate governance, taking ethical actions that benefit society and other players.	Own operations	Actual Positive
		Improved levels of confidence among investors, shareholders and the market in general, due to transparent disclosure of the Institution's financial and non-financial information.	Own operations	Actual Positive
Tax responsibility		Tax contribution to the economic development and sustainable growth of all jurisdictions in which the Group operates, adjusting the fiscal approach accordingly, continuously promoting responsible and transparent tax management, in accordance with the concerns and requirements of its customers, shareholders, tax authorities and other stakeholder groups.	Own operations	Actual Positive

Sustainability topic	Sub-topic	Material risks and opportunities	Value chain	Relevant time horizon
Climate change	Climate change adaptation / Climate change mitigation	Opportunity to build customer loyalty by offering advisory services for the climate transition.	Downstream	ST/MT/LT
		Opportunity to improve the position in the market by offering sustainable finance solutions (green & social loans and sustainability-linked loans).	Downstream	ST/MT/LT
		Credit risk for the Institution caused by physical climate risks affecting its customers, ultimately reducing their creditworthiness.	Downstream	MT/LT
		Risk of a loss of business and higher costs for customers who fail to transition.	Downstream	ST/MT/LT
Consumers and end-users	Customer satisfaction	Opportunity to increase turnover by cross-selling financial products.	Downstream	ST/MT/LT
	Social inclusion of consumers and end-users	Risk of increased costs to adapt solutions for vulnerable groups.	Downstream	MT/LT
	Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users	Risk of higher costs and investments in cybersecurity to tackle increasingly sophisticated attacks.	Own operations	MT/LT
		Opportunity to increase income by attracting new customers through digital channels.	Own operations	MT/LT
		Risk of digital fraud for the Bank.	Own operations	MT/LT

Following the analysis, Banco Sabadell concluded that the current risks identified in the double materiality analysis (which include the risk of digital fraud, higher costs to adapt solutions to vulnerable groups and credit risk caused by climate-related physical risks to which customers are exposed and which reduce their creditworthiness) currently produce no significant effects.

This conclusion was reached after evaluating the impact that they currently have on the Bank's financial statements, such as the income statement and the balance sheet, having verified that they have no material significance. Assuming that these impacts may be following a growing trend, risks are being managed in order to minimise the potential extent of those impacts in the future.

In relation to current opportunities, including those related to a wider range of sustainable finance solutions and improved advice for the climate transition, as well as those related to the attraction of new customers through digital channels and increased cross-selling, it was concluded that they have material significance and the Institution is working to benefit from them and to continue developing the sustainable solutions that it offers to its customers.

The Group promotes sustainable financing and investment to drive forward the transition towards a more sustainable model and a low-carbon economy, offering customers and investors the best possible solutions. The Bank committed to mobilise €65bn in sustainable finance between 2021 and 2025. The Bank mobilised over €76bn over the 2021-2025 period, surpassing the established target by more than 17%.

The way in which the Institution's strategy has embedded material topics for its stakeholder groups is described in detail in the sections included for that purpose in the material disclosures:

- **2.1 Climate change** describes the climate strategy in relation to finance for projects that promote the transition, the reduction and offsetting of the Institution's carbon footprint, support for the transition for GHG emissions-intensive sectors, and the management of physical and transition risks, among other topics.
- **3.1 Own workforce** describes the strategy in relation to managing the gender pay gap, staff development, workforce diversity, competitive salaries and the quality of life of employees.
- **3.2 Consumers and end-users** describes the strategy in relation to finance for housing, the contribution to a robust business fabric, the management of customer vulnerability, customer satisfaction, digitalisation and cybersecurity.
- **4.1 Business conduct** describes the strategy in relation to contributions to the stability of the financial system and the trust of investors and customers through ethical and transparent conduct.
- **4.3 Tax responsibility** describes the strategy in relation to the Bank's contribution to the development of the companies in which it operates.

Double materiality analysis evolution

During 2025, the double materiality analysis conducted in 2024 was updated. This update focused on reassessing certain impacts, risks and opportunities arising from changes in the public documents consulted to evaluate the opinions of stakeholder groups, with particular emphasis on sustainability reports published by "first-wave" entities subject to the CSRD.

Accordingly, although there are no changes compared to the master document published the year before, the Institution has decided to include as material impacts "Integration of different groups through a diverse workforce achieved by defining and implementing specific initiatives" and "Access to financial resources through financial education programmes to help people manage their finances, set up small businesses and improve their living conditions". Following the aforementioned update, the impacts have been incorporated into the materiality thresholds established by the Institution.

Methodology for the double materiality analysis

The methodological performance of the double materiality analysis carried out comprises four key phases:

- 1 Definition of the perimeter under analysis**
- 2 Identification and assessment of impact materiality**
- 3 Identification and assessment of financial materiality**
- 4 Definition of materiality thresholds**

Phase 1: Definition of the perimeter under analysis:

The aim of this first phase is to outline the double materiality analytical framework. This phase involved determining:

- a. The key sustainability topics for the Institution:

To identify the possible material topics to be evaluated in the double materiality exercise, an analysis was carried out to identify those topics that are, in principle, more important for the Institution from an ESG perspective. The topics referred to in the ESRS were comprehensively analysed, in addition to the topics deemed to be material in previous materiality exercises and the Principles for Responsible Banking², among others.

Based on these priority topics, a process then took place to rule out or discard the less material topics, applying expert criteria, merging those with synergies between them and keeping those that were thought to have priority. To perform this discarding process, the following analyses were taken into consideration: (i) other regulatory references and questionnaires from ESG rating agencies, (ii) analyses of other stakeholder groups (internal information about the opinions of investors, customers and NGOs), and (iii) comparative analyses of the sector's ESG disclosures.

- b. Stakeholder groups to be involved in the exercise and definition of channels to listen to what they have to say:

The Bank's main stakeholder groups were identified by reviewing previous exercises, analysing recommendations included in the CSRD, and examining peer group entities. The groups identified for the double materiality exercise were the following:

- Financial Community: investors, shareholders and rating agencies
- Employees: Banco Sabadell Group workforce
- Suppliers: main suppliers that might be more affected by ESG topics
- Customers: retail and business customers
- Bodies and Institutions: regulators of the domestic and European framework
- Society: citizens, communities and organised civil society
- Peers: comparable institutions in the sector

After identifying the stakeholder groups, channels to listen to what they had to say were determined. To that end, priority was given to direct contact and, where that was not possible, indirect contacts were made by

² Results obtained from the Portfolio Impact Analysis.

analysing the documentation related to the corresponding stakeholder group.

In the case of suppliers, employees, retail banking customers and business banking customers, surveys were conducted in order to ascertain their opinions about the topics under consideration. To determine the number of responses needed to be considered statistically significant, the smallest representative sample of each sample universe was calculated to estimate how many surveys needed to be sent, considering a confidence interval of 95%.

In the case of the group of Employees, their views have been analysed through questionnaires, which asked them about sustainability-related topics that directly affected them.

Furthermore, Customers (Banco Sabadell Group's retail and business customers) and Society (citizens, communities and organised civil society) are two stakeholder groups identified in the double materiality exercise carried out, whose opinions and interests were taken into account when carrying out the double materiality analysis. To do this, the group of Customers (both retail and business) has been analysed through questionnaires, which asked them about sustainability-related topics that directly concerned them. To determine the interests of Society, the Group's internal documentation, as well as reports and public documentation, has been analysed (notably the Sustainability Regulations, non-financial regulations, reports on global trends, ESG indices and ratings, and sector trends).

In the case of the Financial Community, Bodies and Institutions, Society, and Peers, the Group's internal documentation was used, as well as reports and public documents to complement the analysis.

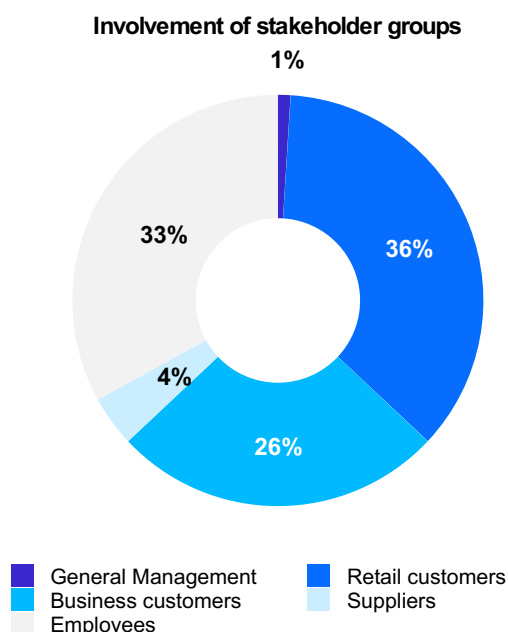
For the General Management stakeholder subgroup, a total of 20 interviews were held with managers from different areas and units of the Bank. It is worth noting that the managers considered in the sample came from a wide range of units, so most areas of the Bank were taken into consideration.

Phase 2: Identification and assessment of impact materiality

The double materiality analysis identified the main positive and negative impacts associated with each sustainability-related topic that the Bank has or could have on society and the environment.

Each of them were assessed according to their characteristics through the scale, scope, irremediable character and likelihood, the scale being the severity or benefit of the impacts on the environment and society, as well as the time horizon of potential negative impacts. In the case of a potential negative impact assessed as affecting human rights, severity prevails over likelihood.

During the assessment exercise carried out, 1,612 participants, broken down according to the chart below, were actively involved through *ad hoc* questionnaires and interviews with General Management:



The Bank's General Management has been involved in both the assessment of impact materiality (scale, irremediable character and likelihood, since the scope of the impact is set by means of an internal analysis) and of financial materiality (financial effects, likelihood and trend over time). On the other hand, retail customers, business customers, employees and suppliers took part in the impact materiality assessment through an analysis of the scale.

In that regard, 56 impacts were identified, which were assessed under the impact materiality perspective.

Phase 3: Identification and assessment of financial materiality

First, the main risks and opportunities of each sustainability-related topic that affects or could affect the Bank's financial statements were identified.

These risks and opportunities were assessed in the short, medium and long term through their financial effects and likelihood of occurrence.

This assessment identified 42 ESG risks and 21 ESG opportunities, which were assessed under the financial materiality perspective.

Phase 4: Definition of materiality thresholds and results

Finally, materiality thresholds were defined, understood as the value from which an IRO is deemed material. These thresholds were established on the basis of a chart analysis of the normal distribution of the results obtained in the assessments of impact materiality and financial materiality. The Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) that stand out from the entire sample have thus been identified. The IROs belonging to the group of scores that are above the rest are classified as “material impacts, risks and opportunities”.

Once the results of the impact materiality assessment for all IROs, scored on a scale from 0 to 5, have been extracted, they are arranged in descending order to identify the cut-off point that determines the impact materiality threshold. For impacts, the entire sample together with their respective scores was used to generate a normal distribution, from which those that stand out from the rest have been identified. The threshold was subsequently established at impacts scoring above 3.45 points. Applying this threshold, a total of 19 material impacts were identified, which are described in the subsection “Results of the double materiality analysis” of this chapter of the Sustainability Report.

In the same way, once the financial materiality results were obtained, the entire ensemble of risks and opportunities with their respective scores was used to generate a normal distribution for the sample, from which those that stand out were identified. The threshold was subsequently established at 2.10 points. Using the threshold of >2.10, a total of 4 material opportunities and 5 material risks have been obtained, which are described in the subsection “Results of the double materiality analysis” of this chapter of the Sustainability Report.

The decision to apply different thresholds for financial materiality and impact materiality is explained by the fact that the formulae applied in the impact materiality and financial materiality assessments are not equivalent. Evidence of this is that, when analysing the entire impact materiality sample, the normal distribution of impacts is 3.1, whereas impact materiality is 1.1. By setting two different thresholds, it is ensured that impacts are not overrepresented to the detriment of risks and opportunities.

Subsequently, the results of this exercise were verified through expert judgement. This review was carried out with the team responsible for the double materiality analysis and the Sustainability Report, as well as with the first-level managers responsible for each IRO. In this way, each Bank division comprehensively reviewed the results obtained for the IROs within their remit, evaluating their relevance, consistency and adequacy against the operational and strategic reality.

Internal control processes for the double materiality analysis

As indicated in subsection **1.3.5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting**, the Internal Controls over Sustainability Reporting (ICSR) have identified risks and designed controls over the new double materiality exercise in order to ensure that this exercise is carried out correctly and completely.

The Board of Directors delegates the supervisory function regarding the internal control systems to the Board Audit and Control Committee. At least once a year, the situation of the ICSR as a result of new applicable regulatory requirements is reported to the Board Audit and Control Committee and to the Sustainability Committee. In addition, every year at the end of the tax year, the result of the assessment of the controls and the conclusions derived from it are escalated to the Board Audit and Control Committee.

Governance of the double materiality analysis

The results of the double materiality analysis, as well as the process and methodology applied, were reported to the Sustainability Committee, the Management Committee and to the Board Audit and Control Committee of the Institution.



Disclosure requirements addressed in the Sustainability Report

Once the material topics for the Bank have been identified, the sustainability information that is to be disclosed in the annual Sustainability Report is compiled and organised. Based on these material topics and the structure of the ESRS, this report covers environmental information first, followed by information on social aspects to finally conclude with information related to governance.

Topical standard	Disclosure requirement
ESRS E1 - Climate change	ESRS 2 GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
	E1-1: Transition plan for climate change mitigation
	ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	ESRS 2 IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities
	E1-2: Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation
	E1-3: Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies
	E1-4: Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation
	E1-5: Energy consumption and mix
	E1-6: Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions
	E1-7: GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits
	E1-8: Internal carbon pricing scheme
ESRS S1 - Own workforce	ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders
	ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	S1-1: Policies related to own workforce
	S1-2: Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts
	S1-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns
	S1-4: Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions
	S1-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities
	S1-6: Characteristics of the undertaking's employees
	S1-8: Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue
	S1-10: Adequate wages
	S1-12: Persons with disabilities
	S1-13: Training and skills development
	S1-14: Health and safety metrics
	S1-15: Work-life balance metrics
	S1-16: Compensation metrics (pay gap and total compensation)
	S1-17: Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

Topical standard	Disclosure requirement
ESRS S4 - Consumers and end-users	ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders
	ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
	S4-1: Policies related to consumers and end-users
	S4-2: Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts
	S4-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns
	S4-4: Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions
ESRS G1 - Business conduct	S4-5: Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities
	ESRS GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies
	ESRS 2 IRO-1: Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
	G1-1: Corporate culture and business conduct policies and corporate culture
	G1-2: Management of relationships with suppliers
	G1-3: Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery
Entity-specific disclosures	G1-4: Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery
	Tax responsibility

The sections of the Sustainability Report in which information regarding these disclosure requirements can be found are provided in Annex 5.6 Correlation table with the CSRD.



Assessment of environmental degradation, social and governance risks

In addition to climate risk, which comprises physical and transition risks that are material for the Institution, environmental degradation, social and governance risks are also assessed and monitored. The processes through which these risks are integrated in the Institution's risk management model are described below.

The Institution, through its own operations, does not cause any negative impacts worthy of mention in the areas of biodiversity, ecosystems or natural resources. Furthermore, its stock of physical assets, which includes, among others, corporate buildings, offices, other facilities and ATMs, is located in urban hubs, away from ecosystems and biodiversity-sensitive areas. The quantitative assessment of environmental risk materiality that the Institution carries out on a regular basis considers that banking activity has a "Low" impact on the various vectors (air, soil, biodiversity and water) and a very limited impact on waste. This analysis is based on the sector mapping tool of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), which quantifies the impact on the environment of a banking institution (according to its CNAE code) and which the Institution also uses to assess the Environmental Degradation Risk (EDR) of its loan book.

The lack of noteworthy impacts in these areas is reinforced by the Bank's Environmental Management System (EMS) certification in accordance with ISO 14001:2015, which includes annual audits describing and analysing the plan of initiatives or improvements in relation to the EMS and covering aspects such as environmental performance, energy performance, waste reduction, disposal of hazardous materials, etc.

Despite that, the Institution is indeed exposed to potential non-climate-related environmental risks through its suppliers that deliver goods and services to the Bank. These are players located in its upstream value chain. Therefore, and in order to identify, manage and, where appropriate, minimise these potential risks, the Institution has several policies and procedures in place, such as the Procurement Policy and the Supplier Code of Conduct. Together, these documents cover the entire supplier relationship process, from the prior assessment, accreditation and procurement phase through to service delivery and its management and oversight. Throughout this entire procurement, service outsourcing and supplier management process, the Group has included the sustainability principle in its outsourcing and procurement policies to ensure that suppliers apply the best ESG practices and to incentivise this conduct.

Moreover, the Institution carries out an assessment of the various environmental aspects with tools that provide relevant information to decide whether or not to engage certain suppliers, through questionnaires based on the “statement of responsibility” of the supplier, who declares their acceptance of various statements in relation to each aspect. By way of example and for illustrative purposes only:

- General ESG: whether the supplier has an EMS or a publicly disclosed environmental policy, whether it has received complaints of an environmental nature, whether it identifies and manages ESG aspects and risks, whether it adheres to various environmental initiatives or commitments, whether it prepares an annual and public sustainability/CSR report, whether it has a sustainable procurement policy and if this policy is applied to its value chain, etc.
- Biodiversity and climate: whether it promotes actions that minimise the impact on biodiversity, whether it identifies and assesses climate risks, whether it complies with legal requirements on environmental matters, etc.
- Waste and circularity: whether it quantifies its waste and has improvement objectives, whether it has a circularity strategy for its activities, whether it integrates circularity criteria in its decisions or whether it takes actions to reduce the use of materials in the manufacturing of its products and services (metals, minerals, plastics, etc.).
- Water resources: whether it calculates a water footprint indicator in its production process and carries out regular monitoring of water consumption, whether it has targets for reducing water consumption, whether it carries out a water risk assessment, etc.

This analysis is carried out for various types of suppliers (essential outsourcing, non-essential outsourcing and critical outsourcing). Afterwards, they must satisfactorily complete the accreditation process and undergo continuous monitoring by the Institution to ensure compliance with their contract.

Thus, the Institution focuses its attention on the sustainability and environmental resilience of its suppliers and has established a dual objective to prevent and adequately manage environmental risk and to minimise possible negative effects (and amplify the positive ones) that these suppliers may generate. These objectives are, on one hand, for 80% of its relevant suppliers to have an ESG score and, on the other hand, for 90% of billing with these suppliers to be with those that have the highest scores (A+, A or B). Both objectives have been successfully met in 2025.

Environmental degradation risk of the loan book

The Bank conducts an assessment of its exposure³ to the risk associated with environmental degradation of the business risk portfolio, based on the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) methodology.

³ Exposure means the amount drawn down and contingent risks in the business loan book.

This methodology assigns an environmental impact to each CNAE code, obtained by consolidating these five non-climate-related environmental factors:

1. Management of water resources: risk of water resources becoming contaminated, and their management.
2. Impact on biodiversity: negative effects on species and natural spaces.
3. Pollution and use of land: risk of land becoming contaminated or degraded, as well as the use associated therewith.
4. Air quality: risk of air being polluted with gases other than greenhouse gases, which could potentially affect ecosystems and people's health.
5. Management of resources and waste: generation of waste (hazardous or otherwise) in large quantities and with intensive use of natural resources.

It is worth noting that an exhaustive review of the environmental degradation risk associated with each CNAE code has been carried out, to obtain more granular data for each activity and to standardise the risk of certain similar activities (e.g. manufacturing activities, transport activities, etc.).

The overall environmental degradation risk score consolidates the risk associated with each of these factors. It is worth noting that, at present, environmental degradation risk (as well as the five factors) is not broken down by drivers (transition and physical). In this way, the impacts on the business portfolio are classified in four risk categories: "Low", "Medium", "High" or "Very High".

Overall, 1.3% of the business exposure is classified as having "Very High" environmental degradation risk and 10.1% as "High" risk⁴; the portfolio classified as having "High" and "Very High" risk remained stable compared to 2024. At a sectoral level, environmental degradation risk is concentrated in certain sectors, such as Electricity and gas, Transport, Food and beverages, Chemical, and Paper and timber.

Lastly, to ensure that the measurement of the evolution of these risks is supervised, the portfolio's exposure to climate-related and environmental risk is monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the Bank's Sustainability Committee⁵.

Biodiversity risk

Biodiversity risk, as a subcategory of environmental degradation risk, affects the financial sector in a similar way as climate risk does, as both have associated ecosystem services that can be translated as an economic value for society. The potential deterioration of these services could affect the economy's production capacity.

Banco Sabadell's regulatory framework includes different guidelines for the protection of biodiversity. At the top level of this framework is the Group's Sustainability Policy, which includes the main guidelines for social, environmental and governance actions. This document sets out the principle of 'environmental protection', which includes the management of biodiversity.

⁴ Part of the portfolio could in turn also be affected by climate-related transition risk, therefore the percentages of each one cannot be added together directly.

⁵ Details of the attributions of management bodies in climate-related matters are provided in chapter [1.3.1 Sustainability governance](#).

The Bank defined the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, which also lays down measures to protect biodiversity, either through restrictions of certain activities or through general restrictions.

Based on this policy principle, the Bank defined the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, which also lays down measures to protect biodiversity, either through restrictions of certain activities or through general restrictions.

As the management of climate change and the management of biodiversity are intricately linked, most of these restrictions help to mitigate both risks. However, there are certain exclusions where the Bank has established that it will not take credit risk if it finds sufficient evidence that one or more of the following circumstances associated with biodiversity exist:

General exclusions:

- Companies that pose a threat to UNESCO World Heritage Sites, to any of the wetlands included in the Ramsar list, locations appearing on the map of the Alliance for Zero Extinction, and Category I-IV areas of the International Union for Conservation of Nature.
- Companies for which Banco Sabadell has sufficient reasons to believe that they are in material breach of applicable laws and regulations in relation to human rights and the environment, even if the circumstances in question do not constitute a breach of the local legislation of each country.

Sector-specific exclusions:

- Farms involved in controversies related to the production or trade of products regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).
- Farming projects that involve the burning of natural ecosystems in order to clear land for agricultural activities.
- Farming projects that involve the destruction of High Conservation Value Forests.
- Vessels operating with drift nets of more than 2.5 km in USA or EU waters, or those which use drift nets to capture any of the species listed in Annex VIII of EU Regulation (EC) No 1239/98 or those listed in the Mexican National Fishing Charter and Official Standard NOM059-SEMARNAT-2010.
- Bottom trawling in USA or EU waters more than 800 metres below sea level.
- Mountain Top Removal (MTR⁶) mining methods.
- Mines that fail to produce evidence of a closure and site recovery plan.
- Mines with tailing dams that are not managed according to the best practices of the industry.
- Mining projects that involve the discharge of tailings into river systems or shallow waters.
- Desalination plants that lack adequate measures to mitigate the impact of the disposal of brine and/or the extraction of seawater.

In addition to establishing restrictions on activities with a high impact on biodiversity, the Bank monitors the impact generated by activities of companies included in its loan book. Although these are companies that fulfil the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, due to their activity they could inherently have an impact on biodiversity. This aspect is considered from two points of view:

⁶ On an exceptional basis, the Institution may grant them finance where they are located in countries with high energy dependence (more than 65% of imported energy) on coal or where they have no other viable alternative energy sources.

1. The quarterly monitoring of environmental degradation risk: this risk includes biodiversity risk, where it is clear that the sectors to which the Bank has exposure and which have the greatest impact are Electricity, Road transportation, Agriculture and fishing, Oil and gas, and Shipping.
2. The classification of borrowers according to the climate-related and environmental risk indicator (hereinafter, IRCA, by its Spanish acronym) (see section Climate-related and environmental performance of the loan book under [2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change](#)). Companies with “High” or “Very High” environmental degradation risk, which includes biodiversity risk, are given a worse rating.

Social risk

The Institution attaches great importance to the assessment of social and/or governance risks of its counterparties. Social risk takes into account various social factors such as those related to rights, wellbeing, and the interests of people and communities. The risk of loss arising from any negative financial impact on counterparties stemming from the current or prospective impacts of social factors is also included.

To that end, a series of actions linked to the process for identifying, measuring and managing social risk for both retail and business customers have been implemented. Although it is true that many of these actions apply to both types of customers, the Due Diligence Policy as regards the granting of loans is geared towards retail customers, while the Defence Sector Policy, the Eligibility Guide and the IRCA are actions mostly aimed at corporates.

Additional aspects assessed as part of the social risk of counterparties:

In addition to the Environmental and Social Risk Framework itself, the Institution has strengthened the process for capturing, identifying and reporting the social risk of counterparties. This process is mainly executed at two different levels:

1. The advanced IRCA has a specific module enabled to capture KRIs⁷ or quantitative social indicators of counterparties. This makes it possible to capture aspects linked to respect for human rights, quality employment, equality, fair and equitable compensation, talent management, occupational safety, supplier or customer management, among others.
2. During risk acceptance, Corporate Banking operations with a Group Risk Operations Committee (ROC) level of autonomy require an ESG Annex that includes the assessment of potential relevant disputes and controversies of the counterparty in relation to social aspects. To that end, potential significant disputes and controversies associated with aspects such as human rights, labour and minority rights, diversity and equality, among others, are assessed.

Lastly, to ensure that the measurement of the evolution of social risks is supervised, the above-mentioned quantitative indicators are monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the Bank's Sustainability Committee⁸.

⁷ Key Risk Indicators.

⁸ Details of the attributions of management bodies in relation to climate-related matters are provided in subsection [1.3 Governance](#).

Governance risk

The Institution considers different governance factors of counterparties, such as those related to the management and operation of a company, for example, anti-bribery and anti-corruption practices and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. The risk of loss arising from any negative financial impact on counterparties stemming from the current or prospective impacts of governance factors is also included. Actions in relation to this risk focus on business risk.

Additional aspects assessed as part of the governance risk of counterparties:

In addition to the Environmental and Social Risk Framework itself, the Institution has strengthened the process for capturing, identifying and reporting the governance risk of counterparties. This process is mainly executed at two different levels, similar to the approach taken for social risk:

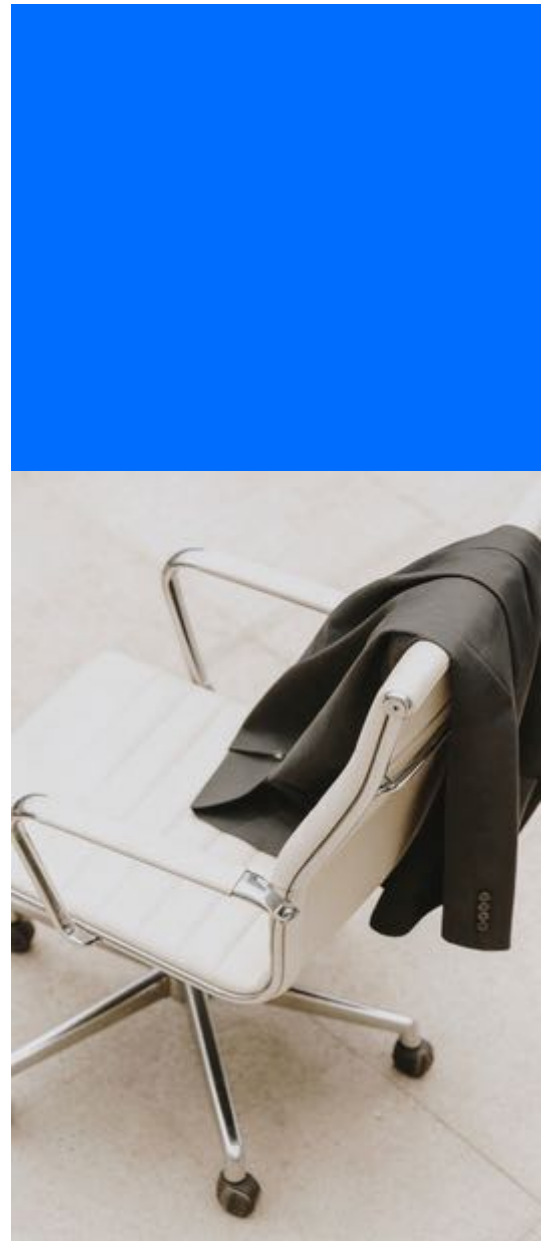
1. The advanced IRCA has a specific module enabled to capture KRIs or quantitative governance indicators of counterparties. This makes it possible to capture aspects related to the composition of the Board of Directors and the existence of policies on conflict of interests, the whistleblowing channel, tax responsibility, contributions to foundations, among others.
2. During risk acceptance, operations with a Group ROC level of autonomy require an ESG Annex that includes the assessment of potential relevant disputes and controversies of the counterparty in relation to governance aspects. To that end, potential significant disputes and controversies associated with aspects such as their structure, corporate governance, culture, business ethics, fight against corruption, conflicts of interest, breaches of laws, inclusiveness, among others.

Lastly, to ensure that the measurement of the evolution of governance risks is supervised, the above-mentioned quantitative indicators are monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the Bank's Sustainability Committee.

Environmental and Social Risk Framework

As mentioned above in biodiversity risk, this Framework consolidates the set of applicable criteria (sectoral rules) that are intended to limit the financing of customers or projects that the Institution considers to be contrary to the transition to a sustainable economy or that lack alignment with international regulations or best practices in the industry.

The Framework also integrates compliance with the rules and standards at the level of social risk, some sector-specific (e.g. in the energy and agricultural sectors, special consideration is given to the negative impact they may have on society and local communities), and others of general application, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In this regard, the Framework has the same thresholds and scopes of application and the same mechanisms for effective implementation described above, including the dispute screening tool of a reputable third-party supplier. Specifically, the general exclusions limiting the financing of companies with a high level of social risk, regardless of the sector to which the borrower belongs, are:



- Companies for which Banco Sabadell has sufficient reason to believe that they employ child labour or forced labour, as defined in the ILO conventions, or that have participated in human rights violations and/or that do not follow the principles of our human rights policy.
- Companies involved in the resettlement of indigenous or vulnerable groups without their free, prior and informed consent, or that otherwise infringe the rights of those groups.
- Companies for which Banco Sabadell has sufficient reasons to believe that they are in material breach of applicable laws and regulations in relation to human rights and the environment, even if the circumstances in question do not constitute a breach of the local legislation of each country.
- Companies that do not have health and safety policies in place to protect their workers, such as OHSAS 18001 or ISO 45001.

The other aspects, beyond social risk, assessed as part of the framework and details of their application and integration in policies are described in subsection **2.1. Climate change**.

Specific qualitative analysis of the financial materiality of environmental risks

The Institution views environmental risk as a risk of a cross-cutting nature, which may affect the Institution as another risk factor on top of traditional banking risks.

Environmental risk can produce negative impacts through two types of risk drivers: physical risks and transition risks.

- Physical risks are those produced by the physical effects of climate change (resulting from adverse climate-related and geological events or changes in weather patterns) and by environmental degradation (consequence of changes in, and severe effects on, the balance of ecosystems); they are classified as either acute risks or chronic risks.
- Transition risks are those that occur due to the uncertainty associated with the timing and speed of the process of adjusting to an environmentally sustainable and resilient economy. This process can be affected by four risk drivers broken down into regulatory, technological, market and reputational, according to the classification of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

The qualitative analysis covers the risks directly affected by environmental risk, namely, credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk, as it is thought that in other risks (such as reputational risk and business model risk), the effect is indirect as it stems from the impact and management of the four risks mentioned.

In terms of the annual qualitative analysis of the materiality of impacts stemming from environmental risk, the exercise starts off with a “climate-related and environmental overview” that includes recent developments and the main trends observed over the past year and which can be consolidated or further explored or have the potential to impact the Institution now or in the future. In keeping with that overview, a qualitative assessment is made of the impact of physical and transition risks, as well as environmental degradation risks, on both customers/ counterparties and on the Bank, based on an impact intensity scale that goes from none to high and taking into account different time horizons. These time horizons (short term: <5 years; medium term: 5-10 years; long term: >10 years) are based on the ESG risk management guidelines published by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in January 2025.

From the perspective of physical risk, the analysis of the “climate-related and environmental overview” concludes that in 2025 acute climate events continued to occur and chronic climate trends continued to get

worse (e.g. cold snaps, heatwaves, storms, flooding, fires, etc.), in keeping with previous years. Emissions remain at record highs and climate action continues to be inadequate, foreshadowing increasing prospective impacts stemming from climate-related physical risks and further ecosystem deterioration, including rising economic losses, additional adverse effects (e.g. health-related) and insufficient investment in climate adaptation.

The trends analysed point to transition risks in the United States being notably milder than in 2023/24, stemming from the Trump administration's publicly stated opposition to ESG matters and the activation of multiple levers to revert or roll back the green agenda, amid an environment of increasing attention on geopolitical risk drivers. This contrasts with the approach taken by the European Union, which continues to place decarbonisation among its strategic priorities, including through the publication in February 2025 of the Clean Industrial Deal, reaffirming its commitment to climate targets and setting out economic priorities and incentives. It also established decarbonisation targets for 2040, adopted at the end of the year, which are consistent with the objective of net-zero emissions by 2050. However, throughout 2025, EU institutions also scaled back climate ambitions in other areas in order to safeguard the international competitiveness of the European economy, such as the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), the Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and regulations relating to deforestation, pesticides and ocean protection.

The results of the qualitative analysis showed that, in terms of inherent risk, the risk with the biggest effect continued to be credit risk (see tables).

In terms of physical risks, as events are expected to become more frequent and severe, it is thought that this will increase the impact intensity of credit risk over the time horizon considered, with acute risks materialising abruptly and chronic risks emerging gradually. In terms of transition risks, these are estimated to have a gradually increasing overall impact on counterparties (customers), affecting them to a greater or lesser extent depending on their activity sector and the efforts made to decarbonise, driven primarily by policy & legal and technology drivers.

On the other hand, for the other risks analysed (market, liquidity and operational), the impact intensity of inherent environmental risks is low.

In the case of market risk, investors are not yet clearly pricing these types of risk drivers into the prices of financial assets (particularly sovereign debt, where the Bank has most of its market risk), nor have they yet changed their general requirements to require issuers to submit plans for their transition that show their trajectory towards a decarbonised economy.

In terms of liquidity risk, the limited impact reflects the expectation that any inherent risk among the Bank's customers will be isolated or localised in specific sectors and locations, given its diversified customer base and adequate capital buffers.

As for operational risk, extreme weather events are expected to have localised and uneven impacts across the territory, while new regulations on sustainable financial products remain under development and implementation.

Physical risks materiality matrix

	Short term	Medium term	Long term
Acute Physical Risk			
Credit			
Market			
Liquidity			
Operational			
Chronic Physical Risk			
Credit			
Market			
Liquidity			
Operational			

Transition risks materiality matrix

	Short term	Medium term	Long term
Policy & Legal Transition Risk			
Credit			
Market			
Liquidity			
Operational			
Technology Transition Risk			
Credit			
Market			
Liquidity			
Operational			
Market Transition Risk			
Credit			
Market			
Liquidity			
Operational			
Reputational Transition Risk			
Credit			
Market			
Liquidity			
Operational			

Environmental degradation risk materiality matrix

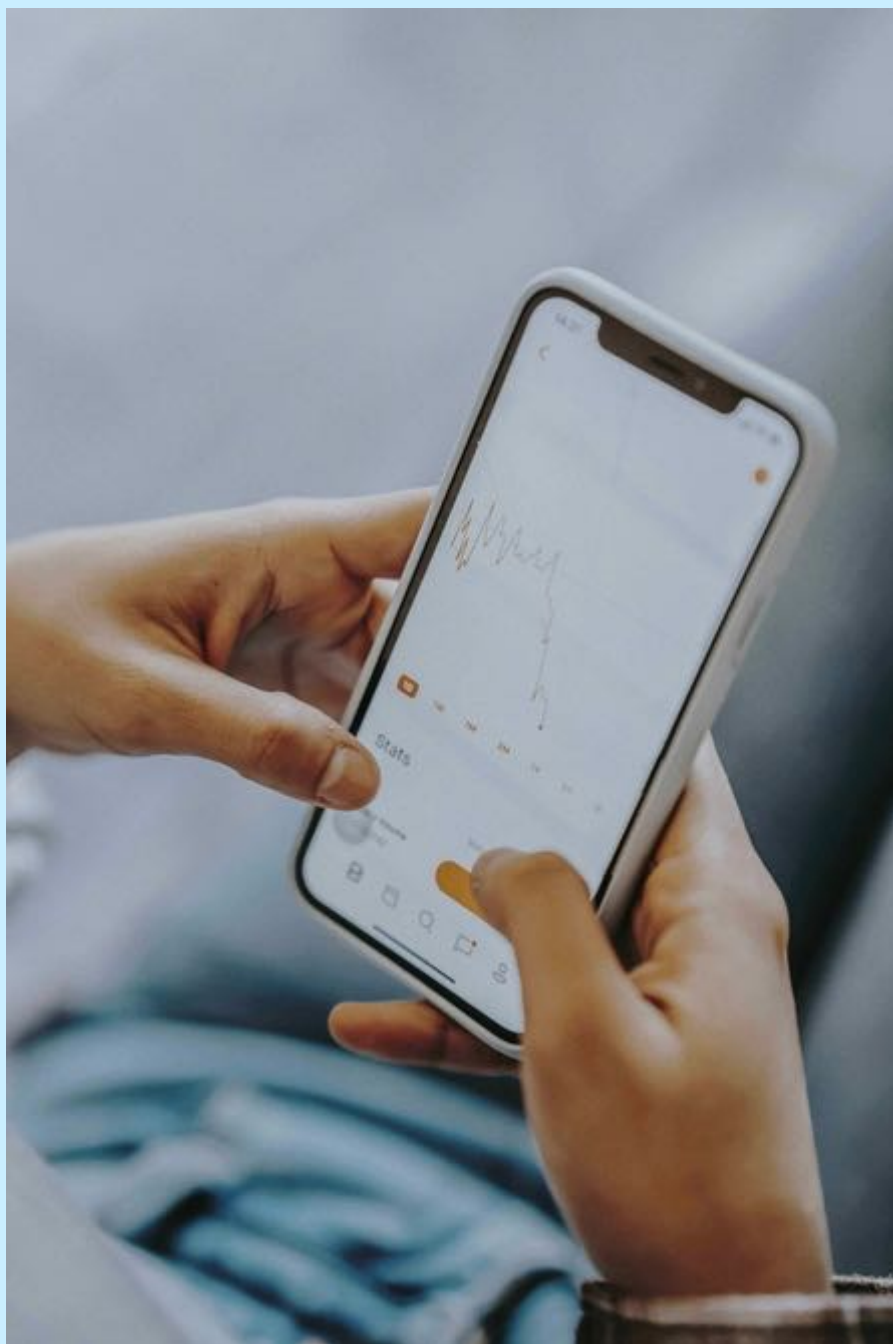
	Short term	Medium term	Long term
Environmental degradation risk			
Credit			
Market			
Liquidity			
Operational			

Short term: 1-5 years		Medium term: 5-10 years		Long term: >10 years	
No impact	Low	Medium-Low	Medium	Medium-High	High

Note: The qualitative materiality assessment of environmental risk considers an impact in different impact categories ("No impact", "Low", "Medium-Low", "Medium", "Medium-High" and "High"). In the case of physical risks, this range of impacts varies according to the intensity and frequency of the climate-related and environmental events that could materialise, as well as the capacity to neutralise any disruptions or adverse impacts that emerge. In the case of transition risks, the scale of impact varies according to the level of investment made in climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and environmental degradation.

These are the results of an inherent risk assessment, without considering the application of the mitigating factors that the Institution has in place or which are in the process of being implemented under the Sustainable Finance Plan (SFP). Credit risk mitigating factors notably include ESG regulations governing risk granting, the profiling of sectoral decarbonisation pathways, counterparty IRCA assessments, the monitoring of risk and exposure indicators, and the existence of different forms of insurance.

After considering the rollout of mitigating factors, the residual environmental risk is concluded to be low for all of the risks under analysis.





1.3 Governance

1.3.1. Sustainability governance

The role of the administrative,
management and supervisory bodies

The governance system and the organisation of the different decision-making levels are both being continuously improved and adapted to the needs that are emerging from the new sustainability environment.

Board of Directors

With the exception of matters reserved to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, Banco Sabadell's Board of Directors is the most senior decision-making body of the company and its consolidated Group as it is responsible, by law and pursuant to the Articles of Association, for the management and representation of the Bank. The Board of Directors acts mainly as an instrument of supervision and control, delegating the management of the Institution's ordinary business matters to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Board of Directors is subject to well-defined and transparent rules of governance, in particular to the Articles of Association and the Regulation of the Board of Directors, and it conforms to best practice in the area of corporate governance. To ensure better and more diligent performance of its general supervisory duties, the Board is directly responsible for approving the Institution's general strategies. It also approves its policies and is therefore responsible for establishing principles, commitments and objectives in the area of sustainability, and for including them in the Institution's strategy.

As at 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors is made up of fourteen members. Of these, two are Executive Directors (14.28% of the total Board) and twelve are Non-Executive Directors, ten of them Independent Directors (71.42% of the total Board) and two Other External Directors (14.28% of the total Board). There is no trade union representation on the Board.

As at 2025 year-end, there were six female directors, including five female Independent Directors out of a total of ten Independent Directors and one female Other External Director. As of 2024, women represented 40% of the full Board of Directors, which comprised 15 members. Currently, the Board is made up of 14 members, and female representation has increased to 43%, thereby bringing forward the fulfilment of the Bank's commitment stated in *Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability* and achieving early compliance with the provisions of Organic Law 2/2024 of 1 August on equal representation and balanced presence of women and men. This level of representation remained unchanged in 2025.

The matrix of competences and diversity of members of the Board of Directors set out below shows the horizontal and sectoral skills found in the Board of Directors.

Competencias sectoriales	Chair	Deputy Chair	Chief Executive Officer	Board Member
	Josep Oliu Creus	Pedro Fontana García	César González-Bueno Mayer	Aurora Catá Sala
	Ext. Dir.	Ind. Dir.	Exec. Dir	Ind. Dir.
Retail Banking	●	●	●	
Corporate Banking	●	●	●	●
Financial and capital markets	●	●	●	●
Insurance	●	●	●	
Other financial skills	●	●	●	●
Accounting and auditing	●	●	●	●
Risk management	●	●	●	
Planning and strategy	●	●	●	●
Governance	●	●	●	●
Risk control	●	●	●	
Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism	●		●	
Legal	●		●	
Digital and ICT (digital transformation)	●		●	●
Human resources, culture, talent and remuneration	●		●	●
Responsible business and sustainability	●		●	
International experience:				
Spain	●	●	●	●
United Kingdom	●		●	
Mexico	●		●	
Other	●	●	●	
Horizontal skills				
Governing bodies	●	●	●	●
Organisational management and leadership	●	●	●	●
Business experience	●	●	●	●
Governance and public policy	●		●	
Consultancy			●	●
Regulatory and supervisory bodies	●		●	
Academic	●		●	
Communication and institutional relations	●		●	

Sectoral skills										
	Ana Colonques García-Planas	Lluís Deulofeu Fuguet	María José García-Beato	Mireya Giné Torrens	María Gloria Hernández García	George Donald Johnston III	Margarita Salvans Puigbò	Manuel Valls Morató	David Vegara Figueras	Pedro Viñolas Serra
	Ind. Dir.	Ind. Dir.	Ext. Dir.	Ind. Dir.	Ind. Dir.	Lead Ind. Dir.	Ind. Dir.	Ind. Dir.	Exec. Dir.	Ind. Dir.
Retail Banking	●	●	●		●	●	●			
Corporate Banking			●		●	●				●
Financial and capital markets	●		●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Insurance					●			●		
Other financial skills	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Accounting and auditing	●		●	●	●		●	●	●	●
Risk management	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Planning and strategy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Governance	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Risk control	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism			●		●	●		●	●	●
Legal			●							
Digital and ICT (digital transformation)		●		●					●	
Human resources, culture, talent and remuneration	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	●
Responsible business and sustainability	●		●		●				●	●
International experience:										
Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
United Kingdom			●			●			●	
Mexico					●				●	
Other		●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●
Horizontal skills										
Governing bodies	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Organisational management and leadership	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Business experience	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Governance and public policy		●	●		●			●	●	
Consultancy		●		●			●		●	
Regulatory and supervisory bodies			●		●			●	●	
Academic			●	●				●	●	●
Communication and institutional relations		●	●		●				●	●

When defining the general strategy, the business objectives and the risk management framework of the Institution, the Board of Directors considers aspects related to sustainability, including climate-related, environmental, social and governance risks, and it also effectively oversees them.

In 2025, the Board of Directors revised the Group's Sustainability Policy, which integrates ESG criteria into business activities and the organisation, and strengthens Senior Management's involvement by linking ESG targets and objectives to variable remuneration. In addition, progress was made during the year in the measurement and management of climate-related, social and governance risks, including the development of internal models for double materiality.

In relation to the management and control of environmental risk, the Board is ultimately responsible for embedding it into the general strategy and for establishing the necessary mechanisms for its review. Its duties range from monitoring environmental risk to approving and reviewing the organisational and functional framework for managing, controlling and reporting on this risk, approving the associated policies and reviewing them on an annual basis. Lastly, it is worth noting that the Board of Directors has received specific training on climate risk management, the impact deriving from those risks, policies and regulations in that regard, as well as measurement metrics such as the carbon footprint and decarbonisation pathways.

Board Committees

Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee

The Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee was set up in 2021 and is chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, in the capacity of Other External Director. It is formed of five directors: three Independent, one Other External and its Chair. This Board Committee met 14 times in 2025.

This Board Committee is responsible for analysing and reporting to the Board of Directors on environmental risk policies and for reporting to the Board of Directors on any amendments or periodic updates of the environmental risk strategy. It is also responsible for overseeing the model for identifying, controlling and managing risks and opportunities in relation to sustainability including, where appropriate, environmental risks.

Banco Sabadell continues to move forward with its activities and organisation to support and accelerate the important economic and social transformations that contribute to sustainable development and the fight against climate change.

The Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee carries out regular monitoring of the Institution's progress in ESG matters through the review of the Corporate Sustainability Report, which contains information about the overall ESG environment in the context of the macroeconomic and regulatory environment, and about the Institution's ESG outlook, the integration of ESG risks into management arrangements, and about the recognition the Bank has received for its disclosures and from rating agencies, among other aspects.

With regard to the above-mentioned regular monitoring of the Corporate Sustainability Report, the Board Committee was informed of the Institution's progress as a sustainable institution through, among other things, the Sustainability Indicator and compliance with the objectives set forth in Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability. It was also kept abreast of key aspects relating to the Group's sustainable financed portfolio, ESG risk management and other ESG milestones, such as its inclusion among the world's 500 most sustainable companies

by *Time* magazine and its recognition by S&P Global as a leading bank in terms of ESG performance.

Lastly, the Board Committee issues and submits to the Board of Directors, on a monthly basis, all information concerning proposals, assessments, research and work carried out by the Board Committee in relation to matters within its sphere of competence discussed at its meetings each month.

On matters of strategy, the Chief Executive Officer takes part in the meetings, with rights to speak and vote, meaning that on such matters this Board Committee has six members.

With regard to sustainability, the Board Committee has the following duties:

- Analyse and inform the Board of Directors about the Institution's sustainability and environmental policies.
- Inform the Board of Directors of any modifications or regular updates of the sustainability strategy.
- Analyse the definition and, where applicable, amendment of policies on diversity and inclusion, human rights, equal opportunities and work-life balance and evaluate the level of compliance therewith on a regular basis.
- Review the Bank's social action strategy and its sponsorship and patronage plans.
- Review and report on the Sustainability Report prior to its review and reporting by the Board Audit and Control Committee and its subsequent sign-off by the Board of Directors.
- Receive information in connection with reports, documents or communications from external supervisory bodies within the scope of responsibility of this Board Committee.

Other Board Committees are involved to varying degrees in the sustainability governance arrangements:

Board Appointments and Corporate Governance Committee

In 2021, the Board Appointments and Corporate Governance Committee took on duties in relation to the disclosure of internal corporate policies and regulations, the oversight of rules on corporate governance, and the relationship with shareholders and investors, proxy advisers and other stakeholders. This Board Committee is formed of four Independent Directors and one Other External Director.

Board Audit and Control Committee

The Board Audit and Control Committee oversees the process to prepare and submit regulated financial and non-financial information and escalates recommendations or proposals intended to safeguard its integrity to the Board of Directors. It is also in charge of reporting to the Board of Directors, prior to publication, on the financial information and the Directors' Report, which include mandatory non-financial information that the Institution is required to disclose on a regular basis. Where necessary and in coordination with the Board Risk Committee, it oversees and assesses the effectiveness of internal policies and systems for the control and management of all risks, encompassing the Institution's financial and non-financial risks, including operational, ICT, social, environmental, policy and reputational risks or those related to corruption, and it provides oversight to ensure that the main direct or indirect risks are reasonably identified, measured and controlled. This Board Committee is formed of four Independent Directors, its Chair being an audit expert.

Board Risk Committee

The Board Risk Committee oversees the implementation of the Institution's Global Risk Framework Policy and is responsible for advising and supporting the Board of Directors with regard to the monitoring of the Bank's risk appetite and general risk strategy, taking into account all types of risks, to ensure that they are in line with the Institution's business strategy, objectives, corporate culture and values. This Board Committee is responsible for supervising and ensuring that all of the Group's risks are properly taken, controlled and managed, in accordance with the Group's Risk Appetite Statement, and for reporting to the Board of Directors on the performance of its duties. This Board Committee is formed of four Independent Directors.

Internal Committees

Management Committee

The Management Committee develops the Bank's strategic plan, making all necessary decisions for its fulfilment, including those related to sustainability, within the parameters set by the Board of Directors and the Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee. In addition, it regularly monitors the Institution's ESG Activities Plan and updates to the regulatory and supervisory framework; it also carries out a comprehensive review of the aforesaid plan and, if necessary, resolves any incidents.

Sustainability Committee

The Sustainability Committee, chaired by the General Manager and People & Sustainability Director, is the body in charge of establishing the Bank's Sustainability Programme and monitoring its execution, as well as defining and disclosing the general principles of action in the area of sustainability and promoting the development of projects and initiatives. It is made up of 11 members (ensuring the representation of several areas, including Sustainability, Risk, Finance, Business, Communication, Research Service and Regulation), covering all functional areas to ensure cross-cutting coordination in the implementation of the Sustainability Programme and, therefore, in the execution of the Institution's ESG strategy. It meets on a monthly basis (11 times during 2025).

Organisation

In January 2025, the Sustainability division merged with the People division, creating the People & Sustainability division. This is the area responsible for the definition and management of Banco Sabadell Group's responsible banking strategy, including the cross-cutting implementation of ESG criteria across all the Bank's business units, affiliates and subsidiaries. The People & Sustainability Director is a General Manager who forms part of the Institution's Management Committee and reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Sustainability division, which reports directly to the People & Sustainability Director, is a cross-cutting structure that has an overview of all new initiatives to be implemented in the Bank, collaborating in their definition, promoting them and taking charge of their monitoring.

As new sustainability functions are added and expanded, the Institution's structure is being adapted to include the necessary

knowledge and skills in all the divisions responsible for ESG matters. The Bank is organised according to the system of the three lines of defence, and each line has teams dedicated to sustainability-related matters.

With regard to the **first line of defence**, the business areas have been reinforced by setting up specific units that coordinate with the commercial teams to create sustainable financing solutions for customers, identifying trends and new social and environmental products and services. The Business Banking and Corporate Banking portfolio management teams have expanded their staff to ensure closer monitoring of sustainable transactions. In addition, the risk teams have been expanded to perform their own ESG functions in portfolio risk management.

Other teams have introduced new sustainability-related functions, such as the Financial division, where additional staff members now focus on building and analysing sustainability data. In this respect, the Sustainability division has developed in the area of strategy and the Purchasing division now includes supplier sustainability analysis for relevant procurement items.

In order to meet the growing regulatory and supervisory demands, the Research and Models teams have also been strengthened. These are the teams that add climate scenarios to the stress testing models and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

Similarly, new members have been added to the Compliance, Credit Risk Control, Internal Control and Models Validation teams to reinforce the **second line of defence** and guarantee the quality of 1LoD systems in relation to risk management and the governance of sustainability processes.

Teams of the **third line of defence** were also enlarged to take on audit functions related to governance processes, risk management activities and internal control in the area of sustainability.



Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (hereinafter, IROs) have been identified using the double materiality analysis, which is explained in detail in section [1.2 Double materiality analysis](#).

In this respect, the material IROs have been grouped into a total of six topics: Climate change mitigation and adaptation, Energy, Own workforce, Access to products and services and non-discrimination, Cybersecurity and data protection, and Business conduct.

In this vein, the Management Committee is the highest-level executive committee and is regularly informed of material impacts, risks and opportunities at top-level committee meetings.

The governance process for each of the above-mentioned topics is described below:

1. Climate change mitigation and adaptation

All matters related to climate change (mitigation and adaptation) are regularly reviewed by the Sustainability Committee. The Management Committee, for its part, engages in regular monitoring of the ESG Activities Plan and updates to the regulatory framework.

In addition, the matters that concern customer lending are submitted to the relevant Business Committees of the Institution, while those that relate to the measurement of borrowers' climate-related and environmental risks are relayed to the Technical Risk Committee.

As for the Board Committees, in relation to that to which each topic refers:

- **Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee:** Carries out regular monitoring of the Institution's progress in ESG matters through the review of the Corporate Sustainability Report, which contains information about the overall ESG environment in the context of the macroeconomic and regulatory landscape, about the Institution's ESG outlook, the integration of ESG risks into management arrangements, and about the accolades received by the Bank for its disclosures and from rating agencies. With regard to the above-mentioned regular monitoring of the Corporate Sustainability Report, the Board Committee was informed of the Institution's progress as a sustainable institution through, among other things, the Sustainability Indicator and compliance with the objectives set forth in Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability. It was also kept abreast of key aspects relating to the Group's sustainable financed portfolio, ESG risk management and other ESG milestones, such as its inclusion among the world's 500 most sustainable companies by *Time* magazine and its recognition by S&P Global as a leading bank in terms of ESG performance.
- **Board Risk Committee:** One of the main responsibilities of the Board Risk Committee is that of putting forward the proposed Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) to the Board of Directors for approval. It is

worth noting that, in relation to sustainability, new metrics and indicators relating to environmental risks associated with credit risk have been incorporated. Information on decarbonisation pathways for new portfolios has continued to be provided, with this data sent regularly to the Board Risk Committee.

- **Delegated Credit Committee:** Approves or reports favourably to the Board of Directors, as applicable, on decisions concerning credit risk acceptance, credit risk refinancing and restructuring, and sales of foreclosed assets, according to the assumptions and limits established by the Board of Directors, having reviewed risk limits granted to large groups on 210 occasions and assessed the approval of more than 103 transactions involving enterprises and public sector entities. The prior analysis conducted by the Board Committee of the companies within its remit takes sustainability indicators into account. In this respect, it reports on the company's classification and alignment with ESG guidelines through its compliance with those guidelines; its alignment with the sectoral pathway, as applicable; and its compliance with sectoral rules. It also reports on the company's ranking given by the climate-related and environmental risk indicator (IRCA). This indicator aims to objectively rank companies that are obliged to produce a Sustainability Report, based on their exposure to climate-related and environmental risks, and according to their maturity in terms of managing those risks.
- **Board Audit and Control Committee:** During the year, in accordance with the duties incumbent upon it, the Board Committee has monitored and analysed the sufficiency, clarity and integrity of all financial and related non-financial disclosures published by the Bank, corresponding to both the Bank and Banco Sabadell Group, prior to their presentation to the Board of Directors and their disclosure to the market and to supervisory bodies.
- **Board of Directors:** Responsible for approving the Institution's policies, for establishing principles, commitments and objectives in the area of sustainability, and for including them in the Institution's strategy.

When defining the general strategy, the business objectives and the risk management framework of the Institution, the Board of Directors considers environmental aspects, including climate-related and environmental risks, and it also effectively oversees them.

2. Energy

The level of compliance with the commitments under the ESG framework, which include, among others, those related to the Institution's energy efficiency, is reported to the Sustainability Committee on an annual basis. The Sustainability Committee oversees the Sustainability Programme and drives the development of projects and initiatives to ensure effective compliance with the commitments undertaken.

It also validates proposals for improvements to the energy efficiency of the Institution's facilities, while the corresponding budget is approved by the Management Committee.

3. Own workforce

The top-level committee of the People & Sustainability division is in charge of defining the strategy and making decisions that have an impact on all staff. It also submits proposals to the Institution's governing bodies on actions related to professional development, remuneration policies, and occupational welfare and work-life balance measures, always in accordance with applicable regulations and internal policies.

Banco Sabadell prioritises initiatives linked to reducing the gender pay gap and increasing the representation of women in management positions. In this regard, internal policies and procedures ensure that staff work in a workplace environment where fairness and equality are strategic elements that guide the business culture. The Bank rolls out initiatives to all units throughout the organisation to reduce and mitigate pay inequality between men and women and it is committed to progressively reducing differences in that respect in order to move forward with its aim of supporting the economic and social transformation of our environment.

The monitoring and control of gender representation and the gender pay gap is a priority for the People & Sustainability division and is regularly reviewed by the unit's top-level committee. The aim of this mechanism is to assess the level of compliance with corporate objectives and the degree of success of the measures that the Institution has in place in terms of diversity, equality and inclusion, focusing on aspects related to the gender pay gap and the representation of women. Additionally, the People & Sustainability division is in charge of conveying the outcome of relevant actions to the forums indicated below:

- **Board Committees (Board Remuneration Committee, Board Appointments and Corporate Governance Committee, Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee):** report on the main conclusions drawn from the analysis of the Bank's remuneration models and the action levers to reduce the gender pay gap, aimed primarily at increasing female representation in positions with a higher functional value. Furthermore, the composition of the senior management group and the monitoring of gender diversity objectives are presented to the Board Appointments and Corporate Governance Committee on an annual basis, showing how they compare to peers and complying with the current regulations related to gender equality and gender pay equity.
- **Management Committee:** this Committee validates, on an annual basis, compliance with the annual targets for female representation embedded in the sustainability indicator, which forms part of the Institution's corporate objectives.
- **Managerial Performance Evaluation Committee (MPEC) and Divisional Employee Appraisal Committee (DEAC):** this forum meets annually with the aim of deciding on changes to senior management staff, approving proposals for promotions to or demotions from that group, as well as verifying compliance with the gender diversity targets and the application of policies that seek to foster gender representation parity.
- **Equality Plan Monitoring and Assessment Committee:** assessment of the level of compliance and progress of actions and objectives set forth in the Equality Plan.
- **Core and Business Groups Promoting Diversity, Fairness and Equality:** created in 2022 with the aim of driving forward initiatives, assessing the monitoring of indicators and promoting a culture with a holistic approach to diversity across all levels of the organisation.
- **Equality Officer:** person responsible for ensuring equal treatment and equal opportunities within the organisation chart. The Equality Officer has specific training in this area and supervises the execution of actions set forth in the Equality Plan.



4. Access to products and services and non-discrimination

Before marketing a new product or service, an internal workflow ("Product Workflow") is followed, where the relevant areas of the Bank review the various aspects to ensure they conform to the established standards. The subsequent validation by the areas involved is ultimately ratified by a high-level committee, the Technical Product Committee.

Moreover, since 2015, **Sogeviso** (a subsidiary created and wholly owned by the Bank) has managed the housing problem arising from Sabadell customers' families being unable to keep up with payments. Its governing bodies are structured to encompass all aspects of the company's activities. To that end, it has the following committees: the Corporate Projects Committee, responsible for the design and implementation of operational transformation and company infrastructure initiatives; the Business Development Committee, in charge of defining strategic business development initiatives and reviewing contracts with third parties for approval; and the Management Committee, which addresses relevant matters concerning the day-to-day activities of the business areas. Furthermore, the Real Estate Management division holds weekly meetings with the Sogeviso units responsible for its area of oversight (Corporate Services division and Mediation & Social Impact division).

In addition, in 2024 Sogeviso started up a new business line, for non-Group customers, focused on integrated management of newly constructed affordable rental stock associated with public-private partnership models. As a result of this initiative, 1,763 properties in Lot III of the Madrid Autonomous Community's "*Plan Vive*", with an occupancy rate of 92.1% as at 31 December 2025, were fully managed during 2025. In addition, Sogeviso actively participated in several housing tenders organised in Madrid, Aragon and Andalusia.

Finally, in relation to the **Code of Good Practice** (*Código de Buenas Prácticas*, or CBP), whose main objective is to arrange for the viable restructuring of mortgage debt for primary residences and is aimed at persons in a vulnerable situation, aggregated information on customer applications to request access to the measures provided in the CBP is prepared on a monthly basis. Information regarding the treatment of customers who expressed interest in this service but who, for different reasons, were not granted access to CBP measures, is also included. This information is periodically sent to the Customer Conduct Risk Prevention team.

5. Cybersecurity and data protection

The Information Security function sends regular cybersecurity status reports to governing bodies, such as the Management Committee, the Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors, which are the bodies responsible for overseeing the Institution's cybersecurity, along with the Board Risk Committee, which oversees ICT risks.

In relation to Data Protection, a plan setting out the necessary measures to monitor and supervise compliance with the Personal Data Protection Policy is submitted to the Management Committee for approval on an annual basis. Every six months, a Supervision and Control Plan follow-up report is also sent to the Management Committee and to the Board Risk Committee.

In addition, the Annual Data Protection Report is compiled which, among other things, reports on monitoring of the Control Plan, and the Data Protection Officer's Report is issued, in compliance with the



obligation of accountability to the Bank's Senior Management. This report is submitted to the Management Committee, the Board Risk Committee and the Board of Directors.

6. Business conduct

The Corporate Ethics Committee (CEC), reporting to the Board of Directors, is ultimately responsible for adopting policies on corporate reputation and ethical behaviour. Its core mission is to promote the ethical behaviour of the entire organisation to ensure compliance with the action principles set out in the Banco Sabadell Group Code of Conduct, the Internal Code of Conduct relating to the securities market (*Reglamento Interno de Conducta*, or RIC), the Corporate Crime Prevention Policy, the General Policy on Conflicts of Interest, the Anti-Corruption Policy and the Policy on the Internal Reporting System and Protection of Reporting Persons.

1.3.2 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

Banco Sabadell Group's Remuneration Policy is consistent with the goals of the risk and business strategy, the corporate culture, the protection of shareholders, investors and customers, the values and long-term interests of the Group, as well as with customer satisfaction and the measures taken to prevent conflicts of interest without providing incentives for excessive risk-taking.

To that end, Banco Sabadell Group's Remuneration Policy is based on the following principles:

1. Promote business and social sustainability in the medium-long term and ensure alignment with Banco Sabadell Group's values. This involves:
 - Aligning remuneration with shareholders' interests and with the creation of long-term value.
 - Implementing rigorous risk management, considering measures to prevent conflicts of interest.
 - Aligning with Banco Sabadell Group's long-term business strategy, objectives, values and interests.
2. Ensure a competitive and fair remuneration system (external competitiveness and internal fairness) that:
 - Is able to attract and retain the best talent.
 - Rewards professional experience and responsibility, irrespective of the employee's gender. In this respect, Banco Sabadell Group's Remuneration Policy is based on equal pay for male and female employees for equal work or for work of equal value.
 - Is aligned with market standards and is flexible, so that it can be adapted to changes in the environment and sector requirements.

3. Reward performance, thereby aligning remuneration with individual performance and the level of risk taken:
 - Finding an adequate balance between the various remuneration components.
 - Considering current and future risks and performance, without providing incentives for excessive risk-taking beyond Banco Sabadell Group's tolerated threshold.
 - Implementing a simple, transparent and clear-cut remuneration scheme. The Group's Remuneration Policy should be easy to understand and easy to communicate to the entire workforce.

The Banco Sabadell Group Remuneration Policy, in its entirety, includes information about the integration of sustainability risks. In particular, in terms of sustainability, the following aspects are taken into consideration:

- The remuneration policy and practices shall encourage behaviour consistent with the Group's risk-based approaches related to climate and the environment, as well as with the commitments voluntarily undertaken by the Group. In addition, they shall promote a long-term approach to the management of climate-related and environmental risks.
- Remuneration components must contribute to the promotion of environmental, social and governance actions in order to make the business strategy sustainable and socially responsible.

The specific workings of variable remuneration will be set out in the Banco Sabadell Group companies' regulations. In any case, variable remuneration will be linked to performance, such that its total amount is based on an assessment that:

- Combines the overall performance of the Group, entity, business unit or division in which the employee performs their duties and/or the individual performance of the employee themselves.
- Takes into account both financial and non-financial criteria, aligned with the strategic planning, budget and risks taken or indicators in terms of the environment, society, diversity and gender equality.
- In terms of long-term remuneration, multi-year targets will also be considered, based on quantitative criteria linked to a period long enough to correctly capture the risk taken.



Within the Group's objectives, the Synthetic Sustainability Indicator (SSI) has a weight of 10% in employees' short-term variable remuneration and includes ESG metrics and indicators. In terms of its composition, it is structured in four blocks:

Parameter	Definition	Weight
Rating agencies	— Score on main ESG indices obtained from rating agencies (MSCI, Sustainalytics, DJSI, ISS)	20%
Sustainable Finance Plan	— Number of IRCA evaluations carried out — Delivery of the established decarbonisation pathways — Rollout of Accessibility Project — Compliance with main indicators in Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability	20%
Diversity	— % Women in management	20%
Sustainable Business	— Green and Social Loans (GSLs) — Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs)	40%
Total		100%

Furthermore, to reinforce the alignment of remuneration with the Group's commitment to sustainability, in 2023 a synthetic sustainability indicator was included in the multi-year targets set by the Group, directly linked to long-term remuneration, weighted at 20%. Its composition is based on a synthetic indicator relating to sustainable business and diversity.

In long-term remuneration, in addition to the annual targets established for short-term variable remuneration, the multi-year targets must be met. For the period from 2025 to 2027, the multi-year target indicators are shareholder value creation (relative Total Shareholder Return or TSR), weighted at 40%; profitability (Return On Tangible Equity or ROTE), weighted at 40%; and Sustainability (the above-mentioned synthetic sustainability indicator), weighted at 20%.

In the case of the Executive Directors, the synthetic sustainability indicator is weighted at 14% for the CEO and 13% for the CRO.

Additionally, some job functions have been assigned sustainability targets as part of their individual targets.

Targets will be set in such a way that the allocation of variable remuneration considers all types of current and future risks; this shall apply to both annual and multi-year targets and to *ex-ante* adjustments to variable remuneration.

Banco Sabadell Group annual and multi-year targets, their weighting and their scale of achievement will be approved by the Board of Directors, based on a proposal by the Board Remuneration Committee. Guidelines on target setting and their weights for all staff members are approved by the Board Remuneration Committee.

1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability

Policy	Purpose	Content	Scope of application	Approval	Last update	Available online ⁹
Sustainability Policy	Integrate environmental, social and governance factors into decision-making, addressing the needs and concerns of all stakeholder groups and establishing the core principles that guide the Institution through sustainable development, prudence, transparency, safety, diversity, social commitment, environmental protection, respect for human rights and professional development, including commitments such as: — Climate change mitigation and adaptation, aligned with the business strategy, the risk appetite and the Group's processes and controls. — Energy efficiency and reduction of GHG emissions. — Promotion of financing and development of projects linked to renewable energy.	The Policy considers the impacts arising from the Group's activities from a double materiality perspective, promoting management systems aligned with international standards and a process of continuous improvement. The Bank has undertaken commitments to reduce its environmental footprint and advance the decarbonisation of its financed portfolio. In 2025, the Banco Sabadell Group Diversity Procedure was introduced in order to define implementation guidelines for diversity within the Institution's own workforce. It sets compliance standards and specifies the related principles outlined in the Sustainability Policy, from which it originates, as well as in the Banco Sabadell Group Human Rights Policy.	It covers the entire banking business perimeter, taking into account the Banco Sabadell brands that operate in Spain; TSB, which operates in the United Kingdom; and Banco Sabadell Mexico, which operates in Mexico.	Board of Directors	April 2025	Yes
Environmental and Social Risk Framework	Consolidate the set of applicable criteria that aim to restrict the financing of customers or projects that the Institution considers to be contrary to the transition to a sustainable economy or that lack alignment with international regulations or best practices in the industry.	This framework lays down general criteria and specific criteria applicable at either the customer or project level: — General applicable criteria, which have a cross-cutting impact on all sectors, follow international standards such as the Global Compact and the principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO), among others. — Specific applicable criteria affect businesses or projects in particular sectors (mining, energy, agriculture, infrastructure and defence), due to their potentially negative impact on the environment and/or society, in which the Group provides services and/or offers financial products.	It applies to new loan transactions granted to groups or companies with turnover in excess of 40 million euros.	Board of Directors	July 2023	Yes

⁹ Policies are available to all employees through the corporate intranet.

Policy	Purpose	Content	Scope of application	Approval	Last update	Available online ⁹
Environmental Risk Policy	Lay down general guidelines for the management and control of environmental risk, specifying the applicable principles and critical parameters and addressing all elements that are important to manage and control the risks associated with climate change and environmental degradation. These risks comprise two main risk factors: physical risks and transition risks.	Among the main objectives of the Policy is that of observing and embedding existing legal requirements and the commitments and initiatives undertaken by the Institution. These include the European Union's sustainability regulation, developed in 2018 under the European Commission's Sustainable Finance Action Plan (SFAP), and the action plans, guidelines, guidance, technical standards and documents issued by the ECB and European supervisory authorities (namely the EBA, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA)). The Policy also embeds other voluntary guidelines and major international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, the 2030 Agenda, the Task Force on Climate-related Disclosures (TCFD), the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), and the Basel Committee's Principles for effective management and supervision of climate-related financial risks. It involves multiple areas in environmental risk management and control due to the cross-cutting nature of environmental risk, which could affect the Institution as an additional risk driver alongside traditional banking risks (credit risk, market risk, liquidity risk and operational risk).	It applies to Banco de Sabadell, S.A., including its foreign branches.	Board of Directors	November 2025	No
Human Rights Policy	Support and uphold the protection of internationally recognised human rights within its sphere of influence; to that end, it takes into consideration the Group's relationship with its various stakeholder groups.	Its commitment is based on international frameworks such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's guidelines, and the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment.	It has a global reach, including all of the Group's brands: Banco Sabadell in Spain, TSB in the United Kingdom and Banco Sabadell Mexico.	Board of Directors	April 2025	Yes

Policy	Purpose	Content	Scope of application	Approval	Last update	Available online ⁹
Code of Conduct	Define the criteria that should be followed for ethical and responsible behaviour, both in relationships within the Group itself and in those entered into with customers, suppliers, shareholders, investors and other stakeholder groups.	The Code sets out the principles that underpin the corporate culture and serve as a framework of reference, namely the will to serve, proximity, adaptability, commercial approach, innovation, professionalism, ethical conduct, sustainability, austerity, prudence, teamwork, compliance with prevailing legislation and any internally established regulations that may be applicable, transparency, and respect for the privacy and intimacy of the various data subjects whose personal data is subject to processing.	It is applicable in all jurisdictions and territories in which the Group carries out its activities, so they are required to formally adopt it.	Board of Directors	October 2023	Yes
Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Policy	Establish the applicable principles, critical management parameters, governance structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures, tools and controls relating to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing.	It defines key concepts related to AML/CFT and sets out the main procedures for identifying and managing ML/TF risks across all levels of the Group.	It applies to all Banco Sabadell Group entities subject to AML/CFT regulations and legislation, in accordance with the nature of their activities.	Board of Directors	November 2025	Yes
Corporate Crime Prevention Policy	Establish the applicable principles, critical management parameters, governance structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures, tools and controls relating to the prevention of corporate crime, and ratify the firm commitment of the Group to abide by those rules as well as ethical standards and, in particular, its resolve to implement rules and controls to minimise the commission of crimes and to confirm the complete and absolute intolerance of any inappropriate behaviour and, especially, any conduct that may constitute a criminal offence.	The Policy comprises the Corporate Crime Risk and Anti-Corruption Management and Organisation Model. Ultimate responsibility for it lies with the Board of Directors, while the CEC is responsible for overseeing the functioning, observance and execution of that model, in accordance with the stipulations of this Policy and of the Anti-Corruption Policy.	The Policy is applicable to the activity carried out by Banco Sabadell Group through its companies in the various territories in which it operates.	Board of Directors	December 2025	Yes

Policy	Purpose	Content	Scope of application	Approval	Last update	Available online ⁹
Anti-Corruption Policy	Establish the applicable principles, critical management parameters, governance structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures, tools and controls relating to anti-corruption, and ratify the firm commitment of the Group to abide by these rules as well as ethical standards and, in particular, its firm commitment to fight against corruption and to confirm the complete and absolute intolerance of any inappropriate behaviour.	The Policy comprises the Corporate Crime Risk and Anti-Corruption Management and Organisation Model. Ultimate responsibility for it lies with the Board of Directors, while the CEC is responsible for overseeing the functioning, observance and execution of that model, in accordance with this Policy and the Corporate Crime Prevention Policy.	The Policy is applicable to the activity carried out by Banco Sabadell Group through its companies in the various territories in which it operates.	Board of Directors	December 2025	Yes
General Policy on Conflicts of Interest	Set forth guidance for the conduct of individuals subject to the Policy, in accordance with the ethical standards and principles governing the Group's activities, creating a culture of compliance and a model of conduct based on honesty, professional responsibility and impartiality.	It establishes guidelines for detecting, recording and managing conflicts of interest, adopting measures for their elimination or mitigation.	The Policy applies to all Group companies.	Board of Directors	November 2025	Yes
Policy on the Internal Reporting System and Protection of Reporting Persons	The purpose of the Policy is to set up an internal reporting system in accordance with the provisions of Law 2/2023, which transposes Directive 2019/1937, and specifically with the duty to have a policy that sets out the general principles of the Internal Reporting System and the Protection of Reporting Persons, covering the internal communication system and its corresponding channels.	It sets out the general principles and safeguards of the internal reporting system, lists the relevant channels and designates the person responsible for managing the system.	The Policy is applicable to the whole of Banco Sabadell Group in all matters that do not conflict with the applicable legislation in the corresponding jurisdiction.	Board of Directors	July 2025	Yes

Policy	Purpose	Content	Scope of application	Approval	Last update	Available online ⁹
Director Selection Policy	Establish the principles and criteria that Banco Sabadell should take into account in its selection processes and also, therefore, in the initial fit and proper assessment and ongoing assessments of the members of the Board of Directors, as well as in the re-election of members of the management body in order to ensure their smooth succession, the continuity of the Board of Directors and the suitability of all its members. It also lays down the principles and targets in relation to diversity in the selection, induction and training of directors, once appointed and throughout their term of office.	This Policy establishes the purpose, scope of application, principles and objectives of the selection of candidates and the re-election of directors, paying close attention to diversity. It also identifies the impediments to membership of the Board of Directors, the competent bodies, the procedure for assessing suitability, onboarding and training targets, and the succession and renewal of directors. Finally, it outlines the approval, annual evaluation and information about the application of this Policy.	This Policy applies to the selection of candidates for the role of director of Banco Sabadell and to the directors put forward for re-election. It also applies to the subsidiary undertakings included within the prudential scope of consolidation, notwithstanding any adaptations made by these subsidiary undertakings according to their sectoral standards, the requirements of their supervisory bodies or the jurisdiction to which they are subject, and without detriment to their obligation to approve their own policies.	Board of Directors	November 2025	Yes
Remuneration Policy	Define the principles of Banco Sabadell Group's remuneration framework with the utmost transparency and clarity, so that they can be known and understood by all Group employees.	It establishes the remuneration criteria common to all Sabadell Group staff and to the staff of those companies required to disclose public information.	All entities within Banco Sabadell Group's prudential scope of consolidation. This Policy is not applicable to the Group's Directors due to their non-executive duties.	Board of Directors	November 2025	No
Prevention Plan	Ensure the integration of occupational hazard prevention into Banco Sabadell Group's management arrangements, encompassing all activities and functional levels of the organisation. Its implementation ensures the safety and health of Banco Sabadell Group employees and compliance with the regulations applicable in this regard, so as to ensure the control of occupational hazards, the effectiveness of preventive measures and the detection of any weaknesses that could give rise to new risks.	It establishes the policy established by Banco Sabadell Group, as well as the organisational structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures and resources required to implement preventive measures and ensure a safe and healthy work environment.	It is limited to the activities carried out by employees of companies affiliated with the Banco Sabadell Group Joint Prevention Service within Spain.	Prepared by the Occupational Hazard Prevention (OHP) division and approved by the State Health and Safety Committee (Comité Estatal de Seguridad y Salud, or CESS)	April 2023	No
Plan for Effective Equality between Women and Men	The purpose of the Equality Plan is to articulate a set of positive measures and actions to incorporate the principle of equality between women and men in the organisation.	The Equality Plan is structured into several sections that set out its objectives, a summary of the starting point, the Remuneration Audit, the actions to be implemented, and its monitoring and assessment arrangements.	Banco de Sabadell, S.A. and Sabadell Consumer Finance	Document negotiated and signed with the workforce's legal representatives	February 2022	Yes

Policy	Purpose	Content	Scope of application	Approval	Last update	Available online ⁹
Procurement Policy	Provide guidelines in relation to the procurement of any good or service and to the outsourcing of functions and in particular of critical or important functions to ensure that Banco Sabadell Group companies have suitable systems in place for internal governance and risk management.	It provides guidelines to ensure that, when procuring any good or service or outsourcing functions as defined by the EBA Guidelines (EBA/GL/2019/02) and Bank of Spain Circular 3/2022, Banco Sabadell Group has suitable systems in place for internal governance and, where applicable, risk management.	This Policy is applicable to Banco de Sabadell, S.A. and all Banco Sabadell Group companies in any of the geographies in which they operate, taking into account proportionality criteria, the nature of the business, their business model, the scale of their activities and the legal particularities and specific regulations of each geography in the application of the principles and parameters established therein.	Board of Directors	December 2025	Yes
Personal Data Protection Policy	Establish the principles and arrangements in relation to personal data protection (Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016).	It establishes a set of principles, application criteria, critical management parameters, roles and responsibilities to ensure that all personal data processing operations in the Bank are carried out using the defined channels, functions and strategies aimed at safeguarding the data subject's legitimate and fundamental right to data protection, while ensuring the fulfilment of the obligations and criteria established by the GDPR and other related regulations currently in effect.	This Policy is applicable to all personal data processing taking place in Banco de Sabadell, S.A., both automated and non-automated.	Board of Directors	November 2025	No
Information Systems Security Policy	Establish the information systems security management and control framework from a holistic viewpoint, defining the general action guidelines to facilitate the definition, management, administration and implementation of the necessary security mechanisms and procedures to effectively apply the corresponding security level to Banco Sabadell's information systems.	It establishes the information systems security management and control framework from a holistic viewpoint, defining the general action guidelines to facilitate the effective definition, management, administration and implementation of the necessary security mechanisms and procedures in Banco Sabadell's information systems	This Policy is applicable to the activities of Banco Sabadell and its foreign branches. The above notwithstanding, this Policy is also applicable to the providers of the Institution's information systems, as set forth in the Banco Sabadell Policy on Outsourcing of Functions.	Board of Directors	November 2025	No

Policy	Purpose	Content	Scope of application	Approval	Last update	Available online ⁹
Commercial Communication Policy	The purpose of this Policy is to establish the general principles and critical parameters governing all advertising activities, and the governance structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures and key tools relating to the management of the Institution's commercial communications.	The procedures required to adapt the products offered and the way they are presented according to the specific characteristics of the target audience, promoting a thorough understanding of the product and avoiding advertising mechanisms that contradict those characteristics, are described in detail. In this way, the Institution tries to prevent the legal and reputational risks that may stem from advertising activities, always considering the complexity of the product or service offered, the characteristics of the advertising method used and the provisions of the applicable legislation. In addition, the Bank has the Banco Sabadell Group Code of Conduct and a Communication Manual, both of which set out a set of ethical principles for action. The Policy reflects Banco Sabadell's commitment to act in a socially responsible way in its commercial communications, undertaking to engage in lawful, proper, honest, truthful, clear and transparent advertising, based on respect for human dignity and the recognition of the rights and interests of consumers, aligning with the principles of fair competition in business. In any event, Banco Sabadell fosters creativity in the area of commercial communications based on its ethical principles and values, adopting these criteria when creating advertising campaigns. The unit responsible for this Policy is Retail Banking, more specifically, Marketing.	This Policy applies to all advertising activities carried out by Banco Sabadell in the Spanish territory under any of its commercial brands, including all commercial communications and information aimed at the general public (customers, potential customers, investors, etc.).	Board of Directors	September 2025	Yes

Policy	Purpose	Content	Scope of application	Approval	Last update	Available online ⁹
Tax Strategy	Ensure responsible and transparent tax management, aligned with the Group's mission, values, business strategy and commitment to sustainability.	Definition of the principles and guidelines governing the Group's tax activities (principles of efficiency, prudence, transparency and mitigation of tax risk; the promotion of a cooperative relationship with tax authorities; and the fulfilment of stakeholders' expectations through the implementation of the principle of tax transparency).	It applies to Banco Sabadell Group (including its permanent establishments and subsidiaries).	Board of Directors	May 2023	Yes
Tax Risk Policy	Ensure compliance with the Tax Strategy by integrating tax responsibility into decision-making, in accordance with the principles and guidelines established therein.	It establishes the guidelines for tax risk management and control within Banco Sabadell Group, laying down the applicable principles and critical parameters and encompassing all significant elements for the management and control of risks associated with breaches of the principles and guidelines established in the Banco Sabadell Group Tax Strategy.	It applies to Banco Sabadell Group (including its permanent establishments and subsidiaries).	Board of Directors	July 2025	No

1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights

Banco Sabadell is firmly committed to respecting, promoting and protecting internationally recognised fundamental human rights in all its activities.

This commitment extends to all the geographies in which it operates and encompasses relationships with its key stakeholder groups: employees, customers, suppliers and local communities.

From a governance perspective, the Group has a Human Rights Policy and a Human Rights Due Diligence Procedure, both approved in 2021 and subject to annual review. These documents establish principles for action and mechanisms to identify, prevent, mitigate and redress negative impacts, as well as train employees on human rights risks stemming from banking activities, especially in lending, human resources management and supplier procurement.

In 2023, the Group's Code of Conduct, approved by the Board of Directors in 2021, was updated to adapt it to the latest regulatory requirements and market standards. Its implementation from 2021 onward required the express agreement of all staff. As a result, the Supplier Code of Conduct was revised, incorporating elements such as the corporate crime risk management model and the role of the Corporate Ethics Committee as the supervisory body of the whistleblowing channel.

This principle is enshrined in the Group's Sustainability Policy, approved by the Board of Directors in 2021 and reviewed annually. In 2025, the Boards of Directors of the Group's international subsidiaries ratified their adherence to this policy.

The Human Rights Policy has a global reach, including all of the Group's brands: Banco Sabadell in Spain, TSB in the United Kingdom and Banco Sabadell Mexico. More specifically, the Human Rights Policy applies to any company acquired by the Group, whether it remains an independent legal entity or is merged with the parent company or another entity within the Group. The principles and parameters of the human rights policy and due diligence procedures also apply to any business partners that do not have their own Human Rights Policy.

Its commitment is based on international frameworks such as the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization's guidelines, and the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment.

Additionally, the Group has strengthened its commitment by joining relevant initiatives, including:

- The United Nations Global Compact, incorporating principles related to human and labour rights, such as non-discrimination, the eradication of child labour and the elimination of forced labour.
- The Equator Principles, of which the Bank has been a signatory since 2011, which provide a framework for social and environmental risk management, including human rights due diligence.
- The Principles for Responsible Banking, especially those related to impact, customer relations and transparency.

The Group undertakes to prevent its activity from creating circumstances that could lead to vulnerability or exclusion for its customers, especially in personal, economic or social contexts that may affect the exercise of their rights on equal terms. To that end, the Group has implemented control tools that enable the identification and assessment of certain adverse impacts relating to:

- accessibility to some banking services affecting customers with functional diversity, particularly those with mobility, hearing or visual impairments, through the management of complaints received by the Customer Care Service. The Group has recently completed various initiatives to adapt its facilities, products and services to comply with prevailing accessibility regulations.
- monitoring of suspicious transactions involving digital fraud and corruption, through a specialised transaction fraud unit.
- detection of money laundering and/or terrorist financing, through a unit specialised in international sanctions.

Additionally, the Group promotes inclusion through products and services with positive impact, such as social housing management and financial inclusion, underpinned by digitalisation and financial education programmes. It also promotes transparency and responsible communication, making financial products and their terms and conditions easier to understand.

In the area of digital fraud prevention, especially among the over 65s, the Bank has a unit specialising in Transaction Fraud, which manages to prevent 87% of fraud attempts through alert systems in transactions such as transfers, payments and Bizum.

The Group actively supports the communities in which it operates, through donations and corporate volunteering.

Finally, the Group contributes to the attainment of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) linked to human rights, through programmes and initiatives focused on quality education (SDG 4), no poverty (SDG 1), good health and wellbeing (SDG 3), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), gender equality (SDG 5) and reduced inequalities (SDG 10).

The Group has not received any workplace complaints related to human rights from its own workforce, nor any complaints of forced or child labour.

In contrast, in 2025 the Harassment Prevention Committee received four complaints of workplace and/or sexual harassment.

In 2025, there were no records of any penalties or compensation for injury and damages as a result of any cases of discrimination and harassment.

None of the human rights-related complaints or claims received through the SAC in 2025 have resulted in any violation of human rights affecting consumers or end-users.

1.3.5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

Banco Sabadell Group has a Policy on Internal Controls over Sustainability Reporting, whose goal is to create a control framework over the sustainability information disclosed by the Group in this report by establishing the principles, critical parameters, governance structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures and key tools relating to the definition, establishment, execution and monitoring of the Group's Internal Controls over Sustainability Reporting (ICSR).

The main responsibility of the ICSR unit is to design and implement the general control framework for the Sustainability Report.

This includes the identification of significant processes involved in generating the quantitative information contained in the Sustainability Report. A data generation process is considered to be one which generates quantitative indicators associated with the Impacts, Risks and Opportunities (IROs) stemming from the double materiality analysis and one which comprises common elements, such as a data origination source and the processing and analysis of those elements prior to final disclosure.

The ICSR unit analyses those data generation processes, through a thorough analysis with the expert areas involved, and identifies the risks associated with those processes, which are related to the content of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores, or CNMV) guidance that serves as the frame of reference, and controls are designed and incorporated, jointly with those responsible for the data, to mitigate the previously identified risks.

The resulting matrix of risks and controls provides a holistic view of the processes and systems involved in producing the Sustainability Report. The matrix can be consulted to identify the executor and the reviewer of the control, the data that it covers and the process to which it belongs, among other fields.

Furthermore, with the entry into force of the new European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the ICSR unit has identified risks and designed controls over the new double materiality exercise in order to ensure the correct execution of this exercise and its completeness. These controls not only mitigate the risks associated with the double materiality analysis, but they are also applied during both the planning phase and the report completion phase to ensure the integrity of the information disclosed in the Sustainability Report.

Based on the above-mentioned Directive, content controls have been established over the qualitative information disclosed throughout the Sustainability Report in relation to the report's governance structure due to its structural nature, as this is considered sensitive information and there are risks involved in their disclosure to the markets.

With regard to the assessment of the established controls, which mitigate the associated risks through their prevention or detection, this is carried out using the Bank's Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) tool, which is managed by the ICSR unit, where the areas responsible complete assessment forms accompanied by evidence supporting each of the controls. The tool sends automatic reminders to participants of the ICSR control assessment, reinforcing compliance with the pre-established deadlines and ensuring the process is executed correctly.

Having completed the assessment, the GRC tool managed by the ICSR unit has a certification module that can be accessed by members of

Senior Management. The certification process is based on the hierarchical and organisational ratification, at three levels, of the result achieved in the assessment of the controls.

The Board of Directors delegates the supervisory function regarding the internal control systems to the Board Audit and Control Committee. At least once a year, the current ICSR situation, arising from applicable regulatory requirements, is reported to the Board Audit and Control Committee and to the Sustainability Committee. At the end of the tax year, the results of the control assessment and the related conclusions are also escalated.



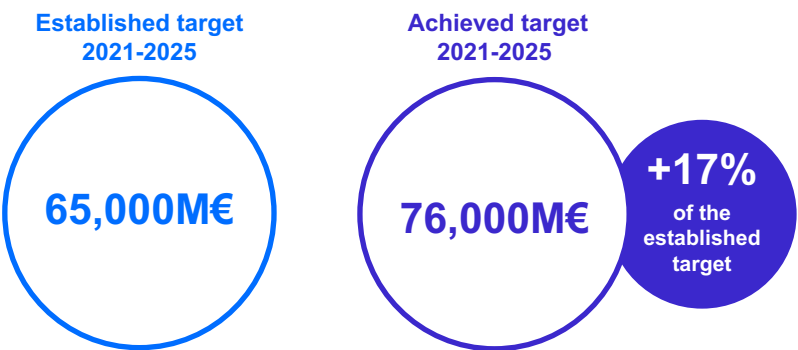
1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model

The Institution’s business model is geared towards profitable growth that generates value for shareholders. This is achieved through a strategy of business diversification based on criteria related to profitability, sustainability, efficiency and quality of service, together with a conservative risk profile, while maintaining high standards of ethics and professional conduct combined with sensitivity to the interests of all stakeholders.

The Group promotes sustainable financing and investment to drive forward the transition towards a more sustainable model and a low-carbon economy.

The Group promotes sustainable financing and investment to drive forward the transition towards a more sustainable model and a low-carbon economy, offering customers and investors the best possible solutions. The Bank committed to mobilise €65bn in sustainable finance between 2021 and 2025. The Bank mobilised over €76bn over the 2021-2025 period, surpassing the established target by more than 17%.

Sustainable finance 2021-2025



To deliver on this commitment, the Bank is taking further action to raise awareness and offer advice across all sectors of the business fabric, offering solutions to finance the investments required for this transition.

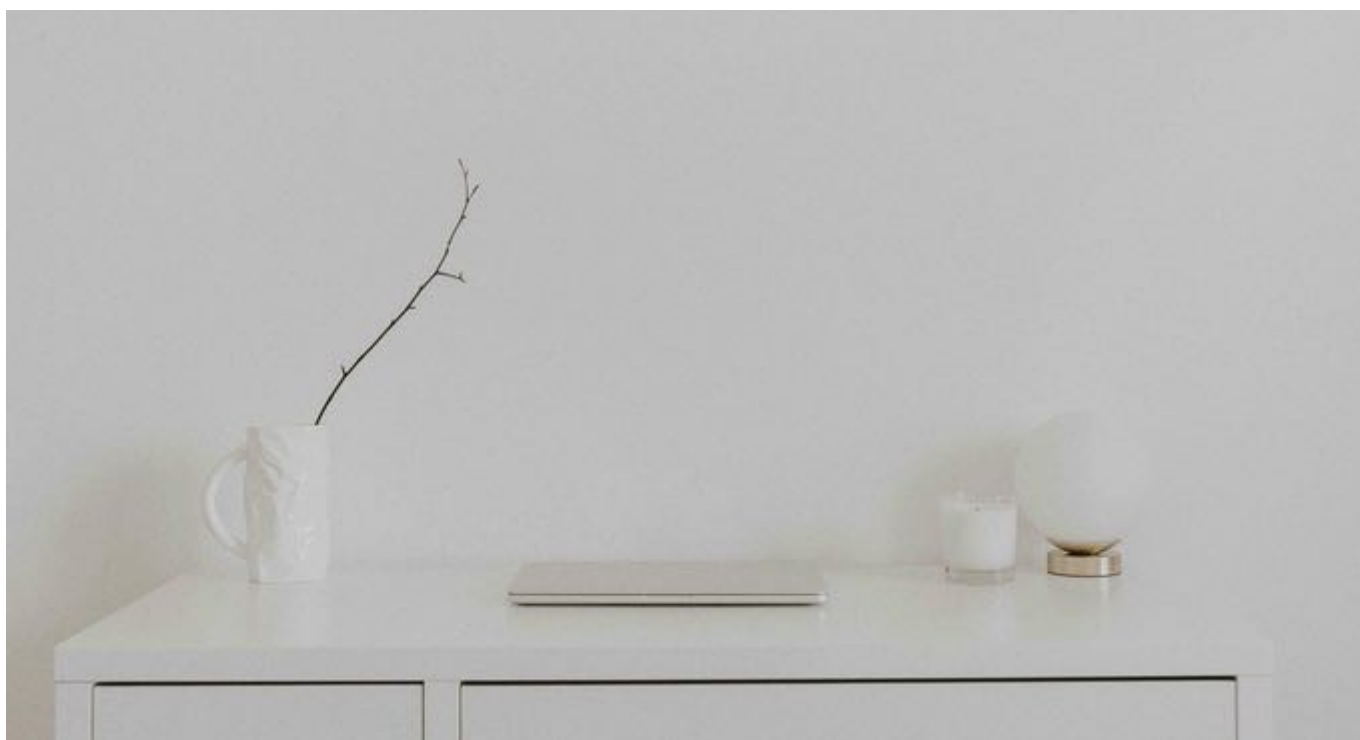
Sustainable financing solutions:

- Financing solutions in the different business lines: To bring processes for loan approval, credit portfolio management and reporting tasks in line with international standards on sustainable financing (the Green Loan Principles and Sustainability-Linked Loan Principles issued by the Loan Market Association and the Green Bond Principles and Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles issued by the International Capital Market Association, ICMA), the Institution has defined the following types of sustainable financing, according to the intended use of the funds:
 - Green and Social Loans (GSLs), in which the use of the funds is the main criterion for determining the green, social or sustainable nature. This type of financing is closely related to Banco Sabadell's Sustainable Financing Framework, whose main references are the EU Taxonomy and the best practices in the market such as the Green Loan Principles, and to the green bonds issued by the Bank in recent years under the SDG Bond Framework.

To promote GSL transactions, the Bank has approved discounts that allow it to offer better prices to customers.
 - Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs), which relate to the type of financing that incentivises the achievement of sustainability targets, linking the transaction price to the evolution of one or more KPIs. This category does not require the funds to be used for any specific purpose. It is considered essential that the selected indicators be relevant for customers, as this enables their sustainability strategy to gain more traction.
- Sustainable savings and responsible investment solutions (more details in section "1.4.4. Sustainable savings and responsible investment solutions").
- Issuance of own-name sustainability bonds (more details in section "1.4.5. Issuance of Banco Sabadell sustainability instruments").

Specialist advice:

- Specialised teams: located throughout the entire branch network, trained and certified in sustainability, they provide a sectoral perspective on sustainability to identify the most appropriate solutions according to the needs of each customer facing transition challenges.
- Expertise hubs: to complement the above, the Institution has cross-cutting units specialising in sustainability that support customers in the areas of structured finance and corporate & investment banking, in addition to helping them to find and apply for subsidies for the Next Generation funds.
- Personalised support: a support service is offered on an individual basis to corporate customers to delve into future challenges and identify the most appropriate solutions through sustainable finance according to each customer's needs. In the case of SMEs, the Bank helps its customers to understand sustainability, analysing their sector, providing roadmaps to incorporate sustainable practices, and identifying public aid to drive forward their transition.
- Ongoing advisory service: ongoing advisory programme with outreach and awareness-raising actions, through the Bank's own channels, such as the Companies Hub and its series of conferences.



Our resources

Banco Sabadell's *raison d'être* is to **help people and companies bring their projects to life**, anticipating their needs and taking care to ensure that they make the best economic decisions through responsible management of the environment and society.

Banco Sabadell accomplishes its mission while staying true to its values:

- **Commitment and Non-Conformism**, values that define its way of being.
- **Professionalism and Effectiveness**, values that define its way of working.
- **Empathy and Openness**, values that define its way of interacting.

 18,736 **employees**¹

 >1,300 **branches and offices**

 Presence in **13 countries**

 >€160bn in **customer loans**

 >€220bn in **customer funds**

 Robust **Corporate Governance Structure** to ensure effective and prudent management of the Institution

 An **internal cybersecurity team** with over 100 specialised professionals

 > 97% of employees **trained in sustainability**

 **Corporate crime prevention and anti-corruption model** certified by AENOR based on official standards (UNE 19601 and ISO 37001)

 75% of **suppliers assessed in terms of ESG** given a score² of A+, A or B

 **Fostering culture and the arts, research activities and education through the Banco Sabadell Foundation**

Our strategy is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and with the Paris Agreement, guiding our organisation and its activities and supporting our customers and society with the transition to a sustainable economy



Our creation of value

Customers

- > **€76bn mobilised** in sustainable financing solutions since 2021, outperforming the target of reaching **€65bn** (2021-2025)
- **Net Promoter Score** in which the Institution ranked 5th in retail customers, 2nd in SMEs and 3rd in Corporates³
- Setting of **decarbonisation pathways** for 11 carbon-intensive sectors

Investors

- Participation in the **issuance** of own and customers' **sustainability bonds** >€19bn (2021-2025)
- >€275m in investment in **renewable energy projects** (2021-2025)
- Included in the **Dow Jones Best-in-Class World Index**
- **Shareholder value creation**: 11%⁴
- **83% of assets under management** invested in sustainability funds⁵

Workforce / Company

- Certified as **Top Employer** in Spain in 2025
- Making progress on **diversity** (43% of women on the Board of Directors, 36% in the management team, and 43% in middle management)
- Certification in **transparency and tax responsibility**
- **Level of satisfaction with training**: 90%
- **~ 100% of power consumption** from renewable sources

Society

- ~ 10,000 beneficiaries of **financial education programmes**
- ~ 23,000 **social rent agreements** signed by **vulnerable customers** through **Sogeviso** (subsidiary engaged in affordable housing management)
- > 3,100 corporate **volunteers** in **social impact projects**
- **Offsetting** of own emissions through reforestation projects

Note: Data as at December 2025.

¹ Of which: 13,252 in Spain, 4,650 in the United Kingdom, 509 in Mexico and 325 in other geographies.

² ESG score out of 100: A+ (Excellent with a score of 96-100), A (High with a score of 75-95), B (Medium-High with a score of 50-74), C (Medium-Low with a score of 25-49) and D (Low with a score of 0-24).

³ Accenture benchmarking of major Spanish financial institutions (2025 data).

⁴ Calculated as the change in tangible book value per share excluding the share buyback, the dividend distribution and the impact of buybacks over the past 12 months on the tangible book value per share.

⁵ Funds sold under the SABAM brand and other Amundi asset manager brands. Considered sustainability funds as per Article 8 or 9 of the EU's SFDR.

1.4.1 Sustainable financing solutions for Corporate & Investment Banking

Corporate & Investment Banking (hereinafter, CIB) is the business unit that offers financial and advisory solutions and specialised products to large corporations, financial institutions and, when required, customers from the Business Banking segment, both within Spain and internationally. The figures shown below do not include Renewable Energy Project Finance transactions, which are described individually in the following section.

As at the end of 2025, the Bank had taken part in 129 sustainable financing and investing transactions in the area of CIB, which includes corporate business transactions and investment banking transactions.

Corporate Banking

In 2025, in the Corporate Banking segment, 107 transactions were signed for a total amount in excess of 4.4 billion euros, an increase of 55% compared to 2024. Of these, 63 transactions amounting to over 1.3 billion euros are considered green and social loans, as they are covered by the Bank's Sustainable Financing Framework. In addition, 44 sustainability-linked loans were signed, amounting to over 3.1 billion euros.

In line with the decarbonisation strategy, the financing of what the market identifies as new technologies, other than conventional renewables, has been boosted. These new solutions enable progress to be made in complementary areas such as digitalisation and the circular economy, driving innovations that broaden the scope of the energy transition. These include the modernisation and distribution of electricity grids, the development of sustainable water infrastructures, as well as projects linked to Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), and biogas production. These initiatives reflect the Bank's commitment to innovation and diversification of solutions for key sectors.

In addition, the Institution continues to promote the issuance of sustainable guarantees, whereby the company or the underlying asset is classified as sustainable. The Bank also supports its customers through short-term sustainable financing solutions that encompass, directly or indirectly, their entire value chain, both upstream (suppliers) and downstream (customers). This strengthens a comprehensive approach that enables us to address not only the negative impacts associated with our customers' production processes, but also those generated across the entire value chain.

In any event, operations are being monitored on a continuous basis jointly with customers and sustainability agencies through the KPIs defined for each loan. This allows us to better understand the positive impacts of our lending and to identify potential new sustainable financing needs that may arise for our customers.

Sustainable financing is prioritised as a formula to support customers and it is increasingly being included in credit approval procedures. In fact, in some cases the authorisation of new transactions is conditional upon the inclusion of an ESG element in the financing structure. To that end, custom proposals are being developed according to the needs of customers, their sustainability strategy and factors specific to their industries.

107
Transactions for a total of
4.4bn€

Investment Banking

In 2025, Banco Sabadell was the placement entity of green and sustainability bonds in the primary debt market, participating as Joint Lead Manager in the following public issuances for customers:

- *Colonial*: green bond in the amount of 500 million euros, with a 5-year maturity and a 3.25% coupon, issued in January.
- *Comunidad de Madrid*: sustainability bond in the amount of 1 billion euros, with a 10-year maturity and a 3.137% coupon, issued in February.
- *Castilla y Leon*: sustainability bond in the amount of 500 million euros, with a 7-year maturity and a 2.9% coupon, issued in May.
- *General Alquiler de Maquinaria*: sustainability bond in the amount of 50 million euros, with a 5-year maturity (November 2030) and a 5.25% coupon, issued in November.

The Bank acted as Sole Lead Manager, sole placement institution, in the following private bond issuance:

- *Acciona Financiación Filiales*: green bond in the amount of 12.2 million euros, with a 2-year maturity and a floating coupon at Euribor + 80bps, issued in October.

Furthermore, the Bank has placed 385 million euros in green or sustainability-linked commercial paper programmes for its customers, with most of this volume corresponding to commercial papers issued by Barceló, Elecnor, ICF, Opdenenergy, Nexus and Grenergy.

Project Finance

Banco Sabadell remains committed to renewable energies in the markets in which it operates, as one of the pillars of its Structured Finance activity, thereby ratifying its commitment to the decarbonisation of society.

The Bank continues to rank among the leading financiers in the Iberian Peninsula, with €591m in financing as at 31 December, placing it within the top three financing banks by number of transactions, according to Infralogic. Despite downward price volatility in the solar energy segment, a significant volume of power plants continued to be installed. In fact, it is expected that, from next year onwards, plants hybridised with Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) or combining different technologies will begin to emerge. It is also worth mentioning the 2.7% increase in electricity demand, despite existing grid congestion.

As at December 2025, according to Red Eléctrica de España, 11,120 MW of new renewable capacity had been installed, notably including 10,004 MW from solar projects and 1,116 MW from wind projects. These figures represent cumulative investment in renewable energies of €8bn and are in line with the previous year, during which a total of 1,289 MW of wind projects and 7,309 MW of solar projects were installed.

Electricity prices have shown significant fluctuations when considering the average price (baseload) and the solar capture price. An analysis of the baseload price shows an upward trend, with the annual average standing at €65.52/MWh in December, representing a 4% increase compared with the previous year. This was good news for wind energy as it will capture a large share of this price increase. By contrast, the solar capture price (what solar plants effectively earn during production hours) declined compared to the previous year, which had already recorded a very significant decrease. In 2025, the solar capture price stood at €34.21/MWh – a 15.6% reduction compared to the previous year. The main driver of this decline is the increase in installed

solar capacity, which has resulted in a substantial rise in the number of hours with zero prices, which was already observed in spring 2024, intensified further during this year, with 797 hours at zero or negative prices.

This downward pressure on capture prices will continue in the coming years, driven by the continued increase in installed solar capacity. From 2029-2030 onwards, however, this trend is expected to change with the introduction of battery storage and rising demand. The National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC, by its Spanish acronym) includes a target of 22.5 GW of storage capacity, of which 9 GW are expected to be BESS. The Bank is noticing strong sponsor interest in the hybridisation of existing solar plants with battery storage, which will help to drive a significant increase in average capture prices. Projects with hybridisation potential have already been financed during the year. Next year, financing activity is expected to include the first battery installations within solar plants and even standalone battery storage projects.

Another key aspect shaping the future is the expected increase in electricity demand, driven by the electrification of society and, in particular, by the implementation of data centres. Despite grid saturation, a lack of connection points and slow planning and licencing processes, large business groups continue to invest in the implementation of data centres, which will help increase demand and drive prices up. The implementation of data centres should help solar and wind projects sign long-term Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), improving the stability of such projects and supporting the implementation of battery solutions to supply energy over more hours.

In terms of new transactions during 2025, 33 were recorded, with a total volume of €1,060m. This was 3 less than in the previous year but the volume remained broadly in line with the 2024 figure of €1,109m. Broken down by country, new transactions in Spain fell from €939m to €591m, while volumes in the United States rose from €45m to €383m. Also noteworthy were two offshore wind operations in the United Kingdom, with a combined volume of €86m.

33

Transactions recorded with a total volume of

1,060M€

2025

Country	Amount
Spain	591
UK	86
USA	383
Total	1,060

Data in million euros.

Technology	Amount
Wind	223
Photovoltaic	497
Offshore	134
Solar + BESS	64
Solar + Wind	142
Total	1,060

Data in million euros.

As shown in the table, the volume of transactions in photovoltaic projects stands out, amounting to €497m, while wind projects reached €223m. Also worth highlighting are the first solar power plants combined with BESS, with a volume of €64m, as well as hybrid wind and photovoltaic projects totalling €142m. These hybrid technology models are expected to be a growing trend in the future.

1.4.2 Sustainable financing solutions for Business Banking

The Business Banking unit offers financial products and services to legal and natural persons for business purposes, serving all types of companies with turnover of up to 200 million euros, as well as the institutional sector.

Green and social loans

As at the end of 2025, more than 4.4 billion euros were mobilised through companies using the funds for purposes aligned with the Bank's Sustainable Financing Framework, mainly through medium- and long-term financing, which includes secured and unsecured loans, leases and rentals, and guarantee facilities.

These do not include Renewable Energy Project Finance transactions, which are described individually in previous sections.

Sustainability-linked loans

During this period, the Bank mobilised more than 3 billion euros in sustainability-linked loans for corporates and SMEs to fund green purposes only, primarily focused on the reduction of their CO₂ emissions.

Sabadell Renting's mobility solutions

During 2025, Sabadell Renting continued to strengthen its ECO vehicle offering, in line with its strategy focused on promoting environmentally friendly mobility.

As at the end of 2025, 77% of the vehicles on offer corresponded to ECO models (i.e. hybrids and electric vehicles that have the 'ECO' or 'zero emissions' environmental label awarded by Spain's traffic authority, DGT), while 52% of the new contracts signed were for this type of vehicle.

Sabadell Renting has kept its commitment to promoting sustainable mobility solutions through direct communication with the Bank's customers, both companies and individuals, throughout the year. These initiatives have boosted the purchase of ECO vehicles available on the market, with special emphasis on the offer of electric vehicles, through specific campaigns aimed at all employees of Banco Sabadell Group.

Official agreements

In September 2025, two new special agreements were signed with the European Investment Bank (EIB) to allocate new financing to SMEs and projects, of which at least 133 million will be dedicated to sustainable purposes in Spain.

Social loans

In the area of social loans, it is worth highlighting those granted to micro-enterprises for the purpose of promoting and maintaining employment.

The Bank has granted financing to SMEs and micro-enterprises¹⁰, mainly through loans and credit facilities, thereby supporting job retention and fostering the development and growth of the business and industrial fabric across each region, totalling more than 13.2 billion euros between 2021 and 2025. This means that 88% of the target set for that period has been reached.

The social loans target for 2021-2025 was initially defined based on criteria that have been narrowed in recent years to align with the Institution's framework for the issuance of sustainability bonds, focusing on financing activities that promote new jobs, development, and the growth of the business fabric in the most disadvantaged regions, which has consequently influenced the achievement of the target for this period.

The Bank monitors the impact of the financing granted to SMEs and micro-enterprises. This way, out of all SMEs and micro-enterprises that received financing in 2023, 68% maintained or increased their number of employees (data as at 2024 vs 2025¹¹) and over 65% improved their sales volumes.

In addition, in relation to the financing granted in 2025 to the self-employed, it should be noted that approximately one-third was granted to women.

Support for businesses

In order to help businesses achieve a better understanding of sustainability, a series of webinars were organised through the Bank's Companies Hub which, drawing on examples of good practice implemented by customers and experts, dealt with aspects related to the Next Generation EU funds, which cover the sustainability pillar. Nine sessions on sustainability topics were held, notably featuring sessions on the ICO MRR (Recovery and Resilience Mechanism) Green facilities, sustainable reverse factoring and green financing for the tourism industry.

The annual visit to businesses now includes a conversation about sustainability, providing customers with the necessary background information and explaining the benefits of moving towards sustainability, and proposing financing solutions for projects that enable greater energy efficiency and a reduction of their carbon footprint.

Next Generation EU

Financial institutions have the responsibility of supplementing the funds made available by European institutions in order to repair the consequences of the pandemic as much as possible and move towards a more sustainable economy. It is also essential to provide the maximum possible capillarity to the programme of European funds in order to ensure that it is rolled out to the entire business world, including SMEs. The Addendum to the Recovery, Transformation and Resilience Plan activated the ICO MRR facilities, a set of credit lines from Spain's Official Credit Institute (Instituto de Crédito Oficial, or ICO), with which Banco Sabadell collaborates extensively.

In 2025, the Bank was particularly active in raising awareness of these facilities, including both its Companies and Entrepreneurs tranche and its Green tranche.

¹⁰ According to the criteria outlined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC, a company is considered a micro-enterprise if it meets all of the following criteria: fewer than 10 employees (permanent staff), annual turnover ≤2 million euros, or balance sheet total ≤2 million euros.

¹¹ Calculations based on public information contained in annual accounts, corresponding to 74% of financed enterprises. Information reported with a one-year gap.

1.4.3 Sustainable financing solutions for Retail Banking

Retail Banking is Banco Sabadell's business unit that offers financial products and services to individuals for personal use. Banco Sabadell supports customers in the transition to a more sustainable economy, offering a range of solutions with products and services for home purchases and renovations, sustainable mobility or the installation of renewable energies and wastewater treatments. In addition, the Bank offers investment opportunities that contribute to sustainability.

Sabadell Consumer, a wholly-owned consumer finance entity of Banco Sabadell, has supported growth in the sector of sustainable solutions for its customers, primarily through photovoltaic installations. In 2025, this sector was negatively affected mainly by low electricity prices, resulting in longer investment recovery periods and reducing the benefits of these installations compared to previous years. Conversely, it has signed more partnership referral agreements with companies that focus on buildings' façade renovation and cladding, where an increased number of grants managed by the autonomous communities has led to growth in this segment of the sustainable sector.

Lastly, in terms of payment systems, Banco Sabadell continues to work towards its objective of reducing its environmental impact, encouraging customers' use of digital payments through virtual cards, which are included in all the main X-pay systems (Google Pay, Apple Pay, Samsung Pay, etc.). Furthermore, for customers with physical cards, these are manufactured with recycled biodegradable PVC materials, thus avoiding the generation of plastic and offering customers the opportunity to do their part in overcoming this challenge.

Green financing solutions for individuals

In the case of products designed to finance project development or sustainable initiatives, it is worth mentioning the following solutions that Banco Sabadell offers its customers:

- **Green mortgages:** Banco Sabadell offers a reduced price across its entire mortgage range to incentivise the purchase, construction and renovation of homes with the highest EPC ratings (A+, A or B), in accordance with the national certification system and in line with the Institution's Eligibility Guide.

As at December 2025, the volume of new mortgages with sustainable certification came to more than 840 million euros.

- **Sabadell green renovation loan:** the aim of the Sabadell 'eco-reformas' (green renovation) loan is to encourage home renovations and/or purchases that improve the sustainability and energy saving capacity of a primary or secondary residence. The Bank offers financing, with attractive conditions, for improvements of openings (windows and doors), upgrades of heating and cooling systems to make them more efficient, and purchases of energy-efficient household appliances, i.e. those with an EPC rating of A or higher.
- **Sabadell green car loan:** the Bank offers the '*préstamo coche ECO*' (green car loan), aimed at retail customers, which enables the purchase of 'zero emissions' or 'ECO' labelled vehicles with very attractive conditions, thus contributing to the adoption of cleaner vehicles that are suited to the new low-emission zones in Spain's largest cities.
- **Sabadell Renting's mobility solutions:** as explained above, Sabadell Renting also offers ECO or green vehicles to retail customers, thanks to having placed considerable focus on its sustainable mobility activity.

+840M€

Mortgages with sustainable certification at December 2025

Social financing solutions for individuals

In the area of social financing, Banco Sabadell continues to proactively offer solutions to customers with mortgage or non-mortgage loans who may be experiencing difficulties, with the aim of helping those customers to meet their obligations, relieve their financial burden and avoid default situations.

With regard to vulnerable customers¹², it should also be noted that:

- Customers at risk of financial exclusion who have been officially recognised as refugees (they hold a white or red card) or who have limited resources may open Banco Sabadell's Basic Payment Account free of charge, thus gaining access to free services such as cash withdrawals using debit cards, domestic transfers and transfers to EU countries, direct debits and online banking, among others. Over the course of 2025 (up to 31 December 2025), 533 Basic Payment Accounts were opened, including 106 opened by vulnerable customers. In terms of the account holders, 551 people opened a Basic Payment Account, 109 of whom belonged to the vulnerable group.
- There are specific benefits for customers aged 65 or over, such as the issuance and renewal of a fee-free passbook and free transfers throughout Spain and the European Economic Area carried out at a branch. Furthermore, customers who are pensioners and have income of less than 10,000 euros per year can access certain additional subsidies and benefits.
- The customer service model is particularly mindful of vulnerable customers (those vulnerable due to their age, reduced mobility or other constraints) and/or non-digital customers (those with no access to remote banking), with specific protocols for this group to address specific situations, such as the closing of branches, changes to the usual services offered and certain risk transactions such as cash withdrawals at branches, offering them unique support tailored to the possibilities of each customer.
- The Code of Good Practice is applied when granting financing transactions to safeguard the interests of customers, ensuring that they choose the product that is best suited to their needs and to their financial capacity, paying particular attention to customers in vulnerable situations (natural persons who, due to their abilities, needs or personal, economic, educational or social circumstances, find themselves in a situation of distress or helplessness that prevents them from going about their daily lives in the same conditions as other consumers).
- Finally, the application of the Code of Good Practice for the restructuring of mortgages for vulnerable customers (Royal Decree-Law 6/2012 and Royal Decree-Law 19/2022, whose validity period ended in November 2025, with the exception of natural persons living in areas affected by the DANA flash floods, for whom the Code will remain in force until the end of May 2026) was updated and made more flexible to better respond to low-income mortgage customers. For customers with complex financial situations who do not meet the requirements set forth in the Code of Good Practice, other solutions tailored to their economic situation or current vulnerability are explored, in line with applicable regulations and the principles for safeguarding mortgage debtors.

1.4.4 Sustainable savings and responsible investment solutions

In the area of investment, both pension fund manager BanSabadell Pensiones, EGFP S.A. and Aurica Capital, a venture capital enterprise that invests in Spanish companies with plans to expand in foreign markets, have adopted the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) in the investment manager category. Pension funds individually subscribed to the PRIs by BanSabadell Pensiones, EGFP S.A. (hereinafter, BSP) include BanSabadell Pentapensión Empresa FP, the Fondo de Pensiones de los Empleados de Banco Sabadell MF2000 pension fund, the Fondo de Pensiones de los Empleados de Banco Sabadell GM pension fund, the BanSabadell 18 FP pension fund, and the Fondo de Pensiones de la Compañía de Servicios de Bebidas Refrescantes pension fund.

It should be noted that, in 2025, UNPRI (Principles for Responsible Investment), a global organisation created by the United Nations to promote the integration of environmental, social and governance factors into investment decisions, awarded BanSabadell Pensiones its highest distinction (five stars) in Investment Strategy, Governance and Direct

¹² For more detailed information in relation to vulnerable customers, see section [3.2.5 Financial inclusion and access to products and services](#).

Investment. Four pension funds managed by BSP, including the pension fund that Banco Sabadell's Employee Pension Plan is part of, were also awarded five stars. This recognition solidifies BSP's outstanding ESG investment management, highlighting its strong commitment to the globally accepted principles for socially responsible investment.

Savings and investment or similar products

With regard to mutual funds, Banco Sabadell maintains its strategic alliance with Amundi, Europe's leading asset manager, which has been committed to sustainable investment since its creation.

Amundi has been a signatory of the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment since 2006.

As at 2025 year-end, 24 Sabadell Asset Management funds (9,317 million euros) promoted environmental or social characteristics, meaning that they are classified as Art. 8¹³ funds under the European Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). When combined with the Amundi mutual funds distributed by Banco Sabadell (6,134 million euros), it means that 15,451 million euros, or 83.23%, of Banco Sabadell customer assets invested in non-guaranteed Sabadell Asset Management or Amundi mutual funds promote environmental or social characteristics or have environmental or social objectives (Art. 8 or Art. 9 of the SFDR¹⁴).

In 2025, the Bank maintained the range of investment and savings products that meet sustainability criteria, comprising 24 Sabadell Asset Management funds that comply with Art. 8 of the SFDR. As at 2025 year-end, customers' assets invested in mutual funds meeting ESG criteria stood at 83.23%, above the target set for 2025 of 80%.

As at the closing date of this report, the discretionary portfolio management service, *Cartera Sabadell* (Sabadell Portfolio), classified as an Art. 8 product under the SFDR, has 2,327 million euros in assets under management across over 18,600 portfolios.

Training on ESG investment aimed at all commercial team members who provide advisory services to customers continued to be imparted, and helpful information sheets were created for customers to clarify any doubts they might have about the key concepts in relation to their sustainability preferences (Taxonomy, SFDR and Principal Adverse Impacts).

The Banco Sabadell Policy on Integrating ESG Risks in Savings/ Investment Products was updated in 2025 with the latest progress made in that regard. This Policy is framed within Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

It is important to emphasise that 2025 saw a continuation of the work that began in 2022 of incorporating customers' sustainability preferences into discretionary portfolio management and advice models, which were adapted to the suitability guides published in 2023. Lastly, the Institution's third **Principal Adverse Impacts Report** (available in Spanish) was published in 2025. This report shows whether investment decisions have had an impact on the environment, social aspects and corporate governance, according to various regulatory indicators. This report is

¹³ Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (known as SFDR), which governs transparent promotion of environmental or social characteristics in pre-contractual disclosures and transparency of sustainable investments in pre-contractual disclosures, respectively.

¹⁴ Articles 8 and 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

available to customers and non-customers, and the 2024 report is the first one that shows how the indicators have evolved over three years.

Retirement products

In relation to BanSabadell Pensiones, over the years it has taken several actions to promote the development of socially responsible investment among pension plans, and it was one of the first institutions to offer a pension plan that invests in ethical projects and charitable assistance, which in addition to investing with socially responsible criteria, makes donations to finance the chosen projects. As at 31 December 2025, BanSabadell Pensiones manages nine pension funds that explicitly incorporate a Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) mandate in their investment policy, with assets of 1,024.8 million euros.

In terms of the integration of sustainability risks in the investment decisions of Sabadell Seguros, the asset management process includes quantitative and qualitative ESG criteria. To this end, ESG ratings issued by specialised ESG rating agencies are used. These allow the risks and opportunities associated with short- and long-term investments to be identified. Certain tools are also used in the process that detect reputational alerts related to the companies and assets that form part of its investments. In addition, it is worth noting that exclusion policies are applied, meaning that it does not invest in controversial sectors (weapons, thermal coal, etc.). To analyse sustainability risk controls in investment portfolios, the ESG Footprint Committee was created, which is responsible for supervising sustainability risks and verifying the correct implementation of the sustainability risk policy by each investment manager.

9

Funds *BanSabadell Pensiones*

1,024.8M€

Assets at 31 December 2025

Insurance products

Sabadell Seguros has been a participant of the Q-Impact fund since July 2021, in order to contribute to the global challenge of energy transition and create professional opportunities for vulnerable groups.

Q-Impact invests in companies in growth or expansion stages that mitigate issues linked both to social inclusion and to the green transition in Spain. In the social sphere, the fund focuses primarily on companies that help young people to find employment, those that reduce unemployment among young people, those that work to improve the inclusion of people with functional diversity and vulnerable groups, and those that improve the lives of people with functional diversity and the elderly through adapted products and remote assistance services. In relation to the green transition, the fund focuses on acting as a catalyst for investment in underserved markets, as well as focusing on organic agriculture, sustainable technology and related sectors, such as the generation of renewable energy on islands and the financing of self-consumption and energy efficiency.

As at September 2025, the Q-Impact fund had obtained the following results: in its financial valuation, it reached an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 14.2%; as for its social and environmental impact, since Q-Impact became involved with each company, the investment-weighted impact metrics recorded 110% growth as at September 2025. All companies have improved their impact, with Green Home Finance emerging as the growth leader.

In terms of protection insurance, the aim of companies is to promote the development of products and services that create social value and foster environmental protection.

The home insurance product offers coverage for accidental breakages of the sheets of glass of any solar panels that they have installed and which are fixed to the fabric of the building of their homes and for their exclusive use. Any charging points for electric vehicles installed and fixed in their (owned) garage are also considered part of the fabric of the building.

The vehicle insurance product offers special coverage for electric vehicles, such as roadside assistance in the event of a breakdown, accident or low battery; coverage for the theft of the charging cable or plug; as well as coverage for damages to third parties caused by faults when charging the vehicle (with the Civil Liability coverage).

Additionally, the new health insurance product for the elderly, *Protección Salud Más60* (Over 60s Health Coverage), designed to complement Social Security, makes access to general and specialist medical care easier, offering swift, quality private healthcare with digital options. At an affordable price, it promotes the social inclusion of people over 60, a group at greater risk of vulnerability and often excluded from the market due to the high cost of traditional insurance.

Similarly, travel has become less frequent, consequently reducing greenhouse gas emissions, thanks to video valuations in Vehicle Protection and Home Protection insurance and 24-hour video consultations in Health Protection provided by Sanitas.



1.4.5 Issuance of Banco Sabadell sustainability instruments

Since 2020, Banco Sabadell has had a Framework for the Issuance of Sustainability Bonds linked to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which serves as the reference document for the issuance of green, social and sustainability instruments, in different formats, including public and private issues. In 2024, Banco Sabadell published an updated Framework. This update was driven by developments in the sustainable finance regulation and by the Bank's ambitious social and environmental strategy. The Framework applies the substantial contribution criteria proposed in the EU Taxonomy for the defined categories of green eligible projects and complies with the voluntary guidelines of the International Capital Market Association (ICMA).

- **Green instruments** are intended to finance eligible green project categories, focusing on projects with environmental benefits, such as reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, pollution prevention and climate change adaptation.
- **Social instruments** are designed to finance eligible social project categories, focusing on the generation of social benefits by providing access to essential services, facilitating social inclusion and promoting the generation and maintenance of employment.
- **Sustainability instruments** are aimed at providing finance for a combination of green and social activities, as described above.

The net proceeds obtained by issuing these types of instruments (or the collateral amount of the financial guarantees placed on the market) are used to finance or refinance all or part of the new or existing loans or projects that meet the eligibility criteria established in the Framework.

Since 2020, Banco Sabadell has issued ten green bonds and one green synthetic securitisation of a project finance portfolio. As at year-end 2025, the outstanding balance of Banco Sabadell's eight green bond issuances amounts to 3,695 million euros, and the outstanding balance of the synthetic securitisation of green eligible projects is 78.8 million euros, corresponding to the tranche placed with third parties.

Based on that provided in the Framework, a report was prepared, for the green instruments issued in 2024, on the allocation of proceeds to eligible projects and the environmental impact generated by those projects. The report was reviewed by an independent expert. The report is available on the corporate website under the heading [Green Instruments Report 2025](#), alongside the reports for previous years.

1.4.6 Sinia Renovables

As at 2025 year-end, Sinia Renovables, Banco Sabadell's division for investment in renewable energies and sustainability, has investments in projects under development, construction or in operation with an overall installed capacity of 1,264 MW, equivalent to the electricity consumption of about 926,437 households. Of this capacity, the portion attributable to Sinia through its direct shareholding is 296.9 MW, equivalent to the generation of 563.2 GWh of sustainable electricity every year. This generation, if all projects were in operation, would be equivalent to preventing the emission of 159,381 tonnes of CO₂ per year to satisfy the average annual consumption of around 172,123 households¹⁵.

Four years ago, Sinia launched its Alternative Green Equity Solution, which is a hybrid financial product that offers solutions to real estate developers with limited ability to obtain funding. They have good renewable energy projects that are almost Ready to Build but they are ultimately unable to complete construction and so they become Independent Power Producers (IPPs).

1,264^{MW}

Renewable energies

296,9^{MW}

Sinia through its direct shareholding

172,123

Households

As at the end of 2025, Sinia Renovables had mobilised more than 47.5 million euros, between invested capital and financing.

These figures position the Group as one of the leaders of the financial sector when it comes to investing in renewable energy and sustainability projects, backed by its 25 years of activity in the sector.

Details of the main achievements of Sinia Renovables as at the end of the year are given here below:

- Sinia is a developer supporting other developers: in 2025, it increased the share of projects in operation by more than 17 percentage points (44.6% of the portfolio is now in this phase, compared to 27% in 2024). This is because Sinia has a multi-disciplinary team specialised in finance, management and engineering for this type of asset.
- In Spain, Sinia is active in 12 of the 19 autonomous communities/cities, combining knowledge about each of their unique social, economic, environmental and regulatory characteristics.
- International locations represent 22.6% of the power held in the portfolio: Sinia has sizeable investments in wind energy projects in operation in Mexico equivalent to 250.49 MW installed capacity, in the Tamaulipas region. In France, it is co-investing in the development of a 15.4 MW wind power plant.
- Active in biomethane: a power plant is being built in Salamanca this year, with capacity for 27 GWh of biomethane and financing of 8.1 million euros.
- Stakes in specialised sustainability holdings: one example of this is the minority interest held by Sinia in Soluciones y Desarrollos de Ingeniería y Servicios (Sydis), which has almost doubled its portfolio to 238.4 MW distributed across 52 projects. Another example is Sinia's minority interest in the Greening Group, which currently has a portfolio of 67 projects totalling 245.3 MW across Spain, Mexico and Italy at different stages of maturity.
- Another noteworthy development in 2025 was the launch of two wind projects with an installed capacity of nearly 100 MW, developed by Energías Renovables del Bierzo (Erbienergía), with which Sinia has an established relationship spanning over 20 years and contributed to these projects through subordinated loans.

¹⁵ The conversion factor has been calculated based on the CNMC with the equivalent of 0.283 t CO₂/MWh (see gdo.cnmc.es/CNMC/accesoEtiquetado.do – in Spanish) and based on the Smart Consumption Guide published by REE (Spain's national electricity grid operator) of 3,272 kWh per year/home in Spain.

1.4.7 BStartup

Banco Sabadell's BStartup is a financial service for startups. It provides these companies with a 360° service of specialised banking and equity investment.

Banco Sabadell's BStartup is a financial service for startups (innovative companies that sell products and/or services through the use of technology, with a scalable business model that permits rapid and continued growth) and for scaleups (companies with traction and with turnover and/or investment in excess of €1m). It provides these companies with a 360° service of specialised banking and equity investment.

As at 2025 year-end, BStartup had 6,064 startup customers. These are very internationalised customers that frequently engage in complex operations that require highly specialised managers and services, which are offered through a distribution model comprised of 26 managers dedicated exclusively to startups and scaleups in the Territorial Divisions with the highest concentration of this type of companies, over 13 mixed managers, its own 5-member risk team and a team of 4 specialists that drive the business throughout Spain.

In terms of equity investment, it is aimed mainly at early-stage digital and technology companies with strong growth potential and scalable, innovative business models. In 2025, €1,000,000 were invested in six startups.

BStartup invests in all types of sectors, but mostly focuses on two specific verticals:

- BStartup Green, to invest in startups that use technology or digitalisation to facilitate the transition to a more sustainable world (from the point of view of the energy transition, industry 4.0, smart cities and the circular economy).
- BStartup Health, the programme designed to support health projects, in which invested funds are primarily used to validate the technology, research and business model. In 2025, it launched the eighth call for proposals and, for the first time this year, it received support from the leading healthcare investment funds in the country, reaching a record 201 companies analysed.

In 2025, BStartup has taken a very active role in the main events of the entrepreneurial ecosystem. BStartup's team actively participated in 128 entrepreneurial events held throughout Spain.

BStartup Hub Madrid, the first Banco Sabadell branch dedicated exclusively to startups, scaleups and their investors, celebrated its first year. It is an entrepreneurial and technological hub with a team of 12 people who offer a 360° financial service that is 100% specialised in startups. The space was also designed to serve as a meeting point for Madrid's entrepreneurial ecosystem, featuring an auditorium, meeting rooms and hot desks for customers. In its first year, it hosted 59 events (both its own and organised by the entrepreneurial ecosystem) with more than 3,400 attendees.

1.4.8 Green financing and lines of credit with multilateral development banks in Mexico

Green financing

In 2025, Banco Sabadell Mexico granted green financing in the amount of approximately €180m.

The economic sectors that received green financing include consumer goods (33% weight), electricity, gas & water (28% weight), Commercial Real Estate (CRE) (19% weight), construction (9% weight), food and beverages (4% weight), paper and timber (6% weight), and manufacturing (1% weight).

The purpose of the financing encompassed both Green and Social Loans (GSLs), such as those for electricity generation through solar photovoltaic technology, and Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs), which are linked to indicators including a reduction in the volume of water consumption; upgrades to equipment to optimise energy efficiency; comprehensive management measures to obtain sustainable building certification¹⁶; procurement of certified raw materials from forests managed in a sustainable and responsible way; waste-reduction initiatives or installation of solar panels; greater number of women in leadership positions; use of hybrid and electric vehicles; and use of clean energy sources.

In addition, work on the environmental and social analysis continues, to reduce financing granted to the following sectors that have a particularly negative impact on the environment: Mining, Energy, Agro-industry, Infrastructures and Defence.

Lines of credit with multilateral development banks

Since 2019, Banco Sabadell Mexico has had access to a 10-year line of credit of US\$100m granted by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, to promote the development of sustainable tourism and construction in Mexico. These funds are granted to customers seeking to promote the development of sustainable projects.

Banco Sabadell Mexico also has an 8-year credit facility in the amount of US\$50m with the German Development Finance Institution (DEG, by its German acronym).

As part of the agreements with the IFC and the DEG, Banco Sabadell Mexico prepares and submits to them an Annual Report on Environmental and Social Performance, which describes the implementation and operation of its Environmental and Social Risk Management System (SARAS, by its Spanish acronym), as well as the environmental and social performance of customers to whom this system was applied in the previous tax year.

Since 2021, all infrastructure projects (new builds and extensions), as well as any hotel-related operation that has received finance of

¹⁶ In line with international standards such as LEED, BOMA and EDGE. This process requires the implementation of strategies for energy efficiency, carbon footprint reduction, resource optimisation and occupational welfare.

US\$5m or more, are evaluated using SARAS in order to identify their environmental and social impacts and risks. At the end of these evaluations, an Action Plan is drawn up designed to help mitigate the identified impacts and risks, which the customer undertakes to carry out.

During 2025, 16 transactions were evaluated, encompassing the following sectors: Hotels, Food and beverages, Manufacturing industries, Agro-industry and Real Estate.

As part of the SARAS implementation, Banco Sabadell Mexico was selected by the Spanish Chamber of Commerce in Mexico (CAMESCOM) as the winner of the 2025 edition of the “*Reconocimiento de Sostenibilidad*” sustainability award, which promotes and recognises the commitment of its member companies to the environment and sustainable development.

In 2025, Banco Sabadell Mexico added a Sustainability section to its official website, reaffirming its commitment to transparency and corporate responsibility. Initially, it published its Environmental and Social Policy, the entity’s list of excluded activities and sectors, and a description of the environmental and social management of its portfolio of customers.





2. Environmental information

Disclosures pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)

EU Taxonomy

The European Union took a further step as promoter of the energy transformation and the decarbonisation of the economy. In line with the objectives of the fight against climate change, it established the Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852), which was the first step towards obliging firms to disclose the proportion of their activities that are considered green or social, according to this regulation.

This regulation, which establishes requirements for the classification and reporting of sustainable activities, is a key aspect for the integration of ESG aspects into the Group's ordinary activity, as well as being a strategic aspect for the Institution. For this reason, it is regularly monitored by the Technical Risk Committee and the Sustainability Committee.

Banco Sabadell believes it is paramount to ensure that its portfolio is aligned with its decarbonisation targets and, to that end, it has included decarbonisation in its Risk Appetite Framework, in its policies and in its sectoral planning processes, and it has set pathways to achieve those targets.

- The Group has a framework for sectoral analysis through internal discussion, the **Sector Guidance Strategy (SGS)**, led together by the Research division and the Risk Management division, and with contributions by sectoral experts from Business, Risk Origination, Credit Risk Control and Sustainability. With this, the Group establishes a sectoral strategy based on analysis of the external context of each sector and the internal context. This analysis is cross-checked by the main units involved in the Bank, so that ESG risks are included in the sectoral discussion, together with other macroeconomic parameters. Accordingly, the Group defines its strategic positioning at the sub-sector level, setting its sectoral asset allocation strategy which is, in turn, incorporated in the financial planning process.
- Furthermore, the Bank has defined certain indicators and metrics in its **Risk Appetite Statement (RAS)** related to ESG and designed, on one hand, to monitor the status and evolution of physical and transition risks in its credit portfolio and, on the other hand, to establish and limit its risk appetite and/or position in certain environmental aspects. The RAS indicators include the decarbonisation targets established for 2030 for the sectors with the most intensive greenhouse gas emissions that are financed by the Bank, based on the targets established in the Paris Agreement and aligned with the UNEP FI's NZBA. Information regarding the monitoring of those pathways is included in the Corporate Sustainability Report, which is submitted on a regular basis to the governing bodies.
- Lastly, the **Environmental and Social Risk Framework** consolidates the set of applicable criteria that aim to limit the financing of customers or projects that are thought to be contrary to the transition to a sustainable economy or that lack alignment with international regulations or best practices in the industry.

Moreover, since 2020, Banco Sabadell Group has been working on its own Eligibility Guide, based on the EU Taxonomy and the best practices in the market, such as the Green Loan Principles and the Social Bond Principles. As this is a key and strategic aspect for the Bank, since 2020 work has been underway both to keep the Eligibility Guide and the Sustainable Financing Framework in line with regulatory updates, and to implement them in the operational systems.

As a result of this work, the Group's systems currently include a process for tagging priority green products, which allows the entire management cycle of those products to be traced and ensures their alignment with the requirements of the Bank's Eligibility Guide.

In Spain, the tagging of sustainable transactions is carried out through the Eligibility Guide, which is already implemented in the Bank's systems for all segments. Through this Guide, the Bank identifies and requires, for each sustainable purpose, documentation that demonstrates compliance with the substantial contribution criteria in accordance with that set forth in the European Taxonomy. To ensure the gathering of such documentation, automatic and manual controls have been implemented in the authorisation process of sustainable transactions.

In addition, the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria and the Minimum Social Safeguards (MSS) are reviewed centrally using the information provided by the counterparties.

Key Performance Indicators in the Taxonomy Regulation – Green Asset Ratio (GAR)

The Taxonomy Regulation lays down common harmonised criteria to determine which economic activities qualify as environmentally sustainable. In addition, Article 8 of this Regulation establishes the obligation for any undertaking subject to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) to publish information on how and to what extent the undertaking's activities are associated with economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy. Specifically, for non-financial undertakings, it establishes the requirement that they shall disclose the proportion of their turnover, capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditure (OpEx) derived from this type of activity. In the case of financial institutions, this disclosure obligation translates into a key performance indicator, specifically the Green Asset Ratio (GAR).

Specifically, the requirements and disclosure templates for credit institutions are set out in Annexes V and VI, respectively, of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021. In relation to the EU Taxonomy, on 4 July 2025 the European Commission adopted Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 under the ESG Omnibus package, amending, among other aspects, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 as regards the simplification of the content and presentation of information to be disclosed concerning environmentally sustainable activities, which significantly affects credit institutions as it simplifies the disclosure of the GAR.

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73 came into force on 1 January 2026 and is applicable as at the date of this 2025 report. However, that Regulation provides transitional arrangements under which firms can opt to continue applying the disclosure regime in effect as at 31 December 2025 for the financial year commencing 1 January and ending 31 December 2025. Furthermore, the Delegated Regulation clarifies that application of the indicators of the trading portfolio and fees, originally intended to enter into force this year, has been postponed to 2028 (reporting date December 2027). Banco Sabadell Group has opted to apply those transitional arrangements to its EU Taxonomy disclosures.

Application criteria for GAR disclosures

The GAR measures the Institution's assets that finance or are invested in economic activities that meet the Taxonomy's technical screening criteria for the six environmental objectives as a proportion of the total eligible balance (the total balance excludes sovereign exposures, exposures to central banks and the trading book). An activity is deemed to be Taxonomy-aligned where it is an eligible activity, in the sense that it could potentially contribute to one or more of the six environmental objectives set out in the Taxonomy and where, additionally, it meets the following technical screening criteria: it contributes substantially to one or more of the six environmental objectives, the activity does not significantly harm any of the environmental objectives, and the activity is carried out in compliance with the minimum social safeguards in relation to human rights. Financial institutions first started disclosing this ratio in 2023.

For an economic activity to be considered eligible, it must feature in the delegated acts developed by the European Taxonomy according to the environmental objective, irrespective of whether that activity does not meet all of the technical screening criteria set forth in those delegated acts or whether it ultimately does not qualify as environmentally sustainable (aligned). There are six environmental objectives: (1) Climate change mitigation, (2) Climate change adaptation, (3) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, (4) Pollution prevention and control, (5) Transition to a circular economy, and (6) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources. It is mandatory for financial institutions to disclose finance granted for eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities in relation to all objectives from 2025 year-end onwards.

The Group determines whether the contribution of the specific finance in question qualifies as substantial according to the technical screening criteria set out in the Taxonomy. The Group is also making every effort to ensure compliance with the DNSH and MSS criteria. Available information and market practices in relation to alignment with DNSH and MSS are constantly changing, making it difficult to provide evidence of full compliance therewith in accordance with prevailing legislation. That is why the Group, unable to ensure strict compliance with the DNSH and MSS principles, has not included a portion of the finance in the Taxonomy-aligned values in certain cases. In any event, to demonstrate compliance with the DNSH principle and to show that the activity is carried out in accordance with the Minimum Social Safeguards

(MSS) for certain exposures, the Group relies on the information disclosed by the institutions, verifying, for the specific financed activity, compliance with the DNSH principle and the MSS in the Taxonomy tables disclosed by counterparties subject to the CSRD.

This year, for the first time, the Group has amended the criteria used to evaluate the alignment of its portfolios of retail mortgages and consumer loans for vehicle purchase, ceasing its application of the simplified approach provided in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 of 30 November 2022, under which only fulfilment of the substantial contribution criteria based on energy efficiency is considered.

Under the substantial contribution criteria, within retail mortgages, the associated financing transactions are considered to be Taxonomy-aligned when it can be demonstrated that (i) they have an energy performance rating of A or B, (ii) the primary energy demand is at least 10% below the threshold established for nearly zero-energy buildings, according to the Technical Building Code (CTE), for each climate zone, and (iii) for buildings of more than 5,000m², there is evidence of air-tightness, thermal integration, as well as a calculation of the global warming potential. Furthermore, since 2025, in the case of new builds, the building's existing energy performance certificate has been considered as the energy performance certificate of those of its housing units that only have an inferred energy performance rating, given that they share the same energy efficiency class (represented by a letter) and the same consumption and emissions values per square metre.

In addition, in 2025, the criteria for the application of the DNSH criterion to the retail mortgages portfolio have been revised, so that verification is now based on the assessment of the real estate collateral item's physical risk stemming from climate change, according to the Institution's calculation approach. Under this new approach, only loans granted for the acquisition and ownership of buildings meet the DNSH principles, provided that the transactions have no high or very high exposure to physical risks. Similarly, in relation to minimum social safeguards, the Institution follows the recommendations of the Platform on Sustainable Finance¹⁷.

In the case of consumer loans for vehicle purchase, the technical screening criteria concerning substantial contribution are analysed based on the vehicle's zero-emissions energy efficiency and the minimum safeguards under the approach mentioned above. However, given the difficulty involved, it has not been possible to verify the compliance of motor vehicle loans with the DNSH principles, meaning that this portfolio is considered as not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The perimeter used to calculate the GAR, in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (UE) 2021/2178, is the prudential scope of the consolidated Group, such that intragroup exposures outside of the prudential scope of consolidation are considered third-party exposures. In addition, the GAR is calculated for the existing stock as at a specific disclosure reference date and also for the flow of new exposures (with a transaction or contract start date occurring over a 12-month period), which gives an idea of how the Institution is transitioning towards sustainable economic activities and also of how it is helping its counterparties in their transition and adaptation pathway.

¹⁷ Final Report on Minimum Safeguards (October 2022).

The numerator considers the gross carrying amount of the assets aligned with the Taxonomy's six environmental objectives; these include loans and advances, debt securities, as well as equity instruments not held for trading or sale, making a distinction between:

- Exposures to financial corporations, including exposures to credit institutions and other financial corporations within the European Union (EU).
- Exposures to (EU) non-financial corporations subject to NFRD¹⁸ disclosure requirements, i.e. with over 500 employees on average during the year, considering, in the case of firms that belong to a group, the number of employees in their corporate group, with a balance sheet of over 25 million euros or turnover above 50 million euros.
- Households, which include home equity loans, building renovation loans and consumer loans for vehicle purchase. In the case of mortgages granted to retail customers, the Bank's total perimeter is considered, regardless of whether or not the property is located in the EU, and irrespective of whether or not the obligor is a citizen of an EU Member State.
- Local governments, including finance for public housing and other specialised lending.
- Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties (foreclosed).

In addition, the purpose of the finance granted to the counterparty should be considered, making a distinction between whether the purpose is to finance their general activity or whether the finance is being sought for a specific purpose:

- **Finance for generic purposes or for unknown purposes**, where exposures are included provided the counterparty's activity is aligned with the economic activities defined in the Taxonomy. This is in turn determined based on the key performance indicators published by the counterparties in relation to their turnover, capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditure (OpEx). Non-financial corporations were required to publish their key alignment indicators for all environmental objectives as at 2024 year-end, whereas financial institutions were required to publish that data as at 2025 year-end, as in previous years they were only required to disclose data for the climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives.
- **Finance for specific purposes**, where exposures are included based on the information provided by the counterparties concerning the project or activities that meet the defined environmental standards and for which the funds will be used.

The denominator considers the gross carrying amount of the Institution's total assets, excluding exposures to central governments and to central banks and the trading book. This way, in addition to the numerator's total exposure, the denominator includes several types of exposures that are excluded from the numerator, such as non-financial corporations not subject to the NFRD and based both inside and outside the EU (the vast majority of SMEs), non-financial corporations and financial corporations based outside the EU, derivatives, interbank deposits, cash and other assets (goodwill, tangible assets, tax assets, etc.). It is important to note that this asymmetrical perimeter between the assets eligible for inclusion in the ratio's numerator and those eligible for its denominator means, in practice, that the GAR is defined as though all exposures not eligible to be considered in the numerator had 0% alignment with the Taxonomy.

On the other hand, it is worth noting that the metric used concerning the gross carrying amount of assets meets the disclosure requirements laid down in the EU Taxonomy, and this results in a difference from the metric used in the accounting records, which corresponds to the net amount after deducting any loss allowance, which is why the carrying amount of total assets reflected for such purposes in the GAR is greater than the one included in the Group's public balance sheet.

¹⁸ The standard and existing limits under Law 11/2018 are considered, as the CSRD has not been transposed into Spanish law.

Furthermore, as a previous step to calculating the GAR, Taxonomy-eligible exposures are identified using the following criteria:

- Loans to non-financial corporations/financial institutions: these qualify as eligible or not, according to the known or unknown purpose of the funds. Where the purpose of the finance is known or specific and makes a substantial contribution in accordance with Taxonomy criteria, 100% of the exposure is deemed eligible, and in the case of finance for generic purposes, the publicly-available eligibility information (key performance indicators) of the counterparties is used to determine the eligible exposure.
- Retail mortgage loans: all exposures to individuals secured with a first or second property are deemed eligible, as the purpose of these loans is included within the EU Taxonomy.
- Motor vehicle loans: all vehicle financing exposures are deemed eligible, as this purpose is included within the EU Taxonomy.
- Foreclosed assets: 100% of the exposure is deemed eligible, as this purpose is included within the EU Taxonomy, similar to mortgage loans.

Calculation approach

In accordance with the guidelines set forth in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486, which supplement Regulation 2020/852, the Group has included those exposures that are aligned according to the requirements of the EU Taxonomy for the six environmental objectives within its GAR.

To that end, a distinction is made between two allocation or tagging methodologies:

- **Finance for specific purposes or uses:** This includes specific finance granted by Sabadell that substantially contributes to an environmental objective and meets the DNSH and MSS criteria, in which case 100% of the exposure is reported as aligned. The information published by the counterparties on DNSH and MSS in their corresponding NFDRs is considered in order to assess compliance with these criteria. Where no such DNSH and MSS information is disclosed by the counterparty, given that the Group cannot ensure strict compliance with these principles, the associated loan is not reported as an aligned exposure.

In addition, as mentioned earlier, the exposure of loans secured with real estate granted to households for the purchase of homes with the most efficient EPC ratings and which meet DNSH criteria are thought to be Taxonomy-aligned. In the case of foreclosed assets, their alignment is not disclosed.

- **Finance for generic purposes or for unknown purposes:** This refers to cases where the Institution grants finance to counterparties for generic purposes, i.e. without the funds having a specific goal other than to manage the company's liquidity, cash or usual activities. As indicated in Annex V of Royal Decree 2021/2178, credit institutions should, in this case, use the key performance indicators related to CapEx and turnover disclosed by the counterparties themselves for each environmental objective, with no need for any additional verifications to ensure alignment with the Substantial Contribution (SC), DNSH and MSS criteria.

This way, the exposure reported as being EU Taxonomy-aligned corresponds solely and exclusively to the exposure with counterparties that have disclosed the degree of their activity's alignment with the EU Taxonomy in terms of either turnover or CapEx in their non-financial disclosure reports.

To that end, it is worth noting that the Institution has gathered counterparties' eligibility and alignment information by means of a project, conducted in a coordinated manner and at a sectoral level with a reputable third party, which compiled and unified the information of counterparties subject to the NFRD that have disclosed information in their corporate reports, NFDRs or equivalent

(the data of firms that have not published their KPIs has not been reported, in other words, the counterparties with no reported KPIs are considered to have 0% alignment in terms of both their turnover and CapEx; no KPIs have been estimated either). The data obtained, mainly at the level of consolidated groups, has been applied to their generic exposures, for both the parent companies and their subsidiaries, always provided the intended use of the funds is for generic purposes, weighting counterparties' exposure by their degree of alignment in percentage terms (turnover or CapEx, depending on the reporting template).

It is worth mentioning that Bloomberg is used as a supplier to identify green bonds that promote climate change mitigation or adaptation, as well as bonds linked to sustainability projects, and to determine whether they meet the technical screening criteria that make them qualify as Taxonomy-aligned. In addition, the Institution relies on this supplier to obtain the exposures that are eligible and aligned with the environmental objectives of the portfolio of Assets under Management (AuM). Specifically, every month the Institution shares its AuM data and Bloomberg applies various levels of data extraction to determine the final investment of those positions and report on their various KPIs. The information is the actual data reported by companies in which that position is invested and no estimates are used. This year, eligibility and alignment information is disclosed for all of the EU Taxonomy objectives.

Based on the foregoing, Banco Sabadell Group presents in this report ([Taxonomy Indicators](#)) the specific templates for credit institutions as at the end of 2025, whose information has been prepared in accordance with Annex V of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178 under the disclosure regime in effect as at 31 December 2025, based on the transitional arrangements provided in Article 4 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/73. Similarly, Templates 6 (Fees & Commissions) and 7 (Trading Book) of Annex VI are not included, in light of the clarification published by the European Commission in connection with Taxonomy disclosures¹⁹.

The templates specific to credit institutions are used, as that is the primary activity of Banco Sabadell Group, and these include the information of the entire scope of prudential consolidation, determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) 575/2013. The Group's scope of prudential consolidation does not include any entity operating in the investment services or insurance activities segments. In the scope of consolidation, Urquijo Gestión S.G.I.I.C. is included within asset management services, and it is not materially representative in terms of the Group's total assets.

In relation to the perimeter used for the GAR, it is worth noting that, due to the agreement to sell TSB Banking Group plc (hereinafter, TSB) to Banco Santander, S.A., as from 1 July 2025 the exposure of this company has been recognised in the accounts under "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale". As a result, this exposure is no longer considered in terms of its alignment with the EU Taxonomy, as it forms part of the total GAR assets under the "Other assets" line item.

¹⁹ Draft Commission Notice on the interpretation and implementation of certain legal provisions of the Disclosures Delegated Act under Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, as amended by the Omnibus Delegated Act, on the reporting of Taxonomy-eligible and Taxonomy-aligned economic activities and assets (fourth notice).

Results

As at December 2025, Banco Sabadell Group had a GAR of 2.26% in terms of turnover, with the ratio falling compared to December 2024 (4.43%), mainly due to the impact of the sale of TSB. Considering only the Banco Sabadell excl. TSB perimeter, the GAR would come to 3.07% in terms of turnover (vs 2.11% Dec. 2024).

In terms of the denominator, total GAR assets have increased by 8,172 million euros over the year, mainly due to the growth of the loan book.

As for the exposures aligned with the EU Taxonomy, these posted an annual decrease of -3,882 million euros, mostly concentrated in Households, fundamentally due to the agreement to sell the subsidiary TSB, whose aligned assets are no longer considered as at the end of 2025. In the Banco Sabadell excl. TSB perimeter, aligned exposures increased by 1,452 million euros, mainly in Non-financial corporations and Households, driven by the year-on-year growth of lending and as a result of various initiatives implemented to strengthen the control framework over the tagging of sustainable exposures and to improve data quality.



Taxonomy indicators

0. Summary of GAR KPIs in relation to turnover and CapEx KPIs

Summary of GAR KPIs in relation to **turnover** KPIs

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI ²⁰	KPI ²¹	% coverage (over total assets) ²²	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V) ²³	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) ²⁴
Main KPI	Green Asset Ratio (GAR) stock	4,410	2.26%		78.74%	41.33%	21.26%

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI ²⁰	KPI ²¹	% coverage (over total assets) ²²	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V) ²³	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) ²⁴
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	1,268	2.24%		81.77%	35.33%	18.23%
	Trading book						
	Financial guarantees	9	1.10%				
	Assets under management	771	13.10%				
	Fees and commissions income						

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI ²⁰	KPI ²¹	% coverage (over total assets) ²²	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V) ²³	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) ²⁴
Main KPI	Green Asset Ratio (GAR) stock	8,292	4.43%		77.19%	25.72%	22.81%

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI ²⁰	KPI ²¹	% coverage (over total assets) ²²	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V) ²³	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) ²⁴
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	1,914	3.59%		82.05%	31.85%	17.95%
	Trading book						
	Financial guarantees	8	1.01%				
	Assets under management	96	2.03%				
	Fees and commissions income						

Summary of GAR KPIs in relation to CapEx KPIs

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI ²⁰	KPI ²¹	% coverage (over total assets) ²²	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V) ²³	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) ²⁴
Main KPI	Green Asset Ratio (GAR) stock	5,549	2.84 %		78.74 %	41.33 %	21.26 %

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI ²⁰	KPI ²¹	% coverage (over total assets) ²²	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V) ²³	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) ²⁴
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	1,731	3.06 %		81.77 %	35.33 %	18.23 %
	Trading book						
	Financial guarantees	9	1.05 %				
	Assets under management	1,222	20.76 %				
	Fees and commissions income ²⁵						

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI ²⁰	KPI ²¹	% coverage (over total assets) ²²	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V) ²³	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) ²⁴
Main KPI	Green Asset Ratio (GAR) stock	8,762		4.68 %	77.19 %	25.72 %	22.81 %

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024

		Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI ²⁰	KPI ²¹	% coverage (over total assets) ²²	% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V) ²³	% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V) ²⁴
Additional KPIs	GAR (flow)	1,999		3.75 %	82.05%	31.85%	17.95%
	Trading book						
	Financial guarantees	4		0.50 %			
	Assets under management	66		1.40 %			
	Fees and commissions income ²⁵						

²⁰ Based on the counterparty's turnover KPI.

²¹ Based on the counterparty's CapEx KPI, except in the case of loan activities for which, in relation to general loans, the turnover KPI is used.

²² % of assets covered by the KPI over banks' total assets Gross carrying amount of exposures of total GAR assets over gross carrying amount of total assets.

²³ Gross carrying amount of exposures not eligible for GAR calculation over gross carrying amount of total assets.

²⁴ Gross carrying amount of exposures not covered by GAR calculation over gross carrying amount of total assets.

²⁵ Fees and commissions income from services other than lending and assets under management.

1. Assets used to calculate the GAR in relation to turnover and CapEx KPIs

Assets used to calculate the GAR in relation to **turnover** KPIs

		Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation		
Million EUR																
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	92,165	50,746	4,394	2,480	426	639	41	6	0	4	6	2	0	0	
2	Financial corporations	15,269	2,110	200	0	21	24	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Credit institutions	13,672	1,808	187	0	18	20	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Loans and advances	11,257	1,667	177	0	16	18	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,392	136	10	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Equity instruments	24	4	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
7	Other financial corporations	1,596	302	13	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	of which investment firms	1,509	281	11	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Loans and advances	1,245	267	9	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	150	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Equity instruments	113	2	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
16	of which insurance undertakings	87	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Loans and advances	53	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Equity instruments	35	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	24,116	5,318	2,524	809	405	615	34	5	0	4	5	2	0	0	
21	Loans and advances	23,859	5,135	2,429	809	405	519	34	5	0	4	5	2	0	0	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	256	183	95	0	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	
24	Households	51,527	43,298	1,670	1,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	39,393	39,393	1,670	1,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	of which building renovation loans	1,318	1,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,587	2,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
28	Local government financing	1,254	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

			Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)			
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	1,254	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	755	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	102,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	35,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	27,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Loans and advances	26,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Debt securities	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Equity instruments	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	8,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Loans and advances	8,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Equity instruments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Derivatives	1,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	On-demand interbank loans	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Cash and cash-related assets	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	64,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Total GAR assets	195,559	51,501	4,394	2,480	426	639	41	6	0	4	6	2	0	0
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	52,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	38,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Exposures to central banks	11,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Trading book	3,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Total assets	248,353	51,501	4,394	2,480	426	639	41	6	0	4	6	2	0	0
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations															
54	Financial guarantees	834	161	9	8	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55	Assets under management	5,887	2,062	683	0	73	397	127	20	0	5	20	19	0	0
56	of which debt securities	347	165	52	0	7	1	9	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	89	27	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
		Total gross carrying amount	Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which adaptation		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which adaptation		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which adaptation	
	Of which specialised lending			Of which specialised lending				Of which specialised lending				Of which specialised lending			
Million EUR															
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	92,165	81	5	0	2	49	3	0	3	107	0	0	0	0
2	Financial corporations	15,269	8	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	Credit institutions	13,672	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	11,257	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,392	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Other financial corporations	1,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	of which investment firms	1,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	1,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including UoP	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	24,116	72	5	0	2	46	3	0	3	107	0	0	0	0
21	Loans and advances	23,859	72	5	0	2	46	3	0	3	107	0	0	0	0
22	Debt securities, including UoP	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Households	51,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	39,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	1,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Local government financing	1,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	1,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	102,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025											
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	35,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	27,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Loans and advances	26,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Debt securities	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Equity instruments	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	8,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Loans and advances	8,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Equity instruments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Derivatives	1,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	On-demand interbank loans	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Cash and cash-related assets	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	64,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Total GAR assets	195,559	81	5	0	2	49	3	0	3	107	0	0
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	52,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	38,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Exposures to central banks	11,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Trading book	3,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Total assets	248,353	81	5	0	2	49	3	0	3	107	0	0
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
54	Financial guarantees	834	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	0
55	Assets under management	5,887	647	42	0	22	400	8	0	2	2	0	0
56	of which debt securities	347	16	2	0	1	12	1	0	0	0	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	89	18	1	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0

Million EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025				
			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	92,165	51,029	4,410	2,480	426	649
2	Financial corporations	15,269	2,129	201	0	21	24
3	Credit institutions	13,672	1,826	188	0	18	20
4	Loans and advances	11,257	1,683	177	0	16	19
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,392	138	10	0	2	2
6	Equity instruments	24	4	0		0	0
7	Other financial corporations	1,596	303	13	0	3	4
8	of which investment firms	1,509	282	12	0	3	4
9	Loans and advances	1,245	267	9	0	3	4
10	Debt securities, including UoP	150	13	2	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	113	2	0		0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	87	21	2	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	53	21	2	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	35	0	0		0	0
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	24,116	5,582	2,539	809	405	624
21	Loans and advances	23,859	5,399	2,444	809	405	529
22	Debt securities, including UoP	256	183	95	0	0	95
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Households	51,527	43,298	1,670	1,670	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	39,393	39,393	1,670	1,670	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	1,318	1,318	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,587	2,587	0	0	0	0
28	Local government financing	1,254	20	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	1,254	20	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	755	755	0	0	0	0
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	102,638	0	0	0	0	0
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	35,870	0	0	0	0	0
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	27,094	0	0	0	0	

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025				
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
35	Loans and advances	26,946	0	0	0	0
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,522	0	0	0	0
37	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0
38	Debt securities	35	0	0	0	0
39	Equity instruments	113	0	0	0	0
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	8,775	0	0	0	0
41	Loans and advances	8,774	0	0	0	0
42	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Equity instruments	1	0	0	0	0
44	Derivatives	1,086	0	0	0	0
45	On-demand interbank loans	744	0	0	0	0
46	Cash and cash-related assets	629	0	0	0	0
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	64,311	0	0	0	0
48	Total GAR assets	195,559	51,784	4,410	2,480	426
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	52,794	0	0	0	0
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	38,567	0	0	0	0
51	Exposures to central banks	11,032	0	0	0	0
52	Trading book	3,194	0	0	0	0
53	Total assets	248,353	51,784	4,410	2,480	426
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54	Financial guarantees	834	184	9	8	2
55	Assets under management	5,887	3,257	771	0	427
56	of which debt securities	347	204	59	0	3
57	of which equity instruments	89	58	12	0	1

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)		
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
			Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation
Million EUR													
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	124,030	87,442	8,286	7,298	337	350	31	6	0	3	1	
2	Financial corporations	14,675	2,443	177	0	21	34	7	1	0	0	0	
3	Credit institutions	13,298	2,235	153	0	21	15	7	1	0	0	0	
4	Loans and advances	11,061	2,086	143	0	19	13	6	1	0	0	0	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,225	147	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	
6	Equity instruments	11	2	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	
7	Other financial corporations	1,378	208	24	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	
8	of which investment firms	1,309	192	22	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Loans and advances	1,151	190	22	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Equity instruments	110	2	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	
16	of which insurance undertakings	68	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Loans and advances	43	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Equity instruments	25	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	15,256	3,155	1,178	366	275	316	24	5	0	3	1	
21	Loans and advances	14,997	3,001	1,118	366	275	257	24	5	0	3	1	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	259	154	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Households	92,597	81,843	6,931	6,931	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	78,458	78,458	6,890	6,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	of which building renovation loans	1,212	1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,172	2,172	41	41	41	0					0	
28	Local government financing	1,503	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Other local government financing	1,503	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	918	918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	62,439											

			Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024										
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)	
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	43,543											
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	31,228											
35	Loans and advances	31,072											
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,688											
37	of which building renovation loans	0											
38	Debt securities	32											
39	Equity instruments	124											
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	12,315											
41	Loans and advances	12,314											
42	Debt securities	0											
43	Equity instruments	1											
44	Derivatives	2,395											
45	On-demand interbank loans	566											
46	Cash and cash-related assets	711											
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	15,224											
48	Total GAR assets	187,387											
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	55,383											
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	35,379											
51	Exposures to central banks	17,106											
52	Trading book	2,898											
53	Total assets	242,770											
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
54	Financial guarantees	756	132	7	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	
55	Assets under management	4,729	1,162	96	0	7	5	19	0	0	0	0	
56	of which debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
57	of which equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Million EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024										
			Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	
					Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation			Of which specialised lending
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	124,030	12			61				93			
2	Financial corporations	14,675	0			0				0			
3	Credit institutions	13,298	0			0				0			
4	Loans and advances	11,061	0			0				0			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,225	0			0				0			
6	Equity instruments	11	0			0				0			
7	Other financial corporations	1,378	0			0				0			
8	of which investment firms	1,309	0			0				0			
9	Loans and advances	1,151	0			0				0			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	48	0			0				0			
11	Equity instruments	110	0			0				0			
12	of which management companies	0	0			0				0			
13	Loans and advances	0	0			0				0			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0			0				0			
15	Equity instruments	0	0			0				0			
16	of which insurance undertakings	68	0			0				0			
17	Loans and advances	43	0			0				0			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0			0				0			
19	Equity instruments	25	0			0				0			
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	15,256	12			61				93			
21	Loans and advances	14,997	12			29				93			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	259	0			32				0			
23	Equity instruments	0	0			0				0			
24	Households	92,597	0			0				0			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	78,458	0			0				0			
26	of which building renovation loans	1,212	0			0				0			
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,172	0			0				0			
28	Local government financing	1,503	0			0				0			
29	Housing financing	0	0			0				0			
30	Other local government financing	1,503	0			0				0			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	918	0			0				0			
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	62,439											

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024					
		Circular Economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	43,543					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	31,228					
35	Loans and advances	31,072					
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,688					
37	of which building renovation loans	0					
38	Debt securities	32					
39	Equity instruments	124					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	12,315					
41	Loans and advances	12,314					
42	Debt securities	0					
43	Equity instruments	1					
44	Derivatives	2,395					
45	On-demand interbank loans	566					
46	Cash and cash-related assets	711					
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	15,224					
48	Total GAR assets	187,387					
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	55,383					
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	35,379					
51	Exposures to central banks	17,106					
52	Trading book	2,898					
53	Total assets	242,770					
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations							
54	Financial guarantees	756	4	6		10	
55	Assets under management	4,729	2	0		0	
56	of which debt securities	0	0	0		0	
57	of which equity instruments	0	0	0		0	

Million EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024				
			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	124,030	87,641	8,292	7,298	337	353
2	Financial corporations	14,675	2,450	178	0	21	34
3	Credit institutions	13,298	2,241	154	0	21	15
4	Loans and advances	11,061	2,092	144	0	19	13
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,225	148	10	0	2	2
6	Equity instruments	11	2	0	0	0	0
7	Other financial corporations	1,378	209	24	0	0	19
8	of which investment firms	1,309	192	22	0	0	19
9	Loans and advances	1,151	190	22	0	0	19
10	Debt securities, including UoP	48	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	110	2	0	0	0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	68	17	1	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	43	17	1	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	25	0	0	0	0	0
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	15,256	3,347	1,183	366	275	319
21	Loans and advances	14,997	3,161	1,123	366	275	260
22	Debt securities, including UoP	259	186	60	0	0	60
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Households	92,597	81,843	6,931	6,931	41	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	78,458	78,458	6,890	6,890	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	1,212	1,212	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,172	2,172	41	41	41	0
28	Local government financing	1,503	1	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	1,503	1	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	918	918	0	0	0	0
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	62,439					
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	43,543					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	31,228					

			Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024				
			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
35	Loans and advances	31,072					
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,688					
37	of which building renovation loans	0					
38	Debt securities	32					
39	Equity instruments	124					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	12,315					
41	Loans and advances	12,314					
42	Debt securities	0					
43	Equity instruments	1					
44	Derivatives	2,395					
45	On-demand interbank loans	566					
46	Cash and cash-related assets	711					
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	15,224					
48	Total GAR assets	187,387					
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	55,383					
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	35,379					
51	Exposures to central banks	17,106					
52	Trading book	2,898					
53	Total assets	242,770					
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations							
54	Financial guarantees	756	155	8	1	0	5
55	Assets under management	4,729	1,183	96	0	7	6
56	of which debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0

Assets used to calculate the GAR in relation to CapEx KPIs

Million EUR		Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)			
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation	
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	92,165	51,814	5,524	2,480	457	835	128	6	0	3	5	2	0	0
2	Financial corporations	15,269	2,284	268	0	26	34	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	Credit institutions	13,672	2,013	257	0	22	33	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	11,257	1,870	244	0	20	30	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,392	139	12	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Other financial corporations	1,596	272	12	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	of which investment firms	1,509	250	10	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	1,245	235	7	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including UoP	150	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	113	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	87	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	53	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	24,116	6,212	3,585	809	430	801	118	5	0	3	5	2	0	0
21	Loans and advances	23,859	6,025	3,486	809	430	702	118	5	0	3	5	2	0	0
22	Debt securities, including UoP	256	187	99	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Households	51,527	43,298	1,670	1,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	39,393	39,393	1,670	1,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	1,318	1,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,587	2,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Local government financing	1,254	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	1,254	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	755	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	102,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	35,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	27,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Loans and advances	26,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Debt securities	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Equity instruments	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	8,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Loans and advances	8,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Equity instruments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Derivatives	1,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	On-demand interbank loans	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Cash and cash-related assets	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	64,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Total GAR assets	195,559	52,570	5,524	2,480	457	835	128	6	0	3	5	2	0	0
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	52,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	38,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Exposures to central banks	11,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Trading book	3,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Total assets	248,353	52,570	5,524	2,480	457	835	128	6	0	3	5	2	0	0
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations															
54	Financial guarantees	834	228	9	8	0	1	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
55	Assets under management	5,887	2,736	1,077	0	107	605	301	54	0	32	27	21	0	0
56	of which debt securities	347	215	86	0	8	1	19	5	0	3	2	1	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	89	36	16	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025											
			Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which adaptation		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which adaptation		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which adaptation
	Of which specialised lending			Of which specialised lending				Of which specialised lending						
Million EUR														
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	92,165	136	14	0	0	31	4	0	3	124	0	0	0
2	Financial corporations	15,269	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	Credit institutions	13,672	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	Loans and advances	11,257	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,392	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Equity instruments	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Other financial corporations	1,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	of which investment firms	1,509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Loans and advances	1,245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Debt securities, including UoP	150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	24,116	127	14	0	0	29	4	0	3	123	0	0	0
21	Loans and advances	23,859	127	14	0	0	29	4	0	3	123	0	0	0
22	Debt securities, including UoP	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Households	51,527	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	39,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	1,318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Local government financing	1,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	1,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	755	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	102,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025											
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	35,870	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	27,094	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Loans and advances	26,946	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,522	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Debt securities	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Equity instruments	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	8,775	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Loans and advances	8,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Equity instruments	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Derivatives	1,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	On-demand interbank loans	744	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Cash and cash-related assets	629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	64,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Total GAR assets	195,559	136	14	0	0	31	4	0	3	124	0	0
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	52,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	38,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Exposures to central banks	11,032	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Trading book	3,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Total assets	248,353	136	14	0	0	31	4	0	3	124	0	0
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
54	Financial guarantees	834	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	14	0	0
55	Assets under management	5,887	435	61	0	46	265	9	0	2	2	0	0
56	of which debt securities	347	9	2	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
57	of which equity instruments	89	13	2	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0

		Total gross carrying amount	Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025				
			TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
Million EUR					Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	92,165	52,237	5,549	2,480	457	841
2	Financial corporations	15,269	2,305	270	0	26	35
3	Credit institutions	13,672	2,032	258	0	22	33
4	Loans and advances	11,257	1,888	246	0	20	30
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,392	140	12	0	2	2
6	Equity instruments	24	4	0	0	0	0
7	Other financial corporations	1,596	272	12	0	5	2
8	of which investment firms	1,509	250	10	0	5	2
9	Loans and advances	1,245	235	7	0	5	1
10	Debt securities, including UoP	150	13	2	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	113	3	0	0	0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	87	22	2	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	53	22	2	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	35	0	0	0	0	0
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	24,116	6,615	3,609	809	430	806
21	Loans and advances	23,859	6,428	3,510	809	430	707
22	Debt securities, including UoP	256	187	99	0	0	99
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Households	51,527	43,298	1,670	1,670	0	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	39,393	39,393	1,670	1,670	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	1,318	1,318	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,587	2,587	0	0	0	0
28	Local government financing	1,254	20	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	1,254	20	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	755	755	0	0	0	0
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	102,638	0	0	0	0	0
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	35,870	0	0	0	0	0
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	27,094	0	0	0	0	0

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025				
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
35	Loans and advances	26,946	0	0	0	0
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,522	0	0	0	0
37	of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0
38	Debt securities	35	0	0	0	0
39	Equity instruments	113	0	0	0	0
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	8,775	0	0	0	0
41	Loans and advances	8,774	0	0	0	0
42	Debt securities	0	0	0	0	0
43	Equity instruments	1	0	0	0	0
44	Derivatives	1,086	0	0	0	0
45	On-demand interbank loans	744	0	0	0	0
46	Cash and cash-related assets	629	0	0	0	0
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	64,311	0	0	0	0
48	Total GAR assets	195,559	52,993	5,549	2,480	457
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	52,794	0	0	0	0
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	38,567	0	0	0	0
51	Exposures to central banks	11,032	0	0	0	0
52	Trading book	3,194	0	0	0	0
53	Total assets	248,353	52,993	5,549	2,480	457
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations						
54	Financial guarantees	834	257	9	8	1
55	Assets under management	5,887	3,765	1,222	0	685
56	of which debt securities	347	253	95	0	4
57	of which equity instruments	89	62	19	0	2

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)		
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		
	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
		Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling				Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation
Million EUR													
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	124,030	88,324	8,754	7,298	367	506	63	8	0	1	3	
2	Financial corporations	14,675	2,445	205	0	28	43	6	2	0	0	0	
3	Credit institutions	13,298	2,246	184	0	28	25	6	1	0	0	0	
4	Loans and advances	11,061	2,093	171	0	25	22	5	1	0	0	0	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,225	151	13	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	
6	Equity instruments	11	2	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	
7	Other financial corporations	1,378	199	21	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	
8	of which investment firms	1,309	182	19	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Loans and advances	1,151	175	19	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11	Equity instruments	110	7	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	
16	of which insurance undertakings	68	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Loans and advances	43	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
19	Equity instruments	25	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	15,256	4,035	1,617	366	298	463	57	7	0	1	3	
21	Loans and advances	14,997	3,880	1,547	366	298	394	57	7	0	1	3	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	259	155	70	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
24	Households	92,597	81,843	6,931	6,931	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	78,458	78,458	6,890	6,890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	of which building renovation loans	1,212	1,212	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,172	2,172	41	41	41	0					0	
28	Local government financing	1,503	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
30	Other local government financing	1,503	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	918	918	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	62,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

			Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024											
			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)						Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)	
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	43,543												
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	31,228												
35	Loans and advances	31,072												
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,688												
37	of which building renovation loans	0												
38	Debt securities	32												
39	Equity instruments	124												
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	12,315												
41	Loans and advances	12,314												
42	Debt securities	0												
43	Equity instruments	1												
44	Derivatives	2,395												
45	On-demand interbank loans	566												
46	Cash and cash-related assets	711												
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	15,224												
48	Total GAR assets	187,387												
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	55,383												
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	35,379												
51	Exposures to central banks	17,106												
52	Trading book	2,898												
53	Total assets	242,770												
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
54	Financial guarantees	756	218	4	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0		
55	Assets under management	4,729	988	66	0	17	13	3	1	0	0	0		
56	of which debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
57	of which equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Million EUR		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												
		Total gross carrying amount	Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
					Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation			Of which specialised lending	Of which adaptation
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	124,030	43			29				100				
2	Financial corporations	14,675	0			0				0				
3	Credit institutions	13,298	0			0				0				
4	Loans and advances	11,061	0			0				0				
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,225	0			0				0				
6	Equity instruments	11	0			0				0				
7	Other financial corporations	1,378	0			0				0				
8	of which investment firms	1,309	0			0				0				
9	Loans and advances	1,151	0			0				0				
10	Debt securities, including UoP	48	0			0				0				
11	Equity instruments	110	0			0				0				
12	of which management companies	0	0			0				0				
13	Loans and advances	0	0			0				0				
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0			0				0				
15	Equity instruments	0	0			0				0				
16	of which insurance undertakings	68	0			0				0				
17	Loans and advances	43	0			0				0				
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0			0				0				
19	Equity instruments	25	0			0				0				
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	15,256	43			29				100				
21	Loans and advances	14,997	43			25				100				
22	Debt securities, including UoP	259	0			4				0				
23	Equity instruments	0	0			0				0				
24	Households	92,597	0			0				0				
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	78,458	0			0				0				
26	of which building renovation loans	1,212	0			0				0				
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,172				0				0				
28	Local government financing	1,503	0			0				0				
29	Housing financing	0	0			0				0				
30	Other local government financing	1,503	0			0				0				
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	918	0			0				0				
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	62,439	0			0				0				

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024					
		Circular Economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)	
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	43,543					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	31,228					
35	Loans and advances	31,072					
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,688					
37	of which building renovation loans	0					
38	Debt securities	32					
39	Equity instruments	124					
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	12,315					
41	Loans and advances	12,314					
42	Debt securities	0					
43	Equity instruments	1					
44	Derivatives	2,395					
45	On-demand interbank loans	566					
46	Cash and cash-related assets	711					
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	15,224					
48	Total GAR assets	187,387					
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	55,383					
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	35,379					
51	Exposures to central banks	17,106					
52	Trading book	2,898					
53	Total assets	242,770					
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations							
54	Financial guarantees	756	4	5		11	
55	Assets under management	4,729	2	0		0	
56	of which debt securities	0	0	0		0	
57	of which equity instruments	0	0	0		0	

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024					
		Total gross carrying amount	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
Million EUR				Of which specialised lending	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
GAR – Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	124,030	88,562	8,762	7,298	367	507
2	Financial corporations	14,675	2,451	207	0	28	43
3	Credit institutions	13,298	2,252	186	0	28	25
4	Loans and advances	11,061	2,098	172	0	25	22
5	Debt securities, including UoP	2,225	152	13	0	3	2
6	Equity instruments	11	2	0		0	0
7	Other financial corporations	1,378	200	21	0	0	18
8	of which investment firms	1,309	182	19	0	0	18
9	Loans and advances	1,151	175	19	0	0	18
10	Debt securities, including UoP	48	0	0	0	0	0
11	Equity instruments	110	7	0		0	0
12	of which management companies	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0
16	of which insurance undertakings	68	18	1	0	0	0
17	Loans and advances	43	18	1	0	0	0
18	Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Equity instruments	25	0	0		0	0
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	15,256	4,267	1,624	366	298	464
21	Loans and advances	14,997	4,107	1,554	366	298	394
22	Debt securities, including UoP	259	159	70	0	0	70
23	Equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Households	92,597	81,843	6,931	6,931	41	0
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	78,458	78,458	6,890	6,890	0	0
26	of which building renovation loans	1,212	1,212	0	0	0	0
27	of which motor vehicle loans	2,172	2,172	41	41	41	0
28	Local government financing	1,503	1	0	0	0	0
29	Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Other local government financing	1,503	1	0	0	0	0
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	918	918	0	0	0	0
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	62,439	0	0	0	0	0
33	Financial and non-financial corporations	43,543					
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	31,228					

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024			
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
35	Loans and advances	31,072			
36	of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	4,688			
37	of which building renovation loans	0			
38	Debt securities	32			
39	Equity instruments	124			
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	12,315			
41	Loans and advances	12,314			
42	Debt securities	0			
43	Equity instruments	1			
44	Derivatives	2,395			
45	On-demand interbank loans	566			
46	Cash and cash-related assets	711			
47	Other assets (goodwill, commodities, etc.)	15,224			
48	Total GAR assets	187,387			
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	55,383			
50	Central governments and supranational issuers	35,379			
51	Exposures to central banks	17,106			
52	Trading book	2,898			
53	Total assets	242,770			
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations					
54	Financial guarantees	756	239	4	1 0 2
55	Assets under management	4,729	993	66	0 17 13
56	of which debt securities	0	0	0	0 0 0
57	of which equity instruments	0	0	0	0 0 0



2. Assets of non-financial corporations used to calculate the GAR in relation to turnover and CapEx KPIs, broken down by activity sector

Assets of non-financial corporations used to calculate the GAR in relation to **turnover** KPIs, broken down by activity sector

Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
			Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD	
			Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]	
			Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
1	111	Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	113	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	119	Growing of other nonperennial crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	121	Growing of grapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	122	Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	123	Growing of citrus fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	124	Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	125	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	126	Growing of oleaginous fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	142	Raising of other cattle and buffaloes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	143	Raising of horses and other equines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	145	Raising of sheep and goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	146	Raising of swine/pigs	1.56	1.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	147	Raising of poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	149	Raising of other animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	150	Mixed farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	161	Support activities for crop production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	162	Support activities for animal production	0.21	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	210	Silviculture and other forestry activities	0.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	220	Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	311	Marine fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	321	Marine aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	322	Freshwater aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	510	Mining of hard coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	610	Extraction of crude petroleum	2.15	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	729	Mining of other nonferrous metal ores	0.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	891	Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	893	Extraction of salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	899	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
30	1011	Processing and preserving of meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	1012	Processing and preserving of poultry meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	1013	Production of meat and poultry meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	1020	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	1032	Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	1039	Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	1041	Manufacture of oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	1042	Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	1051	Operation of dairies and cheese making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	1052	Manufacture of ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	1061	Manufacture of grain mill products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	1071	Manufacture of bread; manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	1072	Manufacture of rusks and biscuits; manufacture of preserved pastry goods and cakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	1073	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	1081	Manufacture of sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	1082	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	1084	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	1085	Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	1086	Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	1089	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	0.85	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.79	0	0	0
50	1091	Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	1092	Manufacture of prepared pet foods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	1102	Manufacture of wine from grape	0.32	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	1105	Manufacture of beer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	1106	Manufacture of malt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	1107	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	1200	Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	1310	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	1320	Weaving of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	1330	Finishing of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	1391	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	1392	Manufacture of madeup textile articles, except apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	1395	Manufacture of non-wovens and articles made from non-wovens, except apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	1396	Manufacture of other technical and industrial textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	1399	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	1412	Manufacture of workwear	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	1413	Manufacture of other outerwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	1419	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	1431	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
70	1439	Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	1520	Manufacture of footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	1610	Sawmilling and planing of wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	1621	Manufacture of veneer sheets and woodbased panels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	1623	Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	1624	Manufacture of wooden containers	0.46	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	1629	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	1711	Manufacture of pulp	10.57	10.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	1712	Manufacture of paper and paperboard	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	1721	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	1722	Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	1723	Manufacture of paper stationery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	1729	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	1811	Printing of newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	1812	Other printing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	1920	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	2.59	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	2011	Manufacture of industrial gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	2012	Manufacture of dyes and pigments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	2013	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals	5.21	1.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
90	2014	Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	0.84	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	2015	Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	0.71	0.05	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	2016	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	2017	Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms	0.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	2020	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	2030	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	2041	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	2042	Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	2051	Manufacture of explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	2052	Manufacture of glues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	2059	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	2060	Manufacture of manmade fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	2110	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	2120	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	2211	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
105	2219	Manufacture of other rubber products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	2221	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	2222	Manufacture of plastic packing goods	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.32	0	0	0
108	2223	Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	2229	Manufacture of other plastic products	1.59	1.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
110	2311	Manufacture of flat glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	2313	Manufacture of hollow glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	2314	Manufacture of glass fibres	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
113	2320	Manufacture of refractory products	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	2331	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
115	2332	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	2342	Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	2344	Manufacture of other technical ceramic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	2349	Manufacture of other ceramic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	2351	Manufacture of cement	11.3	0.79	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0
120	2352	Manufacture of lime and plaster	2.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	2361	Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
122	2364	Manufacture of mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	2370	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	2399	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	1.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferroalloys	40.44	7.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	2431	Cold drawing of bars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	2432	Cold rolling of narrow strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	2433	Cold forming or folding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	2434	Cold drawing of wire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	2442	Aluminium production	13.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	2443	Lead, zinc and tin production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	2444	Copper production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	2445	Other nonferrous metal production	251	234.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134	2446	Processing of nuclear fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	2451	Casting of iron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	2452	Casting of steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	2453	Casting of light metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	2454	Casting of other nonferrous metals	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	2511	Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures	0.42	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12	0	0	0
140	2512	Manufacture of doors and windows of metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	2521	Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	2529	Manufacture of other tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	0.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	2540	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	2550	Forging, pressing, stamping and rollforming of metal; powder metallurgy	11.53	3.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	2561	Treatment and coating of metals	1.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	2562	Machining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	2571	Manufacture of cutlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	2572	Manufacture of locks and hinges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	2573	Manufacture of tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	2592	Manufacture of light metal packaging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	2593	Manufacture of wire products, chain and springs	1.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
152	2594	Manufacture of fasteners and screw machine products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	2599	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	2611	Manufacture of electronic components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	2612	Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	2620	Repair of computers and peripheral equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	2630	Manufacture of communication equipment	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	2651	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	2652	Manufacture of watches and clocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	2660	Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	2670	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	2711	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	25.35	1.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12	0	0	0
163	2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	2731	Manufacture of fibre optic cables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	2732	Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
166	2733	Manufacture of wiring devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	2751	Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	2811	Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
169	2812	Manufacture of fluid power equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	2813	Manufacture of other pumps and compressors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	2814	Manufacture of other taps and valves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	2815	Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements	1.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
173	2821	Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	2822	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	10.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	2825	Manufacture of nondomestic cooling and ventilation equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	2829	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.c.	0.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	2830	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	2841	Manufacture of metal forming machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	2849	Manufacture of other machine tools	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	2891	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	2892	Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	2893	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	2894	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	2895	Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	2896	Manufacture of plastics and rubber machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
186	2899	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery n.e.c.	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
187	2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	76.48	2.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0	0	0
188	2920	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semitrailers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	2931	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	2932	Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles	94.92	24.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.38	2.24	0	0
191	3011	Building of ships and floating structures	7.94	3.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
192	3020	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	19.9	16.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
193	3030	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	3040	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	3092	Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
196	3099	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	3101	Manufacture of office and shop furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	3102	Manufacture of kitchen furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	3103	Manufacture of mattresses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	3109	Manufacture of other furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	3213	Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	3230	Manufacture of sports goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	3240	Manufacture of games and toys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	3291	Manufacture of brooms and brushes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	3299	Other manufacturing n.e.c.	0.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	3312	Repair of machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
208	3314	Repair of electrical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	3317	Repair and maintenance of other transport equipment	0.88	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
210	3320	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	3511	Production of electricity	1014.8	349.86	0	0	0.55	0.36	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.14	0	0	0
212	3512	Transmission of electricity	11.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
213	3513	Distribution of electricity	164.22	52.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	3514	Trade of electricity	115.55	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	3521	Manufacture of gas	11.26	6.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
216	3522	Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	94.78	52.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
217	3523	Trade of gas through mains	47.62	37.23	0	0	1.48	0.76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
218	3600	Water collection, treatment and supply	184.18	153.93	0	0	0.09	0	0	0	1.05	1.02	0	0	0.13	0.06	0	0
219	3811	Collection of non-hazardous waste	10.92	0.38	0	0	0.05	0	0	0	0.04	0.02	0	0	0.12	0.01	0	0
220	3821	Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
221	3822	Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222	3831	Dismantling of wrecks	2.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.97	0	0	0
223	3832	Recovery of sorted materials	19.22	17.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
224	3900	Remediation activities and other waste management services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
225	4110	Development of building projects	77.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
226	4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	13.07	0	0	0	1.13	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
227	4211	Construction of roads and motorways	55.5	6	0	0	0.51	0.02	0	0	0.32	0.04	0	0	1.4	0	0	0
228	4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	335.18	204.94	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.35	0	0	0
229	4213	Construction of bridges and tunnels	10.16	0	0	0	0.33	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0
230	4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	19.55	6.59	0	0	0.02	0.01	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	0.01	0	0
232	4291	Construction of water projects	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	179.21	18.86	0	0	0.07	0.05	0	0	0.17	0.12	0	0	0.08	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
234	4311	Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	4312	Site preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	4321	Electrical installation	90.9	42.81	0	0	0.53	0.23	0	0	0.8	0.03	0	0	3.1	0.19	0	0
237	4322	Plumbing, heat and airconditioning installation	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	4329	Other construction installation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	4333	Floor and wall covering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	4334	Painting and glazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	4339	Other building completion and finishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	4391	Roofing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
243	4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	41.02	4.55	0	0	0.85	0.36	0	0	0.31	0	0	0	1.45	0	0	0
244	4511	Sale of cars and light motor vehicles	12.67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	4520	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	4531	Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	1.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	0
247	4532	Retail trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	4540	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	6.25	0.08	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
249	4612	Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
250	4613	Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251	4615	Agents involved in the sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252	4616	Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, fur, footwear and leather goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253	4617	Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	4618	Agents specialised in the sale of other particular products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255	4619	Agents involved in the sale of a variety of goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	4621	Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animal feeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	4622	Wholesale of flowers and plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	4623	Wholesale of live animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259	4624	Wholesale of hides, skins and leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	4631	Wholesale of fruit and vegetables	0.74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
261	4632	Wholesale of meat and meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	4633	Wholesale of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	4634	Wholesale of beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264	4635	Wholesale of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	4636	Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	4637	Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267	4638	Wholesale of other food, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs	2.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
268	4639	Nonspecialised wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
269	4641	Wholesale of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	4642	Wholesale of clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	4644	Wholesale of china and glassware and cleaning materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	4645	Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	4646	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
274	4647	Wholesale of furniture, carpets and lighting equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
275	4648	Wholesale of watches and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
276	4649	Wholesale of other household goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
277	4651	Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278	4652	Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279	4661	Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	4662	Wholesale of machine tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
281	4663	Wholesale of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
282	4664	Wholesale of machinery for the textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
283	4665	Wholesale of office furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284	4666	Wholesale of other office machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
285	4669	Wholesale of other machinery and equipment	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0	0
286	4671	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	0.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
287	4672	Wholesale of metals and metal ores	37.88	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
288	4673	Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
289	4674	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	4675	Wholesale of chemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
291	4676	Wholesale of other intermediate products	3.94	2.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.49	0	0	0
292	4690	Nonspecialised wholesale trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
293	4711	Retail sale in nonspecialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	44.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	0
294	4719	Other retail sale in nonspecialised stores	0.19	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
295	4721	Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296	4722	Retail sale of meat and meat products in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
297	4723	Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298	4724	Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299	4726	Retail sale of tobacco products in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	4729	Other retail sale of food in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	4730	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	20.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
302	4741	Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303	4742	Retail sale of telecommunications equipment in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304	4751	Retail sale of textiles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	4759	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	4761	Retail sale of books in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	4762	Retail sale of newspapers and stationery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	4764	Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	4765	Retail sale of games and toys in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	4771	Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	4772	Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
312	4774	Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
313	4775	Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314	4777	Retail sale of watches and jewellery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315	4781	Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
316	4782	Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	4791	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet	0.17	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	4799	Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319	4910	Passenger rail transport, interurban	549.13	475.69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	4920	Freight rail transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	4931	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	175.82	152.82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
322	4932	Taxi operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	4939	Other passenger land transport n.e.c.	0.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
324	4941	Freight transport by road	2.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	4950	Transport via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
326	5010	Sea and coastal passenger water transport	8.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
327	5020	Sea and coastal freight water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328	5040	Inland freight water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
329	5110	Passenger air transport	0.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	5122	Space transport	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
331	5210	Warehousing and storage	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
332	5221	Service activities incidental to land transportation	49.72	9.17	0	0	0.06	0.02	0	0	0.39	0.04	0	0	1.97	0	0	0
333	5222	Service activities incidental to water transportation	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
334	5223	Service activities incidental to air transportation	129.24	98.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
335	5224	Cargo handling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336	5229	Other transportation support activities	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	5320	Other postal and courier activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	5510	Hotels and similar accommodation	196.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
339	5520	Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	5530	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
341	5590	Other accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342	5610	Restaurants and mobile food service activities	5.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
343	5621	Event catering activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
344	5629	Other food service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
345	5630	Beverage serving activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346	5811	Book publishing	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347	5813	Publishing of newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
348	5819	Other publishing activities	0.04	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
349	5821	Publishing of computer games	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	5829	Other software publishing	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
351	5912	Motion picture, video and television programme postproduction activities	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0
352	6010	Radio broadcasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353	6020	Television programming and broadcasting activities	0	0	0	0	8.66	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
354	6110	Wired telecommunications activities	8	2.24	0	0	1.44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.92	1.14	0	0
355	6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
356	6130	Satellite telecommunications activities	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
357	6190	Other telecommunications activities	4.1	1.64	0	0	2.87	1.27	0	0	0.14	0.14	0	0	1.82	0.94	0	0
358	6201	Computer programming activities	14.27	10.76	0	0	0.32	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	17.48	0	0	0
359	6202	Computer consultancy activities	0.31	0	0	0	2.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0
360	6203	Computer facilities management activities	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	6209	Other information technology and computer service activities	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
362	6311	Data processing, hosting and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	6312	Web portals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	6391	News agency activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365	6399	Other information service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
366	6419	Other monetary intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
367	6420	Activities of holding companies	199.31	45.19	0	0	1.01	0.01	0	0	0.56	0.02	0	0	14.35	0.22	0	0
368	6430	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369	6499	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding n.e.c.	184.19	76.62	0	0	1.58	0.98	0	0	0.75	0.26	0	0	2.95	0.03	0	0
370	6619	Other activities auxiliary to financial services, except insurance and pension funding	384.87	377.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
371	6622	Activities of insurance agents and brokers	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
372	6810	Buying and selling of own real estate	7.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
373	6831	Real estate agencies	0.6	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
374	6832	Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis	0.09	0.01	0	0	0.44	0.2	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
375	6920	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	27.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
376	7010	Activities of head offices	1.12	0.42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
377	7021	Public relations and communication activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
378	7022	Business and other management consultancy activities	7	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	7111	Architectural activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	50.62	1.81	0	0	0.05	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.28	0.07	0	0
381	7120	Technical testing and analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	7219	Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
383	7220	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384	7311	Advertising agencies	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385	7410	Specialised design activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386	7420	Photographic activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
387	7490	Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	10.84	1.7	0	0	1.7	0.01	0	0	0.02	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0
388	7500	Veterinary activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	7711	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles	10.44	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.67	0.1	0	0
390	7712	Renting and leasing of trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
391	7732	Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.94	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
392	7733	Renting and leasing of office machinery and equipment (including computers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
393	7734	Renting and leasing of water transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
394	7735	Renting and leasing of air transport equipment	4.05	0.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
395	7739	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	9.98	0.01	0	0	1.19	0.54	0	0	0.06	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0
396	7740	Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
397	7810	Activities of employment placement agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
398	7820	Temporary employment agency activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
399	7830	Other human resources provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	7911	Travel agency activities	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
401	7912	Tour operator activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	7990	Other reservation service and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	8010	Private security activities	0.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
404	8020	Security systems service activities	14.96	0.94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
405	8110	Combined facilities support activities	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	8121	General cleaning of buildings	0.44	0.12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
407	8122	Other building and industrial cleaning activities	2.25	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
408	8129	Other cleaning activities	0.13	0.05	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0.04	0	0
409	8130	Landscape service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	8211	Combined office administrative service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	8219	Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	8220	Activities of call centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	8230	Organisation of conventions and trade shows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	8291	Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	8292	Packaging activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	8299	Other business support service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	8412	Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	8424	Public order and safety activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	8520	Primary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	8531	General secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	8532	Technical and vocational secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
422	8541	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	8552	Cultural education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	8559	Other education n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	8560	Educational support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
426	8610	Hospital activities	14.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
427	8621	General medical practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428	8622	Specialist medical practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	8623	Dental practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	8690	Other human health activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
431	8710	Residential nursing care activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432	8720	Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse	0.39	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
433	8730	Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled	0.38	0	0	0	0.28	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	8790	Other residential care activities	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
435	8810	Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	8891	Child daycare activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	8899	Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	9001	Performing arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
439	9003	Artistic creation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	9004	Operation of arts facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
441	9200	Gambling and betting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	9311	Operation of sports facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	9312	Activities of sport clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444	9313	Fitness facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	9319	Other sports activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
446	9321	Activities of amusement parks and theme parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	9329	Other amusement and recreation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	9499	Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.	1.91	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
449	9512	Repair of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	9521	Repair of consumer electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	9601	Washing and (dry)cleaning of textile and fur products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
453	9603	Funeral and related activities	0.97	0	0	0	0.95	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
454	9604	Physical wellbeing activities	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
455	9700	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
456	9820	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
457	9900	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458	8810	Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	8891	Child daycare activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	8899	Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
461	9001	Performing arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
462	9003	Artistic creation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	9004	Operation of arts facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	9200	Gambling and betting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
465	9311	Operation of sports facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
466	9312	Activities of sport clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
467	9313	Fitness facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468	9319	Other sports activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	9321	Activities of amusement parks and theme parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	9329	Other amusement and recreation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	9499	Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
472	9512	Repair of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
473	9521	Repair of consumer electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
474	9601	Washing and (dry)cleaning of textile and fur products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	9603	Funeral and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	9604	Physical wellbeing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
478	9609	Other personal service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
479	9700	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	9820	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
481	9900	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
			Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD	
			Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]	
			Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	111	Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	113	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	119	Growing of other nonperennial crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	121	Growing of grapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	122	Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	123	Growing of citrus fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	124	Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	125	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	126	Growing of oleaginous fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	142	Raising of other cattle and buffaloes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	143	Raising of horses and other equines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	145	Raising of sheep and goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	146	Raising of swine/pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.56	1.11	0	0
14	147	Raising of poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	149	Raising of other animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	150	Mixed farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	161	Support activities for crop production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	162	Support activities for animal production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21	0.19	0	0
19	210	Silviculture and other forestry activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.62	0	0	0
20	220	Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	311	Marine fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	321	Marine aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	322	Freshwater aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	510	Mining of hard coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	610	Extraction of crude petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.15	0.25	0	0
26	729	Mining of other nonferrous metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.54	0	0	0
27	891	Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	893	Extraction of salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	899	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1011	Processing and preserving of meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	1012	Processing and preserving of poultry meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	1013	Production of meat and poultry meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	1020	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	1032	Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
35	1039	Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	1041	Manufacture of oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	1042	Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	1051	Operation of dairies and cheese making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	1052	Manufacture of ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	1061	Manufacture of grain mill products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	1071	Manufacture of bread; manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	1072	Manufacture of rusks and biscuits; manufacture of preserved pastry goods and cakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	1073	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	1081	Manufacture of sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	1082	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	1084	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	1085	Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	1086	Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.26	0	0	0
49	1089	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.63	0.05	0	0
50	1091	Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	1092	Manufacture of prepared pet foods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	1102	Manufacture of wine from grape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0.04	0	0
54	1105	Manufacture of beer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	1106	Manufacture of malt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	1107	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	1200	Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	1310	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	1320	Weaving of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	1330	Finishing of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	1391	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	1392	Manufacture of madeup textile articles, except apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	1395	Manufacture of non-wovens and articles made from non-wovens, except apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	1396	Manufacture of other technical and industrial textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	1399	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	1412	Manufacture of workwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
67	1413	Manufacture of other outerwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	1419	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	1431	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	1439	Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	1520	Manufacture of footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	1610	Sawmilling and planing of wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	1621	Manufacture of veneer sheets and woodbased panels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	1623	Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
76	1624	Manufacture of wooden containers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.46	0.05	0	0
77	1629	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
78	1711	Manufacture of pulp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.57	10.37	0	0
79	1712	Manufacture of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
80	1721	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	1722	Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
82	1723	Manufacture of paper stationery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	1729	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	1811	Printing of newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	1812	Other printing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	1920	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.59	0.11	0	0
87	2011	Manufacture of industrial gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	2012	Manufacture of dyes and pigments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	2013	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals	1.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.45	1.17	0	0
90	2014	Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.84	0.01	0	0
91	2015	Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.72	0.05	0	0
92	2016	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
93	2017	Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.69	0	0	0
94	2020	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	2030	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
96	2041	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	2042	Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	2051	Manufacture of explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	2052	Manufacture of glues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	2059	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	2060	Manufacture of manmade fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	2110	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
103	2120	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	40.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41.06	0	0	0
104	2211	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.85	0	0	0
105	2219	Manufacture of other rubber products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
106	2221	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	2222	Manufacture of plastic packing goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.33	0	0	0
108	2223	Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	2229	Manufacture of other plastic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	1.42	0	0
110	2311	Manufacture of flat glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	2313	Manufacture of hollow glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	2314	Manufacture of glass fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
113	2320	Manufacture of refractory products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
114	2331	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
115	2332	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	2342	Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
117	2344	Manufacture of other technical ceramic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	2349	Manufacture of other ceramic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	2351	Manufacture of cement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.77	0.79	0	0
120	2352	Manufacture of lime and plaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.51	0	0	0
121	2361	Manufacture of concrete products for construction purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
122	2364	Manufacture of mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	2370	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	2399	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.99	0	0	0
125	2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferroalloys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.44	7.18	0	0
126	2431	Cold drawing of bars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	2432	Cold rolling of narrow strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	2433	Cold forming or folding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	2434	Cold drawing of wire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	2442	Aluminium production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.37	0	0	0
131	2443	Lead, zinc and tin production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	2444	Copper production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	2445	Other nonferrous metal production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	234.51	0	0
134	2446	Processing of nuclear fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	2451	Casting of iron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	2452	Casting of steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
137	2453	Casting of light metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	2454	Casting of other nonferrous metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
139	2511	Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.56	0	0	0
140	2512	Manufacture of doors and windows of metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	2521	Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
142	2529	Manufacture of other tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.53	0	0	0
143	2540	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	2550	Forging, pressing, stamping and rollforming of metal; powder metallurgy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.54	3.32	0	0
145	2561	Treatment and coating of metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.14	0	0	0
146	2562	Machining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	2571	Manufacture of cutlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	2572	Manufacture of locks and hinges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	2573	Manufacture of tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	2592	Manufacture of light metal packaging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	2593	Manufacture of wire products, chain and springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.29	0	0	0
152	2594	Manufacture of fasteners and screw machine products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	2599	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	2611	Manufacture of electronic components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
155	2612	Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0	0	0
156	2620	Repair of computers and peripheral equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	2630	Manufacture of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
158	2651	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
159	2652	Manufacture of watches and clocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	2660	Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	2670	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	2711	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.47	1.52	0	0
163	2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	2731	Manufacture of fibre optic cables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	2732	Manufacture of other electronic and electric wires and cables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.14	0	0	0
166	2733	Manufacture of wiring devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
167	2751	Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
168	2811	Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.12	0	0	0
169	2812	Manufacture of fluid power equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	2813	Manufacture of other pumps and compressors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	2814	Manufacture of other taps and valves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	2815	Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.67	0	0	0
173	2821	Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	2822	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.07	0	0	0
175	2825	Manufacture of nondomestic cooling and ventilation equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	2829	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.89	0	0	0
177	2830	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	2841	Manufacture of metal forming machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	2849	Manufacture of other machine tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.14	0	0	0
180	2891	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	2892	Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	2893	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	2894	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	2895	Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	2896	Manufacture of plastics and rubber machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
186	2899	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	0
187	2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76.55	2.85	0	0
188	2920	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semitrailers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	2931	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
190	2932	Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.3	26.97	0	0
191	3011	Building of ships and floating structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.94	3.54	0	0
192	3020	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.91	16.49	0	0
193	3030	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	3040	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	3092	Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
196	3099	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	3101	Manufacture of office and shop furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	3102	Manufacture of kitchen furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	3103	Manufacture of mattresses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
200	3109	Manufacture of other furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	3213	Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	3230	Manufacture of sports goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	3240	Manufacture of games and toys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	3291	Manufacture of brooms and brushes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
206	3299	Other manufacturing n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0	0	0
207	3312	Repair of machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
208	3314	Repair of electrical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	3317	Repair and maintenance of other transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.89	0.12	0	0
210	3320	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	3511	Production of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1015.59	350.32	0	0
212	3512	Transmission of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.09	0	0	0
213	3513	Distribution of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	164.22	52.41	0	0
214	3514	Trade of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115.55	0.07	0	0
215	3521	Manufacture of gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.26	6.37	0	0
216	3522	Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94.78	52.38	0	0
217	3523	Trade of gas through mains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49.1	37.99	0	0
218	3600	Water collection, treatment and supply	0.28	0.17	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	185.73	155.2	0	0
219	3811	Collection of non-hazardous waste	0.01	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	11.16	0.41	0	0
220	3821	Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.62	0	0	0
221	3822	Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
222	3831	Dismantling of wrecks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.36	0	0	0
223	3832	Recovery of sorted materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.22	17.83	0	0
224	3900	Remediation activities and other waste management services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
225	4110	Development of building projects	0	0	0	0	29.19	0	0	0	106.26	0	0	0
226	4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.31	0	0	0
227	4211	Construction of roads and motorways	0.03	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	57.77	6.06	0	0
228	4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	335.57	204.94	0	0
229	4213	Construction of bridges and tunnels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.71	0	0	0
230	4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	19.89	6.61	0	0
232	4291	Construction of water projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0	0	0
233	4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179.61	19.03	0	0
234	4311	Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	4312	Site preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	4321	Electrical installation	0.02	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	95.41	43.26	0	0
237	4322	Plumbing, heat and airconditioning installation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	0
238	4329	Other construction installation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	4333	Floor and wall covering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	4334	Painting and glazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
241	4339	Other building completion and finishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
242	4391	Roofing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
243	4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.63	4.91	0	0
244	4511	Sale of cars and light motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.67	0	0	0
245	4520	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
246	4531	Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.02	0	0	0
247	4532	Retail trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	4540	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.29	0.08	0	0
249	4612	Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
250	4613	Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251	4615	Agents involved in the sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252	4616	Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, fur, footwear and leather goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253	4617	Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.18	0	0	0
254	4618	Agents specialised in the sale of other particular products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255	4619	Agents involved in the sale of a variety of goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	4621	Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animal feeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	4622	Wholesale of flowers and plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	4623	Wholesale of live animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259	4624	Wholesale of hides, skins and leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	4631	Wholesale of fruit and vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.74	0	0	0
261	4632	Wholesale of meat and meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	4633	Wholesale of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	4634	Wholesale of beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264	4635	Wholesale of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
265	4636	Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	4637	Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
267	4638	Wholesale of other food, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.81	0	0	0
268	4639	Nonspecialised wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
269	4641	Wholesale of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	4642	Wholesale of clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	4644	Wholesale of china and glassware and cleaning materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	4645	Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0
273	4646	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
274	4647	Wholesale of furniture, carpets and lighting equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
275	4648	Wholesale of watches and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
276	4649	Wholesale of other household goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
277	4651	Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0
278	4652	Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
279	4661	Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	4662	Wholesale of machine tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
281	4663	Wholesale of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
282	4664	Wholesale of machinery for the textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
283	4665	Wholesale of office furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284	4666	Wholesale of other office machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
285	4669	Wholesale of other machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.34	0	0	0
286	4671	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0
287	4672	Wholesale of metals and metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37.88	0.19	0	0
288	4673	Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.97	0	0	0
289	4674	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	4675	Wholesale of chemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
291	4676	Wholesale of other intermediate products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.43	2.82	0	0
292	4690	Nonspecialised wholesale trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
293	4711	Retail sale in nonspecialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.92	0	0	0
294	4719	Other retail sale in nonspecialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	0.03	0	0
295	4721	Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296	4722	Retail sale of meat and meat products in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
297	4723	Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298	4724	Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299	4726	Retail sale of tobacco products in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	4729	Other retail sale of food in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	4730	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.07	0	0	0
302	4741	Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303	4742	Retail sale of telecommunications equipment in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304	4751	Retail sale of textiles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	4759	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	4761	Retail sale of books in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
307	4762	Retail sale of newspapers and stationery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	4764	Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	4765	Retail sale of games and toys in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	4771	Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	4772	Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
312	4774	Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	4775	Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
314	4777	Retail sale of watches and jewellery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315	4781	Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
316	4782	Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	4791	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0.07	0	0
318	4799	Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319	4910	Passenger rail transport, interurban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549.13	475.69	0	0
320	4920	Freight rail transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	4931	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175.82	152.82	0	0
322	4932	Taxi operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	4939	Other passenger land transport n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.39	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
324	4941	Freight transport by road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.99	0	0	0
325	4950	Transport via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
326	5010	Sea and coastal passenger water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.55	0	0	0
327	5020	Sea and coastal freight water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328	5040	Inland freight water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
329	5110	Passenger air transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.94	0	0	0
330	5122	Space transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
331	5210	Warehousing and storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
332	5221	Service activities incidental to land transportation	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52.17	9.23	0	0
333	5222	Service activities incidental to water transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
334	5223	Service activities incidental to air transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129.24	98.35	0	0
335	5224	Cargo handling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
336	5229	Other transportation support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
337	5320	Other postal and courier activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	5510	Hotels and similar accommodation	0	0	0	0	69.93	0	0	0	266.65	0	0	0
339	5520	Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	5530	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
341	5590	Other accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342	5610	Restaurants and mobile food service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.04	0	0	0
343	5621	Event catering activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
344	5629	Other food service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
345	5630	Beverage serving activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346	5811	Book publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0
347	5813	Publishing of newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
348	5819	Other publishing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0
349	5821	Publishing of computer games	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
350	5829	Other software publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	0
351	5912	Motion picture, video and television programme postproduction activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.19	0	0	0
352	6010	Radio broadcasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353	6020	Television programming and broadcasting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.66	0.02	0	0
354	6110	Wired telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.36	3.37	0	0
355	6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
356	6130	Satellite telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
357	6190	Other telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.93	3.99	0	0
358	6201	Computer programming activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.07	10.84	0	0
359	6202	Computer consultancy activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.81	0	0	0
360	6203	Computer facilities management activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
361	6209	Other information technology and computer service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
362	6311	Data processing, hosting and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	6312	Web portals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	6391	News agency activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365	6399	Other information service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

				Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
366	6419	Other monetary intermediation		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
367	6420	Activities of holding companies		0.02	0	0	0	7.26	0	0	0	222.53	45.45	0	0
368	6430	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369	6499	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding n.e.c.		0.22	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	189.7	77.89	0	0
370	6619	Other activities auxiliary to financial services, except insurance and pension funding		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	384.87	377.78	0	0
371	6622	Activities of insurance agents and brokers		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
372	6810	Buying and selling of own real estate		0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.87	0	0	0
373	6831	Real estate agencies		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.6	0	0
374	6832	Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.56	0.23	0	0
375	6920	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27.24	0	0	0
376	7010	Activities of head offices		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.12	0.42	0	0
377	7021	Public relations and communication activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
378	7022	Business and other management consultancy activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.01	0.01	0	0
379	7111	Architectural activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy		0.28	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.32	2.15	0	0
381	7120	Technical testing and analysis		2.98	2.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.98	2.87	0	0
382	7219	Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
383	7220	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities		0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
384	7311	Advertising agencies		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
385	7410	Specialised design activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386	7420	Photographic activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
387	7490	Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.		0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.56	1.72	0	0
388	7500	Veterinary activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
389	7711	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.11	0.4	0	0
390	7712	Renting and leasing of trucks		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
391	7732	Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.06	0	0	0
392	7733	Renting and leasing of office machinery and equipment (including computers)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
393	7734	Renting and leasing of water transport equipment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
394	7735	Renting and leasing of air transport equipment		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.06	0.37	0	0
395	7739	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.23	0.61	0	0
396	7740	Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
397	7810	Activities of employment placement agencies		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
398	7820	Temporary employment agency activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
399	7830	Other human resources provision		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	7911	Travel agency activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
401	7912	Tour operator activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	7990	Other reservation service and related activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	8010	Private security activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.37	0	0	0
404	8020	Security systems service activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.97	0.94	0	0
405	8110	Combined facilities support activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	0
406	8121	General cleaning of buildings		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44	0.12	0	0
407	8122	Other building and industrial cleaning activities		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.35	0	0	0

					Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
408	8129	Other cleaning activities	0.17	0.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.37	0.27	0	0
409	8130	Landscape service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	8211	Combined office administrative service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	8219	Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	8220	Activities of call centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	8230	Organisation of conventions and trade shows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	8291	Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	8292	Packaging activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	8299	Other business support service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	8412	Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	8424	Public order and safety activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	8520	Primary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	8531	General secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	8532	Technical and vocational secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
422	8541	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	8552	Cultural education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	8559	Other education n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	8560	Educational support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
426	8610	Hospital activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.07	0	0	0
427	8621	General medical practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428	8622	Specialist medical practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	8623	Dental practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	8690	Other human health activities	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
431	8710	Residential nursing care activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432	8720	Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.39	0.06	0	0
433	8730	Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.66	0.04	0	0
434	8790	Other residential care activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0
435	8810	Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	8891	Child daycare activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	8899	Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	9001	Performing arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
439	9003	Artistic creation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	9004	Operation of arts facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
441	9200	Gambling and betting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	9311	Operation of sports facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	9312	Activities of sport clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444	9313	Fitness facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	9319	Other sports activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
446	9321	Activities of amusement parks and theme parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	9329	Other amusement and recreation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	9499	Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	1.95	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
449	9512	Repair of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	9521	Repair of consumer electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	9601	Washing and (dry)cleaning of textile and fur products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
453	9603	Funeral and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.93	0.14	0	0
454	9604	Physical wellbeing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
455	9700	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
456	9820	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
457	9900	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
458	8810	Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
459	8891	Child daycare activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
460	8899	Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
461	9001	Performing arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
462	9003	Artistic creation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
463	9004	Operation of arts facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
464	9200	Gambling and betting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
465	9311	Operation of sports facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
466	9312	Activities of sport clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
467	9313	Fitness facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
468	9319	Other sports activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
469	9321	Activities of amusement parks and theme parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
470	9329	Other amusement and recreation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
471	9499	Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
472	9512	Repair of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
473	9521	Repair of consumer electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
474	9601	Washing and (dry)cleaning of textile and fur products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
475	9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
476	9603	Funeral and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
477	9604	Physical wellbeing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
478	9609	Other personal service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
479	9700	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
480	9820	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
481	9900	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Assets of non-financial corporations used to calculate the GAR in relation to CapEx KPIs, broken down by activity sector

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
			Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD	
			Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]	
Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)
1	111	Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	113	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	119	Growing of other nonperennial crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	121	Growing of grapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	122	Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	123	Growing of citrus fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	124	Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	125	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	126	Growing of oleaginous fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	130	Plant propagation	4.04	0.06	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.74	0	0	0
11	142	Raising of other cattle and buffaloes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	143	Raising of horses and other equines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	145	Raising of sheep and goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	146	Raising of swine/pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	147	Raising of poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	149	Raising of other animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	150	Mixed farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	161	Support activities for crop production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	162	Support activities for animal production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	220	Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	311	Marine fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	321	Marine aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	322	Freshwater aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	510	Mining of hard coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	610	Extraction of crude petroleum	15.57	12.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	891	Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	893	Extraction of salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	899	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	1011	Processing and preserving of meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1012	Processing and preserving of poultry meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	1013	Production of meat and poultry meat products	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	1020	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	1032	Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
34	1039	Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	1041	Manufacture of oils and fats	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	1042	Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	1051	Operation of dairies and cheese making	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	1052	Manufacture of ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	1061	Manufacture of grain mill products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	1071	Manufacture of bread; manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	1072	Manufacture of rusks and biscuits; manufacture of preserved pastry goods and cakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	1073	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	1081	Manufacture of sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	1082	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	1084	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	1085	Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	1086	Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	1091	Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	1092	Manufacture of prepared pet foods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	1102	Manufacture of wine from grape	0.32	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	1105	Manufacture of beer	1.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	1106	Manufacture of malt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	1107	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	1200	Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	1310	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	1320	Weaving of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	1330	Finishing of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	1391	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	1392	Manufacture of madeup textile articles, except apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	1395	Manufacture of non-wovens and articles made from non-wovens, except apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	1396	Manufacture of other technical and industrial textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	1399	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	1412	Manufacture of workwear	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	1413	Manufacture of other outerwear	0.45	0.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66	1419	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	1431	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	1439	Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	1520	Manufacture of footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	1610	Sawmilling and planing of wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	1621	Manufacture of veneer sheets and woodbased panels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	1623	Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
74	1624	Manufacture of wooden containers	0.46	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	1629	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76	1711	Manufacture of pulp	16.45	16.14	0	0	0.02	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	0.09	0	0
77	1712	Manufacture of paper and paperboard	1.41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	1721	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	1722	Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	1723	Manufacture of paper stationery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	1729	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	1811	Printing of newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	1812	Other printing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	1920	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	9.91	4.71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85	2011	Manufacture of industrial gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	2012	Manufacture of dyes and pigments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	2013	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals	1.38	0.27	0	0	2.08	1.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
88	2014	Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	2.94	0.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	2015	Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	2.5	1.95	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	2016	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
91	2017	Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
92	2020	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	2030	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	2041	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	2042	Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
96	2051	Manufacture of explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	2052	Manufacture of glues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	2059	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	2060	Manufacture of manmade fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	2110	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	2120	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	5.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
102	2211	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	4.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
103	2219	Manufacture of other rubber products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	2221	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	2222	Manufacture of plastic packing goods	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.32	0	0	0
106	2223	Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	2229	Manufacture of other plastic products	3.76	3.16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	0
108	2311	Manufacture of flat glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	2313	Manufacture of hollow glass	3.29	2.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	2314	Manufacture of glass fibres	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	2320	Manufacture of refractory products	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
112	2331	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
113	2332	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
114	2342	Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	2344	Manufacture of other technical ceramic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	2349	Manufacture of other ceramic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	2351	Manufacture of cement	12.01	1.66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0
118	2352	Manufacture of lime and plaster	2.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
119	2364	Manufacture of mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	2370	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	2399	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	1.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
122	2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferroalloys	32.31	8.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
123	2431	Cold drawing of bars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	2432	Cold rolling of narrow strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	2433	Cold forming or folding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	2434	Cold drawing of wire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	2442	Aluminium production	13.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
128	2443	Lead, zinc and tin production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	2444	Copper production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	2445	Other nonferrous metal production	268.05	255.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
131	2446	Processing of nuclear fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	2451	Casting of iron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	2452	Casting of steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134	2453	Casting of light metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	2454	Casting of other nonferrous metals	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
136	2511	Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures	0.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
137	2512	Manufacture of doors and windows of metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	2521	Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	2529	Manufacture of other tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	2540	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	2550	Forging, pressing, stamping and rollforming of metal; powder metallurgy	20.32	5.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
142	2561	Treatment and coating of metals	2.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	2562	Machining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	2571	Manufacture of cutlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	2572	Manufacture of locks and hinges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	2573	Manufacture of tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	2592	Manufacture of light metal packaging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	2593	Manufacture of wire products, chain and springs	1.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
149	2594	Manufacture of fasteners and screw machine products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	2599	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	2611	Manufacture of electronic components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	2612	Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	0.32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
153	2620	Repair of computers and peripheral equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	2630	Manufacture of communication equipment	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
155	2651	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	0.1	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
156	2652	Manufacture of watches and clocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	2660	Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	2670	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
159	2711	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	16.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
160	2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	2731	Manufacture of fibre optic cables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	2733	Manufacture of wiring devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	2740	Manufacture of electric lighting equipment	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
164	2751	Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
165	2790	Manufacture of other electrical equipment	9.5	2.47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
166	2811	Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
167	2812	Manufacture of fluid power equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	2813	Manufacture of other pumps and compressors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169	2814	Manufacture of other taps and valves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	2815	Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements	1.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
171	2821	Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	2822	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	10.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
173	2825	Manufacture of nondomestic cooling and ventilation equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	2829	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.c.	0.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
175	2830	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	2841	Manufacture of metal forming machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	2849	Manufacture of other machine tools	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
178	2891	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	2892	Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	2893	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	2894	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	2895	Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	2896	Manufacture of plastics and rubber machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	2899	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery n.e.c.	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
185	2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	80.06	10.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
186	2920	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semitrailers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	2931	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	2932	Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles	125.75	57.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
189	3011	Building of ships and floating structures	7.92	4.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190	3020	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	19.7	16.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
191	3030	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
192	3040	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	3092	Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	3099	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
195	3101	Manufacture of office and shop furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
196	3102	Manufacture of kitchen furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	3103	Manufacture of mattresses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	3109	Manufacture of other furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	3213	Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	3230	Manufacture of sports goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	3240	Manufacture of games and toys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	3291	Manufacture of brooms and brushes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	3299	Other manufacturing n.e.c.	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
205	3312	Repair of machinery	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
206	3314	Repair of electrical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	3317	Repair and maintenance of other transport equipment	0.2	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
208	3320	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	3511	Production of electricity	1046.37	386.71	0	0	0.34	0.26	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.51	0.4	0	0
210	3512	Transmission of electricity	11.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
211	3513	Distribution of electricity	269.96	175.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
212	3514	Trade of electricity	118.05	0.24	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
213	3521	Manufacture of gas	30.83	28.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
214	3522	Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	264.38	241.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
215	3523	Trade of gas through mains	134.86	123.97	0	0	1.36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
216	3600	Water collection, treatment and supply	184.28	153.98	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.95	0.94	0	0	0.26	0.17	0	0
217	3811	Collection of non-hazardous waste	10.7	0.28	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.02	0.01	0	0	0.11	0	0	0
218	3821	Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste	1.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
219	3822	Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
220	3831	Dismantling of wrecks	2.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.97	0	0	0
221	3832	Recovery of sorted materials	16.68	15.23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
222	3900	Remediation activities and other waste management services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	4110	Development of building projects	77.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
224	4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	6.78	0	0	0	4.9	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
225	4211	Construction of roads and motorways	13.44	1.38	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.72	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	0
226	4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	342.24	213.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.34	0	0	0
227	4213	Construction of bridges and tunnels	10.68	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
228	4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
229	4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	19.34	6.96	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.07	0.01	0	0
230	4291	Construction of water projects	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
231	4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	67.88	4.33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
232	4311	Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	4312	Site preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234	4322	Plumbing, heat and airconditioning installation	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
235	4329	Other construction installation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	4333	Floor and wall covering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
237	4334	Painting and glazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	4339	Other building completion and finishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	4391	Roofing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	34.3	0.52	0	0	0.8	0.03	0	0	0.68	0	0	0	0.19	0	0	0
241	4511	Sale of cars and light motor vehicles	13.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
242	4520	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
243	4531	Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	2.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
244	4532	Retail trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	4612	Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals	11.93	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
246	4613	Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	4615	Agents involved in the sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	4616	Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, fur, footwear and leather goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
249	4617	Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
250	4618	Agents specialised in the sale of other particular products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251	4619	Agents involved in the sale of a variety of goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252	4621	Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animal feeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253	4622	Wholesale of flowers and plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	4623	Wholesale of live animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255	4624	Wholesale of hides, skins and leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	4631	Wholesale of fruit and vegetables	0.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
257	4632	Wholesale of meat and meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	4633	Wholesale of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259	4634	Wholesale of beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	4635	Wholesale of tobacco products	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
261	4636	Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	4637	Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	4638	Wholesale of other food, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs	2.81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
264	4639	Nonspecialised wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	0.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
265	4641	Wholesale of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	4642	Wholesale of clothing and footwear	0.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
267	4644	Wholesale of china and glassware and cleaning materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
268	4645	Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics	1.73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.43	0	0	0
269	4646	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	4647	Wholesale of furniture, carpets and lighting equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	4648	Wholesale of watches and jewellery	0.15	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
272	4649	Wholesale of other household goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	4651	Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	2.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
274	4652	Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
275	4661	Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
276	4662	Wholesale of machine tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
277	4663	Wholesale of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
278	4664	Wholesale of machinery for the textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279	4665	Wholesale of office furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	4666	Wholesale of other office machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
281	4669	Wholesale of other machinery and equipment	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0	0
282	4671	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	2.01	0.02	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
283	4672	Wholesale of metals and metal ores	30.94	1.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
284	4673	Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	0.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
285	4674	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	4675	Wholesale of chemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
287	4676	Wholesale of other intermediate products	13.83	9.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.58	0	0	0
288	4677	Wholesale of waste and scrap	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
289	4690	Nonspecialised wholesale trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	4711	Retail sale in nonspecialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	176.61	22.54	0	0	1.54	0.11	0	0	0.34	0.03	0	0	2.78	0.14	0	0
291	4719	Other retail sale in nonspecialised stores	11.35	0.93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
292	4721	Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
293	4722	Retail sale of meat and meat products in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
294	4723	Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
295	4724	Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296	4726	Retail sale of tobacco products in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
297	4729	Other retail sale of food in specialised stores	0.05	0	0	0	0.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
298	4730	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	20.38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
299	4741	Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	4742	Retail sale of telecommunications equipment in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	4751	Retail sale of textiles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
302	4752	Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialised stores	6.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
303	4759	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304	4761	Retail sale of books in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
305	4762	Retail sale of newspapers and stationery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	4764	Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	4765	Retail sale of games and toys in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	4771	Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores	3.46	1.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
309	4772	Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	4774	Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	4775	Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
312	4777	Retail sale of watches and jewellery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	4778	Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores	0.32	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
314	4781	Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315	4782	Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
316	4791	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet	0.17	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
317	4799	Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
318	4910	Passenger rail transport, interurban	553.71	477.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
319	4920	Freight rail transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	4931	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	178.9	155.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
321	4932	Taxi operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
322	4939	Other passenger land transport n.e.c.	0.39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
323	4941	Freight transport by road	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
324	4950	Transport via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	5010	Sea and coastal passenger water transport	8.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
326	5020	Sea and coastal freight water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
327	5040	Inland freight water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328	5110	Passenger air transport	0.77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
329	5122	Space transport	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
330	5210	Warehousing and storage	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
331	5221	Service activities incidental to land transportation	23.52	3.66	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.12	0	0	0	23.75	0	0	0
332	5222	Service activities incidental to water transportation	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
333	5223	Service activities incidental to air transportation	69.86	61.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.69	0.69	0	0	19.41	0.02	0	0
334	5224	Cargo handling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
335	5229	Other transportation support activities	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
336	5320	Other postal and courier activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	5510	Hotels and similar accommodation	200.33	0.83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
338	5520	Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
339	5530	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	5590	Other accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
341	5610	Restaurants and mobile food service activities	1.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
342	5621	Event catering activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
343	5629	Other food service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
344	5630	Beverage serving activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
345	5811	Book publishing	0.01	0	0	0	1.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
346	5813	Publishing of newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347	5819	Other publishing activities	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
348	5821	Publishing of computer games	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
349	5829	Other software publishing	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
350	5912	Motion picture, video and television programme postproduction activities	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.24	0	0	0
351	6010	Radio broadcasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
352	6020	Television programming and broadcasting activities	0.75	0.09	0	0	64.02	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
353	6110	Wired telecommunications activities	5.21	0.4	0	0	0.56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.48	7.03	0	0
354	6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
355	6130	Satellite telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
356	6201	Computer programming activities	19.26	18.16	0	0	0.09	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.4	0	0	0
357	6202	Computer consultancy activities	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.58	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
358	6203	Computer facilities management activities	0.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
359	6209	Other information technology and computer service activities	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0
360	6311	Data processing, hosting and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	6312	Web portals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
362	6391	News agency activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	6399	Other information service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	6419	Other monetary intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365	6420	Activities of holding companies	744.59	637.6	0	0	9.27	1.11	0	0	0.34	0.02	0	0	19.41	5.82	0	0
366	6430	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
367	6619	Other activities auxiliary to financial services, except insurance and pension funding	420.46	419.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
368	6622	Activities of insurance agents and brokers	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
369	6810	Buying and selling of own real estate	7.84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
370	6820	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	109.1	4.74	0	0	1.12	0.02	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	0.24	0.02	0	0
371	6831	Real estate agencies	0.61	0.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
372	6920	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	28.26	0.11	0	0	0.2	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
373	7010	Activities of head offices	31.21	3.86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
374	7021	Public relations and communication activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
375	7022	Business and other management consultancy activities	7.74	0.91	0	0	8.23	0.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
376	7111	Architectural activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
377	7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	53.15	1.67	0	0	0.3	0	0	0	0.13	0.12	0	0	0.25	0.07	0	0
378	7120	Technical testing and analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
379	7219	Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	0.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
380	7220	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
381	7311	Advertising agencies	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
382	7410	Specialised design activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
383	7420	Photographic activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384	7490	Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	1	0.41	0	0	13.05	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
385	7500	Veterinary activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386	7711	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles	15.03	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
387	7712	Renting and leasing of trucks	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
388	7732	Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment	2.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0
389	7733	Renting and leasing of office machinery and equipment (including computers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	7734	Renting and leasing of water transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
391	7735	Renting and leasing of air transport equipment	4.09	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
392	7739	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	12.46	0.3	0	0	0.53	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
393	7740	Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
394	7810	Activities of employment placement agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
395	7830	Other human resources provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
396	7911	Travel agency activities	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
397	7912	Tour operator activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
398	7990	Other reservation service and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
399	8010	Private security activities	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
400	8020	Security systems service activities	3.12	0.59	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.26	0.02	0	0
401	8110	Combined facilities support activities	0.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
402	8121	General cleaning of buildings	0.11	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
403	8122	Other building and industrial cleaning activities	2.4	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
404	8130	Landscape service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
405	8211	Combined office administrative service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	8219	Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
407	8220	Activities of call centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
408	8230	Organisation of conventions and trade shows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	8291	Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	8292	Packaging activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	8299	Other business support service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	8412	Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	8424	Public order and safety activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	8520	Primary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	8531	General secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	8532	Technical and vocational secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	8541	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
418	8552	Cultural education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	8559	Other education n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	8560	Educational support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	8610	Hospital activities	14.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
422	8621	General medical practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	8622	Specialist medical practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	8623	Dental practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	8690	Other human health activities	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
426	8710	Residential nursing care activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
427	8720	Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse	0.02	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
428	8730	Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled	1.54	0	0	0	1.79	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
429	8790	Other residential care activities	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
430	8810	Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
431	8891	Child daycare activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432	8899	Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
433	9001	Performing arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	9003	Artistic creation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
435	9004	Operation of arts facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Circular Economy (CE)			
436	9200	Gambling and betting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	9311	Operation of sports facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	9312	Activities of sport clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
439	9313	Fitness facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	9319	Other sports activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
441	9321	Activities of amusement parks and theme parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	9329	Other amusement and recreation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	9499	Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.	1.65	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
444	9512	Repair of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	9521	Repair of consumer electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
446	9601	Washing and (dry)cleaning of textile and fur products	4.75	3.17	0	0	0.16	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
447	9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	9603	Funeral and related activities	0.97	0	0	0	0.95	0.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
449	9604	Physical wellbeing activities	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
450	9700	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	9820	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	9900	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
			Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD	
			Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]		Carrying amount [gross]	
			Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	Million EUR	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)
1	111	Growing of cereals (except rice), leguminous crops and oil seeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	113	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots and tubers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	119	Growing of other nonperennial crops	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	121	Growing of grapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	122	Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	123	Growing of citrus fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	124	Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	125	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and nuts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	126	Growing of oleaginous fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	130	Plant propagation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.81	0.06	0	0
11	142	Raising of other cattle and buffaloes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	143	Raising of horses and other equines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	145	Raising of sheep and goats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	146	Raising of swine/pigs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	147	Raising of poultry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	149	Raising of other animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	150	Mixed farming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	161	Support activities for crop production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	162	Support activities for animal production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	220	Logging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	311	Marine fishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	321	Marine aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	322	Freshwater aquaculture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	510	Mining of hard coal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	610	Extraction of crude petroleum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.57	12.36	0	0
26	891	Mining of chemical and fertiliser minerals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	893	Extraction of salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	899	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	1011	Processing and preserving of meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	1012	Processing and preserving of poultry meat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	1013	Production of meat and poultry meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.34	0	0	0
32	1020	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	1032	Manufacture of fruit and vegetable juice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
34	1039	Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
35	1041	Manufacture of oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	0
36	1042	Manufacture of margarine and similar edible fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	1051	Operation of dairies and cheese making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
38	1052	Manufacture of ice cream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	1061	Manufacture of grain mill products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	1071	Manufacture of bread; manufacture of fresh pastry goods and cakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	1072	Manufacture of rusks and biscuits; manufacture of preserved pastry goods and cakes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	1073	Manufacture of macaroni, noodles, couscous and similar farinaceous products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	1081	Manufacture of sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	1082	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	1084	Manufacture of condiments and seasonings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	1085	Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	1086	Manufacture of homogenised food preparations and dietetic food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.26	0	0	0
48	1091	Manufacture of prepared feeds for farm animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	1092	Manufacture of prepared pet foods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	1101	Distilling, rectifying and blending of spirits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	1102	Manufacture of wine from grape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0.04	0	0
52	1105	Manufacture of beer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.18	0	0	0
53	1106	Manufacture of malt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	1107	Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	1200	Manufacture of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	1310	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	1320	Weaving of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	1330	Finishing of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	1391	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	1392	Manufacture of madeup textile articles, except apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
61	1395	Manufacture of non-wovens and articles made from non-wovens, except apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	1396	Manufacture of other technical and industrial textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63	1399	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	1412	Manufacture of workwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
65	1413	Manufacture of other outerwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.45	0.18	0	0
66	1419	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67	1431	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted hosiery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	1439	Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
69	1511	Tanning and dressing of leather; dressing and dyeing of fur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70	1520	Manufacture of footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71	1610	Sawmilling and planing of wood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72	1621	Manufacture of veneer sheets and woodbased panels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	1623	Manufacture of other builders' carpentry and joinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74	1624	Manufacture of wooden containers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.46	0.06	0	0
75	1629	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
76	1711	Manufacture of pulp	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0	27.33	16.25	0	0
77	1712	Manufacture of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.41	0	0	0
78	1721	Manufacture of corrugated paper and paperboard and of containers of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79	1722	Manufacture of household and sanitary goods and of toilet requisites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
80	1723	Manufacture of paper stationery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	1729	Manufacture of other articles of paper and paperboard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82	1811	Printing of newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83	1812	Other printing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	1920	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.91	4.71	0	0
85	2011	Manufacture of industrial gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86	2012	Manufacture of dyes and pigments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	2013	Manufacture of other inorganic basic chemicals	0.91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.47	2.05	0	0
88	2014	Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.95	0.27	0	0
89	2015	Manufacture of fertilisers and nitrogen compounds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.51	1.95	0	0
90	2016	Manufacture of plastics in primary forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	0
91	2017	Manufacture of synthetic rubber in primary forms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
92	2020	Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	2030	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	2041	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	2042	Manufacture of perfumes and toilet preparations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0	0	0
96	2051	Manufacture of explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
97	2052	Manufacture of glues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	2059	Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
99	2060	Manufacture of manmade fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100	2110	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
101	2120	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	24.24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.45	0	0	0
102	2211	Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.29	0	0	0
103	2219	Manufacture of other rubber products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
104	2221	Manufacture of plastic plates, sheets, tubes and profiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	2222	Manufacture of plastic packing goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.33	0	0	0
106	2223	Manufacture of builders' ware of plastic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
107	2229	Manufacture of other plastic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.87	3.16	0	0
108	2311	Manufacture of flat glass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
109	2313	Manufacture of hollow glass	0.06	0.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.35	2.91	0	0
110	2314	Manufacture of glass fibres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
111	2320	Manufacture of refractory products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
112	2331	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
113	2332	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	2342	Manufacture of ceramic sanitary fixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
115	2344	Manufacture of other technical ceramic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	2349	Manufacture of other ceramic products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
117	2351	Manufacture of cement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.51	1.66	0	0
118	2352	Manufacture of lime and plaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.51	0	0	0
119	2364	Manufacture of mortars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	2370	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
121	2399	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.99	0	0	0
122	2410	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferroalloys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.31	8.88	0	0
123	2431	Cold drawing of bars	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
124	2432	Cold rolling of narrow strip	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
125	2433	Cold forming or folding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
126	2434	Cold drawing of wire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
127	2442	Aluminium production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.37	0	0	0
128	2443	Lead, zinc and tin production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
129	2444	Copper production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
130	2445	Other nonferrous metal production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268.05	255.32	0	0
131	2446	Processing of nuclear fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
132	2451	Casting of iron	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
133	2452	Casting of steel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
134	2453	Casting of light metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
135	2454	Casting of other nonferrous metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
136	2511	Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.78	0	0	0
137	2512	Manufacture of doors and windows of metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
138	2521	Manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
139	2529	Manufacture of other tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
140	2540	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
141	2550	Forging, pressing, stamping and rollforming of metal; powder metallurgy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.33	5.39	0	0
142	2561	Treatment and coating of metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.98	0	0	0
143	2562	Machining	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
144	2571	Manufacture of cutlery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
145	2572	Manufacture of locks and hinges	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
146	2573	Manufacture of tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
147	2592	Manufacture of light metal packaging	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
148	2593	Manufacture of wire products, chain and springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.29	0	0	0
149	2594	Manufacture of fasteners and screw machine products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
150	2599	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
151	2611	Manufacture of electronic components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	2612	Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0	0	0
153	2620	Repair of computers and peripheral equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
154	2630	Manufacture of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
155	2651	Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	0
156	2652	Manufacture of watches and clocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
157	2660	Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
158	2670	Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
159	2711	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.1	0	0	0
160	2720	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
161	2731	Manufacture of fibre optic cables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
162	2733	Manufacture of wiring devices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	2740	Manufacture of electric lighting equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
164	2751	Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
165	2790	Manufacture of other electrical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.59	2.48	0	0
166	2811	Manufacture of engines and turbines, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16	0	0	0
167	2812	Manufacture of fluid power equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
168	2813	Manufacture of other pumps and compressors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
169	2814	Manufacture of other taps and valves	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
170	2815	Manufacture of bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.81	0	0	0
171	2821	Manufacture of ovens, furnaces and furnace burners	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
172	2822	Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.08	0	0	0
173	2825	Manufacture of nondomestic cooling and ventilation equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
174	2829	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.89	0	0	0
175	2830	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
176	2841	Manufacture of metal forming machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
177	2849	Manufacture of other machine tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.15	0	0	0
178	2891	Manufacture of machinery for metallurgy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
179	2892	Manufacture of machinery for mining, quarrying and construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
180	2893	Manufacture of machinery for food, beverage and tobacco processing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
181	2894	Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
182	2895	Manufacture of machinery for paper and paperboard production	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
183	2896	Manufacture of plastics and rubber machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
184	2899	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
185	2910	Manufacture of motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80.06	10.48	0	0
186	2920	Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semitrailers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
187	2931	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment for motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
188	2932	Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125.75	57.98	0	0
189	3011	Building of ships and floating structures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.92	4.56	0	0
190	3020	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.71	16.29	0	0
191	3030	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
192	3040	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	3092	Manufacture of bicycles and invalid carriages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
194	3099	Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
195	3101	Manufacture of office and shop furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
196	3102	Manufacture of kitchen furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
197	3103	Manufacture of mattresses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
198	3109	Manufacture of other furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
199	3213	Manufacture of imitation jewellery and related articles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
200	3230	Manufacture of sports goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
201	3240	Manufacture of games and toys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
202	3250	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
203	3291	Manufacture of brooms and brushes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
204	3299	Other manufacturing n.e.c.	0.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.54	0	0	0
205	3312	Repair of machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0	0
206	3314	Repair of electrical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	3317	Repair and maintenance of other transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.03	0	0
208	3320	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
209	3511	Production of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1047.22	387.38	0	0
210	3512	Transmission of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.6	0	0	0
211	3513	Distribution of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269.96	175.75	0	0
212	3514	Trade of electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118.11	0.24	0	0
213	3521	Manufacture of gas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.83	28.19	0	0
214	3522	Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264.38	241.39	0	0
215	3523	Trade of gas through mains	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136.22	123.97	0	0
216	3600	Water collection, treatment and supply	0.39	0.31	0	0	0	0	0	0	185.91	155.4	0	0
217	3811	Collection of non-hazardous waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.87	0.29	0	0
218	3821	Treatment and disposal of non-hazardous waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.58	0	0	0
219	3822	Treatment and disposal of hazardous waste	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0
220	3831	Dismantling of wrecks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.25	0	0	0
221	3832	Recovery of sorted materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.68	15.23	0	0
222	3900	Remediation activities and other waste management services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
223	4110	Development of building projects	0	0	0	0	34.1	0	0	0	111.36	0	0	0
224	4120	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.74	0	0	0
225	4211	Construction of roads and motorways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	1.38	0	0
226	4212	Construction of railways and underground railways	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	342.58	213.37	0	0
227	4213	Construction of bridges and tunnels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.9	0	0	0
228	4221	Construction of utility projects for fluids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
229	4222	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0	19.45	6.97	0	0
230	4291	Construction of water projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0
231	4299	Construction of other civil engineering projects n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67.94	4.33	0	0
232	4311	Demolition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
233	4312	Site preparation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
234	4322	Plumbing, heat and airconditioning installation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.06	0	0	0
235	4329	Other construction installation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
236	4333	Floor and wall covering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
237	4334	Painting and glazing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
238	4339	Other building completion and finishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
239	4391	Roofing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	4399	Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.97	0.55	0	0
241	4511	Sale of cars and light motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.85	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
242	4520	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
243	4531	Wholesale trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.09	0	0	0
244	4532	Retail trade of motor vehicle parts and accessories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
245	4612	Agents involved in the sale of fuels, ores, metals and industrial chemicals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.98	0.08	0	0
246	4613	Agents involved in the sale of timber and building materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
247	4615	Agents involved in the sale of furniture, household goods, hardware and ironmongery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
248	4616	Agents involved in the sale of textiles, clothing, fur, footwear and leather goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
249	4617	Agents involved in the sale of food, beverages and tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.31	0	0	0
250	4618	Agents specialised in the sale of other particular products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
251	4619	Agents involved in the sale of a variety of goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
252	4621	Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animal feeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
253	4622	Wholesale of flowers and plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
254	4623	Wholesale of live animals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
255	4624	Wholesale of hides, skins and leather	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
256	4631	Wholesale of fruit and vegetables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.84	0	0	0
257	4632	Wholesale of meat and meat products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
258	4633	Wholesale of dairy products, eggs and edible oils and fats	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
259	4634	Wholesale of beverages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
260	4635	Wholesale of tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
261	4636	Wholesale of sugar and chocolate and sugar confectionery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
262	4637	Wholesale of coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
263	4638	Wholesale of other food, including fish, crustaceans and molluscs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.81	0	0	0
264	4639	Nonspecialised wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.63	0	0	0
265	4641	Wholesale of textiles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
266	4642	Wholesale of clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.58	0	0	0
267	4644	Wholesale of china and glassware and cleaning materials	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
268	4645	Wholesale of perfume and cosmetics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.17	0	0	0
269	4646	Wholesale of pharmaceutical goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
270	4647	Wholesale of furniture, carpets and lighting equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
271	4648	Wholesale of watches and jewellery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0	0	0
272	4649	Wholesale of other household goods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
273	4651	Wholesale of computers, computer peripheral equipment and software	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.15	0	0	0
274	4652	Wholesale of electronic and telecommunications equipment and parts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
275	4661	Wholesale of agricultural machinery, equipment and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
276	4662	Wholesale of machine tools	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
277	4663	Wholesale of mining, construction and civil engineering machinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
278	4664	Wholesale of machinery for the textile industry and of sewing and knitting machines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
279	4665	Wholesale of office furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
280	4666	Wholesale of other office machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
281	4669	Wholesale of other machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.41	0	0	0
282	4671	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.04	0.02	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
283	4672	Wholesale of metals and metal ores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30.94	1.83	0	0
284	4673	Wholesale of wood, construction materials and sanitary equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
285	4674	Wholesale of hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
286	4675	Wholesale of chemical products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
287	4676	Wholesale of other intermediate products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.42	9.21	0	0
288	4677	Wholesale of waste and scrap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
289	4690	Nonspecialised wholesale trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
290	4711	Retail sale in nonspecialised stores with food, beverages or tobacco predominating	0	0	0	0	0.04	0	0	0	181.31	22.81	0	0
291	4719	Other retail sale in nonspecialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.36	0.93	0	0
292	4721	Retail sale of fruit and vegetables in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
293	4722	Retail sale of meat and meat products in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
294	4723	Retail sale of fish, crustaceans and molluscs in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
295	4724	Retail sale of bread, cakes, flour confectionery and sugar confectionery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
296	4726	Retail sale of tobacco products in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
297	4729	Other retail sale of food in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.32	0	0	0
298	4730	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.38	0	0	0
299	4741	Retail sale of computers, peripheral units and software in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
300	4742	Retail sale of telecommunications equipment in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
301	4751	Retail sale of textiles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
302	4752	Retail sale of hardware, paints and glass in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.2	0	0	0
303	4759	Retail sale of furniture, lighting equipment and other household articles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
304	4761	Retail sale of books in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0
305	4762	Retail sale of newspapers and stationery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
306	4764	Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
307	4765	Retail sale of games and toys in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
308	4771	Retail sale of clothing in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.46	1.01	0	0
309	4772	Retail sale of footwear and leather goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
310	4774	Retail sale of medical and orthopaedic goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
311	4775	Retail sale of cosmetic and toilet articles in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
312	4777	Retail sale of watches and jewellery in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
313	4778	Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.34	0	0	0
314	4781	Retail sale via stalls and markets of food, beverages and tobacco products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
315	4782	Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
316	4791	Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17	0.07	0	0
317	4799	Other retail sale not in stores, stalls or markets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
318	4910	Passenger rail transport, interurban	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553.71	477.09	0	0
319	4920	Freight rail transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
320	4931	Urban and suburban passenger land transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178.9	155.7	0	0
321	4932	Taxi operation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
322	4939	Other passenger land transport n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.39	0	0	0
323	4941	Freight transport by road	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
324	4950	Transport via pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
325	5010	Sea and coastal passenger water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.55	0	0	0
326	5020	Sea and coastal freight water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
327	5040	Inland freight water transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
328	5110	Passenger air transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.77	0	0	0
329	5122	Space transport	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0	0	0
330	5210	Warehousing and storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0	0	0
331	5221	Service activities incidental to land transportation	0	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	0	47.44	3.66	0	0
332	5222	Service activities incidental to water transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
333	5223	Service activities incidental to air transportation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89.96	62.32	0	0
334	5224	Cargo handling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
335	5229	Other transportation support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
336	5320	Other postal and courier activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
337	5510	Hotels and similar accommodation	0	0	0	0	80.25	0	0	0	280.58	0.83	0	0
338	5520	Holiday and other short-stay accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
339	5530	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340	5590	Other accommodation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
341	5610	Restaurants and mobile food service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.51	0	0	0
342	5621	Event catering activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
343	5629	Other food service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
344	5630	Beverage serving activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
345	5811	Book publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.08	0	0	0
346	5813	Publishing of newspapers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
347	5819	Other publishing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0	0	0
348	5821	Publishing of computer games	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
349	5829	Other software publishing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0	0	0
350	5912	Motion picture, video and television programme postproduction activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	0	0
351	6010	Radio broadcasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
352	6020	Television programming and broadcasting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64.77	0.43	0	0
353	6110	Wired telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.24	7.44	0	0
354	6120	Wireless telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
355	6130	Satellite telecommunications activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
356	6201	Computer programming activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.75	18.18	0	0
357	6202	Computer consultancy activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.74	0	0	0
358	6203	Computer facilities management activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.09	0	0	0
359	6209	Other information technology and computer service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
360	6311	Data processing, hosting and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
361	6312	Web portals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
362	6391	News agency activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
363	6399	Other information service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
364	6419	Other monetary intermediation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
365	6420	Activities of holding companies	0	0	0	0	8.61	0	0	0	782.22	644.55	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
366	6430	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
367	6619	Other activities auxiliary to financial services, except insurance and pension funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420.46	419.31	0	0
368	6622	Activities of insurance agents and brokers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0	0	0
369	6810	Buying and selling of own real estate	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.87	0	0	0
370	6820	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.7	4.79	0	0
371	6831	Real estate agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.61	0.61	0	0
372	6920	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.46	0.18	0	0
373	7010	Activities of head offices	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.21	3.86	0	0
374	7021	Public relations and communication activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
375	7022	Business and other management consultancy activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.97	1.46	0	0
376	7111	Architectural activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
377	7112	Engineering activities and related technical consultancy	0.37	0.29	0	0	0	0	0	0	54.2	2.16	0	0
378	7120	Technical testing and analysis	2.82	2.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.82	2.72	0	0
379	7219	Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0	0	0
380	7220	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities	0.08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08	0	0	0
381	7311	Advertising agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
382	7410	Specialised design activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
383	7420	Photographic activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
384	7490	Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.05	0.49	0	0
385	7500	Veterinary activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
386	7711	Renting and leasing of cars and light motor vehicles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.04	0.7	0	0
387	7712	Renting and leasing of trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0
388	7732	Renting and leasing of construction and civil engineering machinery and equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.57	0	0	0
389	7733	Renting and leasing of office machinery and equipment (including computers)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
390	7734	Renting and leasing of water transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
391	7735	Renting and leasing of air transport equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.09	0.4	0	0
392	7739	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.99	0.47	0	0
393	7740	Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
394	7810	Activities of employment placement agencies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
395	7830	Other human resources provision	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
396	7911	Travel agency activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.34	0	0	0
397	7912	Tour operator activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
398	7990	Other reservation service and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
399	8010	Private security activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.35	0	0	0
400	8020	Security systems service activities	0.28	0.26	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.68	0.87	0	0
401	8110	Combined facilities support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.07	0	0	0
402	8121	General cleaning of buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.11	0.08	0	0
403	8122	Other building and industrial cleaning activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.44	0	0	0
404	8130	Landscape service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
405	8211	Combined office administrative service activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
406	8219	Photocopying, document preparation and other specialised office support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
407	8220	Activities of call centres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
408	8230	Organisation of conventions and trade shows	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
409	8291	Activities of collection agencies and credit bureaus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
410	8292	Packaging activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
411	8299	Other business support service activities n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
412	8412	Regulation of the activities of providing health care, education, cultural services and other social services, excluding social security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
413	8424	Public order and safety activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
414	8520	Primary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
415	8531	General secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
416	8532	Technical and vocational secondary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
417	8541	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
418	8552	Cultural education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
419	8559	Other education n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
420	8560	Educational support activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
421	8610	Hospital activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.08	0	0	0
422	8621	General medical practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
423	8622	Specialist medical practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
424	8623	Dental practice activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
425	8690	Other human health activities	0.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
426	8710	Residential nursing care activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
427	8720	Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.02	0.01	0	0
428	8730	Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.33	0.04	0	0
429	8790	Other residential care activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.7	0	0	0
430	8810	Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
431	8891	Child daycare activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
432	8899	Other social work activities without accommodation n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
433	9001	Performing arts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
434	9003	Artistic creation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
435	9004	Operation of arts facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
436	9200	Gambling and betting activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
437	9311	Operation of sports facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
438	9312	Activities of sport clubs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
439	9313	Fitness facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
440	9319	Other sports activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
441	9321	Activities of amusement parks and theme parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
442	9329	Other amusement and recreation activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
443	9499	Activities of other membership organisations n.e.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.67	0	0	0
444	9512	Repair of communication equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
445	9521	Repair of consumer electronics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
446	9601	Washing and (dry)cleaning of textile and fur products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.9	3.3	0	0
447	9602	Hairdressing and other beauty treatment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
448	9603	Funeral and related activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.93	0.14	0	0

			Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)				Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
449	9604	Physical wellbeing activities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
450	9700	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
451	9820	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
452	9900	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



3. GAR KPI stock - Turnover and CapEx based

GAR KPI stock - Turnover based

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)															
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	55.06%	4.77%	2.69%	0.46%	0.69%	0.04%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	37.11%
2	Financial corporations	13.82%	1.31%	—%	0.14%	0.16%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	6.15%
3	Credit institutions	13.22%	1.37%	—%	0.13%	0.15%	0.05%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	5.51%
4	Loans and advances	14.81%	1.57%	—%	0.14%	0.16%	0.05%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	4.53%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5.70%	0.42%	—%	0.07%	0.07%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.96%
6	Equity instruments	16.80%	0.86%	—%	0.05%	0.34%	0.11%	0.08%	—%	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
7	Other financial corporations	18.93%	0.84%	0.01%	0.18%	0.25%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.64%
8	of which investment firms	18.65%	0.76%	0.01%	0.19%	0.26%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.61%
9	Loans and advances	21.44%	0.73%	0.01%	0.23%	0.31%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	8.24%	1.41%	—%	0.01%	0.04%	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.06%
11	Equity instruments	1.77%	0.17%	—%	0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	23.79%	2.20%	—%	0.09%	0.09%	0.15%	0.04%	—%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.04%
17	Loans and advances	39.47%	3.65%	—%	0.15%	0.16%	0.25%	0.06%	—%	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	22.05%	10.47%	3.36%	1.68%	2.55%	0.14%	0.02%	—%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	—%	—%	9.71%
21	Loans and advances	21.52%	10.18%	3.39%	1.70%	2.18%	0.14%	0.02%	—%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	—%	—%	9.61%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	71.39%	37.15%	—%	—%	37.15%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.10%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	84.03%	3.24%	3.24%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	20.75%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	4.24%	4.24%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	15.86%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.53%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.04%
28	Local government financing	1.60%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	1.60%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.30%
32	Total GAR assets	26.34%	2.25%	1.27%	0.22%	0.33%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	78.74%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												Proportion of total assets covered
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)														
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.09%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.05%	—%	—%	—%	0.12%	—%	—%	—%	37.11%
2	Financial corporations	0.05%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	6.15%
3	Credit institutions	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	5.51%
4	Loans and advances	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	4.53%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.96%
6	Equity instruments	0.03%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
7	Other financial corporations	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.64%
8	of which investment firms	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.61%
9	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.05%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.06%
11	Equity instruments	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.04%
17	Loans and advances	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	0.30%	0.02%	—%	0.01%	0.19%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.44%	—%	—%	—%	9.71%
21	Loans and advances	0.30%	0.02%	—%	0.01%	0.19%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.45%	—%	—%	—%	9.61%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.10%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	20.75%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	15.86%
26	of which building renovation loans	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.53%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.04%
28	Local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.30%
32	Total GAR assets	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%	—%	—%	—%	0.05%	—%	—%	—%	78.74%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025					Proportion of total assets covered
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	55.37%	4.79%	2.69%	0.46%	0.70%	37.11%
2	Financial corporations	13.94%	1.32%	—%	0.14%	0.16%	6.15%
3	Credit institutions	13.35%	1.37%	—%	0.13%	0.15%	5.51%
4	Loans and advances	14.96%	1.57%	—%	0.14%	0.16%	4.53%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5.79%	0.42%	—%	0.07%	0.07%	0.96%
6	Equity instruments	16.99%	0.94%	—%	0.05%	0.42%	0.01%
7	Other financial corporations	18.97%	0.84%	0.01%	0.18%	0.26%	0.64%
8	of which investment firms	18.68%	0.76%	0.01%	0.19%	0.26%	0.61%
9	Loans and advances	21.46%	0.74%	0.01%	0.23%	0.31%	0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	8.38%	1.41%	—%	0.01%	0.05%	0.06%
11	Equity instruments	1.80%	0.18%	—%	0.01%	0.03%	0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	23.99%	2.24%	—%	0.09%	0.13%	0.04%
17	Loans and advances	39.80%	3.71%	—%	0.15%	0.22%	0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	23.15%	10.53%	3.36%	1.68%	2.59%	9.71%
21	Loans and advances	22.63%	10.24%	3.39%	1.70%	2.22%	9.61%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	71.39%	37.15%	—%	—%	37.15%	0.10%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	84.03%	3.24%	3.24%	—%	—%	20.75%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	4.24%	4.24%	—%	—%	15.86%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.53%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.04%
28	Local government financing	1.60%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	1.60%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.30%
32	Total GAR assets	26.48%	2.26%	1.27%	0.22%	0.33%	78.74%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024													
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	70.50%	6.68%	5.88%	0.27%	0.28%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%			51.09%	
2	Financial corporations	16.65%	1.20%	—%	0.14%	0.23%	0.05%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			6.04%	
3	Credit institutions	16.81%	1.15%	—%	0.16%	0.11%	0.05%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			5.48%	
4	Loans and advances	18.85%	1.29%	—%	0.17%	0.12%	0.06%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			4.56%	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	6.62%	0.45%	—%	0.09%	0.07%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.92%	
6	Equity instruments	15.90%	1.67%		0.02%	0.14%	0.04%	0.02%		0.02%	—%			—%	
7	Other financial corporations	15.13%	1.72%	0.01%	0.03%	1.41%	0.02%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			0.57%	
8	of which investment firms	14.65%	1.70%	0.01%	0.03%	1.48%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.54%	
9	Loans and advances	16.51%	1.93%	0.01%	0.03%	1.68%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.47%	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.02%	
11	Equity instruments	1.50%	0.09%	—%		0.02%	0.01%	—%	—%		—%			0.05%	
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%	
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%	
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%	—%		—%			—%	
16	of which insurance undertakings	24.45%	2.12%	—%	0.03%	0.06%	0.20%	0.05%	—%	0.02%	—%			0.03%	
17	Loans and advances	38.59%	3.35%	—%	0.05%	0.10%	0.32%	0.08%	—%	0.04%	—%			0.02%	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%	
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%	—%		—%			0.01%	
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	20.68%	7.72%	2.40%	1.80%	2.07%	0.16%	0.03%	—%	0.02%	0.01%			6.28%	
21	Loans and advances	20.01%	7.45%	2.44%	1.83%	1.71%	0.16%	0.03%	—%	0.02%	0.01%			6.18%	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	59.36%	23.27%	—%	0.02%	23.11%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.11%	
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%	
24	Households	88.39%	7.49%	7.49%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			38.14%	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	8.78%	8.78%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			32.32%	
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.50%	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	—%	—%							0.89%	
28	Local government financing	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.62%	
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%	
30	Other local government financing	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.62%	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.38%	
32	Total GAR assets	47.15%	4.42%	3.89%	0.18%	0.19%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%			77.19%	

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024											
		Circular Economy (CE)			Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which Use of Proceeds	
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)													
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.01%			0.05%				0.08%				51.09%
2	Financial corporations	—%			—%				—%				6.04%
3	Credit institutions	—%			—%				—%				5.48%
4	Loans and advances	—%			—%				—%				4.56%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%				—%				0.92%
6	Equity instruments	—%			—%				—%				—%
7	Other financial corporations	—%			—%				—%				0.57%
8	of which investment firms	—%			—%				—%				0.54%
9	Loans and advances	—%			—%				—%				0.47%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%				—%				0.02%
11	Equity instruments	—%			—%				—%				0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%			—%				—%				—%
13	Loans and advances	—%			—%				—%				—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%				—%				—%
15	Equity instruments	—%			—%				—%				—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	—%			—%				—%				0.03%
17	Loans and advances	—%			—%				—%				0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%				—%				—%
19	Equity instruments	—%			—%				—%				0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	0.08%			0.40%				0.61%				6.28%
21	Loans and advances	0.08%			0.19%				0.62%				6.18%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			12.38%				—%				0.11%
23	Equity instruments	—%			—%				—%				—%
24	Households	—%			—%				—%				38.14%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—%			—%				—%				32.32%
26	of which building renovation loans	—%			—%				—%				0.50%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—%			—%				—%				0.89%
28	Local government financing	—%			—%				—%				0.62%
29	Housing financing	—%			—%				—%				—%
30	Other local government financing	—%			—%				—%				0.62%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—%			—%				—%				0.38%
32	Total GAR assets	0.01%			0.03%				0.05%				77.19%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024					
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)							
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	70.66%	6.69%	5.88%	0.27%	0.28%	51.09%
2	Financial corporations	16.69%	1.21%	—%	0.14%	0.23%	6.04%
3	Credit institutions	16.85%	1.16%	—%	0.16%	0.11%	5.48%
4	Loans and advances	18.91%	1.30%	—%	0.17%	0.12%	4.56%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	6.63%	0.46%	—%	0.09%	0.07%	0.92%
6	Equity instruments	15.94%	1.69%		0.02%	0.16%	—%
7	Other financial corporations	15.15%	1.73%	0.01%	0.03%	1.41%	0.57%
8	of which investment firms	14.65%	1.71%	0.01%	0.03%	1.48%	0.54%
9	Loans and advances	16.52%	1.93%	0.01%	0.03%	1.68%	0.47%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%
11	Equity instruments	1.51%	0.09%	—%		0.02%	0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%		—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	24.65%	2.17%	—%	0.03%	0.09%	0.03%
17	Loans and advances	38.90%	3.43%	—%	0.05%	0.14%	0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%		—%	0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	21.94%	7.75%	2.40%	1.80%	2.09%	6.28%
21	Loans and advances	21.08%	7.49%	2.44%	1.83%	1.73%	6.18%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	71.74%	23.27%	—%	0.02%	23.11%	0.11%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	88.39%	7.49%	7.49%	0.04%	—%	38.14%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	8.78%	8.78%	—%	—%	32.32%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	—%	0.89%
28	Local government financing	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.62%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.62%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.38%
32	Total GAR assets	47.26%	4.43%	3.89%	0.18%	0.19%	77.19%

GAR KPI stock - CapEx based

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	Proportion of total assets covered
%		(compared to total covered assets in the denominator)												
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	56.22%	5.99%	2.69%	0.50%	0.91%	0.14%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	37.11%
2	Financial corporations	14.96%	1.76%	—%	0.17%	0.22%	0.06%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	6.15%
3	Credit institutions	14.72%	1.88%	—%	0.16%	0.24%	0.07%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	5.51%
4	Loans and advances	16.61%	2.17%	—%	0.18%	0.27%	0.08%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	4.53%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5.79%	0.50%	—%	0.07%	0.10%	0.03%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.96%
6	Equity instruments	16.78%	0.97%	—%	0.06%	0.11%	0.10%	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
7	Other financial corporations	17.02%	0.74%	0.01%	0.29%	0.10%	0.03%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.64%
8	of which investment firms	16.56%	0.64%	0.01%	0.30%	0.10%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.61%
9	Loans and advances	18.85%	0.59%	0.01%	0.36%	0.11%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	8.31%	1.45%	—%	0.01%	0.05%	0.09%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.06%
11	Equity instruments	2.31%	0.22%	—%	0.01%	0.04%	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	25.07%	2.32%	—%	0.10%	0.13%	0.26%	0.04%	—%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	0.04%
17	Loans and advances	41.59%	3.85%	—%	0.17%	0.22%	0.44%	0.06%	—%	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	25.76%	14.87%	3.36%	1.78%	3.32%	0.49%	0.02%	—%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	—%	9.71%
21	Loans and advances	25.25%	14.61%	3.39%	1.80%	2.94%	0.50%	0.02%	—%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	—%	9.61%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	72.92%	38.68%	—%	—%	38.68%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.10%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	84.03%	3.24%	3.24%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	20.75%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	4.24%	4.24%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	15.86%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.53%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.04%
28	Local government financing	1.60%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	1.60%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.30%
32	Total GAR assets	26.88%	2.82%	1.27%	0.23%	0.43%	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	78.74%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which Use of Proceeds		Of which enabling		
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)														
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.15%	0.02%	—%	—%	0.03%	—%	—%	—%	0.13%	—%	—%	—%	37.11%
2	Financial corporations	0.05%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	6.15%
3	Credit institutions	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	5.51%
4	Loans and advances	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	4.53%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	0.03%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.96%
6	Equity instruments	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.05%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
7	Other financial corporations	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.64%
8	of which investment firms	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.61%
9	Loans and advances	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.06%
11	Equity instruments	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.04%
17	Loans and advances	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	0.53%	0.06%	—%	—%	0.12%	0.02%	—%	0.01%	0.51%	—%	—%	—%	9.71%
21	Loans and advances	0.53%	0.06%	—%	—%	0.12%	0.02%	—%	0.01%	0.52%	—%	—%	—%	9.61%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.10%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	20.75%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	15.86%
26	of which building renovation loans	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.53%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.04%
28	Local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.30%
32	Total GAR assets	0.07%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	78.74%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025					
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)							
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	56.68%	6.02%	2.69%	0.50%	0.91%	37.11%
2	Financial corporations	15.10%	1.77%	—%	0.17%	0.23%	6.15%
3	Credit institutions	14.87%	1.89%	—%	0.16%	0.24%	5.51%
4	Loans and advances	16.77%	2.18%	—%	0.18%	0.27%	4.53%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5.87%	0.51%	—%	0.07%	0.10%	0.96%
6	Equity instruments	16.97%	1.04%	—%	0.06%	0.11%	0.01%
7	Other financial corporations	17.07%	0.74%	0.01%	0.29%	0.11%	0.64%
8	of which investment firms	16.59%	0.65%	0.01%	0.30%	0.10%	0.61%
9	Loans and advances	18.86%	0.59%	0.01%	0.36%	0.11%	0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	8.42%	1.46%	—%	0.01%	0.06%	0.06%
11	Equity instruments	2.39%	0.23%	—%	0.01%	0.04%	0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	25.38%	2.36%	—%	0.10%	0.17%	0.04%
17	Loans and advances	42.10%	3.92%	—%	0.17%	0.29%	0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	27.43%	14.97%	3.36%	1.78%	3.34%	9.71%
21	Loans and advances	26.94%	14.71%	3.39%	1.80%	2.96%	9.61%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	72.92%	38.68%	—%	—%	38.68%	0.10%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	84.03%	3.24%	3.24%	—%	—%	20.75%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	4.24%	4.24%	—%	—%	15.86%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.53%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.04%
28	Local government financing	1.60%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	1.60%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.30%
32	Total GAR assets	27.10%	2.84%	1.27%	0.23%	0.43%	78.74%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024												Proportion of total assets covered
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	71.21%	7.06%	5.88%	0.30%	0.41%	0.05%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			51.09%
2	Financial corporations	16.66%	1.40%	—%	0.19%	0.29%	0.04%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			6.04%
3	Credit institutions	16.89%	1.39%	—%	0.21%	0.19%	0.04%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			5.48%
4	Loans and advances	18.92%	1.55%	—%	0.23%	0.20%	0.05%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			4.56%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	6.80%	0.58%	—%	0.12%	0.11%	0.03%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%			0.92%
6	Equity instruments	15.83%	1.76%		0.02%	0.07%	0.04%	0.02%		0.01%	—%			—%
7	Other financial corporations	14.47%	1.51%	0.01%	0.01%	1.32%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.57%
8	of which investment firms	13.88%	1.48%	0.01%	—%	1.38%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.54%
9	Loans and advances	15.18%	1.68%	0.01%	—%	1.56%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.47%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.02%
11	Equity instruments	6.33%	0.12%		—%	0.04%	0.01%	—%		—%	—%			0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%	—%		—%	—%			—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	25.83%	2.10%	—%	0.03%	0.11%	0.20%	0.05%	—%	0.02%	—%			0.03%
17	Loans and advances	40.77%	3.32%	—%	0.05%	0.17%	0.31%	0.08%	—%	0.03%	—%			0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%	—%		—%	—%			0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	26.45%	10.60%	2.40%	1.95%	3.04%	0.37%	0.04%	—%	0.01%	0.02%			6.28%
21	Loans and advances	25.87%	10.32%	2.44%	1.99%	2.62%	0.38%	0.04%	—%	0.01%	0.02%			6.18%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	59.89%	27.05%	—%	—%	27.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.11%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%	—%		—%	—%			—%
24	Households	88.39%	7.49%	7.49%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			38.14%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	8.78%	8.78%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			32.32%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.50%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.89%
28	Local government financing	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.62%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			—%
30	Other local government financing	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.62%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%			0.38%
32	Total GAR assets	47.62%	4.67%	3.89%	0.20%	0.27%	0.03%	—%	—%	—%	—%			77.19%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024											Proportion of total assets covered	
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.03%				0.02%					0.08%			51.09%
2	Financial corporations	—%				—%					—%			6.04%
3	Credit institutions	—%				—%					—%			5.48%
4	Loans and advances	—%				—%					—%			4.56%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%			0.92%
6	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%			—%
7	Other financial corporations	—%				—%					—%			0.57%
8	of which investment firms	—%				—%					—%			0.54%
9	Loans and advances	—%				—%					—%			0.47%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%			0.02%
11	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%			0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%				—%					—%			—%
13	Loans and advances	—%				—%					—%			—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%			—%
15	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%			—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	—%				—%					—%			0.03%
17	Loans and advances	—%				—%					—%			0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%			—%
19	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%			0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	0.28%				0.19%					0.66%			6.28%
21	Loans and advances	0.28%				0.16%					0.67%			6.18%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				1.70%					—%			0.11%
23	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%			—%
24	Households	—%				—%					—%			38.14%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—%				—%					—%			32.32%
26	of which building renovation loans	—%				—%					—%			0.50%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—%				—%					—%			0.89%
28	Local government financing	—%				—%					—%			0.62%
29	Housing financing	—%				—%					—%			—%
30	Other local government financing	—%				—%					—%			0.62%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—%				—%					—%			0.38%
32	Total GAR assets	0.02%				0.02%					0.05%			77.19%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024					
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)							
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	71.40%	7.06%	5.88%	0.30%	0.41%	51.09%
2	Financial corporations	16.70%	1.41%	—%	0.19%	0.29%	6.04%
3	Credit institutions	16.93%	1.40%	—%	0.21%	0.19%	5.48%
4	Loans and advances	18.97%	1.56%	—%	0.23%	0.20%	4.56%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	6.83%	0.59%	—%	0.12%	0.11%	0.92%
6	Equity instruments	15.87%	1.78%		0.02%	0.08%	—%
7	Other financial corporations	14.49%	1.52%	0.01%	0.01%	1.32%	0.57%
8	of which investment firms	13.89%	1.49%	0.01%	—%	1.38%	0.54%
9	Loans and advances	15.19%	1.68%	0.01%	—%	1.57%	0.47%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%
11	Equity instruments	6.34%	0.12%		—%	0.04%	0.05%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	26.03%	2.16%	—%	0.03%	0.13%	0.03%
17	Loans and advances	41.08%	3.40%	—%	0.05%	0.20%	0.02%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	0.01%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	27.97%	10.64%	2.40%	1.95%	3.04%	6.28%
21	Loans and advances	27.39%	10.36%	2.44%	1.99%	2.63%	6.18%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	61.59%	27.05%	—%	—%	27.02%	0.11%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	88.39%	7.49%	7.49%	0.04%	—%	38.14%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	8.78%	8.78%	—%	—%	32.32%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.50%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	1.88%	1.88%	1.88%	—%	0.89%
28	Local government financing	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.62%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	0.08%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.62%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.38%
32	Total GAR assets	47.75%	4.68%	3.89%	0.20%	0.27%	77.19%



4. GAR KPI flow - Turnover and CapEx based

GAR KPI flow - Turnover based

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)				Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		Of which UoP	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which UoP	Of which enabling			Of which UoP	Of which enabling			
% (compared to flow of eligible assets)															
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	33.06%	3.92%	2.31%	0.19%	0.52%	0.08%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	46.41%
2	Financial corporations	14.42%	1.54%	—%	0.13%	0.16%	0.05%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	14.62%
3	Credit institutions	14.35%	1.59%	—%	0.13%	0.16%	0.05%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	14.10%
4	Loans and advances	14.35%	1.59%	—%	0.13%	0.16%	0.05%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	14.10%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
6	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
7	Other financial corporations	16.18%	0.07%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%
8	of which investment firms	16.19%	0.07%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%
9	Loans and advances	16.19%	0.07%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
11	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	10.86%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
17	Loans and advances	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	10.86%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	14.62%	5.92%	2.97%	0.40%	1.23%	0.16%	0.02%	—%	0.02%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	17.75%
21	Loans and advances	14.62%	5.92%	2.97%	0.40%	1.23%	0.16%	0.02%	—%	0.02%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	17.75%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	77.04%	3.94%	3.94%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	13.77%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	6.09%	6.09%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	8.91%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.22%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.48%
28	Local government financing	10.65%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	10.65%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%
32	Total GAR assets	18.80%	2.22%	1.31%	0.11%	0.29%	0.04%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	81.77%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												Proportion of total assets covered
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
		% (compared to flow of eligible assets)			Of which UoP	Of which enabling			Of which UoP	Of which enabling			Of which UoP	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0.15%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.15%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.10%	—%	—%	—%	46.41%
2	Financial corporations	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	14.62%
3	Credit institutions	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	14.10%
4	Loans and advances	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	14.10%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
6	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
7	Other financial corporations	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%
8	of which investment firms	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%
9	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
11	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
17	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	0.33%	0.03%	—%	0.02%	0.36%	0.02%	—%	0.02%	0.26%	—%	—%	—%	17.75%
21	Loans and advances	0.33%	0.03%	—%	0.02%	0.36%	0.02%	—%	0.02%	0.26%	—%	—%	—%	17.75%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	13.77%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	8.91%
26	of which building renovation loans	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.22%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.48%
28	Local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%
32	Total GAR assets	0.08%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.08%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.06%	—%	—%	—%	81.77%

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025					Proportion of total assets covered
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
% (compared to flow of eligible assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	33.54%	3.95%	2.31%	0.19%	0.54%	46.41%
2	Financial corporations	14.56%	1.54%	—%	0.13%	0.16%	14.62%
3	Credit institutions	14.50%	1.60%	—%	0.13%	0.16%	14.10%
4	Loans and advances	14.50%	1.60%	—%	0.13%	0.16%	14.10%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
6	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
7	Other financial corporations	16.19%	0.07%	—%	—%	0.01%	0.52%
8	of which investment firms	16.19%	0.07%	—%	—%	0.01%	0.52%
9	Loans and advances	16.19%	0.07%	—%	—%	0.01%	0.52%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
11	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	10.87%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
17	Loans and advances	10.87%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	15.76%	6.00%	2.97%	0.40%	1.29%	17.75%
21	Loans and advances	15.76%	6.00%	2.97%	0.40%	1.29%	17.75%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	77.04%	3.94%	3.94%	—%	—%	13.77%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	6.09%	6.09%	—%	—%	8.91%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.22%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.48%
28	Local government financing	10.65%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	10.65%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%
32	Total GAR assets	19.07%	2.24%	1.31%	0.11%	0.31%	81.77%

Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosures and Sustainability Disclosures Report

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024										Proportion of total assets covered			
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
% (compared to flow of eligible assets)				Of which UoP	Of which enabling			Of which UoP	Of which enabling			Of which UoP	Of which enabling		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator															
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0.02%				0.08%					0.02%				50.17%
2	Financial corporations	—%				—%					—%				15.21%
3	Credit institutions	—%				—%					—%				14.70%
4	Loans and advances	—%				—%					—%				14.63%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%				0.08%
6	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%				—%
7	Other financial corporations	—%				—%					—%				0.50%
8	of which investment firms	—%				—%					—%				0.50%
9	Loans and advances	—%				—%					—%				0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%				—%
11	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%				—%
12	of which management companies	—%				—%					—%				—%
13	Loans and advances	—%				—%					—%				—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%				—%
15	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%				—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	—%				—%					—%				—%
17	Loans and advances	—%				—%					—%				—%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%				—%
19	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%				—%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	0.09%				0.34%					0.10%				11.26%
21	Loans and advances	0.09%				0.34%					0.10%				11.26%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%				—%					—%				—%
23	Equity instruments	—%				—%					—%				—%
24	Households	—%				—%					—%				23.46%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—%				—%					—%				17.26%
26	of which building renovation loans	—%				—%					—%				0.12%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—%				—%					—%				1.33%
28	Local government financing	—%				—%					—%				0.24%
29	Housing financing	—%				—%					—%				—%
30	Other local government financing	—%				—%					—%				0.24%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—%				—%					—%				0.03%
32	Total GAR assets	0.01%				0.05%					0.01%				82.05%

% (compared to flow of eligible assets)		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024					Proportion of total assets covered
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	47.30%	5.86%	4.11%	0.62%	0.52%	50.17%
2	Financial corporations	16.65%	1.23%	—%	0.12%	0.10%	15.21%
3	Credit institutions	17.01%	1.27%	—%	0.12%	0.10%	14.70%
4	Loans and advances	17.10%	1.27%	—%	0.12%	0.10%	14.63%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.08%
6	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
7	Other financial corporations	6.16%	0.06%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.50%
8	of which investment firms	6.17%	0.06%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.50%
9	Loans and advances	6.17%	0.06%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
11	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.45%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%
17	Loans and advances	0.45%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	22.11%	10.67%	4.51%	2.41%	2.17%	11.26%
21	Loans and advances	22.11%	10.67%	4.51%	2.41%	2.17%	11.26%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	79.76%	6.62%	6.62%	0.09%	—%	23.46%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	8.87%	8.87%	—%	—%	17.26%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.12%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	—%	1.33%
28	Local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.24%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.24%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%
32	Total GAR assets	28.96%	3.59%	2.51%	0.38%	0.32%	82.05%

GAR KPI flow - CapEx based

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025														
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered
Of which UoP			Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Of which UoP			Of which enabling	Of which UoP			Of which enabling				
% (compared to flow of eligible assets)																
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	34.91%	5.35%	2.31%	0.22%	0.68%	0.29%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	46.41%	
2	Financial corporations	16.37%	2.16%	—%	0.15%	0.25%	0.07%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	14.62%	
3	Credit institutions	16.37%	2.23%	—%	0.16%	0.26%	0.08%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	14.10%	
4	Loans and advances	16.37%	2.23%	—%	0.16%	0.26%	0.08%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	14.10%	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
6	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
7	Other financial corporations	16.24%	0.09%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%	
8	of which investment firms	16.25%	0.09%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%	
9	Loans and advances	16.25%	0.09%	—%	—%	0.02%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
11	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	10.86%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
17	Loans and advances	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	10.86%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	17.87%	9.15%	2.97%	0.45%	1.58%	0.69%	0.02%	—%	0.01%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	17.75%	
21	Loans and advances	17.87%	9.15%	2.97%	0.45%	1.58%	0.69%	0.02%	—%	0.01%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	17.75%	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
24	Households	77.04%	3.94%	3.94%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	13.77%	
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	6.09%	6.09%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	8.91%	
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.22%	
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.48%	
28	Local government financing	10.65%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%	
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	
30	Other local government financing	10.65%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%	
32	Total GAR assets	19.85%	3.03%	1.31%	0.12%	0.39%	0.16%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	81.77%	

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												Proportion of total assets covered		
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
Of which UoP	Of which enabling									Of which UoP	Of which enabling	Of which UoP	Of which enabling			
% (compared to flow of eligible assets)																
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator																
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	0.20%	0.02%	—%	—%	0.09%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.11%	—%	—%	—%	46.41%		
2	Financial corporations	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	14.62%		
3	Credit institutions	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	14.10%		
4	Loans and advances	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	14.10%		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
6	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
7	Other financial corporations	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%		
8	of which investment firms	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%		
9	Loans and advances	0.01%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.52%		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
11	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
16	of which insurance undertakings	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
17	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	0.47%	0.05%	—%	—%	0.23%	0.02%	—%	0.02%	0.30%	—%	—%	—%	17.75%		
21	Loans and advances	0.47%	0.05%	—%	—%	0.23%	0.02%	—%	0.02%	0.30%	—%	—%	—%	17.75%		
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
24	Households	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	13.77%		
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	8.91%		
26	of which building renovation loans	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.22%		
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.48%		
28	Local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%		
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%		
30	Other local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%		
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%		
32	Total GAR assets	0.11%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.05%	0.01%	—%	—%	0.07%	—%	—%	—%	81.77%		

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025					
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
% (compared to flow of eligible assets)							
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	35.61%	5.39%	2.31%	0.22%	0.70%	46.41%
2	Financial corporations	16.52%	2.17%	—%	0.15%	0.25%	14.62%
3	Credit institutions	16.53%	2.24%	—%	0.16%	0.26%	14.10%
4	Loans and advances	16.53%	2.24%	—%	0.16%	0.26%	14.10%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
6	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
7	Other financial corporations	16.27%	0.09%	—%	—%	0.02%	0.52%
8	of which investment firms	16.27%	0.09%	—%	—%	0.02%	0.52%
9	Loans and advances	16.27%	0.09%	—%	—%	0.02%	0.52%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
11	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	10.87%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
17	Loans and advances	10.87%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	19.57%	9.25%	2.97%	0.45%	1.61%	17.75%
21	Loans and advances	19.57%	9.25%	2.97%	0.45%	1.61%	17.75%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	77.04%	3.94%	3.94%	—%	—%	13.77%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	6.09%	6.09%	—%	—%	8.91%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.22%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	1.48%
28	Local government financing	10.65%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	10.65%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.27%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%
32	Total GAR assets	20.25%	3.06%	1.31%	0.12%	0.39%	81.77%

Consolidated Non-Financial Disclosures and Sustainability Disclosures Report

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024										Proportion of total assets covered		
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
% (compared to flow of eligible assets)		Of which UoP		Of which enabling		Of which UoP		Of which enabling						
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	0.07%			0.06%			0.02%			50.17%			
2	Financial corporations	—%			—%			—%			15.21%			
3	Credit institutions	—%			—%			—%			14.70%			
4	Loans and advances	—%			—%			—%			14.63%			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%			—%			0.08%			
6	Equity instruments	—%			—%			—%			—%			
7	Other financial corporations	—%			—%			—%			0.50%			
8	of which investment firms	—%			—%			—%			0.50%			
9	Loans and advances	—%			—%			—%			0.50%			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%			—%			—%			
11	Equity instruments	—%			—%			—%			—%			
12	of which management companies	—%			—%			—%			—%			
13	Loans and advances	—%			—%			—%			—%			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%			—%			—%			
15	Equity instruments	—%			—%			—%			—%			
16	of which insurance undertakings	—%			—%			—%			—%			
17	Loans and advances	—%			—%			—%			—%			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%			—%			—%			
19	Equity instruments	—%			—%			—%			—%			
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	0.31%			0.29%			0.10%			11.26%			
21	Loans and advances	0.31%			0.29%			0.10%			11.26%			
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%			—%			—%			—%			
23	Equity instruments	—%			—%			—%			—%			
24	Households	—%			—%			—%			23.46%			
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	—%			—%			—%			17.26%			
26	of which building renovation loans	—%			—%			—%			0.12%			
27	of which motor vehicle loans	—%			—%			—%			1.33%			
28	Local government financing	—%			—%			—%			0.24%			
29	Housing financing	—%			—%			—%			—%			
30	Other local government financing	—%			—%			—%			0.24%			
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	—%			—%			—%			0.03%			
32	Total GAR assets	0.04%			0.04%			0.01%			82.05%			

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2024					
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total assets covered	
		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			
% (compared to flow of eligible assets)							
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	48.02%	6.12%	4.11%	0.67%	0.56%	50.17%
2	Financial corporations	16.55%	1.40%	—%	0.14%	0.16%	15.21%
3	Credit institutions	16.91%	1.44%	—%	0.14%	0.17%	14.70%
4	Loans and advances	17.00%	1.45%	—%	0.14%	0.17%	14.63%
5	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.08%
6	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
7	Other financial corporations	6.21%	0.08%	0.01%	—%	0.02%	0.50%
8	of which investment firms	6.21%	0.08%	0.01%	—%	0.02%	0.50%
9	Loans and advances	6.21%	0.08%	0.01%	—%	0.02%	0.50%
10	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
11	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
12	of which management companies	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
13	Loans and advances	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
14	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
15	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
16	of which insurance undertakings	0.45%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%
17	Loans and advances	0.45%	0.04%	—%	—%	—%	—%
18	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
19	Equity instruments	—%	—%		—%	—%	—%
20	Non-financial corporations (subject to NFRD disclosure obligations)	25.45%	11.60%	4.51%	2.60%	2.26%	11.26%
21	Loans and advances	25.45%	11.60%	4.51%	2.60%	2.26%	11.26%
22	Debt securities, including UoP	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
23	Equity instruments	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
24	Households	79.76%	6.62%	6.62%	0.09%	—%	23.46%
25	of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	100.00%	8.87%	8.87%	—%	—%	17.26%
26	of which building renovation loans	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.12%
27	of which motor vehicle loans	100.00%	1.65%	1.65%	1.65%	—%	1.33%
28	Local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.24%
29	Housing financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%
30	Other local government financing	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.24%
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	100.00%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.03%
32	Total GAR assets	29.40%	3.75%	2.51%	0.41%	0.34%	82.05%



5. Ratio of Taxonomy-aligned off-balance sheet exposures in relation to turnover and CapEx KPIs

Ratio of Taxonomy-aligned off-balance sheet exposures in relation to **turnover** KPIs

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)														
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	19.33%	1.08%	0.91%	0.01%	0.25%	0.27%	0.02%	— %	— %	0.09 %	— %	— %	— %
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	35.02%	11.59%	—%	1.24%	6.75%	2.16%	0.34%	— %	0.09 %	0.34 %	0.32 %	— %	— %

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.62 %	— %	— %	— %	0.30 %	— %	— %	— %	1.43 %	— %	— %	— %	— %
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	10.99 %	0.71 %	— %	0.38 %	6.79 %	0.14 %	— %	0.03 %	0.03 %	— %	— %	— %	— %

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025			
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)					
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	22.04%	1.10%	0.91%	0.01%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	55.33%	13.10%	—%	1.24%
					7.26%

Ratio of Taxonomy-aligned off-balance sheet exposures in relation to turnover KPIs (flow)

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)													
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	21.62%	0.81%	0.51%	0.01%	0.74%	0.34%	0.01%	—%	0.01%	0.05%	—%	—%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	38.78%	12.84%	—%	1.37%	7.47%	2.40%	0.37%	—%	0.10%	0.37%	0.35%	—%

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)													
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.36%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	—%	0.88%	—%	—%	—%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	12.16%	0.79%	—%	0.42%	7.52%	0.15%	—%	0.04%	0.03%	—%	—%	—%

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025					
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)					
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	23.25%	0.82%	0.51%	0.75%
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	61.26%	14.51%	—%	8.03%

Ratio of Taxonomy-aligned off-balance sheet exposures in relation to CapEx KPIs

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025												
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)														
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	27.30 %	1.04 %	0.91 %	— %	0.17 %	0.67 %	— %	— %	— %	0.08 %	— %	— %	— %
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	46.47 %	18.30 %	— %	1.81 %	10.28 %	5.11 %	0.91 %	— %	0.55 %	0.46 %	0.35 %	— %	— %

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025											
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
		Of which Use of Proceeds				Of which Use of Proceeds				Of which Use of Proceeds			
		Of which enabling				Of which enabling				Of which enabling			
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)													
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.79 %	— %	— %	— %	0.29 %	— %	— %	— %	1.65 %	— %	— %	— %
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	7.39 %	1.04 %	— %	0.78 %	4.50 %	0.16 %	— %	0.03 %	0.03 %	— %	— %	— %

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025				
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)				Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	30.78 %	1.05 %	0.91 %	— %	0.18 %
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	63.96 %	20.76 %	— %	1.81 %	11.64 %

Ratio of Taxonomy-aligned off-balance sheet exposures in relation to CapEx KPIs (flow)

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and Marine Resources (WTR)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling		Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)													
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	28.06 %	0.83 %	0.51 %	— %	0.56 %	1.33 %	— %	— %	— %	0.03 %	— %	— %
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	51.45 %	20.26 %	— %	2.01 %	11.38 %	5.65 %	1.01 %	— %	0.61 %	0.51 %	0.39 %	— %

Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025													
		Circular Economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which enabling	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)													
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	0.88 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	1.03 %	— %	— %	— %
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	8.18 %	1.15 %	— %	0.86 %	4.99 %	0.18 %	— %	0.03 %	0.04 %	— %	— %	— %

		Disclosure reference date 31/12/2025				
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Of which Use of Proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)						
1	Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI)	31.33 %	0.83 %	0.51 %	— %	0.57 %
2	Assets under management (AuM KPI)	70.81 %	22.99 %	— %	2.01 %	12.89 %

Amount and proportion of Taxonomy-aligned exposures reported in the GAR's denominator and numerator for nuclear and gas activities, mainly, in terms of both CapEx and turnover for each environmental objective.

Nuclear energy and fossil gas related activities in terms of turnover

Row Nuclear energy related activities		
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
Fossil gas related activities		
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Nuclear energy and fossil gas related activities in terms of CapEx

Row Nuclear energy related activities		
1	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	YES
2	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	YES
3	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	YES
Fossil gas related activities		
4	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
5	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES
6	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	YES

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) in terms of turnover

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (amounts presented in million euros)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.1	0.02%	0.1	0.02%	—	—%
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.3	0.09%	0.3	0.09%	—	—%
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	7.4	2.20%	7.4	2.21%	—	—%
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1.1	0.31%	1.1	0.32%	—	—%
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.4	0.12%	0.4	0.12%	—	0.26%
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.2	0.05%	0.2	0.05%	—	—%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	326.3	97.21%	324.6	97.20%	1.7	99.74%
8	Total applicable KPI	335.7	100.00%	333.9	100.00%	1.7	100.00%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) in terms of CapEx

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (amounts presented in million euros)					
		CCM + CCA		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.2	0.03%	0.2	0.03%	—	—%
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5.0	0.92%	5.0	0.92%	—	—%
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.3	0.06%	0.3	0.06%	—	—%
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.1	0.01%	0.1	0.01%	—	—%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	542.8	98.98%	541.2	98.98%	1.6	100.00%
8	Total applicable KPI	548.4	100.00%	546.8	100.00%	1.6	100.00%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) in terms of turnover

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (amounts presented in million euros)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.3	—%	0.3	—%	—	—%
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	2.3	0.03%	2.3	0.03%	—	—%
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	181.2	1.95%	181.2	1.97%	—	—%
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4.9	0.05%	4.9	0.05%	—	—%
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1.9	0.02%	1.8	0.02%	0.1	0.07%
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.7	0.01%	0.7	0.01%	—	—%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	9,103.6	97.94%	9,004.0	97.92%	99.6	99.93%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	9,294.9	100.00%	9,195.2	100.00%	99.7	100.00%

Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) in terms of CapEx

Row	Economic activities	Amount and proportion (amounts presented in million euros)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.2	—%	0.2	—%	—	—%
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	5.4	0.06%	5.4	0.06%	—	—%
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	110.0	1.19%	110.0	1.21%	—	—%
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1.3	0.01%	1.3	0.01%	—	—%
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1.4	0.02%	1.4	0.02%	—	—%
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0.3	—%	0.3	—%	—	—%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	9,153.8	98.72%	9,010.5	98.70%	143.3	100.00%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	9,272.4	100.00%	9,129.1	100.00%	143.3	100.00%

Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities in terms of turnover

Row	Economic activities	Proportion ((amounts presented in million euros)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.1	—%	0.1	—%	—	—%
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.7	0.04%	0.7	0.04%	—	—%
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	40.4	2.42%	40.3	2.46%	—	0.07%
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	3.3	0.20%	2.9	0.18%	0.3	1.14%
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,620.6	97.33%	1,592.4	97.31%	28.1	98.79%
8	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,665.0	100.00%	1,636.5	100.00%	28.5	100.00%

Taxonomy-eligible but not Taxonomy-aligned economic activities in terms of CapEx

Row	Economic activities	Proportion ((amounts presented in million euros)					
		(CCM + CCA)		Climate change mitigation		Climate change adaptation	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
1	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
2	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
3	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.3	0.02%	0.3	0.02%	—	—%
4	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	15.9	0.96%	13.5	0.83%	2.3	7.18%
5	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	2.2	0.13%	1.9	0.12%	0.3	0.92%
6	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%	—	—%	—	—%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,640.9	98.89%	1,611.0	99.03%	30.0	91.90%
8	Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,659.3	100.00%	1,626.7	100.00%	32.6	100.00%

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in terms of turnover

Row	Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.2	—%
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	29.4	0.61%
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1.6	0.03%
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.8	0.02%
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.4	0.01%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,744.4	99.32%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,776.7	100.00%

Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities in terms of CapEx

Row	Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
1	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 1 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	—	—%
2	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 2 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.7	0.02%
3	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 3 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	8.1	0.18%
4	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 4 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1.5	0.03%
5	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 5 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.7	0.02%
6	Amount and proportion of economic activity referred to in row 6 of Template 1 that is taxonomy-non-eligible in accordance with Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.4	0.01%
7	Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,418.8	99.74%
8	Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,430.3	100.00%



2.1 Climate change

Through its ESG action framework, Banco Sabadell has fully embedded aspects related to climate change into its governance model, its strategy, and into the management of the impacts, risks and opportunities linked to its business model and environment.

The Bank takes on the management of impacts, risks and opportunities, taking into account the concept of double materiality (financial and impact) as well as the various phases of the value chain in which they can emerge:

- In terms of impact, it is worth noting the efforts made by the Bank to reduce the environmental effects produced by the carbon footprint of its own operations, as well as its management of the carbon footprint of the financed portfolio.
- In terms of climate risk²⁶, the Bank has created the ESG credit risk guidelines, which are the framework that consolidates the ESG commitments and standards currently applied when authorising the Bank's credit transactions. Specifically, the ESG credit risk guidelines comprise the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, the advanced IRCA and decarbonisation pathways.
- Lastly, the Bank embraces the opportunities offered by the transition, supporting its customers as they face the challenges of climate change adaptation and mitigation. To that end, it offers Green and Social Loans (GSLs) and Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs), it offers advice and investment opportunities to its customers, and it frequently obtains funding by issuing green, social and sustainability bonds, in line with the Framework for the issuance of bonds linked to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As a financial institution, Banco Sabadell Group plays a fundamental role in building an inclusive and decarbonised economy. On one hand, mobilising resources, identifying technologies and generating opportunities and, on the other hand, incorporating new capabilities along with internal transformation efforts to embed sustainability into all of its agendas.

In this context, and to continue making progress with its goal of accelerating economic and social transformations that contribute to sustainable development, the Bank already reinforced the ESG dimensions applicable to its strategy, governance and business model back in 2022, with the launch of its ESG framework, *Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability*, which establishes levers with transformation and promotion actions, notably including the following:

- Progress as a sustainable institution, focusing, among other things, on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions neutrality.
- Support customers in the transition to a sustainable economy, laying down decarbonisation pathways, supporting customers in the transition with specialised solutions for renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable mobility, and defining sectoral rules that limit controversial activities and/or activities with negative impacts on environmental and social development.
- Offer investment opportunities that contribute to sustainability, where it is particularly worth mentioning the wide range of sustainability funds, green bonds and sustainability bonds that the Bank offers, both its own and those of third parties.

²⁶ Environmental risk is understood to be the risk of incurring losses as a result of the impacts, both those existing at present and those that may exist in the future, of environmental risk factors on counterparties or invested assets. Environmental risks can generate impacts through two factors: 'physical factors' and 'transition factors'.

2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Banco Sabadell continues to move ahead with its Decarbonisation Strategy, whilst at the same time moving closer to achieving global climate targets, as it is a signatory of the Collective Commitment to Climate Action (CCCA) and it is aligned with the voluntary framework of reference of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), in order to attain emissions neutrality in its investment and lending portfolios by 2050.

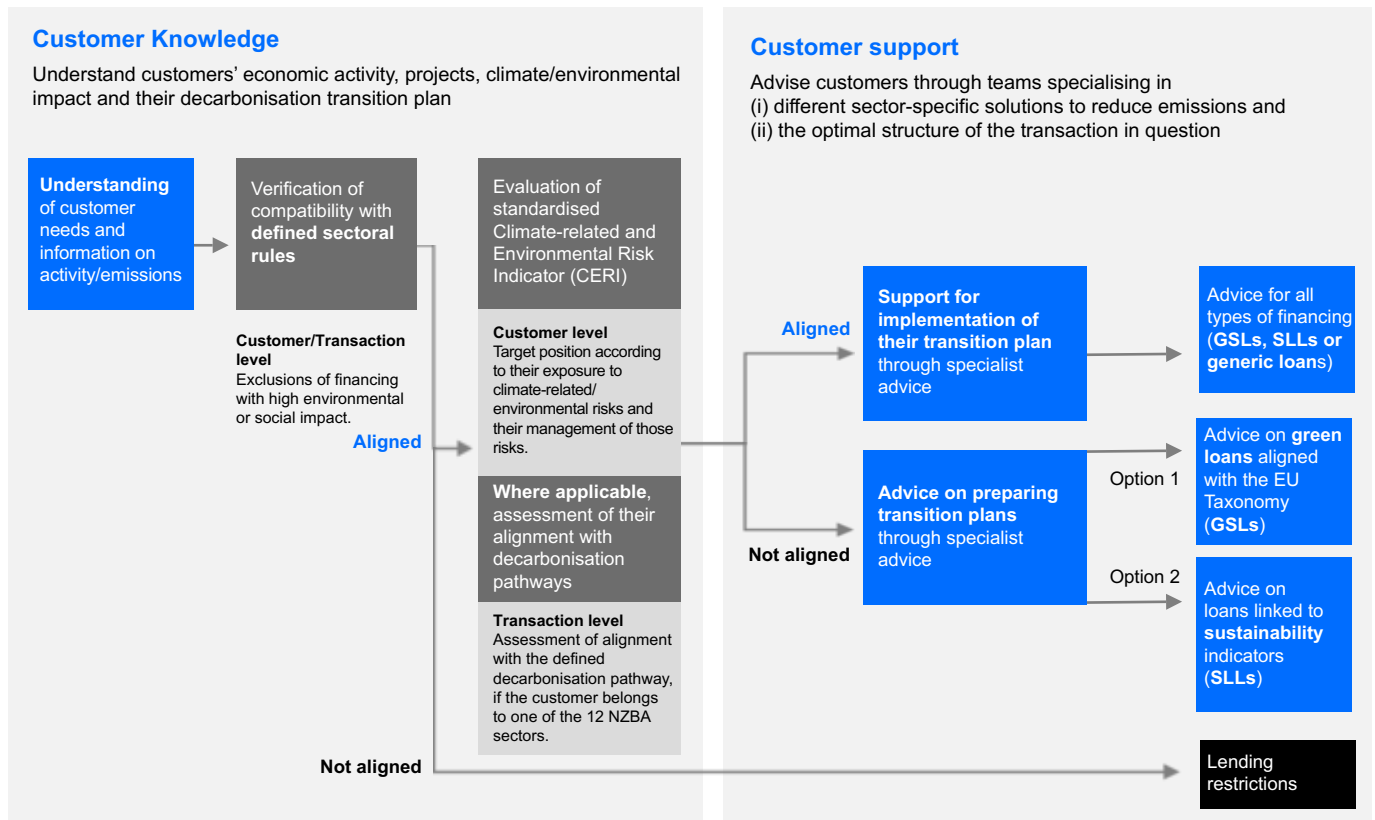
The Bank's commitment to decarbonisation covers all of its activities. It has therefore identified three main pillars, from which cross-cutting and sector-specific levers are activated:

- **Strategic action framework:** Banco Sabadell believes it is important to ensure that the financed portfolio is aligned with its decarbonisation targets and, to that end, it has introduced elements linked to decarbonisation in its Risk Appetite Framework, in its policies and in its sectoral planning processes, and it has set decarbonisation pathways to achieve those targets. The Bank also has an Environmental and Social Risk Framework, details of which are provided in section 2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change.
- **Support in the transition:** in its business activity and to support customers in the transition, the Institution is taking further action to raise awareness and offer advice across all sectors of the business fabric, offering solutions to finance the investments required for this transition. To that end, it is making all of its capabilities available through specialised teams and a Sustainable Financing Framework.
- **Risk management:** with regard to credit risk management, the Bank has introduced guidelines on managing ESG credit risk during the process of authorising credit transactions and during its portfolio monitoring, including ongoing monitoring of decarbonisation pathways.

Against this backdrop, and with the dual goal of activating its decarbonisation strategy in parallel to supporting customers by offering them financing for their projects, Banco Sabadell follows a process that consists of two stages to achieve customer engagement:

- **Know Your Customer (KYC) phase:** to understand customers' economic activity, projects, climate/environmental impact and their decarbonisation transition plan.
- **Customer support phase:** to advise customers through teams specialising in (i) different sector-specific solutions to reduce emissions and (ii) the optimal structure of the transaction in question.

The Institution does not have a CapEx plan for the transition since, as a financial institution, the transition plans focus primarily on providing support for customers' transition through the Bank's products and services.



Aligned/ Not aligned with the Bank appetite for ESG

- Specialist advice for customers
- In-house risk origination process

Banco Sabadell aligns its strategy with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, together with regulatory and supervisory requirements, steering the organisation and helping customers and society in the transition towards a sustainable economy.

In 2020, the Group launched its Sustainable Finance Plan, which incorporates sustainability into the business model, risk management arrangements and the relationship with stakeholders, in addition to strengthening its governance with milestones such as the creation of a Sustainability Committee in 2020 and the creation of the Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee in 2021, the latter being a new Board Committee set up to define, promote and monitor all matters related to sustainability. The Sustainable Finance Plan is regularly approved, reviewed and updated by the Sustainability Committee to adapt it to environmental and regulatory changes and to the expectations of the various stakeholders. In addition, the pertinent governing bodies are informed of the most noteworthy developments.

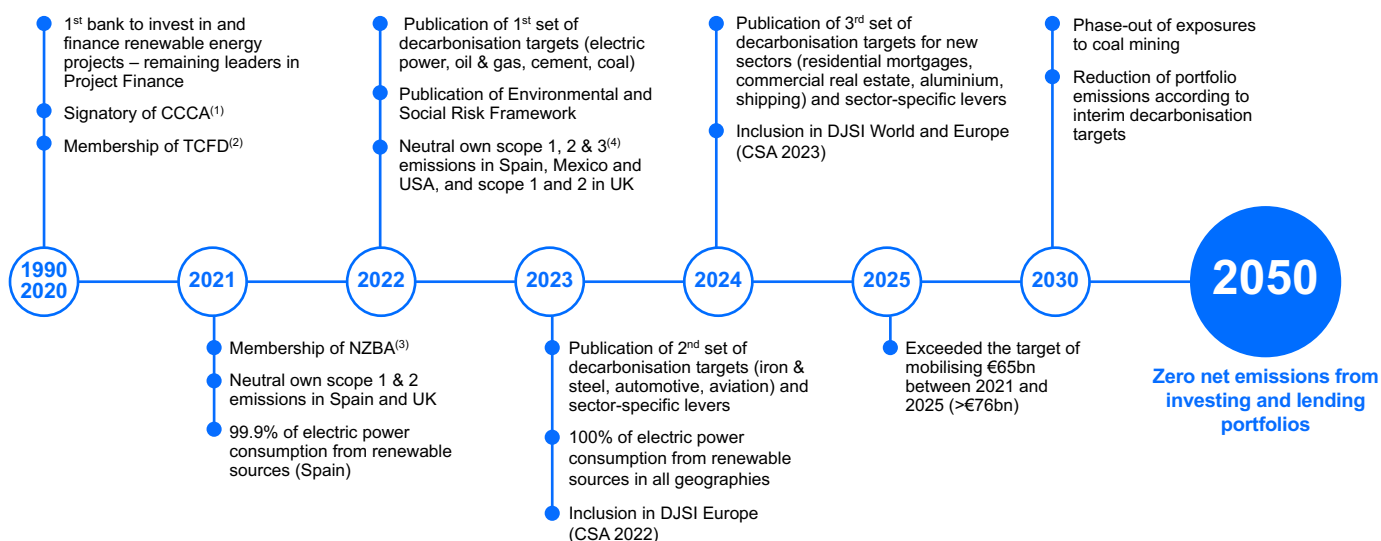
To complement this, the document *Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability* was published in 2022. This action framework aims to embed ESG considerations sequentially across all of the Group's activities.

In December 2025, as part of this commitment, the Institution published its decarbonisation strategy for 2030 and a status report, as at the end of 2024, on the pathways disclosed previously and the main levers to ensure transition, along with its ambition to provide support, advice and sustainable financing to individuals and above all to companies, focusing specifically on those that belong to the world's most CO₂ emissions-intensive sectors.

The established targets are approved by Banco Sabadell's Board of Directors. In addition, regular monitoring reports are sent to governing bodies on the evolution of decarbonisation pathways.

In addition, in reference to the locked-in GHG emissions originated from the company's key assets and products, it is worth noting that, given the activity carried out by the Institution, these emissions are not material for the Bank's operations and they therefore do not have a significant impact on its environmental sustainability or on its financial statements.

Main milestones towards net zero by 2050



⁽¹⁾ Collective Commitment to Climate Action (2018).

⁽²⁾ Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (2020).

⁽³⁾ Net-Zero Banking Alliance.

⁽⁴⁾ Scope 3 emissions to be offset include supplies (water, paper and plastic), waste and business travel in Spain, Mexico and USA. This offsetting does not include emissions associated with the financed portfolio (category 15).

Portfolio alignment

Banco Sabadell Group considers that portfolio alignment and decarbonisation targets offer valuable information for risk management, on an ex-ante basis, as a portfolio that is aligned with a particular transition pathway and has decarbonisation targets will tend to be less impacted than one that is not aligned and has no targets (assuming the selected reference scenarios remain close to the actual trajectory).

In 2021, Banco Sabadell Group joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), undertaking to align its lending and investment portfolios with net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by 2050 at the latest, in line with the targets of the Paris Agreement. After the NZBA changed into a voluntary reference framework in 2025, Banco Sabadell maintains its commitments and follows the recommendations of the NZBA in order to foster the transition of its customers.

In turn, these commitments involve setting targets for 2030, with interim targets to be set every five years thereafter for the most GHG-intensive sectors, based on the analysis of customers' carbon footprints and on sectoral decarbonisation pathways, which are based on scientific criteria defined by recognised international bodies.

Information about exclusions applicable to EU benchmarks

Based on the activity criteria that establish exclusions applicable to the EU Paris-aligned benchmarks set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, it has been determined that the Bank is not excluded from those benchmarks on the grounds of the activity that it performs.

The Institution remains committed to attaining greenhouse gas emissions neutrality and it does this through two main courses of action. On one hand, the Institution is committed to neutralising the carbon footprint originated by its own operations, by reducing the scope 1, 2 and 3²⁷ emissions through the decarbonisation levers described next in this section. On the other hand, the Institution remains committed to decarbonising its balance sheet by reducing the carbon footprint of the credit portfolio.

Emission reduction targets of the loan book

In line with the commitments established by the NZBA guidelines, in December 2025, Banco Sabadell continued to move forward with its strategy to fight against climate change, by tracking the established decarbonisation targets.

As a result of its ongoing efforts, the Bank covered 11 sectors as at the end of 2025, which are the most emissions-intensive and for which a target-setting methodology exists.

Specifically, in December 2022, the Bank published the first four decarbonisation targets for the Electricity, Oil & Gas, Cement, and Coal mining industries; in December 2023, it disclosed further targets for the Aviation, Automotive, and Iron & Steel industries, and in December 2024 it did the same for the Residential mortgages, Commercial real estate, Aluminium, and Shipping industries.

In the farming sector, the lack of robust methodologies and comparable data means that quantitative targets cannot be established. However, the Institution continues to assess its farming portfolio, focusing on customer engagement, and it will set decarbonisation targets once uniform data and suitable methodologies are available to carry out a sound assessment.

The activities covered by the aforesaid targets centre on the stage of each sector's production chain where transition is most likely to reduce the overall volume of greenhouse gas emissions.

With this goal in mind, commitments have been determined taking into account the Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE2050) scenario published by the International Energy Agency (IEA), which establishes decarbonisation pathways for different sectors that are consistent with limiting the global temperature rise to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The commitments have been set based on the methodology of the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) for all sectors except for electricity, residential mortgages and shipping (Alignment Delta). The affected customer segment is that of large corporates.

²⁷ Excluding category 15: Investments.

Targets published as at December 2024

Sector	Value chain stage	Emissions scope	Reference scenario	Metric	Base year	Base year metric	Target 2030	% reduction
Electricity	Electricity generation	1 & 2	IEA Net Zero 2050	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e / MWh	2020	61	45 - 85	-
Oil & Gas	Upstream & Downstream ⁽¹⁾	1, 2 & 3	IEA Net Zero 2050	Absolute emissions Kt CO ₂ e	2020	6,300	4,851	-23% vs 2020
Cement	Manufacture	1 & 2	IEA Net Zero 2050	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e / tonne cement	2020	660	510	-23% vs 2020
Coal	Mining activity	Not applicable	IEA Net Zero 2050	Exposure Mn euros	2020	3	~0	-100% vs 2020
Iron & Steel	Manufacture	1 & 2	IEA Net Zero 2050	Physical intensity KgCO ₂ e / tonne steel	2022	1,593	1,172	-26% vs 2022
Automotive	Manufacture / OEMs ⁽²⁾	3	IEA Net Zero 2050	Physical intensity gCO ₂ e / vkm ⁽³⁾	2022	211	124	-41% vs 2022
Aviation	Airlines	1 & 2	IEA Net Zero 2050 ⁽⁴⁾	Physical intensity gCO ₂ e / rpk ⁽⁵⁾	2022	94	65	-31% vs 2022
Residential mortgages	Owner	1 & 2	CRREM 1.5°C ⁽⁶⁾	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e/m ²	2023	20.9	16.8	-20% vs 2023
Commercial real estate	Owner	1 & 2	CRREM 1.5°C ⁽⁶⁾	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e/m ²	2023	25.7	12.6	-51% vs 2023
Aluminium	Production	1 & 2	IAI 1.5°C ⁽⁷⁾	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e/tonne aluminium	2023	645	549	-15% vs 2023
Shipping	Operator	1 & 3	IMO ⁽⁸⁾	Alignment Delta (AD%) ⁽⁹⁾ Delta gCO ₂ e / tnm ⁽¹⁰⁾	2023	Delta +25%	Delta 0%	-
Farming	(Analysis in progress: focus on customer engagement)							

Notes about methodology applied: Base year (2020) data and 2030 targets are based on the large corporations segment. To determine industry commitments based on the reduction of emissions intensity (electricity and cement), average emissions intensity has been calculated based on emissions and attributed output according to the amount of financing granted. The commitments have been determined based on the methodology of the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and the pathway indicated in the reference scenario for the oil & gas, cement and coal industries.

⁽¹⁾ Includes refining.

⁽²⁾ OEM: Original Equipment Manufacturer. Scope 3 emissions are those linked to the use of sold vehicles (category 11 - Use of sold products).

⁽³⁾ vkm: vehicle kilometre.

⁽⁴⁾ A correction factor has been added to the scenario to remove the distortion caused by Covid-19 in the forecast data for the 2019-2030 period, due to the reduced aircraft occupancy rate during the pandemic.

⁽⁵⁾ rpk: revenue passenger kilometre.

⁽⁶⁾ CRREM: Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor for Spain and Portugal, specific to the residential real estate sector for the EU.

⁽⁷⁾ Decarbonisation trajectory determined by the International Aluminium Institute (IAI) for recycled aluminium.

⁽⁸⁾ International Maritime Organization.

⁽⁹⁾ Annual Efficiency Ratio (AER), which measures the efficiency of a vessel's carbon emissions associated with its transport work over a one-year period, representing the grams of CO₂ emitted per tonne-nautical mile (gCO₂/tnm) and per tonne of cargo transported (gCO₂/t). Alignment Delta (AD%), a metric that measures the extent to which the carbon emissions intensity of a vessel or portfolio of vessels is aligned with the underlying decarbonisation trajectory for each type of asset that meets the target of the International Maritime Organization.

⁽¹⁰⁾ tnm: tonne-nautical mile.

Sector	Value chain stage	Emissions scope	Reference scenario	Metric	Base year	Base year metric	Target 2030	% reduction vs base year
Residential mortgages (TSB)	Owners	1 & 2	IEA ETP B2DS ⁽¹⁾	Emission intensity kg CO ₂ e/m ²	2022	20.14	11.75	-42% vs 2022

⁽¹⁾ International Energy Agency's Below 2 Degrees Scenario.

Monitoring of decarbonisation targets

Sector	Metric	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change vs base year - 2024	Target 2030
Electricity	Physical intensity Kkg CO ₂ e / MWh	61	77	68	63	40	Below target range	45 - 85
Oil & Gas	Absolute emissions Kkt CO ₂ e	6,300	5,466	4,923	4,820	5,277	-16.2%	4,851
Cement	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e / tonne cement	660	651	645	609	574	-13.0%	510
Coal	Exposure KMn euros	2.9	2.2	3.3	0.1	1.7	Remains at values close to target	~0
Iron & Steel	Physical intensity Kkg CO ₂ e / tonne steel	-	-	1,593	1,497	1,403	-11.9%	1,172
Automotive	Physical intensity gCO ₂ e / vkm(1)	-	-	211	220	183	-13.3%	124
Aviation	Physical intensity gCO ₂ e / rpk(2)	-	-	94	90	91	-3.2%	65
Residential mortgages	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e/m ²	-	-	-	20.9	20.7	-1.0%	16.8
Commercial real estate	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e/m ²	-	-	-	25.7	22.4	-12.8%	12.6
Aluminium	Physical intensity Kg CO ₂ e/tonne aluminium	-	-	-	645	708	9.8%	549
Shipping	Alignment Delta (AD%)(3) Delta gCO ₂ e/tnm(4)	-	-	-	Delta +25%	Delta +28%	+3 p.p.	Delta 0%

Notes about methodology applied: Pathway evolution calculated based on customer exposure as at year-end and on counterparties' most recent data available in the last quarter of 2024.

(1) vkm: vehicle kilometre.

(2) rpk: revenue passenger kilometre.

(3) Annual Efficiency Ratio (AER), which measures the efficiency of a vessel's carbon emissions associated with its transport work over a one-year period, representing the grams of CO₂ emitted per tonne-nautical mile (gCO₂/tnm) and per tonne of cargo transported (gCO₂t). Alignment Delta (AD%), a metric that measures the extent to which the carbon emissions intensity of a vessel or portfolio of vessels is aligned with the underlying decarbonisation trajectory for each type of asset that meets the target of the International Maritime Organization.

(4) tnm: tonne-nautical mile.

Sector	Metric	2020	2021	2022	2023	Change vs base year - 2023	Target 2030
Residential mortgages (TSB)	Emission intensity kgCO ₂ e/m ²	-	-	20.1	19.6	-2.6%	11.75

In relation to the achievement of the established targets, where a significant transaction is identified that meets the requirements that make it subject to the pathway, an *ad hoc* analysis is carried out to quantify its impact on the pathway and to ensure that the stipulated limits are observed and that achievement of the 2030 target is not jeopardised. Specifically, a team of specialists reviews (i) the physical intensity of the customer's emissions (absolute emissions, if applicable) to analyse their existing situation, and (ii) the customer's future commitments, to determine their transition efforts.

In addition, the Bank applies its decarbonisation strategy ensuring various levers depending on the circumstances of the sector and of the customers themselves.

Electricity

Context

A decarbonised electricity sector is the foundation for a carbon-neutral energy system, as it plays a key role both as a direct source of emissions and due to its part in driving forward the necessary electrification of the economy in order to decarbonise end-use industries.

The electricity generation industry was one of the priority sectors for Banco Sabadell when the Group set its first climate targets for sectors' decarbonisation. As at the end of 2024, it represented around 7.2% of the risk originated in its business portfolio.

Targets

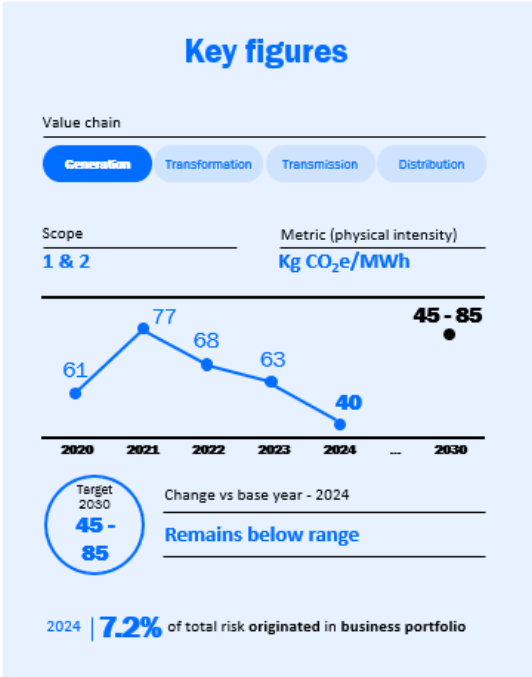
The Bank's baseline was 61 kg CO₂e/MWh, a value far below that of the reference scenario (IEA NZE2050) and below the values of most of its peers for both the base year and the 2030 target. In fact, it was already at the level that the industry is expected to attain between 2036 and 2037, mainly due to the Bank's specialisation in renewable energy.

For this reason, Banco Sabadell's aim is to keep its physical intensity at a range of between 45 and 85 kgCO₂e/MWh in 2030, with the top end of the established range being far below the industry's emissions intensity considered in the IEA NZE2050 pathway and in the commitments undertaken by the sector. This range fulfils the internal goal of ensuring that all customers are supported in their transition process, aligning it with both the REPowerEU plan and the European Union's ambitious renewable energy targets.

Evolution

Between setting the targets and 2024, the sector's emission intensity remained below the established reduction target, thanks to the contribution of renewables project finance and the improved emission intensity of corporate customers. The pathway's evolution shows the expected trend, with fluctuations caused by loans and support given to corporate customers with plans and ambitions to transition in the sector, as well as natural movements caused by write-downs and maturities in the project finance portfolio.

In terms of the attainment of targets, in this sector, in addition to the cross-cutting levers, additional sector-specific levers have been defined to complement these in terms of both origination and the existing pipeline. In terms of origination, it is worth noting that the Group's Environmental and Social Risk Framework establishes specific restrictions in this sector, relating to both the types of customers and their projects.



Oil & Gas

Context

The Oil & Gas sector is responsible for around 15% of annual emissions related to energy on a global scale and for a further 40% due to the use of its products.

Historically, the Bank has typically had only limited exposure to GHG emissions-intensive sectors. Specifically, as at the end of 2024, the oil and gas activities subject to pathways represented less than 2.0% of the total amount drawn down in the business portfolio¹.

(1) As this target concerns the reduction of absolute emissions, it is measured in terms of the amount drawn down.

Targets

The commitment undertaken by the Institution is to reduce total financed emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) by 23% by 2030 compared to 2020.

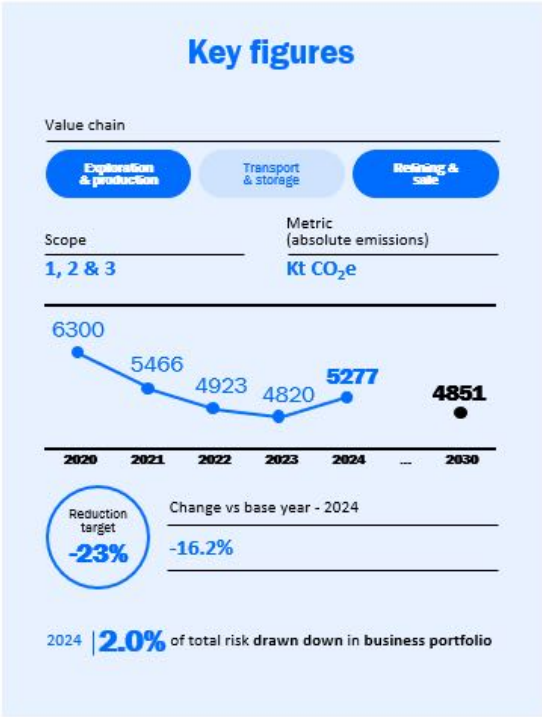
To set this target, the Bank analysed the commitments undertaken by its main customers.

Evolution

The pathway between the base year and 2024 shows that financed emissions have been reduced by 16.2%. This decline in emissions is due both to a reduced emission intensity of companies in this portfolio and to the reduction of exposures to companies with the highest emissions.

In 2024, emissions rose slightly due to new provisions in companies in the sector, although the portfolio's emission levels remain below the established pathway.

To ensure attainment of the targets, in this sector, additional sector-specific levers have been defined in the origination process, notably the Group's Environmental and Social Risk Framework, which sets out restrictions specific to this sector to avoid taking on credit risk for projects where there is sufficient evidence of involvement in activities such as hydraulic fracturing extraction (fracking), Arctic oil & gas exploration and production, or oil sands exploration and production.



Cement

Context

This sector is responsible for close to 7% of global emissions, with two-thirds of emissions generated by the raw materials and fossil fuels (mainly coal and, to a lesser extent, petroleum coke) used in the production process.

It is worth noting that, historically, the Bank’s exposure to carbon-intensive sectors has typically been small. As at the end of 2024, activities subject to the cement industry’s pathways accounted for around 0.2% of the total risk granted in the business portfolio.

Targets

The aim of the Bank is for its emission intensity to be 23% lower in 2030 than in 2020, which is in line with the commitments undertaken by other peers in the sector.

To set this target, the Bank analysed the commitments undertaken by its main customers.

Evolution

The pathway between the base year and 2024 shows that the average emission intensity of the cement portfolio has fallen by 13.0%. This decline in emissions is due both to a reduced emission intensity of companies in this portfolio and to the reduction of exposures to companies with the highest emission intensity.

Lastly, it ought to be taken into account that the reduction targets set by companies in this portfolio might increase in the future, once further advances are made in the emissions reduction technologies that the sector needs and which are not currently available.



Coal

Context

The use of coal as a source of thermal energy for the generation of electricity and heat is thought to be responsible for around 40% of the world's total energy-related emissions.

Historically, the Bank has typically had only limited exposure to GHG emissions-intensive sectors and in general, and to the thermal coal mining industry in particular, accounting for less than 2 million euros¹ of the total risk originated in its credit portfolio.

(1) As this is a phase-out target, it is measured in terms of risk originated.

Targets

The Bank's aim, in line with the expectations of the NZBA and the reference scenarios, is to have zero exposure to thermal coal mining activities by 2030.

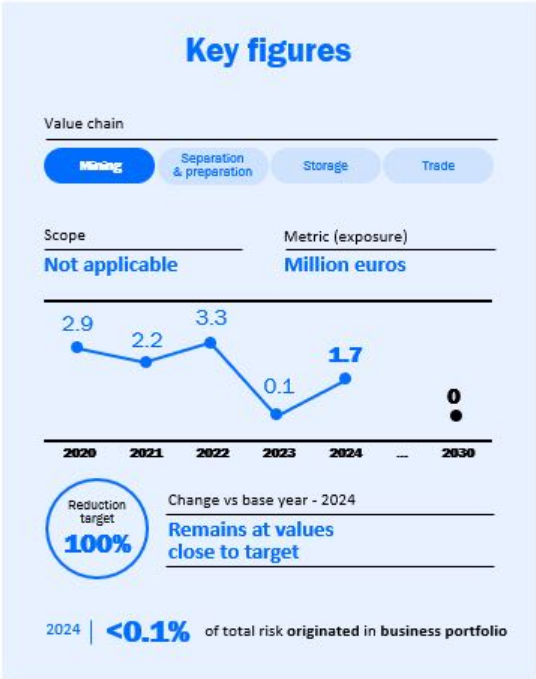
Evolution

In terms of how the pathway has developed since it was first established, as can be seen in the table above, the Bank's exposure in this sector is residual and smaller than it was in the base year, remaining at values close to the phase-out target. It expects to reach this target once its currently outstanding positions have matured, and the restrictions applicable to the origination of new transactions will also help it on its way.

In 2024, there was a slight increase due to fluctuations in the amounts drawn from a factoring facility maturing before 2030, meaning that the commitment associated with the pathway was ultimately not met.

The Bank nevertheless remains firmly committed to reducing its exposure to companies in that sector and expects to reach its 2030 target.

It is worth noting that the Bank applies customer-specific and project-specific restrictions.



Iron & Steel

Context

This sector accounts for around 7% of annual GHG emissions on a global scale, having increased in the past decade, in large part due to increased demand for steel, which is expected to continue rising throughout this decade.

Historically, the Bank has typically had only limited exposure to GHG emissions-intensive sectors. Specifically, the activities in the iron and steel sector affected by pathways represented, as at the end of 2024, around 0.8% of the total amount of risk originated in the business portfolio.

Targets

The Bank has set itself the target of reducing the emission intensity per tonne of steel and/or iron produced by 26%, in line with the reference scenario (NZE2050).

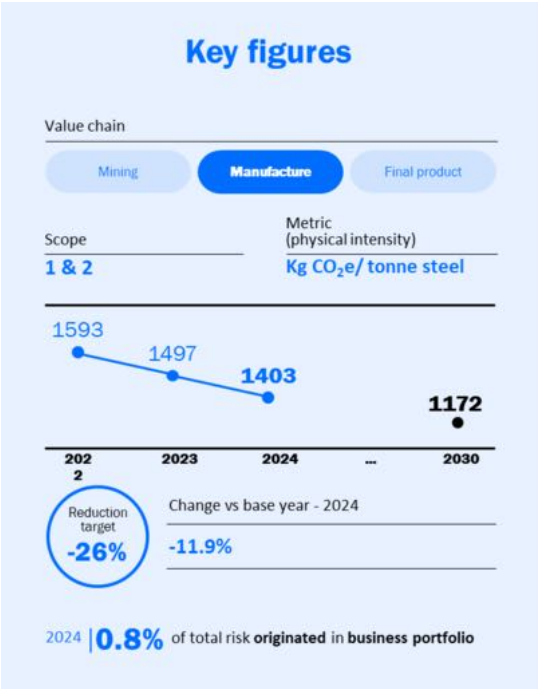
To set this target, the Bank analysed the commitments undertaken by its main customers. Information about the commitments undertaken is available for 82% of the portfolio in this sector in terms of exposure.

Evolution

As at the end of 2024, the average emission intensity was around 11.9% lower than in the base year. This decline in emissions is due both to a reduced emission intensity of companies in this portfolio and to the reduction of exposures to companies with the highest emission intensity.

In terms of the business outlook and the assistance provided to customers as they transition, the Bank will continue to support the investment plans of customers linked to, for example, initiatives for the use of renewable energy sources in manufacturing processes, the improved energy efficiency of the furnaces and kilns used in the process, or actions to build circularity into the raw materials used through increased recycling of scrap, thereby promoting more sustainable manufacturing systems.

In order to significantly reduce the intensity of emissions, it will be vital to implement and develop new technologies, such as the use of green hydrogen to cut the carbon intensity of the steel manufacturing process, or the capture and storage of carbon released during manufacturing.



Automotive

Context

The use of vehicles and the emissions linked to the fuel used to power their engines were estimated to be responsible for around 10% of global emissions associated with energy consumption in 2022.

Historically, the Bank’s exposure to carbon-intensive sectors has typically been small. Specifically, the activities in the automotive sector affected by pathways represented, as at the end of 2024, around 0.2% of the amount of risk originated in the business portfolio.

Targets

The Bank has set itself the target of reducing the emission intensity per kilometre travelled per vehicle by 41%, in line with the reference scenario (IEA Net Zero 2050).

To set this target, the Bank analysed the commitments undertaken by its main customers.

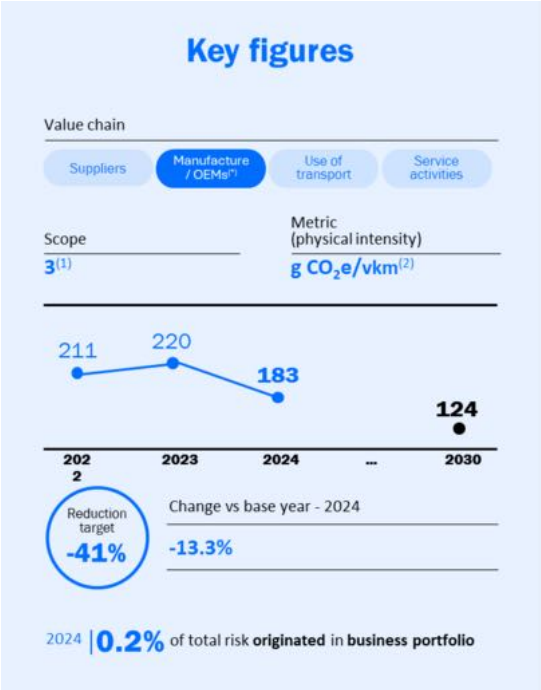
However, it is worth noting that European regulations governing vehicle manufacture could potentially be eased, which could result in vehicle manufacturers altering their commitments.

Evolution

As at the end of 2024, the average emission intensity of the automotive portfolio had fallen by 13.3% compared to the base year, on track to meet the 2030 target. This reduction was driven by the increased exposure to groups with emission intensities and targets for 2030 that are aligned with the decarbonisation pathway set by the Institution.

In terms of the business outlook and the assistance provided to customers, the Bank will continue to support the investment plans of its customers linked to, for example, initiatives involving the use of renewable energy in the manufacturing process, the improved energy efficiency of the manufacturing plants, the adaptation of production lines for the gradual adaptation of the product portfolio, favouring vehicles that use sustainable fuels and which are more efficient and smaller in size, or the use of sustainable raw materials.

Thus, the boost provided by the electrification of the economy, the rollout on a massive scale of the electric vehicle charging infrastructure, the marketing and sale of synthetic fuels and the capacity to generate renewable energy to power the infrastructure will also play a role in supporting the sector’s transition and they will have a domino effect on the value chain.



(1) Scope 3 emissions are those linked to the use of sold vehicles (category 11 - Use of sold products).

(2) vkm: vehicle kilometre.

Aviation industry

Context

Air transportation accounts for a relatively small share of global GHG emissions, although the intensity of those emissions in proportion to the volume transported is considerable, and it is important to note that in recent decades air transport has seen a proportionally higher increase in GHG emissions than other similar sectors, such as railway, land and maritime transport.

Historically, the Bank’s exposure to carbon-intensive sectors has typically been small. Specifically, activities subject to pathways in the aviation sector represented less than 0.3% of the total risk originated in the business as at the end of 2024.

Targets

The Bank has set itself the target of reducing the emission intensity per revenue passenger kilometre (rpk) by 31%, in line with the reference scenario.

Activities subject to pathways in the aviation sector represented less than 0.3% of the total risk originated in the business portfolio as at the end of 2024.

On this point, it is important to mention that, to set this target, the Bank analysed the commitments undertaken by its main customers.

Evolution

In 2024, the average emission intensity of the aviation portfolio was 3.2% lower than in the base year. The reduction in the emission intensity is in fact due to a combination of lower risk levels with the most carbon-intensive counterparties and the improved performance of borrowers included in the Institution’s credit portfolio.

In terms of the business outlook and the assistance provided to customers as they transition, the Bank will continue to support the investment plans of its customers linked to, for example, key initiatives such as the modernisation of fleets by including aircraft with improvements in the design and/or the propulsion system, faster uptake of low-carbon sustainable aviation fuels, or the optimisation of operations.

In this respect, the boost provided by the promotion of disruptive technology in new propulsion systems, such as electric, hybrid and hydrogen engines, will have a catalyst effect on the sector’s decarbonisation.



(1) rpk: revenue passenger kilometre.



Residential real estate mortgages (Spain)

Context

The real estate sector, which includes residential real estate, is a sizeable producer of CO₂ emissions. According to the United Nations Environment Programme, emissions generated by the construction sector and buildings account for more than 37% of global CO₂ emissions.

In terms of the perimeter, this includes loans granted to retail customers for home purchase, which as at December 2024 represented around 20% of the total amount originated in the credit book¹.

(1) Includes TSB mortgages and excludes fixed income and derivatives.

Targets

The Bank has undertaken to reduce the emission intensity of its retail mortgages portfolio in Spain by 20% between 2023 and 2030.

Applying the SBTi methodology and the CRREM scenario to the perimeter considered (loans and credit granted to retail customers for home purchase), the value of the metric as at the end of 2023 gives a final physical energy emission intensity of 20.9 kgCO₂e/m².

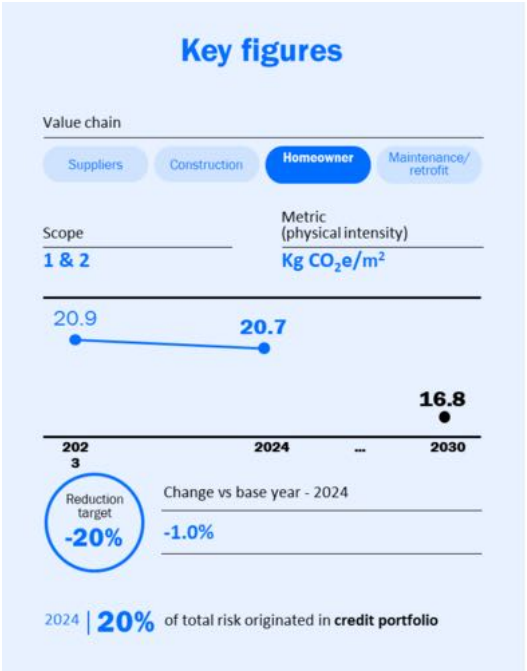
The Institution undertakes to reach an emission intensity of 16.6 KgCO₂ /m² by 2030.

Evolution

In terms of how the pathway has evolved up to the end of 2024, the average emission intensity of the portfolio has been reduced by 1.0% compared to the end of 2023, going from 20.9 to 20.68 kgCO₂e/m².

It should be mentioned that, to achieve this target, the Bank has incorporated specific metrics into its Risk Appetite Framework to (i) boost the granting of new lending items for properties that have good Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) ratings and low emission intensity (A/B/C), and (ii) limit the granting of new lending items for properties with poor ratings and emission intensities.

In the long term, achievement of that target will also largely depend on external factors, such as the evolution of the energy mix (grid), the implementation of effective public policies, and the large-scale reform of already existing properties.



Commercial real estate (Spain)

Context

The National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (Plan Nacional Integrado de Energía y Clima, or PNIEC) for 2023-2030 highlights the importance of the commercial real estate sector for Spain’s decarbonisation, as 39% of direct emissions stemming from the use of fossil fuels in the real estate sector can be attributed to institutional and commercial buildings.

In terms of the perimeter, this includes loans granted to legal persons for business use to acquire commercial real estate (all non-residential uses), which as at December 2024 represented around 1.4% of the total amount originated in the business portfolio.

Targets

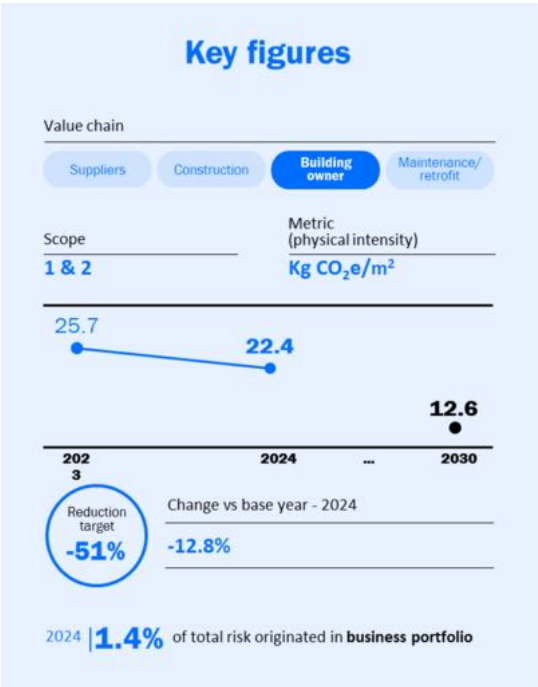
The Bank has undertaken to reduce the emission intensity of its Spanish portfolio of commercial real estate (mortgages granted for business premises) by 51% between 2023 and 2030.

The value of the metric as at the end of 2023 gives a final physical emission intensity associated with the consumption of energy of 25.66 (kgCO₂e/m²). The Institution has undertaken to reach an intensity of 12.58 KgCO₂/m²/year by 2030.

Evolution

In terms of how the pathway has evolved up to the end of 2024, the average emission intensity of the portfolio has fallen by 12.8% compared to the end of 2023, going from 25.7 to 22.4 kgCO₂e/m², meaning that it is on track to meet the 2030 target.

This improvement is partly due to the improved data quality in portfolios with EPC rating data.



Aluminium

Context

Aluminium is a key material in the transition to a low-carbon economy, as its lightweight, strong and rust-resistant properties make it a metal with multiple uses, from electric vehicles to renewable energies.

As for the application perimeter, this includes loans for business purposes granted to counterparties¹ with significant involvement in the production of aluminium (whether primary or recycled), which as at December 2024 accounted for around 0.1% of the total risk originated in the business portfolio.

(1) It does not include counterparties that are currently only involved in other stages of the value chain (i.e. companies that transform aluminium into an end product).

Targets

The Bank has set itself the target of reducing the emission intensity of its entire aluminium portfolio by 15% between 2023 and 2030. Thus, using a baseline of 645 kgCO₂e/tonne aluminium, the Bank projects a 15% reduction in the portfolio's emissions intensity by 2030, to reach 549 kgCO₂e/tonne aluminium.

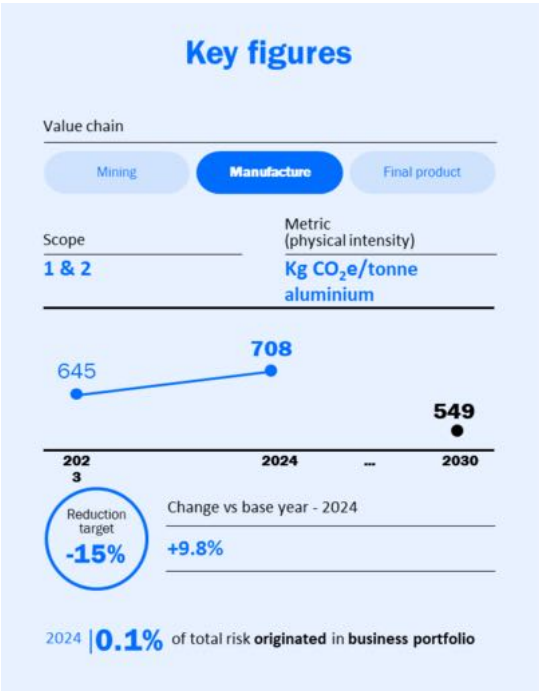
On one hand, this target reflects an approach aligned with international best practice but, on the other hand, it has been fully adapted to the characteristics of the Institution's portfolio.

To set this target, the Bank analysed the commitments undertaken by its main customers. No information about the commitments undertaken is available for the portfolio in this sector in terms of exposure.

Evolution

In terms of how the pathway has evolved up to the end of 2024, there has been a slight increase (of 9.8%) in the average emission intensity of the portfolio compared to the end of 2023.

This increase is mainly due to changes in the portfolio composition, which is heavily concentrated in a small number of borrowers in the sector; however, this one-off development in 2024 does not put the Institution at risk of failing to deliver on its commitment for 2030.



Maritime transport (shipping)

Context

The shipping sector is vital for global decarbonisation, as it transports approximately 90% of internationally traded goods and is responsible for between 2% and 3% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Its transformation is essential to the achievement of climate targets and climate change mitigation.

As for the perimeter, this includes risk exposures associated with credit items granted to finance vessels' operational phase (Owner/Operator transporting the cargo from port to port), as the 'usage' accounts for the majority of the emissions (>70%) of the value chain. As at December 2024, these accounted for less than 0.1% of the total amount originated in the business portfolio.

Targets

In 2024, the Institution set itself the goal of aligning the overall emission intensity of its shipping (maritime transport) portfolio in Spain with the reduction targets set by the IMO for the period between 2023 and 2030.

To set this target, the Bank analysed the commitments undertaken by its main customers.

Evolution

In terms of the evolution of the decarbonisation pathway, as at the end of 2024, the emission intensity of financed vessels was, on average, 28% above the decarbonisation trajectory provided by the IMO, standing at +3p.p. compared to the base year.

This rise in the alignment delta is explained by the fact that the target delta was calculated in the base year, 2024, but at the time of the estimate, no up-to-date data was available for the vessels in the portfolio, so the data for 2023 was used.



(1) Annual Efficiency Ratio (AER), which measures the efficiency of a vessel's carbon emissions associated with its transport work over a one-year period, representing the grams of CO₂ emitted per tonne-nautical mile (gCO₂/tnm) and per tonne of cargo transported (gCO₂t). Alignment Delta (AD%), a metric that measures the extent to which the carbon emission intensity of a vessel or portfolio of vessels is aligned with the underlying decarbonisation trajectory for each asset class that meets the target of the International Maritime Organization.

(2) tnm: tonne-nautical mile.



The Institution's decarbonisation targets

Spain

With a firm resolve to support and accelerate economic and environmental transformations, in 2025 Banco Sabadell took on new commitments to reduce the carbon footprint of its scope 1 and 2 emissions by 9% by 2030, taking 2024 as the base year.

The following table shows the targets for Spain and the changes that have taken place since the base year 2024:

CO ₂ emissions reduction targets in Spain	Base year 2024	
	Target 2030	% change in 2025
Scope 1 & 2, market-based	-9%	+53%

The increase in emissions compared to 2024 was mainly associated with refrigerant gas leaks in 2025. As detailed later on, the Institution is determined to make progress in preventing CO₂e emissions associated with refrigerant gases, and to that end it is upgrading the climate control equipment across its network of branches.

In terms of the business travelling and employee commuting categories, in 2025, a Workplace Travel Plan was established for the two corporate buildings with the most staff, both of which are located in Catalonia, namely the corporate building in Sant Cugat del Vallés and the corporate building in Sabadell, thereby complying with the regulations currently in force in that autonomous community. In the Travel Plan, new targets were set for 2030, which concern the use of private vehicles (cars and motorbikes), with a proposal to reduce emissions by -3.45% per year, as well as GHG emissions, with a proposal to reduce annual CO₂e emissions by -2.69%.

To achieve those targets in relation to mobility, the Bank identified thirty schemes in relation to different areas of activity, ranging from organisational measures, campaigns and initiatives to raise awareness about sustainable mobility, and including several measures related to encouraging the use of public transport over the use of private vehicles.

In relation to the reduction targets for the operational footprint of scope 1 and 2 emissions, several key levers were also identified, such as the continued acquisition of electric power from renewable sources and plans to upgrade the existing HVAC systems, gradually replacing installations that use high Global Warming Potential (GWP) refrigerant gases with HVAC systems that use less polluting refrigerant gases.

The emissions target for 2025, on a like-for-like basis with the types of emissions calculated in 2019, is 5,576 tCO₂e, corresponding to a reduction of -36.2%.

If we include emissions from employee commuting, calculated as from 2023, the emissions target for 2025 rises to 7,739 tCO₂e.

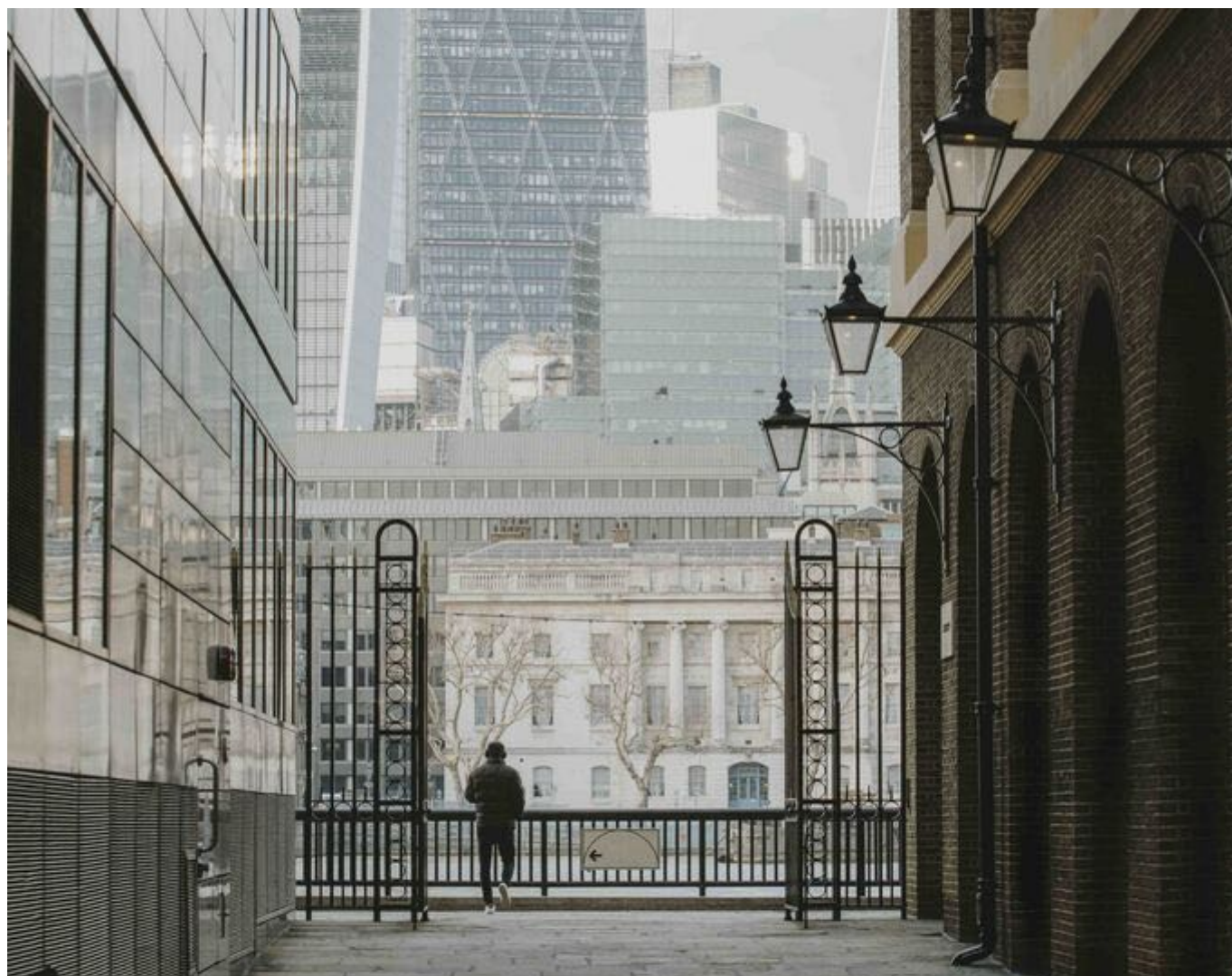
TSB (United Kingdom)

The following table shows the 2030 targets for TSB (UK) in relation to the base year 2023:

CO ₂ emissions reduction targets in UK	Base year 2023		
	Target 2025	% achieved 2025	2030 science-based targets
Scope 1	-21.3%	-37.6%	-65%
Scope 3 (paper), market-based	-	-	-42%
Scope 3 (business travelling, commuting and teleworking), market-based	-	-	-42%

To achieve the stated targets, TSB has identified certain key actions that form part of the plan to reduce its most significant scope 1 emissions (gases, refrigerant gas leaks, and travel using Bank-owned vehicles) and scope 3 emissions (paper consumption, business travelling, and employee commuting to the work centre).

As part of the progress made by Banco Sabadell Group towards GHG emissions neutrality, key actions are being taken in its facilities aimed at reducing emissions in each scope (1, 2 and 3), such as:



Scope 1 - Direct emissions

Actions relating to this scope include those aimed at reducing emissions generated by the consumption of gases and leaks of refrigerant gases in the Group's facilities, as well as by the use of company vehicles.

Fossil fuel gases

In 2025, as a result of the blackout that occurred in Spain in April, which required electric generators to be used in our main corporate buildings, diesel consumption recorded an increase of 77% compared to 2024 and of 81% compared to 2023.

Similarly, in 2025, TSB completed the third phase of its Energy Optimisation Programme, resulting in a -2,084 MWh reduction compared to 2024 in the location-based consumption of fossil fuel gases and electricity. The programme consists of different initiatives, including exploring the phase-out of its fossil fuels, reducing waste generated by its activity, testing out new water-saving technology, finding ways of eliminating paper usage in its processes, and eliminating any non-FSC/ PEFC paper products that remain in its operations.

Action	Geography	Consumption reduction
Energy Optimisation Programme	United Kingdom	-2,084MWh

Refrigerant gases

Refrigerant gas leaks may occur due to breakdowns or faults in the HVAC systems of corporate buildings and branches.

In Spain, to mitigate these leaks, the Bank is implementing a scheme to upgrade its air conditioning equipment, which consists of:

- Increasing the number of annual reviews of each machine.
- Establishing a machine upgrade plan, prioritising machines according to their age, the number of prior incidents, performance requirements, etc.

Company vehicles

During 2025, work continued in Spain to promote the use of energy-efficient vehicles through the company cars plan for executives. Similarly, in the UK, TSB continued to promote sustainable business travel options, offering only electric vehicles in its company cars plan.

Action	Geography	% of fleet 2024	% of fleet 2025	Change
TSB electric vehicles	United Kingdom	93%	98%	+5%

Scope 2 - Indirect emissions

This scope includes emissions generated by the consumption of electric power.

In all of the geographies in which Banco Sabadell Group carries out its activity, 100% of the electricity acquired for use in its facilities has a renewable origin certification.

In Spain, the Institution also has solar panels which, after the installed capacity was expanded in 2024, generate 3.4% of the electricity consumed in the geography, the aim being to triple the current electricity production.

Electricity consumption	2025	2024	Estimated energy use savings (kWh)
Consumption of energy provided by Cepsa, 100% REGO (% supplied out of total electricity consumed)	96.60%	98.50%	
Consumption of electricity provided by other resellers without REGO (% supplied out of total electricity consumed)	0	0	
Spain - Self-generation of electric power through solar panels	3.4%	1.5%	1,339,285

In addition, in Spain, the Bank continues with its ongoing programme to analyse consumption at its branches and corporate buildings to detect changes and actions that will help to improve consumption efficiency:

- The project to replace the lighting at branches with Light Emitting Diode (LED) technology continues, to ensure that they are all equipped with LED lighting and thus reduce consumption (all corporate buildings are already 100% equipped with LED lighting).
- The majority of the branch network is equipped with a centralised low-energy consumption HVAC and lighting system, as well as light activation systems for billboard advertising adapted to daylight hours.
- Corporate buildings are equipped with motion-sensitive lighting systems and LED lights. In these corporate buildings and larger branches, HVAC installations are equipped with energy recovery systems.

Action	Geography	Potential energy impact
Expansion of photovoltaic power plant (CBS Sant Cugat building)	Spain	Production of 1,400 MWh per year

In the United Kingdom, TSB set itself a corporate objective of reducing its overall scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2% compared to the levels in 2023. As at the end of 2025, this reduction stood at -36.3%.

Scope 3 - Other indirect emissions

This scope includes other indirect emissions registered in the following categories:

- 1 - Purchased goods and services (water, paper plastic)
- 5 - Waste generated in operations
- 6 - Business travelling
- 7 - Employee commuting

This section does not consider category 15 – Financed portfolio, details of which are given under the subheading “Emissions of the financed portfolio” in section 2.1.3 “Energy consumption and carbon footprint” of this document.

The remaining scope 3 categories have not been considered material for the purposes of disclosing their emissions.

Purchased goods and services

In relation to eco-efficiency measures, over the last few years the Bank has taken several actions. Among others, bathroom facilities and taps are fitted with water-saving mechanisms. In addition, the headquarters in Sant Cugat del Vallés have a deposit that collects rainwater and greywater for reuse as irrigation water. At the same time, the landscaped areas are comprised of native plants with low irrigation needs.

Water management actions	Geography	Impact on water consumption
Reuse of greywater for third use in irrigation	Spain	Use of up to 90% of greywater and potential 40% reduction of consumption used to water lawns
Reduction of landscaped areas and improvement of irrigation systems in CBS Sant Cugat		

In terms of paper consumption, the Group has continued with the programme to reduce correspondence and simplify contractual documentation, helping to reduce paper consumption. This programme started in 2019, gradually digitalising the profile of customers and consolidating the model under which a single monthly account statement is sent to them.

Paper consumption actions	Perimeter	Consumption reduction vs 2024
Simplification of pre-contractual and contractual documents	Spain	-44 tonnes
Digital solutions for transaction signing, issuance of certificates and correspondence		
Digitalisation of internal operating processes		

On the other hand, the Bank has been applying a series of measures since 2020 designed to eliminate plastic in the products it purchases for various uses:

Plastic consumption actions	Perimeter	Consumption reduction since 2019	Consumption variation since 2024
Elimination of plastic in certain desk and/or common use materials			
Removal of coin blister packs			
Removal of blue bag for documents requiring urgent digitalisation			
Removal of passbook covers			
Replacement of the plastic film in blue event bags with brown kraft paper	Spain	reduction of -96% (-68 tonnes)	reduction of -10% (-0.3 tonnes)
Replacement of plastic coffee spoons with wooden spoons			
Replacement of plastic window in envelopes with transparent paper window			
Manufacture of cash transfer bags with a mixture of recycled (80%) and virgin (20%) plastic			
Manufacture of shrink film from 56% sugar cane (organic material)			
Replacement of corporate pens (100% plastic) with an alternative manufactured with kraft paper and wheatpaste			

Waste generated in operations

Waste can be classified as either non-hazardous waste or hazardous waste. Non-hazardous waste includes scrap metal, inert plastic, bulky general waste, incandescent light bulbs, paper and cardboard, glass, organic waste, grease trap and wood. Hazardous waste includes chemical containers, absorbents (filters), lead batteries, oils, fluorescent lamps, electronic equipment, batteries and aerosols.

The Group has internal procedures in place to ensure that 100% of paper and plastic waste is removed and recycled by authorised waste management firms. Corporate buildings and branches are equipped with facilities for the separation and collection of packaging, organic matter and batteries.

Specific control mechanisms exist for waste management in branches due to be closed or merged. Surplus computer equipment and furniture in good condition at branches or work centres due to be closed or merged are donated by the Bank to NGOs and local charities.

The Bank has planned new actions designed both to reduce inorganic waste and to manage organic waste more efficiently:

Waste management actions	Geography	Estimated annual reduction of waste
New central waste disposal room	Spain	2% per year
Installation of organic waste composting plant		

Business travelling

Company or business travel includes journeys by aeroplane, train and employees' personal vehicles.

At the start of 2020, before the State of Emergency was declared in Spain, the Bank reviewed its business travel policy, laying down new guidelines to limit travel to only journeys strictly necessary due to business needs and to prevent travel for internal meetings, encouraging the use of the remote and electronic solutions available.

For this reason, compared to 2019, as a pre-pandemic reference year, the data for 2025 in Spain reflect the positive effect that the review of the Group's business travel policy has had on the reduction of the Institution's carbon emissions, recording a -43.9% reduction of emissions between both periods.

Employee commuting

Since 2023, the Bank has been calculating the emissions generated during commutes to the corporate buildings with the largest number of employees in Spain.

In relation to these journeys, a sustainable mobility model will continue to be promoted with various schemes, such as the creation of new parking spaces at corporate buildings for private electric vehicles. In addition, TSB has undertaken to promote new alternative means of transport, such as the inclusion in company benefits of an additional grant for the purchase of electric bicycles, as well as new ways of working to keep reducing emissions.

Other actions

In Spain, during 2025 the Bank continued to certify its main corporate buildings with ISO 14001:2015.

Moreover, to mitigate the environmental impact of its suppliers, the Bank continues to encourage the use of electric vehicles for the various logistics services and the use of environmentally friendly ink among the printing companies that collaborate with the Bank.

GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

In 2025, Banco Sabadell renewed its commitment to offset its carbon footprint, including all scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in Spain, Mexico and the USA, through the purchase of credits in various reforestation projects. In Spain, the project is located in Curiscao y Vegacebrón, in the town of Salas²⁸ in the province of Asturias, and involves the forestation of sparsely vegetated hills with pinus radiata and pinus pinaster pines, at a density of 1,110 feet/ha. It is a tree canopy cover development that will increase biodiversity, as well as the forest load capacity and connectivity, enabling the spread of native vegetation and improving soil conditions. The project also fosters rural employment, improves the landscape and brings agricultural value. In addition, emissions will be offset by purchasing carbon credits in Mexico, specifically in a project in Calakmul²⁹, in the state of Campeche, the main goal of which is to remove CO₂ from the atmosphere by improving forestry management, enhancing the structure of the recovering forest and adding to its value by leaving the best and most economical tree species. Total CO₂ emissions to be offset come to 7,689 tCO₂ equivalent. The carbon credits acquired for offsetting correspond, in the case of Spain, to projects registered with the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO) and, in the case of projects in Mexico, to those registered with the Climate Action Reserve, endorsed by the International Carbon Reduction and Offset Alliance (ICROA).

TSB, for its part, has offset its scope 1 and 2 emissions generated in 2025, which came to 898 tCO₂ equivalent, through Forest Carbon's ArBolivia reforestation / afforestation project (Plan Vivo).

The Group maintains its commitment to fight against climate change, embodied in its aim of achieving carbon emissions neutrality in its operations, which it undertook upon becoming a member of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance in 2021. It also maintains its GHG reduction targets described under the subheading "Portfolio alignment" in this section.

²⁸ <https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/cambio-climatico/temas/registro-huella/informes/2024-b439.pdf>.

²⁹ <https://thereserve2.apx.com/mymodule/reg/TabDocuments.asp?r=111&ad=Prpt&act=update&type=PRO&aProj=pub&tablename=doc&id1=1505>.

Carbon credits cancelled in the reporting year	2025	2024
Total (tCO ₂ e)	8,587	8,203
Share from removal projects (%)	100%	100%
Share from reduction projects (%)	0%	0%
Recognised quality standard (%)	100%	100%
Share from projects within the EU (%)	72%	73%
Share of carbon credits that qualify as corresponding adjustments (%)	0%	0%

Internal carbon pricing scheme

The Institution has established carbon pricing for emissions from its own operations, which materialises through the offsetting of emissions, maintaining the commitment to offset the carbon footprint including all scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions in Spain, Mexico and the USA and scope 1 and 2 emissions in TSB. The average cost of this offset was c.€20 per metric tonne of CO₂e in 2025.

In addition, with regard to the financed portfolio, the Bank has several pricing mechanisms:

- Discounts are applied for transactions that are aligned with the Sustainable Financing Framework: discounts are applied to financing transactions, taking into account the project, the sector in which the activity or project takes place, the term of the contract, and the environmental, social and governance impact.
 - Green and Social Loans (GSLs): a discount is applied to the final price of finance for eligible transactions/projects/ investments that are aligned with the EU taxonomy and substantially contribute to any of the six taxonomy objectives. The destination of the funds must be traceable and there must be supporting documents and a measurement of the impact.
 - Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs) incentivise the achievement of sustainability targets, linking the transaction price to the evolution of certain KPIs. This category does not require the funds to be used for any specific purpose. It is considered essential that the selected indicators be relevant and central for customers, as this enables their sustainability strategy to gain more traction. Every year, customers (legal persons) measure the established KPIs and send the requisite evidence to the Bank, which then proceeds to apply/remove the discount on the transaction according to the level of compliance/non-compliance with the set thresholds.
- Similarly, to embed climate risks into credit risk, the Group has internally developed a methodology for the quantitative assessment of transition risks that is aligned with the three scenarios (Orderly Transition, Disorderly Transition and Hot House World) of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), adapted to a time horizon of 30 years. These heatmaps, which are developed on a qualitative basis, enable the inclusion of transition risk drivers in the customer base. Accordingly, all the activities of the loan portfolio are classified according to their sensitivity to transition risk, taking into account the impacts envisaged in each scenario in terms of income, low-carbon capex and expenses. In the case of this last point, a direct cost is assigned or considered for greenhouse gas emissions. The estimated impacts of transition risk, together with an advanced assessment of counterparties' performance and attitude in relation to the management of these risks, all affect the climate-related and environmental risk indicator (IRCA), which is a numerical indicator that allows the Bank to rank borrowers according to their impact associated with climate-related and environmental risk. It is worth noting that, at present, for the Large Corporates and Groups portfolio, the IRCA is embedded into the assessment of counterparties, generating an impact on the rating of companies with a low IRCA score, meaning that the assessment already includes a probability of default for each counterparty, with all that that entails.



2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change

For the Group, environmental risk is understood to be the risk of incurring losses as a result of the impacts, both those existing at present and those that may exist in the future, of environmental risk factors on counterparties or invested assets, as well as aspects affecting financial institutions as legal entities. These risks have the potential to generate significant impacts for the real economy (institutions and households) through various socio-economic variables, including mortality, migration, job availability and productivity (by extension affecting GDP). Therefore, it is thought that environmental risk could ultimately result in borrowers failing to fulfil their payment obligations as a result of not using assets or of companies experiencing disruptions in their manufacture and supply activities that generate the income used to fulfil payment obligations.

Environmental risks can generate impacts through two 'risk drivers': 'physical factors' and 'transition factors'. There is a trade-off between physical risks and transition risks depending on how and when policies are implemented to facilitate the transition towards a sustainable economy. In particular, where actions to transition are delayed or weak, it is assumed that physical risks will increase. In the same way, where the transition actions and policies are ambitious and premature, transition risk will increase but physical risk can be expected to fall.

Environmental risks are an additional factor included in the Group's Global Risk Management Framework, using the identification and measurement of these risks as a basis for their subsequent integration into management arrangements. The type of environmental risk in which the most progress has been made in terms of analysis and recognition is the risk related to climate change. However, the risk associated with climate change is intricately connected to the risk associated with environmental degradation and both feed into each other.

Climate scenarios and stress testing

Banco Sabadell Group has an internal stress testing framework for climate risk, which lays down the key characteristics of the tests, including their integration in the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). These tests are posited as a sensitivity analysis exercise.

During these stress tests, forecasts of climate risk are made in order to measure the sensitivity of credit risk to transition and/or physical risks linked to climate change and to possible transition pathways towards a decarbonised economy, as well as the sensitivity to environmental risks, according to the following scenarios:

- Long-term transition risk: this risk is analysed under three scenarios. These three scenarios are built based on estimates by Oxford Economics, as (i) these are similar to the narratives of the NGFS reference scenarios, (ii) they offer a more comprehensive and up-to-date set of variables than the NGFS, and (iii) they offer sector-specific forecasts. The three scenarios are the following:

- Orderly Transition: governments implement stringent policies to keep global warming no higher than 1.6°C in 2050, achieving net zero CO₂ emissions by that year. Soaring carbon prices, coupled with investments in technology, drive the transition to low-carbon energy. The pressure from carbon taxes is offset by a surge in investment. The highest taxes generate significant inflationary pressures, but the investment boost and productivity gains associated with lower temperatures help to lessen the economic impact. Tax costs are absorbed by income from carbon taxes and the impact on the economy is moderate.
- Disorderly Transition: governments delay efforts to limit global warming until 2030. From that point onwards, they adopt aggressive climate policies, generating substantial inflationary pressures and resulting in stranded assets. Postponing climate action means that drastically improved energy efficiency and a significant expansion of the renewable energy capacity are needed to achieve the climate targets. Given the delay, the transition is relatively incomplete and global temperatures rise by 1.7°C by 2060.
- Current Policies or Hot House World: governments fail to deliver on their political commitments and greenhouse gases become more heavily concentrated in the atmosphere. Global warming exceeds 2°C from 2050 onwards, causing severe physical damage over time.

— Physical risks:

- Flooding: flood risk in Spain is assessed using an indicator showing areas with a potentially significant risk of flooding (called the ARPSI indicator, by its Spanish acronym), as provided by the Ministry for Ecological Transition (MITECO), which is projected until 2050 under a Current Policies scenario, also analysing the impact of that risk on the value of real estate assets.
- Forest fires: the risk of forest fires in Spain is assessed using data published by the European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS), projected until 2050 under a Current Policies scenario, also analysing the impact of that risk on the value of real estate assets.

— Short-term physical and transition risks:

- Diverging Realities: advanced economies pursue a transition towards net-zero emissions, in line with the Paris Agreement. The rest of the world suffers a series of extreme weather events, whose economic consequences are felt across the globe through trade and financial links. Disruptions in the supply chains of critical commodities indirectly affect the advanced economies and raise the cost of their transition to a low-carbon economy.
- Disasters and Policy Stagnation: a sequence of region-specific extreme weather events occurring in 2026 and 2027 results in capital destruction, loss of productivity and production, and creates cascading economic impacts. Trade and financial linkages spread the negative impacts across the world, amplifying financial and economic instability.
- Droughts and heatwaves: as this is an acute physical risk, the first year of the Disasters and Policy Stagnation scenario is used to analyse the effect of a drought on the Spanish economy.

- Environmental risk: the NGFS includes soil erosion and the availability of running water as possible environmental risks. As water stress and desertification complement the other physical risks analysed, and given their potential impact for Spain, these have also been included within environmental risk. Projections cover the 2026-2050 horizon and mainly capture the impact of this risk on productive activity.

The stress tests are conducted on the Group's main institution (Banco Sabadell) and for its mortgage lending and business lending exposures. Sensitivity is measured by comparing the impact on provisions of the various scenarios under analysis, considering to that end the impact of climate-related and environmental risk on probability of default, on loss given default, on the value of collateral, and on the accounting classification of transactions.

In addition, sensitivity to transition risk is measured by considering expected changes in the exposure's breakdown by sectors until 2050, or the breakdown by energy efficiency level in the case of the mortgage book, which is consistent with the transition scenario provided and with the Bank's sustainability targets.

To conduct these forward-looking measurements, the Bank has forecasting models that allow it to embed the direct and indirect effects of climate risks into its Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) calculations.

- Indirect effects: these effects relate to the state of the economy in general and they are captured by parameters through top-down estimates. This makes it possible to capture cross-cutting and sector-specific effects on PD, and allows the impact on LGD to be reflected as changes in its components (likelihood of becoming re-performing, or of being written off, etc.).
- Direct effects: at present, the direct effects are reflected in the PD of business banking portfolios through the use of bottom-up estimates, which complement the top-down measurements. These estimates are made at the borrower level when sufficient information is available and they make it possible to capture both the impact that the economic environment can have on the financial statements of a particular borrower, and how the borrower's profitability and debt levels will be affected if they need to bear any costs due to the intensity of their CO₂ emissions, or if they need to make an investment to decarbonise.

In the mortgage portfolios (of both business banking and retail banking customers), the direct effects are embedded into LGD both through the exposure of the collateral to physical risks and through the impact that the transition to a decarbonised economy, in which less energy-efficient properties have less market appeal, could have on the valuation of the collateral.

Banco Sabadell is currently working to continuously improve these forecasting methodologies, with the aim of updating them and improving them with more available data and with cumulative experience and knowledge about them.

The results of the climate risk stress tests are included in the ICAAP in order to evaluate the impact that those risks could have on the Group's solvency from the point of view of expected loss on one hand and of unexpected loss on the other, by measuring how much economic capital is required at the Group level to cover any losses that are reasonably likely to materialise due to these risks. The impact of physical and transition risks on the Group's solvency position is limited, from both a regulatory perspective and an internal perspective. The measurement of economic capital, which is made at the Group level and considers the climate risk sensitivities used in stress tests, shows that the economic capital requirements for this risk are around 1% of total economic capital requirements, meaning that the risk has a limited impact on the Group's solvency, particularly considering the time horizon over which it materialises.

Identification and assessment of risks related to climate change

Banco Sabadell considers its interactions with the environment based on the concept of double materiality, which includes both financial materiality, which focuses on identifying and assessing risks and opportunities, and impact materiality, which focuses on evaluating and measuring the potential and current impacts of Banco Sabadell on the environment.

In addition, in this analysis Banco Sabadell considers whether these materialise in any of the three stages of the Bank's value chain (upstream, own operations, and downstream).

From the point of view of impacts, the Bank considers greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, taking into account both those produced in its own operations and those that occur in other stages of the value chain and, in particular, in the financed portfolio, which represents one of the largest categories of the Institution's GHG inventory.

From a financial standpoint, the business opportunities offered by the transition to a greener economy (detailed in section 1.4 "Sustainability strategy and business model") are considered, together with climate risks, particularly those to which the Bank's credit portfolio is exposed given the characteristics of its borrowers.

In this respect, the Group identifies environmental risks (those related to climate and environmental degradation) according to whether they are transition risks or physical risks. Specifically, climate-related risks are measured broken down by transition and physical drivers, while risks associated with environmental degradation (other non-climate-related factors) are measured in aggregate form, without distinguishing between the nature of the drivers in question (transition or physical).



Physical climate risks

Physical climate risks are those that emerge as a result of climate events. They can be categorised as either acute risks or chronic risks. Physical risks could lead to a number of consequences, among them the destruction or disuse of physical assets, as well as business disruption, in turn leading to the risk of collateral losing value due to the impeachment for waste of the commercial or residential properties securing the loans. The following physical factors or 'physical risks' have been identified (this list is not exhaustive):

Factors		Possible impacts
Acute	Increased severity of extreme weather events, such as (i) heatwaves (ii) cold snaps, (iii) forest fires, (iv) cyclones / hurricanes / typhoons / storms / tornadoes, (v) droughts, (vi) heavy rainfall, (vii) flooding, and (viii) landslides and subsidence.	Reduction of income due to reduced production capability (e.g. standstills in production, in the supply chain or transportation difficulties). Direct losses due to damage to assets.
Chronic	Changes in rainfall patterns and extreme climate variability. Impacts on exposures with sensitivity to (i) changing average temperatures, (ii) heat stress and thawing of permafrost, (iii) changing wind patterns, (iv) changing patterns and amounts of rainfall, (v) water stress, (vi) land and coastal erosion, (vii) land degradation and (viii) rising sea levels. Gradual loss of ecosystem services (water and food production, climate control and disease prevention, support for the pollination of crops and cultural benefits).	Loss of value of customers' assets serving as guarantees due to their being located in areas affected by these risks (desertification, rising temperatures, rising sea levels, among others). Loss of productivity among business customers due to effects on production centres (more frequent breaks from work due to higher temperatures, rising sea levels, among others). Decline of production and/or profitability of customers who depend on ecosystem services.



Following this definition, Banco Sabadell Group has conducted a top-down estimation of the impacts stemming from these climate events on its loan portfolio in Spain taking into account:

- **The probability of occurrence of physical risk:** probabilities have been assigned using climate event risk maps. For each event, the probability of occurrence in each postcode is estimated, based on historical data gathered from public sources (i.e. European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS) data is used for forest fires, which uses data from the European satellite Copernicus, etc.). This makes it possible to assess the probability of occurrence of events that could have a more significant impact on the portfolio, based on the location and activities of customers. Using this data, the Group has identified a total of 16 events (8 acute and 8 chronic) that could affect the loan portfolio, having calculated a probability of occurrence for 12 of them in the Spanish portfolio: Floods, Forest fires, Rising sea levels, Droughts, Water stress, Hot spots, Landslides, Heatwaves, Minimum temperatures, Rainfall and thaws, Fog and airborne dust, Storms, winds and gales.
- **The severity of those risks should they occur:** understood as the impact if physical risk were to materialise, estimated according to expert criteria at a sectoral level for the business lending portfolio and in terms of the location of the collateral for the mortgage portfolio. In 2025, the Institution has further developed its physical risk model, expanding the set of climate events considered in the severity analysis. In addition to the events already evaluated previously (coastal floods, riverine floods, forest fires and droughts), water stress and heatwaves have been introduced, in response to their growing materiality and potential to affect the credit portfolio. The final score adds the impact of these six climate events, to which a severity calculation has been applied given their materiality in terms of possible losses of both corporate earnings and collateral value, thereby strengthening the Institution's ability to anticipate and deal with the effects of physical risk on its portfolios.
 - In the case of physical business risk, the severity of the events represents the percentage of revenues that a company could lose if that event were to occur, due to its business coming to a standstill. Therefore, depending on the type of activity in which the company engages, different events can have different effects on borrowers, which is why the severity is defined based on the event and the activity according to Spain's classification of economic activities (CNAE). In 2025, the granularity of severity calculations for each climate event and economic sector has been improved, adopting a more in-depth approach through assessments broken down by sub-sector, where this provides a more valuable measurement. This approach weights the average severity in each sector according to distinguishing elements, especially in sub-sectors with uneven climate impacts, such as agriculture, livestock farming and fishing, the chemical sector, and electricity, gas & water.
 - In the case of physical collateral risk, the severity is the percentage of the collateral value that could be lost if the event took place. In this case, the severity does not depend on the borrower's activity, so all mortgage contracts have been treated the same way, regardless of the type of property securing the loan.

The probability of occurrence of each event is multiplied by its severity and these figures are added together to give the expected impacts, which are the basis for creating physical risk indicators:

$$\text{Expected impact} = \sum (\text{Event probability of occurrence} \times \text{Event severity})$$

This way, for each loan granted to businesses with a Spanish postcode and for each mortgage contract secured with real estate, the physical risk can be classified as either "None", "Low", "Moderate", "High" or "Very High".

In addition, the Group has internally developed a methodology that distinguishes between acute and chronic events in line with the three scenarios (Orderly Transition, Disorderly Transition and Hot House World) of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)³⁰, adapted to a time horizon of 30 years. These risks are being monitored regularly and meticulously under the Orderly Transition scenario, as this is considered the most likely scenario, although these monitoring exercises do also include the overall impact under the worst-case scenario (Hot House World). This analysis measures the risk inherent in the portfolio and not the residual risk, as it does not consider the existence of cover, such as home insurance and/or the existence of the Spanish Insurance Compensation Consortium (Consortio de Compensación de Seguros), among other things.

It is also worth highlighting that in 2023, the Institution took a significant step forward in the measurement of physical risk and its integration in management arrangements, developing a bottom-up analytical methodology for the main counterparties at the level of large

³⁰ For more information about the scenarios used, see section "Climate scenarios and stress testing" of this chapter.

corporates, as these are thought to be more complex and deserving of a complementary specific analysis. This way, for those counterparties, the Bank conducts a more in-depth expert analysis in cases where this is considered necessary, and can provide more information to the Bank's top-down model. This analysis is carried out using public information about the customer, the internal physical risks model and the expertise of the Bank's ESG analysts, taking into consideration, among other things, the counterparty's reliance on physical assets, the geographical diversification of their production centres and their activities, and the controls currently in place to mitigate and/or reduce these risks.

In 2024, another significant improvement was made, with the development of capabilities to use geo-referenced data management software to measure the physical risks linked to the riverine flooding, coastal flooding and forest fire events in Spain for locations with different geographical coordinates. This improvement has been applied to 89% of the mortgage-secured loan portfolio in the country for which coordinate-based locations are available, which has significantly improved the granularity of the prediction and the quantitative assessment of the potential impacts of these events. In 2025, for the first time, the Institution has calculated new probabilities of occurrence for riverine and coastal flooding events at the postcode level, using the QGIS cartography tool to cross the maps of flood-prone regions provided by MITECO with an extra layer showing postcodes in Spain, in order to calculate the percentage surface area of each postcode that is located in a flood-prone area.

In addition, as mentioned previously, in 2025 a specific severity calculation has been included for the heatwave and water stress events, thereby reinforcing the model's ability to capture physical risks that are becoming increasingly material for the credit portfolio. It should be noted that, by including these two events, the Institution covers all significant events given the sectoral and/or geographical composition of its loan book. Similarly, as indicated, the granularity of the severity calculations of each climate event and economic sector has been improved, breaking it down by sub-sector where this provides a more valuable measurement, especially in those where the climate impacts are very uneven.

The Group also continues to work on measuring physical risk in the different geographies in which it is present, through the Bank's task forces with teams at the various foreign branches. First, based on companies' activities, those likely to be more severely affected should any of the events occur were selected before proceeding to evaluate the probability of occurrence of the events, thanks to the expert knowledge about the location and the climate reality of each country, in a manner that is consistent and coordinated with the methodology applied in Spain and described above. Similarly, in relation to TSB, bearing in mind that its credit book mainly comprises mortgage assets, a model analogous to the top-down model defined above was applied, albeit considering the specific characteristics of its geography, where the main physical risks are flooding, subsidence and coastal erosion.

The physical risk assessment is also complemented with a deep dive into certain high-impact climate events, improving the understanding and management of the exposures concerned. In 2023, following the droughts that occurred in Spain, an analysis of how that event was dealt with and of its potential impact on the loan book was carried out. The loan book was analysed to determine the quality of the Bank's exposure in this sector and to take a closer look at possible additional mitigating techniques (e.g. the agricultural insurance taken out by companies) and, using all this information, an action and monitoring plan was devised for these companies by the Bank.

In 2024, as a result of the acute flash floods caused by the DANA storm in Valencia, the granularity improvements at the level of individual geographical coordinates mentioned previously were put into practice for the very first time. This made it possible to anticipate the potential impact of the event on the credit portfolio and to more precisely manage the risks

associated with customers, of both the Business Banking and Retail banking segments, located in the affected regions.

In 2025, after the forest fires that took place in August in the west of Spain, an in-depth evaluation of the potentially affected exposures was carried out. Using the maps of burnt areas provided by the Copernicus EMS satellite mapping service, as well as geospatial analysis tools such as QGIS, the percentage of burnt land in each postcode was calculated, identifying the credit exposure, as at the end of July, of both Business Banking and Retail Banking customers in the postcodes containing burnt areas. As a result of this exercise, it was concluded that the Institution's exposure in the postcodes affected by the wildfires is limited. The Business Banking portfolio has a low concentration at the level of both companies and activities, and it has been verified that the vast majority of the real estate properties held in both the Business Banking and Retail Banking portfolios is located in urban areas that have had no direct contact with the wildfires.

The coordinate-based assessment for events of this kind evinced the importance of granularity in the measurement, as the very terrain or distribution of towns means that the same event can and does impact different properties in the same location in different ways.

Conclusions of the physical risk measurement analysis

Taking all of the above into consideration, the most prominent physical risks in the portfolio in Spain are forest fires, droughts, floods resulting from severe storms, as well as coastal floods and/or rising sea levels, water stress, and heatwaves.

Using the aforesaid methodology, the Bank's exposure³¹ in Spain associated with physical risk is as follows:

- Business Banking portfolio: 0.1% is associated with "Very High" risk and 7% with "High" risk. Compared to the previous year, the exposure impacted by physical risks has fallen from 10.2% to 7.1%. Although the exposure to physical risks increased in early 2025 after water stress and heatwave events were added to the model in Spain, this increase was offset by a series of methodological improvements, among them the more granular calculations of the probability of occurrence of flood events, which helped to reduce the exposures rated as having a High or Very High physical risk.
- In the collateral portfolio, the exposure expected to have an annual impact on the collateral valuations of over 5%, which is therefore classified as High risk, has fallen from 5% in 2024 to 3.3% in 2025, also as a result of the aforementioned methodological improvements. Similarly, the percentage of the portfolio not expected to be affected by these events has remained steady, at 69% compared to 70% in 2024.

In addition, physical risk also varies depending on the sector, as mentioned in the description of the severity of the impact should an event materialise. The sectors most sensitive to this risk are productive sectors such as agriculture, livestock farming and fishing; hotels and tourist accommodation; and real estate development.

As for the subsidiary TSB, located in the United Kingdom, taking into account that its credit book mainly comprises mortgage assets, and also considering the specific characteristics of that geography, the main physical risks are flooding, subsidence and coastal erosion, while in the case of Mexico and Miami (United States), the potential impact of hurricanes is considered.

0.1%

Physical risk in the business portfolio 'Very High'

7%

Physical risk in the corporates portfolio 'High'

³¹ Exposure means the amount drawn down and contingent risks in the loan book.

To ensure physical risks are supervised, they are monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the Bank's Sustainability Committee and to its Technical Risk Committee³².

Climate transition risks

Transition risks are those that occur due to the uncertainty associated with the timing and speed of the process of adjusting to an environmentally sustainable economy. This process can be affected by four factors:

Factors	Possible impacts	
Policy & Legal	Increase in the cost of emissions or the use of natural resources.	Risk of borrowers failing to fulfil their payment obligations, particularly those with non-performing assets or belonging to sectors particularly exposed to transition risks.
	Increase in requirements concerning the monitoring, control and reporting of climate-related and environmental disclosures.	Increase in resources dedicated to the analysis, reporting and integration of transition and environmental protection plans in companies' activity. Potential increase in regulatory capital requirements for risks associated with climate change.
	Changes in regulations of existing products and services.	Forecast increase in environmental demands going forward and lack of preparation in some sectors.
Technology (ICT)	Substitution of existing products and services with other more efficient or less polluting ones.	Risk of companies being pushed out of their respective activities due to a lack of innovation or failure to adopt technologies that promote the green transition, compared to competitors.
	Failed investment in new technologies. Costs of transitioning to low-emissions technologies.	Technological changes depend on the availability of technology, in turn associated with investment in R&D, meaning that this aspect will determine the survival of some companies, especially those smaller in size.
Market	Changes in consumer preferences and/or tastes in relation to the transition to a more sustainable economy.	Risk of losing market share as a result of failing to offer sustainable products or due to poor ESG performance.
	Increased cost of raw materials.	Reduction of income due to increased costs of raw materials in certain carbon-intensive sectors.
Reputational	Stigmatisation of a sector, company or product.	Loss of customers' solvency due to poor reputation as a result of the lack of a sustainable strategy or due to an incident or poor ESG ratings of a third party.
	Investment exclusions in certain sectors due to market pressures.	Loss of confidence among the general public.

Analysis of climate transition risk in the business portfolio

Banco Sabadell Group has internally developed several heatmaps at the sub-sector level, aligned with the three scenarios (Orderly Transition, Disorderly Transition and Hot House World) of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)³³ and the recommendations of UNEP FI and adapted to a time horizon spanning 30 years.

³² Details of the attributions of management bodies in relation to climate-related matters are provided in chapter [1.3.1 Sustainability governance](#).

³³ For more information about the scenarios used, see section "Climate scenarios and stress testing" of this chapter.

These risks are being monitored regularly and meticulously under the Orderly Transition scenario, which is considered the most likely scenario. However, these monitoring exercises do also include the overall impact under the worst-case scenario (Hot House World).

Based on this, all the activities of the loan portfolio have been classified according to their sensitivity to climate transition risk under a top-down analytical approach and taking into consideration the impacts envisaged in each scenario in terms of income, costs and low-carbon capex.

It is worth noting that the heatmaps are continuously updated in order to obtain the impacts stemming from transition risk with a greater level of granularity. The Bank therefore currently has the capacity to identify the transition risk of each separate activity within a single sector. This is important for sectors involving a variety of activities that differ considerably in terms of emissions. For example, cattle rearing and rice growing, which both form part of the agriculture and livestock farming sector, are associated with higher levels of emissions intensity than the other activities within that sector.

In the case of transition risk, the total impact considers the impact broken down by income, costs and low-carbon capex. Impacts are classified as “Positive” for activities in which the transition could have a positive effect on one or more parameters, as “No Risk”, “Low”, “Moderately Low”, “Moderate”, “Moderately High”, or as “High”, which includes, for instance, the activities most affected by transition risk, such as coking plants. This impact analysis measures the inherent risk of the portfolio and not the residual risk, as the controls that each counterparty currently has in place to mitigate it are not considered.

Example of how transition risk is integrated in management arrangements: bottom-up analysis of large borrowers

To measure transition risk and embed it into management arrangements, the Institution includes the bottom-up analyses conducted when evaluating the advanced climate-related and environmental risk indicator (IRCA) in the batch measurement model. This makes it possible to expand the volume of counterparties for which a more exhaustive expert ESG analysis takes place, providing additional information for the Bank’s model.

The advanced IRCA is a standardised internal methodology used to measure climate-related and environmental risk in counterparties that are large corporates, whose complexity requires a complementary specific analysis. This analysis is broken down into each of its constituent parts, one of which is transition risk. This way, the Bank conducts more in-depth expert analyses for cases where it is thought that this will be beneficial, providing more information to the Bank’s top-down model.

This transition risk assessment is conducted using the customer’s publicly available information, the internal transition risk model and the expertise of the Bank’s ESG analysts, taking into consideration the IRCA methodology.

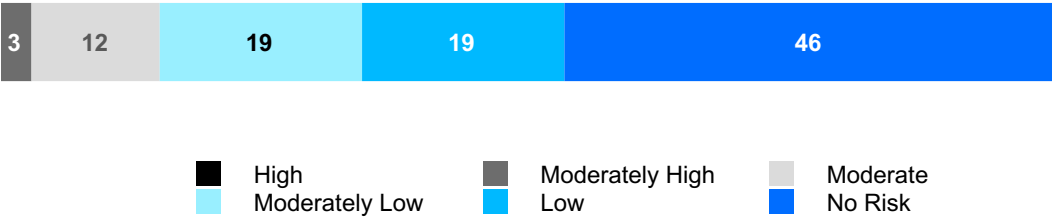
To effectively integrate these results into management arrangements, this methodology has been defined in line with the top-down model, so that its outputs can be integrated in a coherent way and feed into each other.

This process has resulted in an improved methodology for measuring the portfolio’s transition risk, as borrowers are now evaluated in more detail.

Conclusions of the transition risk assessment:

Based on everything mentioned thus far, the Group’s most affected portfolio is its business portfolio, although as shown in the chart, it is currently thought that the Bank has minimal exposure³⁴ (around 0.01%) to the segment with the highest transition risk (“High”).

Breakdown of transition risk exposure in business lending portfolio (%)

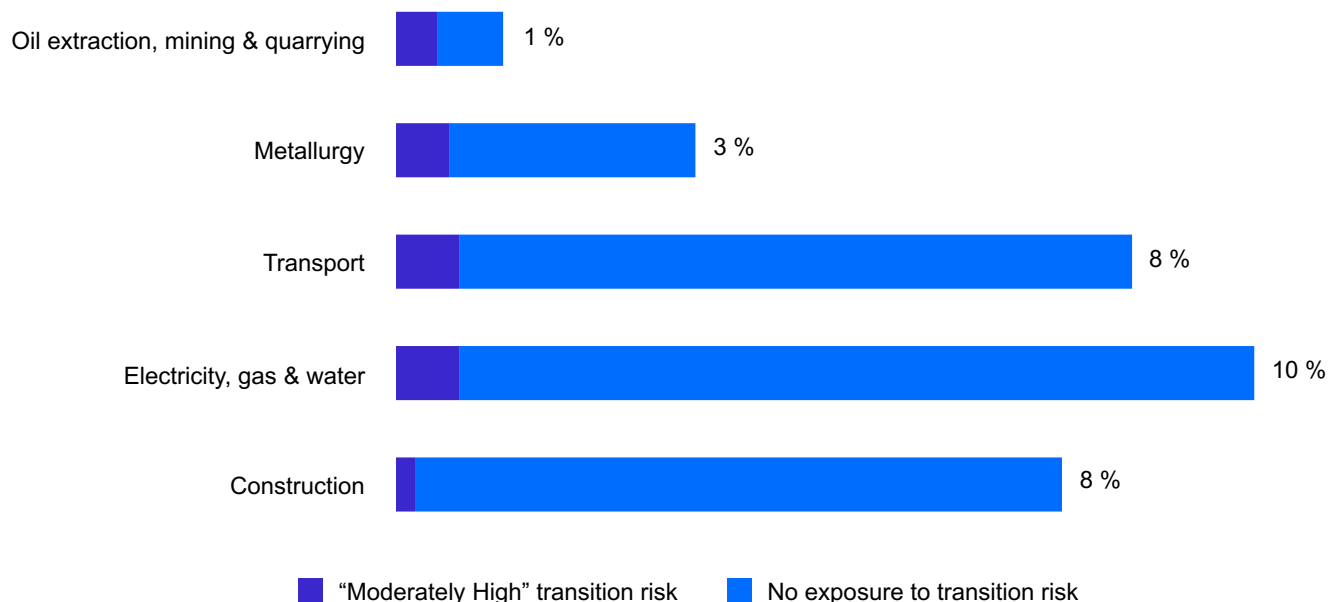


Transition risk in 2025 has remained broadly stable, although it is worth mentioning the 1% increase in the “Low” and “Moderately Low” categories and the 1% reduction in the “No Risk” and “Moderate” categories.

This exercise also cast light on the limited weight of sectors with higher transition risk (aviation, shipping, mining, automotive, and oil extraction, mining & quarrying), which are secondary in terms of exposure within the Institution’s portfolio.

The five industries that account for the majority of the transition risk in the business portfolio are shown below, along with the proportion of the transition risk exposure rated “Moderately High” relative to the total for that sector (“Exposure to categories with lower transition risk”). At the same time, the percentage indicates the weight of the sector³⁵ in the Bank’s credit book:

³⁴ Exposure means the amount drawn down and contingent risks in the loan book.
³⁵ The percentage is calculated taking into account the amount drawn down, including contingent risks, in the sector relative to the total amount drawn down in the loan book.



As can be seen in the figure, the Bank's level of exposure to sectors with "Moderately High" transition risk is limited. It is also worth noting the high percentage of the exposure classified as green within the electricity generation sector, due to the Institution's ability to spearhead the financing of renewables, which allows it to have a portfolio with a lower transition risk than one would expect for a carbon-intensive industry.

Analysis of climate transition risks in the collateral portfolio:

The transition risk associated with real estate properties financed by the Bank (mortgage loans) is measured differently from business risk. Specifically, it is evaluated based on the properties' energy efficiency, which is measured using Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).

It should be noted that the Bank is continuously working to collect the largest amount of data possible about the EPC ratings of properties (commercial real estate with residential use and residential real estate), both in its mortgage book and in its collateral portfolio, as well as foreclosed assets. It is worth mentioning that, depending on the type of property, the issuance of an EPC may not be mandatory, as is the case with garages, sheds, building plots and warehouses, for which no energy-related data is available.

The Bank has an EPC rating for practically all the properties in its eligible portfolio, as a result of the efforts made to obtain the actual certificates, where they exist, and to estimate the ratings through a reputable third party where no EPC rating exists due to aspects related to the practical application of the regulation.

In this respect, the Bank prioritises the collection of actual EPC ratings for financed properties, based on data provided by the customer or taken from public databases (such as those of Autonomous Communities in Spain). To identify or, where necessary, estimate the energy rating of properties located in Spain, four mechanisms have been established to obtain that data (the first being the one with the highest quality):

- a. First mechanism: obtain data based on the Energy Performance Certificate (EPC).
- b. Second mechanism: obtain data by directly looking up the property in question on the public databases of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs) of the Autonomous Communities.
- c. Third mechanism: used where it has not been possible to obtain data using the previous two mechanisms, it consists of obtaining data for the property based on its similarity to other properties that do have an EPC rating and are located in the same building.
- d. Fourth mechanism: used where none of the previous mechanisms have yielded the requisite data, it consists of making an estimate using a model created by the supplier. The estimation model was built based on information taken from the more than four million EPC ratings included in the records of Autonomous Communities. It is a model that assigns a rating to properties, considering the information included in land registers (type, age, building regulations, construction quality, surface area and relative height), as well as the climate zone in which they are located. It is not a statistical or regressive model, but instead an expert replica of accredited programmes used to calculate EPC ratings, pooling data for each item included in the certificates and estimating the rating using the limited information available about the properties.

The supplier's model was supervised by an external auditor with the primary aim of verifying that the model allows requirements to be met. The report concluded, generally speaking and based on the tests carried out, that the information used and the procedure developed to obtain and estimate EPC ratings is adequate.

Outside of Spain:

- In the United Kingdom, estimated EPC ratings are completed based on average estimated ratings of postcodes, where available. Where they are not available, the outputs of a regression model are used.
- In Mexico, a model for estimating EPC ratings and energy consumption (KWh/m²) provided by an external supplier has been used.

In the case of TSB, its credit book is almost entirely made up of mortgages, with an average energy performance. Given that practically all of the portfolio is made up of mortgages, almost all of TSB's transition risks come from the energy performance of the properties used to secure mortgage loans and from the cost of improving their energy efficiency rating (in the short, medium and long term).

Lastly, it is worth noting that EPC ratings are regulated by European Directives and are not mandatory outside of Europe. In addition, the Directives are general frameworks used to define EPCs, but each country is responsible for specifying and defining the associated technical requirements in their own domestic regulations, according to the particularities of each region. This is why, although the same classification system is used, the same EPC rating in two separate European countries does not reflect the same impact in terms of energy consumption and emissions, so they are not thought to be comparable.

To ensure transition risks are monitored, they are tracked on a quarterly basis and reports are sent to the Bank's Sustainability Committee and to its Technical Risk Committee³⁶.

³⁶ Details of the attributions of management bodies in relation to climate-related matters are provided in chapter [1.3.1 Sustainability governance](#).

Management of risks related to climate change

An effective integration of environmental risks into management arrangements requires a strategy and set of regulations that establish the action guidelines, targets and limits required at different points of the credit approval workflow. To that end, the Bank has created a robust regulatory framework articulated through its ESG credit risk management guidelines.

These guidelines consolidate the ESG commitments and standards currently applied to the origination of credit transactions, and they comprise the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, the advanced IRCA, and the decarbonisation pathways. The evaluation of the level of compliance with the ESG credit risk guidelines has been embedded into the advanced IRCA evaluation process, meaning that, when ESG analysts receive a loan application from a customer who is subject to the advanced IRCA analysis, they conduct an additional evaluation of their compliance with the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, where the Sectoral Rules are included, and of their decarbonisation pathways.



ESG credit risk management guidelines

As planned, a single framework has been developed to manage ESG credit risk, which incorporates all standards on this topic that apply to the authorisation of Bank's credit transactions, notably the following:

1. **Environmental and Social Risk Framework** at the customer level, to identify from the outset whether a new transaction could be associated with any of the restricted activities.

Specifically, Banco Sabadell Group has a public framework of environmental and social risks that is applicable to new loan transactions granted to groups or companies with turnover in excess of 40 million euros³⁷. This framework consolidates the set of applicable criteria that aim to limit the financing of customers or projects that are thought to be contrary to the transition to a sustainable economy or that lack alignment with international regulations or best practices in the sector.

This framework lays down general criteria and specific criteria applicable at either the customer or project level:

- General applicable criteria, which have a cross-cutting impact on all sectors, follow international standards such as the Global Compact and the principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO), among others.
- Specific applicable criteria affect businesses or projects in particular sectors (mining, energy, agriculture, infrastructure and defence), due to their potentially negative impact on the environment and/or society, in which the Group provides services and/or offers financial products.

The rules that make up the current framework are all approved and implemented in the Bank's systems. The analysis of these rules is effectively integrated in the usual customer onboarding, transaction origination, and new product approval processes. To ensure this correct implementation, the Bank has included in its onboarding process (the risk management record process) the automatic identification of transactions subject to the framework and which require a compliance analysis. The ESG analysts in charge of conducting these analyses have a specialised tool for screening any disputes associated with the counterparties, which is backed by the services provided by a reputable third-party supplier³⁸.

The Environmental and Social Risk Framework has been implemented in phases in order to adapt the applicable criteria to the trends of the various sectors, the regulatory and economic environment, and the Bank's performance.

The full content of the framework, as well as its phased implementation, was approved by the Management Committee in January 2023, following submission to the Sustainability Committee for information in January of that same year.

In the specific case of Banco Sabadell Mexico, as part of the Environmental and Social Policy, the Institution has developed the Environmental and Social Risk Management System (Sistema de Administración de Riesgos Ambientales y Sociales, or SARAS), which serves as a guide to promote sustainable economic growth through the identification, assessment and management of any environmental and social risks arising from its activities and financed projects. This system is fully aligned with the operational and credit processes of Banco Sabadell Group, national laws and international standards. Application of the SARAS process is mandatory for the infrastructure projects of the various sectors financed by Banco Sabadell Mexico with traditional loans, syndicated loans and financial intermediaries amounting to 5 million US dollars or more.

³⁷ At the customer level, restrictions will be considered whenever customers apply for finance of over €25m. In the case of projects, restrictions will be considered for transaction amounts of over €5m.

³⁸ An external tool has been acquired for research, ratings and collection of analytical data concerning performance in Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) topics for companies.

2. **Advanced IRCA:** this is an indicator that allows the Institution to screen the ESG risk of the firms to which it provides finance. It offers an objective assessment of large corporates with sustainability disclosures, based both on their exposure to climate-related and environmental degradation risks and on the maturity of their ESG management arrangements. This indicator is used to define credit risk management policies and to identify potential opportunities for investment to support emissions-intensive companies in their transition towards more sustainable activities.

The advanced IRCA is based on an integrated and modular evaluation that considers transition risks, physical risks and environmental degradation risks, as well as the existence of any controversies or disputes of an environmental nature, but also more especially of a social or governance nature, involving the counterparties. Thus, although the risks inherent in the activity of each borrower are considered, these are adjusted according to the maturity of their ESG management arrangements. To that end, various factors are analysed, such as the decarbonisation strategy, the trend of emissions, the management of ESG risks, and the commitments to reduce emissions. In line with this description, three main modules can be identified:

1. Climate risk: each borrower is assigned a score for the transition risk and physical risk inherent in their activity. To distinguish between different borrowers within a given sector according to their management maturity level, ESG analysts evaluate the efforts made to transition and to mitigate physical risks, applying an internal methodology that has been standardised in order to make the results comparable. This way, the climate risk associated with a given activity by default can be adjusted based on each analysed borrower's level of maturity in managing those aspects. Looking at the evaluation in further detail:
 - 1.1. Transition efforts are measured using a methodology that measures the management maturity of these aspects, in line with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), meaning that this part of the assessment evaluates topics aligned with the four thematic areas defined in the recommendations: Governance, Risk management, Strategy, and Metrics and targets.
 - 1.2. The efforts made to mitigate physical risks are also measured following the TCFD's recommendations, requesting details of any physical events experienced by the borrower and of the measures taken to mitigate risks and adapt to physical events (e.g. insurance). A big step forward has been taken in relation to this measurement (as mentioned in the section on "Physical climate risks"), defining a bottom-up analytical methodology for large corporates, to be conducted by a central pool of analysts specialising in ESG.
2. Environmental degradation risk: a module has been introduced to adjust borrowers' climate risk according to the impact inherent in the other environmental factors, other than climate factors, of the activities they perform. The adjustment stemming from this risk can be broken down to ascertain the impact associated with each vector (air quality, water quality, soil quality, waste and biodiversity).
3. Disputes: lastly, the counterparty's score based on environmental modules (climate and environmental degradation) undergoes a second adjustment to determine the presence of any significant disputes in connection with counterparties relating to the environment and also relating to social or governance aspects.

This methodology results in a numerical indicator that can be used to rank companies according to their ESG score in a uniform, objective and comparable way.

Lower scores correspond to higher climate-related and environmental risk, while higher scores are associated with companies engaging in activities with a low (or even positive) impact on climate and the environment, as well as those with high ESG performance and/or maturity levels. This information concerns the ratings assigned to large corporates under the internal methodology, through an adjustment based on the IRCA score, and the existence of significant unmitigated disputes or controversies.

The IRCA's modular structure also allows separate scores to be obtained for each module (climate, environmental degradation and disputes), so as to compare specific aspects of borrowers.

The IRCA is calculated centrally through the Bank's internal portal, where the full analysis of borrowers is added, along with any relevant supporting documents, so as to ensure the correct traceability of opinions related to ESG criteria for credit risk decisions. Information is collected through a centralised pool of analysts specialised in ESG. The information collected mainly comes from public sources and is preferably checked and verified by a third party. In addition, where the ESG pool considers it necessary to do so, it instructs the basic management team to contact companies to obtain additional information. This process takes place annually for existing customers and during the origination process in the case of new customers.

At present, the advanced IRCA has been calculated for large corporates in the case of more than half of the portfolio of loans granted to large corporates, and it is worth calling attention to the strong presence of borrowers with top-class ESG performance in their sector.

Lastly, to ensure that the advanced IRCA measurement is supervised, IRCA ratings are monitored, with reports submitted on a quarterly basis to the Bank's Sustainability Committee.

3. Decarbonisation pathways: in line with the commitments established by the NZBA, the Institution has set decarbonisation targets for 2030 for the most GHG emissions-intensive sectors, acting at the stage of the production chain where a reduction is most likely to reduce the overall volume of emissions. These sectors include electricity, oil and gas, cement, coal, iron and steel, automotive, aviation, retail mortgages, commercial real estate, aluminium, and shipping. For borrowers operating in sectors affected by the decarbonisation pathways defined by the Group, there is a defined workflow to identify, evaluate and monitor the suitability of any significant transactions to which pathways are applied, at origination and thereafter. In addition, since the first quarter of 2023, the evolution of decarbonisation pathways has been monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the Sustainability Committee and the Technical Risk Committee. This monitoring makes it possible to track the transition of the portfolio towards a low-emissions economy and to mitigate environmental risks by supporting customers in their transition process.

To ensure effective application of the ESG credit risk management guidelines, the Bank has a central pool of analysts specialised in ESG, who are responsible for conducting the advanced IRCA evaluation of borrowers and for determining their level of compliance with the ESG credit risk guidelines. This way, the complete ESG analyses include an advanced IRCA evaluation, an assessment of compliance with the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, as well as a specific analysis of decarbonisation pathways in the case of transactions subject to sectoral pathways.

This framework limits the authorisation of any type of finance for counterparties that (i) do not comply with the Environmental and Social Risk Framework, (ii) have been scored with an advanced IRCA and engage in a GHG emissions-intensive activity, but especially, have poor performance and/or a poor attitude to the transition, and (iii) do not fulfil decarbonisation pathways (where applicable). This way, the Bank seeks to maintain and support emissions-intensive companies, provided they have made sufficient progress in their ESG management and performance and have a positive attitude in this respect, demonstrating their commitment.

ESG annex in executive summary of the risk management record

On a supplementary basis and in order to add to the assessment of counterparties' ESG disputes, for the operations of Corporate Banking Spain and EMEA foreign branches with minimal decision-making powers in the Group's Risk Operations Committee (ROC) which do not have an up-to-date, or have an expired, advanced IRCA assessment as at the date of the risk assessment, since the end of 2024, an ESG annex has been included within the risk management record, which assesses the existence of any relevant disputes involving the counterparty, linked to climate-related or environmental aspects and to social and/or governance aspects.

Climate-related and environmental performance of the loan book

The Bank evaluates the impact of its loan book with two different assessments. The first consists of measuring the loan book's climate-related and environmental risk, while the second focuses on measuring the portfolio's carbon footprint.

Measuring the climate-related and environmental risk of the loan book

The first type of assessment focuses on measuring the climate-related and environmental risk of the borrowers receiving finance. There are two approaches to this measurement:

- a. Bottom-up approach: the climate-related and environmental risk of large corporates in the loan book is measured following a bottom-up approach using the advanced IRCA (included in the ESG credit risk management guidelines). All transactions, companies and corporate groups submitted to or reviewed by the Delegated Credit Committee have an advanced ESG analysis. This analysis, as explained in the section "Management of risks related to climate change", is based

on an integrated and modular evaluation that considers transition risks, physical risks and environmental degradation risks, as well as the existence of any controversies or disputes involving the counterparties. Thus, although the risks inherent in the activity of each borrower are considered, these are adjusted according to the maturity of their ESG management arrangements. To that end, various factors are analysed, such as the decarbonisation strategy, the trend of emissions, the management of ESG risks, and the commitments to reduce emissions.

- b. Top-down approach: the second approach, which applies to smaller businesses, retail customers, or companies that despite being large corporates fall outside of the scope of the advanced IRCA as their associated exposures do not meet the parameters requiring its application, is based on batch measurements carried out by the Bank using the climate risk and environmental degradation risk models with a top-down approach. In addition, to ascertain the impact of the portfolio under stress in different scenarios, various stress tests are conducted.

In 2024, the Institution developed a new simplified model to measure and score the environmental performance of companies that are not required to publish non-financial reports or that lack an advanced IRCA analysis, called the automated IRCA. Based on the data available in the Institution's systems, such as the location and economic activity of the counterparties, the automated IRCA keeps consistency with the modular and conceptual structure of the advanced IRCA, offering an initial estimate of the climate-related and environmental risks of the entire business portfolio, without requiring any direct input from the analysts. Since its implementation, this tool has been used for the climate risk assessment of portfolios not subject to the advanced IRCA or without a specific score, and reports are sent to the Sustainability Committee on a quarterly basis.

Calculating the financed emissions of the loan book

The second type of assessment carried out by the Bank consists of measuring the emissions of the financed credit portfolio. This measurement is vital when it comes to managing ESG risk, as it is a quantitative metric for which a standardised methodology exists, enabling comparability. Furthermore, this measurement is carried out for the entire loan book, in other words, not only for loans granted to companies, but instead also measuring emissions of other portfolios such as that of mortgages, sovereign bonds, auto loans and project finance.

For more details, see the passage on Emissions of the financed portfolio in section [2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint](#) of this document.

Rating adjustments for climate risks and collateral valuations

In relation to the inclusion of environmental risks in the calculation of the expected loss, through the PD, the Institution adjusts the ratings of large corporates when the IRCA score is high or when the counterparty is involved in significant unmitigated disputes. It is thus included directly, as the rating is an input of the expected loss parameters (specifically, the PD).

Furthermore, in order to reflect the impact of these risks in the collateral valuations of the loan book, the Institution applies adjustments to lower the appraisal value. In the case of physical risk, this adjustment reflects, for each collateral item, the extent of the deterioration in the

event of flood, fire or water stress, as well as the probability of occurrence of those events.

In the case of transition risk, the appraisal value is lowered for collateral with an energy rating below D. The methodology used for the aforementioned collateral adjustments coincides with that applied in the top-down approach described above, i.e. based on an internal methodology for the quantitative assessment of climate-related physical risk where a distinction is made between acute and chronic events in line with the three scenarios of the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), namely Orderly Transition, Disorderly Transition and Hot House World, adapted to a 30-year time horizon. This makes it possible to assess physical risk drivers that could have a more significant impact on the portfolio, based on the location and activities of customers.

Initiatives to improve the quality of environmental information

Given the limited level of ESG reporting and disclosures by companies, as well as the lack of historical data and the absence of standardisation between the reported information and the monitoring metrics for these risks, it is crucial to have access to the best possible ESG data in order to identify, manage, classify and monitor risks associated with climate change.

For this reason, Banco Sabadell Group has been taking various actions to increase the quantity and quality of ESG data about customers. There are two particular areas that are worth mentioning:

- Real estate collateral: with the support of a third-party supplier, batch uploads of the energy ratings of residential real estate and Commercial Real Estate (CRE) of the portfolio are carried out, where this information is not available. For newly granted loans, the Group obtains this information upon originating the mortgages.
- Business risk: in this segment, various different initiatives have been launched over time:
 - In 2021, a task force was put together to gather environmental data from customers, as the first pilot project focusing on the CO₂ emissions-intensive portfolio. This exercise included, among other things, the compilation of actual emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3), as well as additional data, such as energy consumption, percentage of renewables consumption, emissions prevented (where applicable), external ESG ratings, environmental targets, and KRIs regarding the emissions intensity of each sector.
 - To calculate the carbon footprint of the financed business portfolio, it was necessary to gather actual data on borrowers' emissions, as well as the information needed to calculate the attribution factor.
 - In addition, using the IRCA evaluation conducted by ESG analysts, customers' ESG data is collected. To expedite this process in its initial phase, a third-party supplier was hired to conduct a batch upload of the ESG data pertaining to the main borrowers.
 - Similarly, in line with the Bank's decarbonisation strategy, data was captured regarding the emissions, production and transition plans of the main borrowers affected by the decarbonisation pathways. This information was obtained, in the first place, from public sources and, where necessary, by contacting the customers directly.
 - Since 2023, the Bank has been taking part in a sectoral project between AEB (Spanish Banking Association), CECA (Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks) and UNACC (Spanish National

Union of Credit Cooperatives) to collect information related to the taxonomy from borrowers. Working together with an external consultant, the eligibility and alignment indicators of borrowers that have this information publicly available were obtained. Furthermore, a methodology was defined on a sector-wide basis to process that data in order to ensure uniform reporting.

- In addition, due to the climate stress test conducted in 2024, data was gathered in relation to the emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3) and decarbonisation targets of the Group's priority emissions-intensive customers.

Complementary to this work to gather external information from customers, the Bank works internally to centralise ESG information through a thematic sustainability datamart in order to provide a single point of access to all those who require it. To ensure the internal control of the information managed, during the process a person is assigned to be directly responsible for the information, and data users are also defined. Based on the assigned responsibilities, a series of tasks are established to ensure the quality and uniformity of the information.



2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint

Energy consumption and mix

Fossil fuels consumption

The consumption of natural gas in Spain is limited to three of the corporate buildings. It is used to reinforce the HVAC system, both to provide heat and for dehumidification purposes. Continuous efforts are made to ensure systems are correctly maintained to deliver optimal consumption efficiency. In the United Kingdom, natural gas is mainly used in winter throughout the entire branch network and also in corporate buildings. No natural gas is consumed in Mexico or the USA, as their HVAC systems run entirely on electricity.

In terms of the consumption of diesel, as a result of the blackout that occurred in Spain in April, which required electric generators to be used in our main corporate buildings, diesel consumption recorded an increase of 77% compared to 2024 and of 81% compared to 2023.

Renewable energy consumption

In all of the geographies in which Banco Sabadell Group carries out its activity, practically 100% of the electricity acquired for use in its facilities has a renewable origin certification.

The following table shows the energy consumption in 2024 and 2025 for Banco Sabadell Group, as well as the proportion of fossil fuels and renewable sources:

Energy consumption and mix, Banco Sabadell Group ³⁹	2024 ⁴⁰	2025
Total fossil fuels consumption (MWh)	8,532	7,521
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	13.1%	12.8%
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	0	0
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	0%	0%
Consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	55,972	50,138
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	638	1,339
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	56,610	51,477
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	86.9%	87.3%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	65,141	58,998

³⁹ Includes consumption data for the two corporate buildings in Miami (Miami Lakes Operating Center and Sabadell Financial Center).

⁴⁰ See footnote number 31.

Spain

In Spain, the Institution has solar panels that generate 3.4% of the electricity used in this geography, allowing the Bank to reduce the electric power that it acquires from its usual reseller to 96.6%.

Energy consumption and mix - Banco Sabadell (Spain)	2024	2025 ⁴¹
Total fossil fuels consumption (MWh)	2,933	3,196
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	6.3%	7.5%
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	0	0
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	0%	0%
Consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	43,323	38,252
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	638	1,339
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	43,961	39,591
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	93.7%	92.5%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	46,895	42,787

TSB (United Kingdom)

TSB completed the third phase of its Energy Optimisation Programme, which helped to reduce the location-based energy consumption of natural gas, diesel and electricity by -2,084 MWh compared to 2024.

Energy consumption and mix - TSB (UK)	2024	2025
Total fossil fuels consumption (MWh)	5,598	4,325
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	32.7%	28.7%
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	0	0
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	0%	0%
Consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	11,550	10,740
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	0	0
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	11,550	10,740
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	67.4%	71.3%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	17,149	15,065

⁴¹ In 2025, the estimated consumption of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) whose electric supply is arranged by the property owner and not by the Bank has been included. If this estimate were included for 2024, total energy consumption in Spain would be 47,255 MWh (44,214 MWh with renewable origin, or 93.6%). At the Group level, total energy consumption would be 65,501 MWh (56,863 MWh with renewable origin, or 86.8%).

Mexico

The Institution's facilities in Mexico only use electric power, which has a Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin (REGO), with no need to consume any energy created from fossil fuels.

Energy consumption and mix - Banco Sabadell (Mexico)	2024	2025
Total fossil fuels consumption (MWh)	0	0
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	0%	0%
Consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	0	0
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	0%	0%
Consumption from renewable sources (MWh)	0	0
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	368	452
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy (MWh)	0	0
Total renewable energy consumption (MWh)	368	452
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	100%	100%
Total energy consumption (MWh)	368	452

Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

The CO₂ emissions released by the Group in the geographies in which it is present (Spain, United Kingdom, Mexico and United States) amounted to 12,502 tonnes⁴², according to marked-based data, recording a change of -4.4% compared to 2024.

By virtue of Royal Decree 214/2025 of 18 March, which created the carbon footprint, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects register and imposed the obligation to calculate the carbon footprint and draw up and publish plans for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which was published in the Official State Gazette (BOE) on 12 April 2025, certain parameters need to be considered to calculate the carbon footprint in Spain, including the obligation to use the emission factors published by the Spanish Ministry for the Green Transition and the Demographic Challenge (Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico, or MITECO).

Consequently, in fulfilment of the new rules on calculating the scope 1 and 2 carbon footprint in Spain, to calculate its operational CO₂e carbon footprint in 2025, the Bank has used the information available at the time of writing and publishing this 2025 Sustainability Report, as indicated below:

- the emission factors published by MITECO correspond to the year 2024;
- to calculate gross location-based scope 2 emissions, the demand and generation mix for the Iberian Peninsula in 2024 published by Spain's national grid, Red Eléctrica Española⁴³, has been used;
- some energy consumption data has been estimated, as the corresponding invoices for the supplies have not yet been received.

⁴² Does not include the footprint generated by real estate assets that have been leased out, estimated at 384 tonnes of CO₂e, which would correspond to 3% of the Group's total carbon footprint.

⁴³ https://www.ree.es/en/datos/generation/non-renewable-detail-CO2-emissions?end_date=2024-12-31T23:59&start_date=2024-01-01T00:00&systemElectric=peninsular&time_trunc=year.

Banco Sabadell Group (all geographies)	Base year ⁴⁴	2024	2025	% variation	Target year ⁴⁵	Annual % target / Base year ⁴⁶
Scope 1 GHG emissions						
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	n.a.	2,460	3,029	23.1%	n.a.	n.a.
% of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes	n.a.	0	0	0	n.a.	n.a.
Scope 2 GHG emissions						
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	n.a.	14,112	5,447	-61.4%	n.a.	n.a.
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	n.a.	25	18	-0.268	n.a.	n.a.
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions						
Total gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	n.a.	10,597	9,455	-10.8%	n.a.	n.a.
Purchased goods and services						
Water	n.a.	101	104	3.4%	n.a.	n.a.
Paper	n.a.	1,242	1,016	-18.2%	n.a.	n.a.
Plastic	n.a.	9	8	-11.1%	n.a.	n.a.
Waste generated in operations	n.a.	120	133	10.7%	n.a.	n.a.
Business travelling	n.a.	4,058	3,475	-14.4%	n.a.	n.a.
Employee commuting	n.a.	5,067	4,720	-6.8%	n.a.	n.a.
Total GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ e)	n.a.	27,169	17,931	-34%	n.a.	n.a.
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ e)	n.a.	13,082	12,502	-4.4%	n.a.	n.a.

For goods purchased and waste generated at the Group level, included in the table above, consumption in 2025 compared to the previous year is as follows:

	Consumption		
	2024	2025	Change
Water	267.952 m3	271.812 m3	1%
Paper	1.054 t	874 t	-17%
Plastic	3 t	3 t	0%
Non-hazardous waste	1.427 t	1.470 t	3%
Hazardous waste	5 t	12 t	140%

⁴⁴ The base year for the geographies with established targets (Spain and United Kingdom) is not the same, so the details, along with the targets, are available in the individual tables provided in the section entitled "Carbon footprint, by geography".

⁴⁵ See Note 42 of the same table.

⁴⁶ See Note 42 of the same table.

Carbon footprint, by geography⁴⁷:

Spain	Base year (2024)	2024 ⁴⁸	2025	% variation	2030	Annual target %
Scope 1 GHG emissions						
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	1,331	1,331	2,039	53.0%	1,511	-1.5% ⁴⁹
% of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes	0	0	0	0		
Scope 2 GHG emissions						
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	11,264	11,264	3,075 ⁵⁰	-73.0%	3,555	
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	0	0	0	0	0	-100%
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions						
Total gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	5,150	5,150	5,216	1.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Purchased goods and services						
Water	84	84	91	8.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Paper	595	595	549	-8.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Plastic	9	9	8	-11.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Waste generated in operations	116	116	129	11.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Business travelling	2,476	2,476	2,430	-2.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Employee commuting ⁵¹	1,869	1,869	2,009	7.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Total GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ e)	17,745	17,745	10,330	-42.0%	n.a.	n.a.
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ e)	6,481	6,481	7,255	12.0%	n.a.	n.a.

⁴⁷ The emission factors applied were updated during 2025 by various official institutions and/or internationally recognised organisations. In the case of Spain, the emission factors are those published by the Spanish Ministry for the Green Transition and the Demographic Challenge (MITECO) in 2025, which corresponded to 2024 (with the exception of business travelling and employee commuting, for which data published by DEFRA 2025 and by the Catalan Office for Climate Change (Oficina Catalana del Canvi Climàtic) have been used). In the case of the United Kingdom and Mexico, emission factors correspond to DEFRA 2025. In the case of the USA, emission factors correspond to those published by the US Environmental Protection Agency and by DEFRA 2025.

⁴⁸ This report contains the emissions figure corresponding to 2024 for Spain, as provided in the 2024 Sustainability Report, which was verified together with the rest of its content by the statutory auditor. If one were to consider that provided in Royal Decree 214/2025 of 18 March, which created the carbon footprint, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects register and imposed the obligation to calculate the carbon footprint and draw up and publish plans for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the carbon footprint calculation for 2024 would come to a total of 6,810 tCO₂e market-based (10,364 tCO₂e location-based). Scope 1: 1,660 tCO₂e; Scope 2: 0 tCO₂e market-based and 3,554 tCO₂e location-based; Scope 3: 5,150 tCO₂e.

⁴⁹ The footprint reduction commitment is based on the recalculation described in note 45 above (Scope 1: 1,660 tCO₂e).

⁵⁰ The emission factor used corresponds to the final generation mix for the Iberian peninsula in 2024 published by Spain's national grid, Red Eléctrica Española (www.ree.es). The emission factor used in previous years is the electricity label published by the CNMC (Spanish National Commission on Markets and Competition). Were the peninsular generation mix emission factor to be applied to the previous year's electricity consumption, location-based emissions in 2024 would come to 3,466 tCO₂e. In this case, the percentage reduction of emissions in 2025 would be 11.3%.

⁵¹ In Spain, the carbon footprint generated during commutes is calculated for the corporate buildings with the largest number of employees. Total emissions calculated in this category for Spain, corresponding to 2025, came to 2,009.06 tonnes of CO₂e.

United Kingdom	Base year (2023)	2024	2025	% variation	2030	Annual target %
Scope 1 GHG emissions						
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	1,410	1,100	880	-20.0 %	493	-9.3%
% of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes	0	0	0	— %		
Scope 2 GHG emissions						
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	2,728	2,417	1,919	-21.0 %	0	
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	0	25	18	— %	0	-100% renewable origin
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions						
Total gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)	5,700	4,880	3,915	-20.0 %	3290 ⁵²	-4.6%
Purchased goods and services						
Water	14	11	9	-15.0 %		
Paper	657	647	466	-28.0 %	381	-6.0%
Plastic	0	0	0			
Waste generated in operations	13	4	4	-3.0 %		
Business travelling	855	1,020	724	-29.0 %	2,909	-6.0%
Employee commuting	4,161	3,197	2,711	-15.0 %		
Total GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ e)	9,838	8,396	6,714	-20.0 %		
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ e)	7,110	6,004	4,813	-20.0 %		

Mexico ⁵³	Base year	2024	2025	% variation	2025	Annual target %
Scope 1 GHG emissions						
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)		29	73	152.0% ⁵⁴		
% of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes		0	0	0		
Scope 2 GHG emissions						
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)		161	201	25.0%		
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)		0	0	0		
Significant Scope 3 GHG emissions						
Total gross indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions (tCO ₂ e)		270	172	-36.0%		
Purchased goods and services						
Water		4	2	-57.0%		
Paper		0	1	—%		
Plastic		0	0	—%		
Waste generated in operations		0	0	—%		
Business travelling		265	169	-36.0% ⁵⁵		
Total GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ e)		460	446	-3.0%		
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ e)		299	245	-18.0%		

⁵² Target relates only to business travelling and employee commuting.

⁵³ Mexico has not set any carbon footprint reduction targets, so no data is included in relation to the base year, target year or annualised % of target.

⁵⁴ The increase compared to 2024 is due to the correction of mismatches in the recorded figures for fuel consumption by the fleet of vehicles controlled by the Institution. If the adjustments made in 2025 were applied to the recorded figures of the previous year, the recalculated footprint for gross scope 1 emissions in 2024 would be 57 tCO₂e.

⁵⁵ The reduction in the footprint associated with business travelling is due to the Institution's annual efforts to optimise travel arrangements.

Emissions of the financed portfolio

Since 2021, Banco Sabadell Group has calculated the carbon footprint of its financed portfolio using the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology.

Emissions of the financed portfolio account for the largest share of the Group's emissions. Therefore, since 2021, Banco Sabadell Group has calculated the carbon footprint of its financed portfolio using the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology. PCAF is a global partnership of financial institutions that work together to develop and implement a global harmonised approach to measure and disclose the emissions associated with their loans and investments.

As part of this partnership, 16 institutions established the design of the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry, which aims to harmonise greenhouse gas emissions accounting. Banco Sabadell became a member of the PCAF in June 2022. The measurement of the financed portfolio's emissions using this Standard is a key step for financial institutions to assess the transition risks associated with climate change, set targets aligned with the Paris Agreement and develop effective strategies to decarbonise the economy.

As regards the PCAF methodology, Banco Sabadell Group has applied the methodology envisaged in the Standard mentioned above, which has been devised mainly for financial institutions wishing to measure and share their GHG emissions financed through their loans and investments, and which allows the following asset classes to be measured:

- Business loans and unlisted equity.
- Project finance.
- Commercial Real Estate (CRE) mortgages.
- Residential mortgages.
- Motor vehicle loans.
- Sovereign bonds (new category in 2023).

It is worth mentioning that the PCAF has two methodological approaches for listed equity and corporate bonds. In this case, the Bank uses the same methodology that it does for business loans and unlisted equity, in which the attribution considers counterparties' balance sheet data. The other approach, based on companies' stock market valuations, is not applied in this case given the volatility that it generates for the attribution factor.

The Group has calculated its carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2) as at 2025 year-end for approximately 97% of its financed portfolio.

Based on this methodology, the Group has calculated its carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2) as at 2025 year-end for approximately 97% of its financed portfolio. The portfolios not calculated are those for which no calculation or estimation standards or methodologies exist as yet, such as the financing of consumer loan portfolios for purposes other than vehicle purchase or private banking, among others.

It is worth noting that the Group has continued to upgrade its calculation model through a process of ongoing improvement, to obtain

more reliable and complete results. The following improvements are particularly worth mentioning:

- I) Calculation of the new Sovereign Bonds segment of the portfolio within the model used to calculate the carbon footprint, following the new methodology published by the PCAF.
- II) Inclusion of fixed-income contracts for corporate bonds in the business segment.
- III) Inclusion of new PCAF emission factors in the calculation of emissions stemming from the financed business portfolio.
- IV) Improved Data Quality (DQ), with actual emissions, surface areas and energy performance certificates, both actual and estimated by appraisal firms, as well as the value and type of vehicle.
- V) Updated emission factors for projects involving the generation of non-renewable energy in each geography based on official sources and updated PCAF factors.

To ensure that the carbon footprint of the financed portfolio is monitored and supervised, since September 2022 the emissions stemming from the loan portfolio have been monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the Sustainability Committee and to the Technical Risk Committee⁵⁶.

The absolute emissions of the Group's financed portfolio in terms of scope 1 and 2 as at the end of 2025 came to 15.225⁵⁷ million tCO₂eq, which, considering the emission intensity value calculated using the standard measurement in the sector, which is per million euros financed, represents an emission intensity of 74.8 tCO₂eq/€m with an average DQ of 3.13. To complement this, if one were to calculate the intensity of financed emissions based on net revenue⁵⁸, this would be 3,110 tCO₂eq/€m.

The segment that contributes the most to the footprint is the business portfolio (approximately 56%), which represents 36% of the credit exposure in the portfolio. Compared to the end of 2024, emissions have fallen slightly, which coupled with the increase in investment over that same period has led to a significant decrease in the emission intensity per euro financed of -3.8% in 2025. In addition, the average DQ has improved, reflecting the efforts made to incorporate counterparties' actual emissions data, where they calculate and publish such information. This improvement has been possible thanks to the regular exercises carried out to obtain actual data for the various segments.

The sectors that contribute the most to the financed portfolio's footprint are Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Steel, Construction materials, and Industrial chemical production.

It is worth noting that the segment that remains the second-biggest contributor in 2025 is the segment corresponding to the issuance of sovereign bonds, which includes the LULUCF⁵⁹ factor. Details of the emissions of each PCAF segment are provided below:

15.225^M

Absolute emissions of the Group's financed portfolio in terms of Scope 1 and 2. In millions tCO₂eq

⁵⁶ Details of the attributions of management bodies in relation to climate-related matters are provided in chapter 1.3 "Governance".

⁵⁷ The previously reported data includes financed emissions and the emission intensity per million euros financed, as that is where the most significant emissions are found.

⁵⁸ Estimates relate to the financed portfolio, as that is where the majority of a financial institution's emissions are concentrated. As an indicator of net revenue, the main metric of a financial institution's revenue, Gross Income, has been selected. That indicator includes the following items: net interest income, fee and commission income, profit or loss on financial operations, other operating income and expenses, and income and expenses on assets and liabilities under insurance contracts.

⁵⁹ Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry.

SEGMENT	INTENSITY (tCO ₂ /€m)	DQ
Business loans and unlisted equity	118	3.50
Project finance	64	3.55
Commercial Real Estate (CRE) mortgages	42	4.08
Residential mortgages (includes TSB) ⁶⁰	16	3.34
Motor vehicle loans	199	3.60
Sovereign bonds (new category in 2023)	140	1.02

The Bank is focusing its efforts on setting decarbonisation targets for the most emissions-intensive sectors of its business portfolio (see section [2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation](#)). Each sector's emissions for 2024 can be found in the Bank's latest Pillar 3 Disclosures report⁶¹.

On the other hand, the Bank is focusing its efforts on project finance for renewable energies, in order to promote the transition to a sustainable economy. These efforts are also reflected in the 1.93 million tCO₂eq of emissions prevented as a result of financing these types of projects.

To ensure that measurements of the financed portfolio's carbon footprint are supervised, they are monitored on a quarterly basis and reported to the Bank's Sustainability Committee and to the Technical Risk Committee⁶². In addition, the calculation of the financed portfolio's carbon footprint is audited every year, with the participation of an independent third party, obtaining favourable results in the most recent audit.

⁶⁰ The data for coverage of emissions in TSB corresponds to 2023 year-end.

⁶¹ For more details about the emissions of the financed business portfolio, refer to the latest Pillar 3 Disclosures report, which contains the emissions breakdown of each carbon-intensive sector and is publicly available on Banco Sabadell's corporate website.

⁶² Details of the attributions of management bodies in relation to climate-related matters are provided in chapter [1.3.1 Sustainability governance](#).



3. Social information

3.1 Own workforce

Banco Sabadell has a committed and professional workforce that is dedicated to helping people and companies make the best financial decisions, creating long-term value for our shareholders, employees and society.

We do this through responsible management and an unwavering commitment to the environment. The Bank has policies and procedures in place aimed at attracting and developing talent, promoting the commitment of its workforce, and fostering diversity and inclusion.

Banco Sabadell's culture hinges on "Being Sabadell", a concept that is in the DNA of our Institution's corporate culture and which reflects a way of doing things and of being that is unique to the Bank, in addition to being the basis for the Talent Management Model. It can be summed up in three pillars: mindset, acting with the customer and the Bank in mind; delivery, working with dedication and efficiency; and engagement, adopting a positive and collaborative attitude. "Being Sabadell" is the formula used by the Bank's best professionals and it is what sets us apart from other banks.

Banco Sabadell uses its internal policies and procedures to promote actions that allow the entire workforce to work in an environment in which fairness and equality are the strategic elements of the corporate culture.

The Institution's remuneration policies establish, as a core principle, the need to ensure a competitive and fair remuneration system (external competitiveness and internal fairness), which among other things involves aligning with market standards and being flexible in order to adapt to the needs and requirements of the environment and the sector.

The gender pay gap is a priority focus area for Banco Sabadell's workforce management. Its policies and procedures lay down mechanisms to prevent and mitigate unequal pay between men and women, along with the commitment to gradually reduce that gap and move ahead with the goal of supporting the economic and social transformation of the environment. In terms of equal pay, Banco Sabadell ensures that, for the same role with the same responsibility, there is no wage discrimination between genders, neither when recruiting staff nor during employees' salary reviews, monitoring the impact of any salary-related actions.

The identified gender pay gap is framed within cross-cutting structural factors. These factors relate to the uneven representation of women and men in certain positions, in a context influenced by historical patterns and the characteristics of the labour markets; it does not stem from circumstances of specific groups that require any additional measures.

The People & Sustainability division remains firm in its commitment to ensure that Banco Sabadell has the necessary people at all times: people who are committed, motivated and work efficiently. This strategic priority is the driver of the Talent Management Model, which aims to provide those working at the Institution with the best place in which to develop their professional careers.

The training proposal, always aligned with the needs of the business and with the regulatory framework, seeks to foster people's professional development so that they can become the drivers of change, leading the transformation and innovation of the sector.

In addition, the Group, aware that good working conditions are important for the health and safety of its people, follows a policy of prevention and continuous improvement of the working conditions and health of its teams. The Equality Plan, signed in February 2022 with workers' legal representatives, aims to ensure that the workforce has a good work-life balance, and sets out work-life balance measures available to the entire workforce, in addition to establishing a framework for flexible working hours that can be used to improve the balance between personal and professional interests under equal terms for both men and women.

The team of professionals at Banco Sabadell is capable of transforming itself and facing up to major challenges, as they bring their best selves to work, with the firm commitment of driving forward the economic and social transformation of the environment.

Banco Sabadell Group showed its gratitude for the joint effort and devotion demonstrated during 2025, by recognising the entire workforce, in order to further strengthen their engagement with the organisation.

Lastly, for all of the initiatives and measures mentioned later on, the Group has allocated the necessary resources (personal and economic) to ensure that material impacts are managed. All of these initiatives and measures are linked to material impacts, as no material risks or opportunities have been identified in connection with its own workforce.

In conclusion, the practices of the Bank do not generate any material negative impacts on its own workforce.

3.1.1 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

As at 31 December 2025, Banco Sabadell Group has a workforce with 18,736 people, distributed across the various geographies in which it operates. 99% of the workforce have a permanent contract, reflecting the Group's commitment to job stability. The average age is 46 years and the average length of service in the organisation is 17 years, which is evidence of solid talent retention.

Diversity is a key value in Banco Sabadell: in terms of its geographical distribution, 29% of the workforce operates outside of Spain and, in terms of gender, 54.7% are women, which contributes to the plurality and balance of the organisation. Over the past year, the Group's workforce has remained broadly stable, with a drop of 0.2%, going from 18,769 to 18,736 staff. The sector and the Institution continue to outdo themselves, in a context of continuous transformation driven by digitalisation, the evolution of working models, and technological challenges, with the goal of anticipating and meeting the needs of the workforce, customers, and all stakeholders.

In addition, as at December 2025, Banco Sabadell has 233 people who are not employees working on temporary contracts in Spain, hired through temporary employment agencies. These people have been hired in order to provide cover for short-term absences (of up to 90 days) and planned annual leave, always provided the service needs cannot be met through other means. 100% of these temporary staff members are located in the branch network.

18,736

Employees

54.7%

Women

Banco Sabadell Group employees: Breakdown by gender, professional category, country and nationality⁶³

Gender	2025	2024
Male	8,487	8,512
Female	10,249	10,257
Other	Not applicable	Not applicable
Not reported	Not applicable	Not applicable
Total	18,736	18,769

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

	2025			2024		
Professional category	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior management	589	324	913	569	297	866
Middle management	1,934	1,456	3,390	1,921	1,407	3,328
Specialist staff	5,424	7,183	12,607	5,467	7,215	12,682
Administrative staff	540	1,286	1,826	555	1,338	1,893
Total	8,487	10,249	18,736	8,512	10,257	18,769

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

Country	2025	2024
Spain	13,252	13,156
United Kingdom	4,650	4,761
Mexico	509	526
Other geographies	325	326
Total	18,736	18,769

Group data as at 31/12/2025. Workforce in the United Kingdom includes employees at TSB and at Banco Sabadell's London branch.

Nationality	2025	2024
Spanish	69.5%	69.0%
British	22.2%	23.0%
Mexican	2.7%	2.7%
United States	1.2%	1.2%
Other nationalities	4.4%	4.1%
Total	100%	100%

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

⁶³ This information can also be found in "Note 33 – Administrative expenses" to the 2025 consolidated annual financial statements. In addition, the reported figures include the 11 workers from the Banco Sabadell Foundation.

Breakdown of staff departures from the Group due to dismissal

As at December 2025, a total of 157 staff departures had taken place, fewer than in 2024. This reduction is mainly due to a cost management programme that was implemented at TSB in 2024, which produced a significant reduction in the workforce.

Professional category	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior management	10	3	13	8	6	14
Middle management	16	10	26	39	26	65
Specialist staff	48	42	90	156	131	287
Administrative staff	11	17	28	54	180	234
Total	85	72	157	257	343	600

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

Age range	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under 30	16	10	26	26	41	67
Between 30 and 50	51	40	91	144	173	317
Over 50	18	22	40	87	129	216
Total	85	72	157	257	343	600

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

Voluntary turnover

The Voluntary Turnover Rate (VTR⁶⁴) of the Group (ex-TSB) in 2025 was 1.9%. In Spain, the voluntary turnover rate was 1.5%, remaining broadly stable compared to 2024. Among those below the age of 30, the rate dropped by 1.6 percentage points. Talent management has made it possible to maintain a loyal and devoted workforce. The turnover rate fell by 1.3 percentage points in the international perimeter, due to fewer voluntary departures taking place in Mexico.

Age range	2025		2024	
	National	International	National	International
Under 30	8.9%	20.9%	10.5%	20.7%
Between 30 and 50	1.5%	6.8%	1.2%	8.5%
Over 50	0.1%	4.3%	0.2%	5.1%
Total	1.5%	7.6%	1.5%	8.9%

Voluntary turnover rate = ((annual voluntary leavers) / (average workforce)) * 100. Group (ex-TSB) data as at 31/12/2025. 'International' includes Mexico, foreign branches and representative offices.

Gender	2025		2024	
	National	International	National	International
Men	2.2%	7.3%	2.0%	8.5%
Women	0.9%	7.9%	1.0%	9.5%
Total	1.5%	7.6%	1.5%	8.9%

Voluntary turnover rate = ((annual voluntary leavers) / (average workforce)) * 100.

⁶⁴ Rate that measures those leaving the Group (ex-TSB) on a voluntary basis.

Involuntary turnover

The Involuntary Turnover Rate (ITR⁶⁵) of the Group (ex-TSB) is 1.6%. In Spain, the involuntary turnover rate is 1.4%. In the international perimeter, the rate increased by 2.5 percentage points, mainly due to staff departures in Mexico.

	2025		2024	
Age range	National	International	National	International
Under 30	3.3%	1.2%	2.4%	3.5%
Between 30 and 50	1.1%	4.6%	0.7%	1.4%
Over 50	1.6%	4.8%	1.6%	2.0%
Total	1.4%	4.3%	1.1%	1.8%

Involuntary turnover rate = ((annual involuntary leavers) / (average workforce)) * 100. Group (ex-TSB) data as at 31/12/2025. 'International' includes Mexico, foreign branches and representative offices. Includes those leaving due to dismissal and other involuntary reasons. Does not include those leaving due to restructuring processes.

	2025		2024	
Gender	National	International	National	International
Men	1.5%	4.1%	1.3%	1.5%
Women	1.3%	4.7%	0.9%	2.1%
Total	1.4%	4.3%	1.1%	1.8%

Involuntary turnover rate = ((annual involuntary leavers) / (average workforce)) * 100. Group (ex-TSB) data as at 31/12/2025. 'International' includes Mexico, foreign branches and representative offices. Includes those leaving due to dismissal and other involuntary reasons. Does not include those leaving due to restructuring processes.

Overall staff turnover

	2025		2024	
Age range	National	International	National	International
Under 30	12.2%	22.2%	12.9%	24.2%
Between 30 and 50	2.6%	11.5%	1.9%	9.9%
Over 50	1.7%	9.1%	1.8%	7.1%
Total	2.9%	11.9%	2.6%	10.7%

Total turnover rate = ((total annual leavers) / (average workforce)) * 100. Group (ex-TSB) data as at 31/12/2025. 'International' includes Mexico, foreign branches and representative offices. Includes those leaving due to dismissal and other involuntary reasons. Does not include those leaving due to restructuring processes.

	2025		2024	
Gender	National	International	National	International
Men	3.8%	11.4%	3.3%	9.9%
Women	2.1%	12.6%	1.9%	11.6%
Total	2.9%	11.9%	2.6%	10.7%

Total turnover rate = ((total annual leavers) / (average workforce)) * 100. Group (ex-TSB) data as at 31/12/2025. 'International' includes Mexico, foreign branches and representative offices. Includes those leaving due to dismissal and other involuntary reasons. Does not include those leaving due to restructuring processes.

⁶⁵ Rate that measures those leaving the Group (ex-TSB) on an involuntary basis.

Types of contract in the Group

Practically all Group employment contracts (99%) are permanent contracts, and only 254 are temporary.

Employees, by type of contract and gender

2025					2024				
Women	Men	Other	Not disclosed	Total	Women	Men	Other	Not disclosed	Total
Number of employees									
10,249	8,487	-	-	18,736	10,257	8,512	-	-	18,769
Number of permanent employees									
10,117	8,365	-	-	18,482	10,162	8,419	-	-	18,581
Number of temporary employees									
132	122	-	-	254	95	93	-	-	188
Number of employees on zero-hour contracts									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of full-time employees									
10,236	8,482	-	-	18,718	10,247	8,502	-	-	18,749
Number of part-time employees									
13	5	-	-	18	10	10	-	-	20

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

Employees, by type of contract and country

2025					2024				
Spain	United Kingdom	Mexico	Other	Total	Spain	United Kingdom	Mexico	Other	Total
Number of employees									
13,252	4,650	509	325	18,736	13,156	4,761	526	326	18,769
Number of permanent employees									
13,090	4,558	509	325	18,482	13,006	4,723	526	326	18,581
Number of temporary employees									
162	92	0	0	254	150	38	0	0	188
Number of employees on zero-hour contracts									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of full-time employees									
13,234	4,650	509	325	18,718	13,136	4,761	526	326	18,749
Number of part-time employees									
18	0	0	0	18	20	0	0	0	20

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

Number of contracts, by type:

Type of contract and professional category	2025			2024		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Senior management	909	4	913	865	1	866
Middle management	3,386	4	3,390	3,327	1	3,328
Specialist staff	12,428	179	12,607	12,520	162	12,682
Administrative staff	1,759	67	1,826	1,869	24	1,893
Total	18,482	254	18,736	18,581	188	18,769

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

Number of contracts, by type:

Type of contract and age range	2025			2024		
	Permanent	Temporary	Total	Permanent	Temporary	Total
Under 30	1,516	147	1,663	1,660	112	1,772
Between 30 and 50	10,481	90	10,571	11,018	67	11,085
Over 50	6,485	17	6,502	5,903	9	5,912
Total	18,482	254	18,736	18,581	188	18,769

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

3.1.2 Talent

The Group aspires to provide people working at the Institution with an ideal place in which to develop their professional careers.

To make this possible, the Group has a solid talent management model, a framework of professional opportunities within the Group (internal mobility, promotions and training) and the ability to attract the best external talent for profiles that cannot be found within the Group.

Banco Sabadell's talent management model seeks to manage and develop talent and foster employee loyalty, applying the principles of meritocracy, development of internal potential, and diversity. It requires suitable mechanisms to be in place to identify people's talent and potential, offering them opportunities for career development and professional advancement in the Group.

The Sabadell Talent Appraisal is the starting point for talent management. It is a key process aimed at all Banco Sabadell employees and designed to identify people's talent and potential, give individual feedback and make decisions on career progression during processes such as internal mobility, training or salary reviews. 100% of the appraisals of staff meeting the appraisal criteria have been conducted⁶⁶, 53% of them women and 47% men.

Aligning the talent appraisal process with "Being Sabadell" is a determining factor for the Bank to be consistent in how talent is defined, identified, appraised and developed. It has therefore been structured around three elements (mindset, delivery and engagement), assessing

⁶⁶ Criteria to undergo the Sabadell talent appraisal: staff who were active employees on 31 August and who had no union commitments on 31 August; in the case of employees currently on long-term paid leave, on leave due to long-term incapacity, on secondment, on leave to care for minors with serious illness, or on unpaid leave as at 31 August, these will be invited to undergo the appraisal where their situation began after 1 April.

contribution and performance, skills and potential, and getting to know the professional aspirations of each employee.

For those who manage teams, the key skills expected at each management level are defined based on the three elements of Being Sabadell (mindset, delivery and engagement). This way, those responsible for managing teams all have skills specific to each management level, thereby enriching the model and the appraisal.

After this identification and self-reflection phase, the conversation with line managers is a key opportunity to share mutual feedback about what is expected of the employee, what they bring to their role, what strengths they have and where there is room to improve. The process ends with the creation of an individual development plan for each employee. This appraisal counts as 20% of the individual targets of employees receiving variable remuneration.

It is important to note that many people take part in this appraisal, as it involves not only current line managers giving their opinions and reasons for their appraisal but also feedback from functional or additional managers (for example, previous managers during the year), as well as feedback from management teams where the participants are themselves managers. Lastly, the division's perspective is used to supplement and validate the calibration. In other words, each employee receives at least once appraisal (from their line manager) and that appraisal is validated by someone at least one level up. The number of validations and cross-checks vary according to the size of the division, ranging from 1 to 5 levels.

The appraisal components are broken down according to the three main aspects of Being Sabadell:

- How do they convey their mindset? Do they always act with the Bank in mind, applying their expertise and thinking outside the box?
- How do they deliver? Do they focus on the task at hand, working quickly and efficiently to deliver exceptional outcomes? Do they take into account the quality of that they deliver and the need to comply with regulations?
- How do they engage with others? Do they have a positive attitude that creates a good work environment and do they encourage teamwork?

The Bank's talent recruitment model provides the Institution with the profiles it needs to operate and achieve its targets. One of the main aspects is to foster the professional development of all persons in the Institution. To that end, it prioritises internal recruitment over external recruitment, equal opportunities and process quality, and it is committed to the promotion of people with potential, offering opportunities for internal growth, thus creating professional careers that will be advanced thanks to encouragement and the initiative taken by those who form part of Banco Sabadell to grow and develop.

The conversation between the manager and the employee is the key element to achieve personal and professional growth through feedback, as they agree on an individual development plan to take the necessary action to improve, develop and train.



In addition to the Being Sabadell Talent Appraisal, processes take place that make it possible to enrich the overview of each person, providing additional perspectives:

- **Management Appraisal (180°):** every year, employees give an appraisal of their managers. This process is visible to the line manager and is taken into account in their appraisal. The line manager is also given feedback about the results obtained, while the people manager keeps track of them.
- **Employee Appraisal Committees (EACs):** these meet on annual basis as part of the talent workflow and they are the main forum in which objective, meritocratic and collective decisions are made about the employees in each general/territorial division. The resulting talent maps are key components of internal talent management, which are based on strategic needs and meritocracy. The Employee Appraisal Committees make decisions on appointments and actions in relation to people, and they also share a strategic outlook of the key themes related to talent within each division, to ensure meritocracy is considered from an end-to-end perspective.

Promotions to roles with greater responsibility are validated by internal collegiate bodies, with the support of the People & Sustainability division. In the case of appointments to management positions, following the Employee Appraisal Committee meetings, proposals are submitted to the Managerial Performance Evaluation Committee and the Board Appointments and Corporate Governance Committee.

- **Key Function Holder Substitute Map (KFH Map):** from the point of view of proactive talent management, those within the Institution who are capable of taking on these roles over different time scales are identified in the KFH Map. Different types of profiles are identified:

- Emergency cover: people ready to take over the role immediately if needed.
- Ready soon: people who could take over the role in less than one year.
- Ready 2-3 years: people with high potential who are in the process of developing their skills to take over the role within 2-3 years.
- Future ready: those identified as having capacity to grow in the long term and who are already on the talent radar.

This exercise takes place on an annual basis with the involvement of the People & Sustainability division, the Head of Organisation and Resources of each division, and General Management. It is a robust process that ensures a medium- and long-term vision of talent that is shared with and contributed to by multiple people from across the organisation.

- **Managerial Performance Evaluation Committee (MPEC):** this Committee meets on an annual basis with the Bank's Management Committee in order to decide on changes to senior management staff, approving proposals for joiners and leavers in that group. Promotions to senior management take place taking into account as fundamental criteria the assessment of both the positions and talent, as well as the size of this group, which is in keeping with the structure and the established targets and commitments in relation to diversity.

All actions stemming from these processes are monitored by the Heads of Organisation and Resources (*Directores de Organización y Recursos*, or DORs) and/or by the line managers, and also by Human Capital depending on the actions in question. Halfway through the year, a Mid-Year Review takes place, to check in on how much progress has been made on each action. The DORs have the tools needed to track these actions. In the following year's meetings of the Divisional Employee Appraisal Committee (DEAC), they report on the level of completion of the previously agreed actions.

Other geographies:

In 2025, the subsidiary TSB has continued to strengthen the approach to performance, aligning talent management and performance processes and making succession plans even more robust.

In Mexico, the talent management processes defined earlier for Spain also apply to the subsidiary, which carries out an Annual Appraisal of Performance and Potential and where the Employee Appraisal Committee and Managerial Performance Evaluation Committee meetings take place every year, as does the review of the Key Function Holder Substitute Map, to align it with the Group's talent management model.

In terms of attracting external talent, in Spain, as at the end of December 2025, staff with the following profiles joined the workforce: business development (30%), technology and digital specialists (29%),

financial and regulatory analysts (14%), data specialists (9%), cross-functional and operational experts (7%), and support and other staff (11%).

Similarly, in relation to attracting talent, 330 vacancies were filled internally. Internally, the type of profile for which there were vacancies was varied, with 54% corresponding to business development, 14% to financial and regulatory analysts, 11% to cross-functional and operational experts, 4% to data specialists, 3% to technology and digital specialists, and 14% to support and other staff.

New permanent hires in Banco Sabadell Group based on the breakdown by age and gender are shown below:

Age range	2025		2024	
	National	International	National	International
Under 30	251	23	254	48
Between 30 and 50	207	60	194	116
Over 50	31	5	37	14
Total	489	88	485	178

Group (ex-TSB) data as at 31/12/2025. 'International' includes Mexico, foreign branches and representative offices.

Gender	2025		2024	
	National	International	National	International
Men	280	44	263	113
Women	209	44	222	65
Total	489	88	485	178

Group (ex-TSB) data as at 31/12/2025. 'International' includes Mexico, foreign branches and representative offices.



Furthermore, managers are the cornerstone of the Group's development and they play a fundamental role. They guide people, generating environments of collaboration and agility, developing the business with the customer in mind. The Bank is evolving its culture and ways of working to be a more agile and exciting place to work, and for this to happen it leans on managers as a lever of change, covering all employees in the workforce irrespective of the type of contract they hold.

- **Corporate Management Programme (CMP):** this programme is mainly aimed at people promoted to the role of director or unit head with direct reports and who have held that role for 1.5 years or less, and it contributes to managers' training on skills, collaboration and values. The programme focuses on the culture of the Bank and on a development pathway for the manager in question, based on a meritocratic model that places the best people as leaders and drivers of change and innovation. For the current edition, taking place between October 2025 and March 2026, the programme is structured with a duration of 5 weeks spread out over a period of 5 months. As for the format, the launch took place online, while the remaining sessions and the final closing session took place in person. The itinerary will take approximately 70 hours to complete, shared between training sessions, tutorials and the time spent on the final project. A total of 146 people are enrolled to take part in the programme during this period, with female participation standing at 49.32%.
- **Career Acceleration Programme (CAP):** the goal of this programme is to prepare employees who will lead and tackle the challenges of the future. 2025 marked the third edition of the CAP, with a total of 102 participants (61% of them women). The programme took place over 18 months, beginning in April 2024 and continuing until November 2025. The programme was designed with the aim of accelerating the career development of a group of employees considered to have high potential and who represent the values and attitudes that the Bank seeks to promote, making it easier to attain the necessary diversity that it is seeking to achieve among senior managers. Participants focused on five different areas: Self-awareness (360° questionnaire), Training (by completing four leadership development modules with partner ESADE), Banco Sabadell's perspective - meetings with Senior Management, Mentoring, and New challenges.
- **Senior Manager Development Programme (SMDP):** the programmes designed for senior managers continued to be held in 2025, including this Senior Manager Development Programme, which they complete upon attaining and being nominated for the position of Top Manager. The aim is to support these people as they transition into new roles and to prepare them for the changing business environment, focusing particularly on the specific challenges of their new position. The programme follows a 'learning by doing' approach and aims to build networks within senior management, offering networking opportunities and visibility. Participants are required to visibly take on more leadership than their current role requires them to, conveying the vision and values of the Institution. That is why the key challenges of the programme focus on how to head a team as a leader of managers. Key focus points of the programme:
 - Put decision-making into context from the broadest perspective possible, understanding and building relations with other corporate areas
 - Focus on how to head a team as a leader of managers and as the person fundamentally in charge of the workplace environment and employee commitment;
 - Create safe spaces within their area of responsibility, offer their teams feedback and work on employee development, prioritising this aspect.

It includes a 360° appraisal process and various group coaching sessions, with groups of 5/6 people, to complement the training sessions. The 360° processes are carried out based on the skills previously identified by Banco Sabadell as being necessary for the performance of the managerial role. The partner working on the 360° tool is Korn Ferry International, a leading global partner for management solutions, while the provider of the global programme is Center for Creative Leadership (CCL), a standard-bearer for leadership on an international scale. In 2025, a new edition of the programme took place in 100% on-site format, in which 71 senior managers took part (39% of them women).

- **Management Leadership Programme (MLP):** the fourth edition of this programme took place in October, with 38 enrolled managers appointed as Corporate Directors (37% of them women). This programme focuses on the challenges of the new management role as a transmitter of the Bank's vision and an example to follow when it comes to putting our corporate values into practice. Their leadership is vital for the transformation of our Institution, in relation to the three levers of Being Sabadell: mindset, delivery and engagement.
- **Corporate Mentoring Programme:** the third edition of the programme began in May 2025 and will continue until February 2026. There are 47 participants (79% of them women), including 24 women from the Female Leadership Programme, corresponding to business units. The programme is structured around seven meetings between each mentor and mentee, together with a target-setting guide. Both mentors and mentees receive training in their role so that they may get the most out of the programme, in addition to check-in workshops halfway through the programme.

Other geographies:

TSB continues to actively identify and develop talent, building solid and diverse talent pathways to ensure sustainability in the long term.

- **It continues to implement its Leadership Expectations programme** (launched in 2022), which describes the behaviours expected from all persons holding a leadership position in the Institution, in order to expedite delivery on the strategic plans. This year, new resources were created to support those in leadership positions through times of change and in response to alterations in the approach to performance management in senior levels.
- **Use of the Leading Through Change suite of resources was expanded**, in order to prepare, manage and optimise change with the teams, who leveraged its content and other performance resources contained in the new People Leadership Communities sessions designed for all leaders in Category F+ in 2025.
- The **People Leadership Communities sessions**, based on workshops and designed for all Category F+ managers, evolved in 2025 and are now held in person at key locations, on a quarterly basis. Their content is based on the performance cycle and needs of managers, with the goal of integrating a more consistent performance management culture.
- 80% of those holding a Category F+ manager position at TSB attended these sessions.

In Banco Sabadell Mexico, the goal is to enhance leadership, seeking to align the culture and skills of those in leadership positions. To that end, the following programmes have been implemented:

- **You are the Manager (Eres Manager) Programme:** aimed at all leaders in the organisation with direct reports and designed to provide them with the necessary tools for their professional growth, strengthen their skills for successful team management and align their leadership style with the culture that exists in the Bank.
- **Corporate Mentoring Programme:** designed to enhance the professional development of employees by supporting and guiding the top leaders in the Bank. In addition to transferring knowledge and good practice, the aim of this programme is to inspire, guide and advise them to help them grow and advance their careers.
- **Coaching programmes:** those taking part in these programmes are key leaders who receive personalised support to enhance their growth, by setting clear targets intended to help them adopt new mindsets and behaviours.
- **Training for new leaders:** created for newly appointed leaders and partners who have taken on a role with direct reports, this training aims to provide them with key information pertaining to their new role to help them grasp the internal operating processes of the Bank.



3.1.3 Training

Banco Sabadell Group's training model is built on the following pillars:

- Offer training aligned with the business and needs, both the regulatory needs of the market and the needs of staff members of Banco Sabadell Group.
- Improve the development of people, as drivers of change and transformation.
- Streamline the Institution's training budget so that more people can receive training and to achieve greater transformation.
- Be a standard-bearer within the financial sector in terms of innovation in staff training.
- Be exemplary when it comes to adjusting training schemes to the digital transformation of business lines.

In 2025, the Group has continued to support the business in the challenges and targets that it has set itself, offering new specific training resources for strategic projects that are a matter of priority for Banco Sabadell Group, focusing on aspects such as specialisation programmes for commercial roles, financial current affairs and sustainability. Over the course of the year, the Bank has continued to provide all of the training included in the training pathways for the different business specialists.

Some of these training activities include: PROEDE Programme – a programme for Business Banking Management Expertise (aimed at Business Banking Managers), LERNMI – Insurance Selling Skills (aimed at the branch network), and the Sectoral Financial Analysis Specialisation Programme (aimed at Sectoral Risk Analysts).

Furthermore, regulatory training in Spain continued to be very intensive, accounting for 76% of the total training hours completed in 2025 (vs 82% as at the end of 2024). Satisfaction with training is measured through surveys.

In addition to this mandatory training, annual ongoing training courses are also imparted in relation to the three certifications required to sell banking products (MiFID, IDD and LCCI (Spanish real estate credit law)), which are mandatory for most people in the Bank's branch network. The time dedicated to accumulating training hours required for certification renewal represented more than 59% of the total regulatory training as at the end of 2025 (vs 76% as at the end of 2024).

Furthermore, the most noteworthy projects include the following:

- *Being the Manager. A shared challenge – Recognition for Growth*, which focuses on the importance of recognising achievements.
- *Being the Manager, now more than ever – The Power to Connect*, which focuses on building genuine connections with our partners and on cultivating a sense of belonging and motivation to encourage performance and innovation.

Similarly, in relation to sustainability, support continues to be provided to employees so that they may complete training on this topic, focusing on elements of environmental management, the energy crisis and other content for ongoing training in relation to sustainability.

Introductory training courses remain in place, including "Introduction to Sustainability" and "Sustainable Borrowing", which are available on the Campus training space, with independent learning courses. To date, 97.97% of employees have completed at least one course on this topic.

The "Sustainable Finance Certification" scheme imparted by the Carlos III University in Madrid (UC3M) is also available. Its syllabus includes an introduction to sustainability and the ESG framework, the role of banks in sustainable investment, international initiatives, the EU sustainable finance standards, and ESG risk management. It also covers investment funds and sustainable pension plans, green, social and sustainability bonds, and the creation of sustainable investment

97.97%

Employees completed Sustainability training

portfolios. Further content includes impact investing, the carbon footprint and ESG risk assessment methodologies.

The Annual Staff Training Plan is the basis for the development of Banco Sabadell's human team. Staff education and training are very important to the Institution, which is why 97.0% of the Bank's employees received training during 2025, completing a total of 695,488 hours of training at the Group level (equivalent to an average of 38.3 hours per person).

In 2025, in Spain, 24% of the training received was voluntary, compared to 18% in 2024.

Training received	2025	2024
Employees who received training (%)	97.0 %	97.9 %

Active employees as at 31/12/2025. Training data refers to the entire Group.

Average training expense	2025	2024
Average training expense per employee	€599	€526

Active employees as at 31/12/2025. Training data refers to the entire Group.

Total hours of training and average of each professional category	2025		2024	
	Hours of training	Average hours	Hours of training	Average hours
Senior management	32,937	38.0	35,785	42.8
Middle management	147,499	44.4	149,730	45.8
Specialist staff	466,227	38.2	508,188	41.1
Administrative staff	48,824	27.1	49,772	26.4
Total	695,488	38.3	743,474	40.5

Active employees as at 31/12/2025. Training data refers to the entire Group.

Total hours of training and average of each age range	2025		2024	
	Hours of training	Average hours	Hours of training	Average hours
Under 30	86,443	53.1	91,421	52.6
Between 30 and 50	385,155	37.4	438,864	40.3
Over 50	223,889	35.8	213,189	37.1
Total	695,488	38.3	743,474	40.5

Active employees as at 31/12/2025. Training data refers to the entire Group.

Total hours of training and average of each gender	2025		2024	
	Hours of training	Average hours	Hours of training	Average hours
Men	321,001	38.9	339,817	40.7
Women	374,486	37.7	403,658	40.3
Total	695,488	38.3	743,474	22.5

Active employees as at 31/12/2025. Training data refers to the entire Group.

Lastly, since 2021 the Bank has had the following goals set for 2025 in the Spain perimeter to continue driving forward the development of talent:

- Maintain overall level of satisfaction with training above 80%. The level of satisfaction was 84% in 2021 and 90% in 2025.
- Keep employee training completion rate above 95%. In 2021, 98% of employees had received training during the year, while in 2025 this figure was 97%.

In addition, the Bank is in the process of setting new goals for 2030.

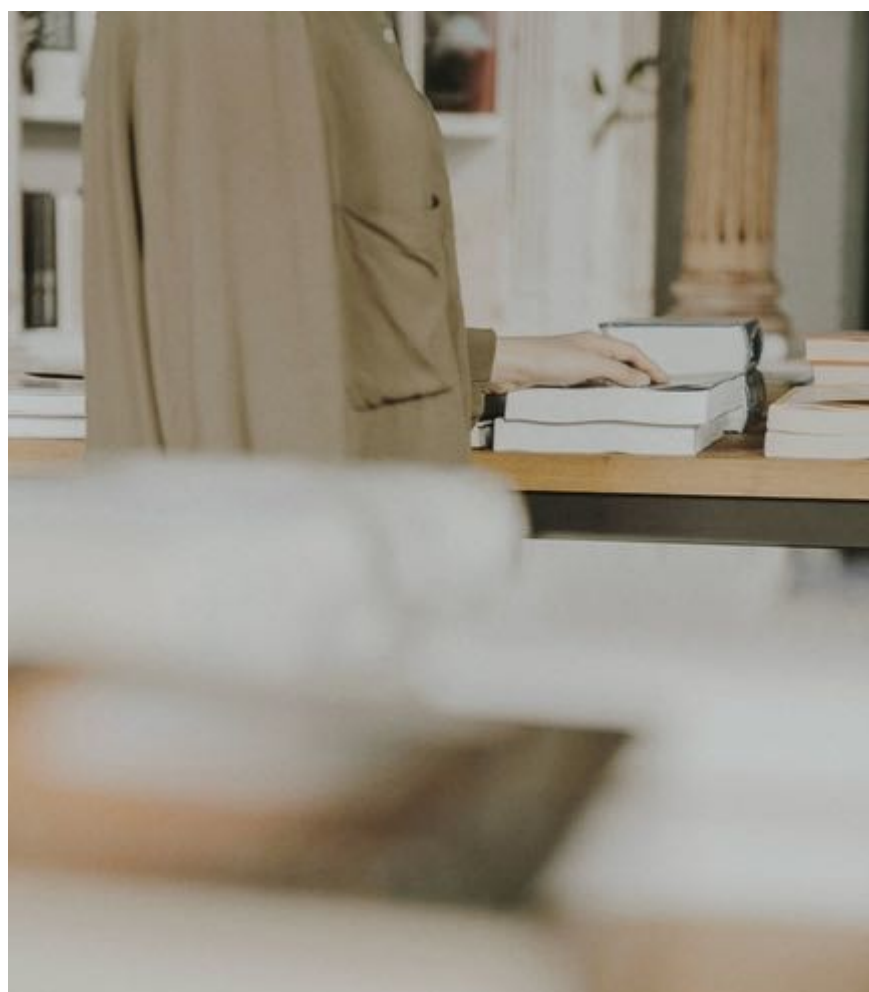
Other geographies:

In the UK, in 2025 TSB has focused on implementing its Future Skills and Skills Based Organisation strategies through:

- **A specialist data analytics platform (Kubicle):** TSB has partnered with Kubicle to create and roll out learning pathways specialising in data for 500 employees, adapted to the requirements of each role. In seven months, over 4,300 courses were completed through more than 4,900 hours of training.
- **Tech skills platform (Pluralsight):** In 2025, 150 employees from the CIO unit were given access to Pluralsight, an IT and Cloud skills development platform. Thus far, a total of 859 hours of learning have been logged and 605 courses have been completed.
- **Apprenticeships for managers and employees:** Two new cohorts began in 2025: one for Aspiring Data Technicians, with 21 employees, and the other for a Leadership Diploma aimed at 24 managers.

To further strengthen its learning and development tools, TSB's Skills Framework has been used to identify which technical skills are critical for the various roles in TSB through the new Skills Navigator tool, which helps employees to reflect on their own skills in their current role and explore career opportunities.

In Banco Sabadell Mexico, the annual training plan includes all of the courses on regulatory content required by the regulator, which all staff are required to complete, and in some cases it also includes specialist courses for Identified Staff members on the operation and management of the various systems. The main goal is to ensure compliance and alignment with all of the Bank's internal processes.



3.1.4 Diversity

The Group views diversity as a valuable source of corporate wealth and promotes actions to cultivate it.

To that end, Banco Sabadell is committed to fostering workplace environments in which people are treated with respect and dignity, seeking to further the professional development of its workforce and ensuring equal opportunities in its candidate selection, staff training and promotion processes, offering a workplace environment that is free from any form of discrimination based on gender, age, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity or any other personal or social circumstance.

The distribution of Banco Sabadell Group employees by age is shown below.

Age range	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under 30	869	794	1,663	913	859	1,772
Between 30 and 50	4,597	5,974	10,571	4,824	6,261	11,085
Over 50	3,021	3,481	6,502	2,775	3,137	5,912
Total	8,487	10,249	18,736	8,512	10,257	18,769

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

In terms of gender diversity, the Bank's workforce is diverse and balanced, with women accounting for 54.7% as at December 2025. The representation of women in management positions is the main action lever to reduce the gender pay gap. It consists of increasing female presence in all areas of the organisation, ensuring the absence of discrimination and guaranteeing equal opportunities.

At present, the foundations of the strategy in terms of Diversity, Fairness and Inclusion are set out in the internal procedure on Diversity, Fairness and Inclusion, which is aligned with the Group Sustainability Policy, which in turn integrates the DFI strategy and establishes the management and control framework. We have a governance model that strengthens internal dialogue, coordination and control in the execution of processes, as well as information for decision-making. We also have an action plan with control measures that identifies initiatives and incorporates management KPIs to ensure commitment to all types of diversity in an all-encompassing way.

In addition, we have the third Equality Plan, which was renewed in 2022 with the agreement of 100% of workers' legal representatives, but the Institution has been treading this path since 2010, adapting to regulations and remaining at the forefront and ahead of the challenges posited by society in this field in order to report better results and strengthen the culture of 'Being Sabadell'.

Similarly, in 2025, Banco Sabadell has remained committed to the internal and external communication and dissemination of all the measures taken in terms of diversity:

- Actions during Equality and Diversity Week, in order to recall the Bank's commitment to creating an environment in which people can express themselves as they are and in which diversity is viewed as an indispensable requirement to be a more competitive and innovative organisation.
- In May, the third edition of the Female Leadership Programme was launched, which promotes the professional development and career plan of women with high potential, in order to create a pool of female talent ready to take on more responsibility so as to foster women's promotion to management positions. The edition includes a programme to develop one's Personal Brand, Management and Leadership skills, with support from mentors.
- Activities have been carried out in which actions were aimed at all persons in the organisation and which took place both in-person and in blended format. Among other things, actions were taken to highlight internal resources that address the topics of equality and diversity, such as "*I Am Remarkable*" (workshops designed to motivate women to promote themselves, to question social perceptions of self-promotion and to reflect on the barriers that prevent professional achievements and aspirations from being voiced), training on diversity, fairness and inclusion, and the Equality and Diversity space.
- Every year, to mark the World Day for Cultural Diversity, the Bank showcases the diversity of its workforce from a different angle: the diversity of cultures, origins and nationalities that make up the team, the diversity of languages in which staff interact, and the diversity of the customers whom it serves in different countries.
- At an external level, Banco Sabadell is part of the steering group behind the Women in Banking (WIB) project, an initiative designed to share best practice among banks in Spain and promote a network of women within the banking industry. The aim of WIB is to lead and bring about a meaningful change in the way women are valued in decision-making roles within the Spanish banking industry. The initiative has the support of eight financial institutions present in Spain and of the Spanish Banking Association (Asociación Española de Banca, or AEB).
- Banco Sabadell is also an active participant of external events, such as Empowering Women's Talent, Diversity Day, and the Women's Talent Day event, publicising the SWING initiative.
- The Sabadell Women Inspiration Group (SWING), an initiative promoted by female senior managers at the Bank, aims to have women holding senior management positions mentor women aspiring to those positions. This programme has taken place throughout the year with monthly sessions. Its aim is to empower women at Banco Sabadell and raise awareness of the value of diversity and its benefits. The female senior managers that make up this group are standard-bearers for female talent and female leadership in Banco Sabadell.
- In 2025, the Institution once again renewed the "Equality in the Workplace" (*Igualdad en la Empresa*) seal of distinction from the government of Spain, which it has had since 2017, awarded for its impressive and significant track record in the application of policies for equal treatment and opportunities among its workers, and in terms of gender diversity. Furthermore, the Chief Executive Officer, César González-Bueno, signed the "CEOs supporting diversity" (*CEO por la diversidad*) initiative launched by the Adecco Foundation and the Spanish Confederation of Employers' Organisations (Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales, CEOE).

To ascertain the views of its own workforce, the results of the workplace environment survey are used. Responses can be broken down by gender, to show any differences in the scores given by women and men to the various categories (commitment to sustainability, meritocracy and consistency, management, ways of working, wellbeing, sustainability, equality and diversity, Banco Sabadell's leadership and direction, promotion, work-life balance, and compensation). In general, there are no major differences between the scores given by each gender. They gave fairly similar scores to all categories.

Diversity in the Board of Directors

A total of 14 directors sit on the Bank's Board of Directors. Specifically, as at 2025 year-end, there were six female directors, including five female Independent Directors out of a total of ten Independent Directors and one female Other External Director.

At Banco Sabadell, in 2024, women accounted for 40% of all members of the Board of Directors, with a composition of 15 members. Now, with the 14 current members, this proportion has risen to 43%, attaining this percentage ahead of the timeframes provided in Organic Law 2/2024 on equal representation and balanced presence of women and men, and fulfilling the Bank's commitment stated in the document

Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability for 2024, which it still fulfils in 2025. Women also account for 50% of Independent Directors on the Board, amply complying with the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on improving the gender balance among directors of listed companies and related measures.

In terms of presence of women on Board Committees, the Board Remuneration Committee is chaired by a female Independent Director, and the committee is composed entirely of women. These female Directors are present in all of the Board Committees: In the Board Audit and Control Committee, they account for an ample majority (75%), in the Board Appointments and Corporate Governance Committee they account for 60% of the total, while in the Board Risk Committee the composition is evenly split between both genders and in the Delegated Credit Committee 20% of members are women. In the Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee, women account for 16.67% (on the Strategy side) and 20% (on the Sustainability side).

Diversity in the Board of Directors

	2025	2024
Men	8	9
Women	6	6
Total	14	15

Diversity in Senior Management
(Management Committee)

Diversity in Senior Management (Management Committee)

	2025	2024
Men	9	9
Women	3	2

Percentage of Senior Management members (Management Committee)

	2025	2024
Men	75.0%	81.8%
Women	25.0%	18.2%

Diversity in the senior management group

At the Group level, women represent 35.5% of senior managers, increasing by 1.2 percentage points in 2025 and thus continuing with the trend of improvement of recent years. This commitment is fundamental for the Institution's diversity strategy, which seeks to continue increasing gender diversity in management tiers. To achieve this priority objective, it is vital to improve diversity in middle management roles, 42.9% of which were held by women in 2025.

In the case of Spain, the percentage of promotions given to women was 47.7% in 2025 (compared to 50% in 2024), which demonstrates the commitment to improving diversity and the results obtained with the measures put in place.

35.5%

Women in senior management

1.2 points

Increase in 2025

42.9%

Women in management positions

47.7%

Promotions to women

Percentage of women, by professional category

	2025	2024
Senior management	35.5%	34.3%
Middle management	42.9%	42.3%
Specialist staff	57.0%	56.9%
Administrative staff	70.4%	70.7%
Women promoted vs total number of promotions during the year	47.7%	50.0%

Group data as at 31/12/2025, with the exception of promotion figures, which relate to Spain only.

Functional diversity

The Group establishes measures for the adjustment of workstations where required by people with functional diversity, in line with the occupational medicine service's protocols relating to particularly sensitive individuals. The Institution also assists employees with paperwork and formalities at the municipality, autonomous community and State level that help to improve these employees' social welfare beyond a strictly professional sense. Pursuant to the General Disability Law (Ley General de Discapacidad), it implements alternative supported employment measures by hiring services and supplies from special employment centres.

The number of people with functional diversity in the Group as at December 2025 was 280, meaning that employees with functional diversity represent 1.5% of the total.

	2025			2024		
Professional category	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Senior management	5	1	6	5	1	6
Middle management	16	12	28	16	8	24
Specialist staff	79	119	198	81	125	206
Administrative staff	10	38	48	11	40	51
Total	110	170	280	113	174	287

Group data as at 31/12/2025.

LGBTI diversity

Since June 2024, Banco Sabadell has had a Plan on Inclusion Measures for the LGBTI community, thereby complying with Law 4/2023 of 28 February for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGBTI persons. This plan was implemented almost one year ahead of the deadline set by the regulation, thus reaffirming our commitment to diversity and inclusion. Thanks to the actions taken in recent years, in 2025 we were recognised by Spain's corporate network for diversity and inclusion of the LGBTI community (*Red Empresarial por la Diversidad e Inclusión LGBTI*, or REDI) and by *Actualidad Económica* magazine as one of the top 25 most inclusive companies for the LGBTI community in Spain.

Furthermore, the People & Sustainability division leads and promotes Banco Sabadell's strategy of Diversity, Fairness and Inclusion (DFI) in collaboration with its businesses and support units. Its functions encompass the implementation of specific initiatives and projects, the promotion of measures, and the oversight of the action plan's objectives. Topics of interest are escalated to governing bodies on a recurring basis for information and monitoring.

At present, the foundations of the DFI strategy are set out in the Equality Plan, which is aligned with the objectives of Banco Sabadell's ESG strategy, which in turn are set out in the Institution's Commitment to Sustainability, aspiring to keep moving forward in relation to diversity, gender equality and talent, and establishing specific goals that will transform the Institution, fostering the presence of the female gender in senior management positions and promoting actions with an impact on society.

Some of the actions that the Institution takes to promote diversity in the Institution and in the Board of Directors are set out here below:

- The Institution ensures and monitors, through the Board Appointments and Corporate Governance Committee, compliance with the required qualitative composition of the Board of Directors, assessing the balance in terms of diversity and promoting the presence of the under-represented sex.
- Plan for Effective Equality between Women and Men and the creation of an Equality Representative to monitor and implement the Plan's actions.
- Selection procedures without discriminatory bias.
- Monitoring of the promotion of women and of diversity in the workforce.
- Promotion of the participation of women in professional development and leadership programmes.
- Monitoring of the impact of any salary reviews on the evolution of the gender pay gap.
- Introduction of the Banco Sabadell Group Diversity Procedure.

In this respect, since 2021 the Bank has been pursuing the following targets for 2025 in relation to the Spain perimeter, in order to move forward with diversity in the Institution and to ensure the training and development of talent:

- 40% female membership on the Board of Directors (this target was met in 2024 with the appointment of a new female director). In 2021, women represented 27% of Board members.
- 33% of senior management roles held by women (this target was met in 2024 and as at the end of 2025 they held 35.1%). In 2021, women represented 29.1% of senior managers.
- 41% of middle management roles held by women (this target was met in 2022 and as at the end of 2025 they held 43.4%). In 2021, women represented 38.8% of middle managers.
- Continuous annual reduction of the pay gap. Since 2021, both the pay gap based on average total remuneration and the pay gap based on median total remuneration have been reduced in Spain, the United Kingdom and Mexico.
- Equality in the Workplace Seal of Distinction, which was renewed in 2025 and first obtained in 2017.

In 2025, Banco Sabadell reaffirmed its commitment to the management of female talent and the promotion of gender diversity across all areas of the organisation. The Institution has implemented a cross-cutting indicator oversight system, with specific metrics for each business unit, which has allowed it to monitor indicators on an individual basis according to the talent management needs of each perimeter, under a shared approach based on fairness and the removal of bias.



This comprehensive approach has materialised in three strategic pillars:

- The presence of women in selection and internal mobility processes to fill key roles and management positions, thereby ensuring equal opportunities to access jobs and professional mobility.
- Equality in the development of potential and the talent pool in each perimeter, ensuring that specific actions are taken to foster the growth and visibility of female talent, as well as effective leadership programmes.
- Frequent monitoring of the pay gap, as a leading indicator that ensures the maintenance of a fair remuneration system and enables steady progress to be made towards equal pay.

These actions reflect Banco Sabadell's firm resolve to move towards a more diverse, inclusive and equal organisation, focusing particularly on the continuous improvement of the percentage of strategic positions held by women and on the continued reduction of the pay gap. The Institution thereby upholds its commitment to spearhead change in the financial sector, promoting a corporate culture based on equal opportunities and the development of talent.

Other geographies:

TSB, aiming to develop a truly inclusive culture, continues to promote an intersectional inclusion network backed by executive sponsorship, such as TSB Ability, Ethnicity, Gender Balance, LGBTQ+ and Social Mobility. These networks foster diversity, raise awareness and celebrate individual identities, in an organisation in which 91% of employees believe that the workplace environment values individual differences.

Sabadell Mexico, for its part, is a member of the Diversity and Inclusion Committee of the Association of Mexican Banks (Asociación de Bancos de México, or ABM). Since 2021, it has been certified as one of the Best Places to Work for LGBTQ.

3.1.5 Remuneration policy

Banco Sabadell's remuneration models do not generate a pay gap, and one of the guiding principles of the Group's Remuneration Policy is to ensure a competitive and fair remuneration system, in accordance with benchmark indices, that rewards professional experience and responsibility, irrespective of the employee's gender. The policies are based on equal pay for male and female employees for equal work or work of equal value.

Banco Sabadell's corporate strategy fosters actions in relation to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) matters, by incorporating sustainability indicators, weighted at 10%, into the corporate objectives linked to employees' variable remuneration. The social lever establishes KPIs to improve female representation in the management group as a key mechanism to reduce the pay gap. This indicator has been part of its strategy since 2020. Similarly, people who form part of the Group's Identified Staff have a sustainability indicator linked to their long-term remuneration weighted at 20%.

The gender pay gap, with a material impact that affects the Bank's workforce, is one of the priority focus areas of the management team, which launches recurrent mechanisms with the aim of gradually reducing that gap, in fulfilment of the premises of our remuneration models and the guiding principles of the Group's Remuneration Policy.

In addition to ensuring equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, equal opportunities are also guaranteed, as these are a prerequisite for long-term gender-neutral remuneration. This includes, among other things, recruitment policies, career development and succession plans, access to training and the ability to apply for internal vacancies.

In recent years, the measures implemented have been effective, resulting in a gradual reduction of the Group's pay gap:

The monitoring and analysis of the factors and impacts associated with gender equality and equal pay are vital to ensure inclusive and fair working environments. The People & Sustainability division has internal processes for identifying and managing the impact of salary reviews in order to deliver on the corporate commitment of reducing the Institution's gender pay gap. Continuous monitoring, along with frequent reports sent to the Institution's decision-making bodies and annual reports sent to governing bodies for information and evaluation, is an essential prerequisite to achieve the established targets.

In its goal of promoting gender equality among its employees, Banco Sabadell makes the gender pay gap a priority focus area for its workforce management, launching mechanisms and initiatives to gradually reduce that gap, in fulfilment of the premises of its remuneration models and the guiding principles of the Group's Remuneration Policy.

Pay gap based on average total remuneration*

	2025	2024
Spain	20.31%	20.61%
UK (TSB)	28.60%	29.98%
Mexico	23.02%	20.51%
Total	22.47%	23.02%

Pay gap based on median total remuneration*

	2025	2024
Spain	13.81%	13.89%
UK (TSB)	28.68%	26.74%
Mexico	11.36%	11.74%
Total	17.48%	17.13%

* The overall pay gap is calculated as the average pay gap of each country weighted according to the percentage that their workforce represents out of the total. The pay gap has been calculated without considering employees in foreign branches and representative offices, who account for 1.9% of the total workforce.

As at the end of 2025, the gross (unadjusted) gender pay gap in Banco Sabadell Group was 22.47% (average) and 17.48% (median). This indicator is calculated in accordance with Royal Decree 902/2020, in which total remuneration is calculated in real terms (annualised fixed salary, variable remuneration and any salary/non-salary supplements actually received) and represents the difference between male and female salaries in average terms or in median terms in an organisation / professional category.

The gross pay gap indicator does not provide a complete picture of differences in remuneration, nor can it be used to identify potential gender inequalities within the company. To do that, it is essential to employ statistical methods that permit the calculation of the portion of the gender pay gap that cannot be explained by other factors that might influence a person's compensation, such as their individual characteristics and those related to their job. The portion of the pay gap that remains when comparing individuals with similar characteristics whose only difference is their gender is known as the adjusted pay gap.

To address this, in 2023 Banco Sabadell worked in collaboration with the Economics and Business Department of the Pompeu Fabra University on the certification of an econometric model to determine the adjusted pay gap in Spain, with the following results:

Adjusted pay gap in Spain

	2025	2024
Pay gap based on average total remuneration	4.22%	4.80%
Pay gap based on median total remuneration	2.28%	2.64%

If the effect of staff- and job-related characteristics on pay is removed from the basic pay gap, the adjusted pay gap becomes 4.22% based on the average and 2.28% based on the median.

The introduction of additional factors, other than gender, that explain the remuneration reduces the pay gap. The inclusion of specific job-related characteristics goes a long way in explaining the observed pay gap. A more similar gender presence in the different categories and job functions would also contribute to reducing that gap.

The main actions to remediate the gender pay gap are designed to reinforce the alignment and commitment of the entire workforce and to foster female representation in positions with a higher functional value. The main initiatives of 2025 are set out here below:

- Diversity Programmes specific to divisions with less representation:
 - 2025 saw the launch of a new edition of the Female Leadership Programme, which aims to promote the professional development and career plan of women with high potential, in order to create a pool of female talent ready to take on more responsibility so as to foster women's promotion to management positions. The participants in this edition were 24 women from Corporate & Investment Banking, Business Banking and Retail Banking.
- Promotions given in 2025 through Banco Sabadell's Managerial Performance Evaluation Committee, 35% of which were given to women.
- Cumulative promotions as at 2025 year-end given to participants of the Career Acceleration Programme (CAP): 74% of the participants in the first edition were promoted, 64% of the participants in the second edition were promoted, and 28% of the participants in the third edition were promoted. As for Diversity, the percentage of women who received promotions from these three editions was 47.3%.
- Monitoring of pay gap during salary reviews, analysing the impact of any salary reviews on that gap. The People & Sustainability division monitors calculations on an ongoing basis to make decisions that will gradually reduce the gender pay gap. The analysis and its conclusions are discussed at the People & Sustainability division's top-level committee and escalated to the corresponding governing bodies on an annual basis. In 2025, Banco Sabadell did not receive any notifications about its workforce in relation to the pay gap.

Remuneration of the Board of Directors

With regard to average pay, all members of the Board of Directors, both male and female, are remunerated according to the same criterion, i.e. the number of Board or Board Committee meetings in which they participate or, if applicable, that they chair, without any variation among them for any other reason.

Average remuneration of the Board of Directors ⁶⁷				
	2025		2024	
	Members	Remuneration	Members	Remuneration
Men	8	402,012	9	363,824
Women	4	210,130	5	196,411
Total	12	338,051	14	304,034

Average remuneration is calculated by considering Board members who have served as directors during the entire tax year, excluding Board members who have not served for the full year. Remuneration received for work carried out in the capacity of members of the Board of Directors is calculated excluding any amounts received for management functions and excluding any amounts received for work carried out as members of the Advisory Board. This remuneration includes, as it has done since 2021, additional remuneration for the Non-Executive Chairman for his functions as Chairman of the Institution, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Annual General Meeting, as well as his functions as the most senior representative of the Institution and all other functions attributed to him by law, the Articles of Association or the Board of Directors itself. In 2025, average remuneration for male members of the Board without considering the remuneration for the Non-Executive Chairman was 226,001 euros.



⁶⁷ For further information on the remuneration of members of the Board of Directors, see the Director Remuneration Policy, the Annual Report on Director Remuneration and the Annual Corporate Governance Report published on the corporate website of Banco Sabadell Group (www.grupbancsabadell.com).

<https://www.grupbancsabadell.com/corp/en/corporate-governance-and-remuneration-policy/director-remuneration-policy.html>

<https://www.grupbancsabadell.com/corp/en/corporate-governance-and-remuneration-policy/annual-report-on-remuneration-of-directors.html>

<https://www.grupbancsabadell.com/corp/en/corporate-governance-and-remuneration-policy/corporate-governance-annual-report.html>

Staff remuneration, by professional category, age and gender

Information is given here below regarding the remuneration received for work carried out during the year, broken down by geographical region, and for each professional category and age range.

The calculation of average total remuneration takes into account fixed remuneration as at year-end, variable remuneration, salary and non-salary supplements and benefits, as well as annualised remuneration and remuneration actually paid. This criterion has been applicable in all countries since 2021.

Average total remuneration in Spain*

Professional category	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Senior management	198,056	149,142	180,889	182,477	140,196	168,149
Middle management	84,850	76,518	81,236	80,042	71,157	76,240
Specialist staff	55,858	52,058	53,639	52,203	48,391	49,975
Administrative staff	33,073	30,478	31,219	29,199	28,746	28,897
Total	75,150	59,888	66,931	69,649	55,291	61,922

Data as at 31/12/2025. Average remuneration in euros.

Age range	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Under 30	44,097	43,347	43,772	40,539	39,255	39,972
Between 30 and 50	69,203	58,127	62,910	64,429	53,887	58,441
Over 50	88,565	64,931	76,423	83,186	60,455	71,714
Total	75,150	59,888	66,931	69,649	55,291	61,922

Data as at 31/12/2025. Average remuneration in euros.

*Remuneration has been calculated without considering employees in foreign branches and representative offices, who account for 1.9% of the total workforce.

Average total remuneration in United Kingdom (TSB)

Professional category	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Senior management	343,459	364,477	352,440	359,566	321,269	344,049
Middle management	149,360	139,404	145,181	146,902	139,964	144,050
Specialist staff	74,493	61,297	67,363	71,348	60,043	65,289
Administrative staff	38,855	33,862	35,340	37,486	33,339	34,550
Total	81,008	57,842	67,291	79,729	55,828	65,603

Data as at 31/12/2025. Average remuneration in euros. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2025: GBP 0.8726 = EUR 1. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: GBP 0.82918 = EUR 1. Workforce figures only include TSB's workforce; they do not include staff at Banco Sabadell's foreign branch in the UK. 'Senior management' includes executive directors, senior management, general management, corporate directors and top management. 'Middle management' includes directors not included in the 'Senior management' category.

Age range	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Under 30	45,052	39,500	42,099	44,448	40,341	42,238
Between 30 and 50	83,550	62,478	71,231	82,031	60,610	69,554
Over 50	104,921	57,863	74,410	109,479	55,412	74,187
Total	81,008	57,842	67,291	79,729	55,828	65,603

Data as at 31/12/2025. Average remuneration in euros. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2025: GBP 0.8726 = EUR 1. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: GBP 0.82918 = EUR 1. Workforce figures only include TSB's workforce; they do not include staff at Banco Sabadell's foreign branch in the UK.

Average total remuneration in Mexico

Professional category	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Senior management	254,631	171,837	229,497	237,443	167,483	214,525
Middle management	65,394	62,419	64,246	60,855	57,836	59,687
Specialist staff	28,613	25,476	27,366	26,517	24,032	25,529
Administrative staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	77,653	59,779	70,852	71,390	56,748	65,772

Data as at 31/12/2025. Remuneration in euros. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2025: MXN 21.118 = EUR 1. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: MXN 21.5504 = EUR 1. Remuneration figures do not include expatriated staff or staff at Sinia Capital, S.A. 'Senior management' includes executive directors, senior management, general management, corporate directors and top management. 'Middle management' includes directors not included in the 'Senior management' category.

Age range	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Under 30	38,330	32,409	36,062	31,718	28,819	30,680
Between 30 and 50	71,156	59,920	66,679	68,248	58,137	64,161
Over 50	141,929	93,370	129,789	142,575	96,491	129,774
Total	77,653	59,779	70,852	71,390	56,748	65,772

Data as at 31/12/2025. Remuneration in euros. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2025: MXN 21.118 = EUR 1. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: MXN 21.5504 = EUR 1. Remuneration figures do not include expatriated staff or staff at Sinia Capital, S.A.

Average fixed remuneration is calculated considering fixed remuneration as at year-end. This criterion has been applicable in all countries since 2021.

Average fixed remuneration in Spain*

Professional category	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Senior management	130,140	107,654	122,248	126,832	103,328	118,867
Middle management	62,476	56,297	59,795	59,512	53,341	56,871
Specialist staff	45,702	42,704	43,951	43,773	40,628	41,935
Administrative staff	28,601	27,094	27,524	26,711	26,726	26,721
Total	57,033	47,457	51,876	54,361	44,860	49,248

Data as at 31/12/2025. Average remuneration in euros. 'Senior management' includes executive directors, senior management, general management, corporate directors and top management. 'Middle management' includes directors not included in the 'Senior management' category. In Spain, roles classified as technical roles are included in the 'Specialist staff' category, in accordance with the Collective Bargaining Agreement for Banks.

Age range	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Under 30	37,728	36,964	37,397	35,922	34,845	35,446
Between 30 and 50	53,188	45,787	48,984	50,579	43,441	46,525
Over 50	65,558	51,524	58,348	63,639	49,120	56,311
Total	57,033	47,457	51,876	54,361	44,860	49,248

Data as at 31/12/2025. Average remuneration in euros.

*Remuneration has been calculated without considering employees in foreign branches and representative offices, who account for 1.9% of the total workforce.

Average fixed remuneration in United Kingdom (TSB)

	2025			2024		
Professional category	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Senior management	230,236	210,480	221,795	232,464	211,514	223,976
Middle management	114,204	105,940	110,735	115,506	109,244	112,932
Specialist staff	56,754	46,460	51,193	54,885	45,934	50,088
Administrative staff	29,682	25,523	26,754	29,235	25,492	26,585
Total	60,730	42,660	50,030	60,117	42,231	49,546

Data as at 31/12/2025. Average remuneration in euros. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2025: GBP 0.8726 = EUR 1. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: GBP 0.82918 = EUR 1. Workforce figures only include TSB's workforce; they do not include staff at Banco Sabadell's foreign branch in the UK. 'Senior management' includes executive directors, senior management, general management, corporate directors and top management. 'Middle management' includes directors not included in the 'Senior management' category.

	2025			2024		
Age range	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Under 30	35,192	30,586	32,742	35,255	31,424	33,193
Between 30 and 50	63,089	46,326	53,289	62,343	46,012	52,831
Over 50	76,199	41,391	53,630	79,319	40,982	54,295
Total	60,730	42,660	50,030	60,117	42,231	49,546

Data as at 31/12/2025. Average remuneration in euros. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2025: GBP 0.8726 = EUR 1. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: GBP 0.82918 = EUR 1. Workforce figures only include TSB's workforce; they do not include staff at Banco Sabadell's foreign branch in the UK.

Average fixed remuneration in Mexico

	2025			2024		
Professional category	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Senior management	154,945	101,259	138,647	143,242	100,087	129,105
Middle management	43,475	41,628	42,762	41,365	39,182	40,521
Specialist staff	20,896	18,397	19,903	19,793	17,569	18,909
Administrative staff	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50,411	39,151	46,127	46,872	37,604	43,316

Data as at 31/12/2025. Remuneration in euros. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2025: MXN 21.118 = EUR 1. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: MXN 21.5504 = EUR 1. Remuneration figures do not include expatriated staff or staff at Sinia Capital, S.A. 'Senior management' includes executive directors, senior management, general management, corporate directors and top management. 'Middle management' includes directors not included in the 'Senior management' category.

	2025			2024		
Age range	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Under 30	25,899	21,941	24,383	22,831	20,832	22,115
Between 30 and 50	46,851	39,397	43,881	45,415	38,541	42,637
Over 50	87,680	58,483	80,381	87,411	60,400	79,908
Total	50,411	39,151	46,127	46,872	37,604	43,316

Data as at 31/12/2025. Remuneration in euros. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2025: MXN 21.118 = EUR 1. Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: MXN 21.5504 = EUR 1. Remuneration figures do not include expatriated staff or staff at Sinia Capital, S.A.

Banco Sabadell calculates the annual total remuneration ratio as the ratio of total remuneration of the highest-paid individual (including Executive Directors from 2025 onwards) to the median/average annual total remuneration of all employees. Total remuneration is calculated according to the specifications of Royal Decree 902/2020, applicable in Spain, whose criteria have been extrapolated to other geographies, considering fixed remuneration in annualised terms and all other components based on the sum actually received in the past 12 months. This criterion is applied in a uniform way, both in the calculation of this ratio and in the indicators relating to the pay gap.

Median/average annual total remuneration for all employees (excluding the highest-paid individual) is obtained by taking the weighted average of the median/average remuneration of each geography according to the weight of the workforce of each country, without applying correction factors linked to the cost of living.

In 2025, the remuneration of the highest paid individual was 73.17 times higher than the median remuneration paid to all other employees, while in 2024, considering Executive Directors also, it would have been 48.51 times higher.



3.1.6 Workplace environment and organisation

3.1.6.1 Work-life balance

The Group's workforce has at its disposal a series of work-life balance measures that are set out in the Equality Plan and in the Guide to Work-Life Balance Measures.

These measures seek to ensure that the workforce has a good work-life balance and to establish a framework for flexible working hours that can be used to improve the balance between personal, familial and professional interests under equal terms for both women and men.

All employees of the Bank have at their disposal the aforementioned Guide to Work-Life Balance Measures, which lists, clearly and simply, the various work-life balance measures that staff can access; it is published in the Equality and Diversity space of the corporate intranet. Some of these measures are the following:

- Option to apply for extended leaves of absence or special permissions for unremunerated leave, improving on that provided in Article 36.2 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement for Banks (CBA).
- Unremunerated reductions of working hours, as set out in Article 37.6 of the Workers' Statute (WS) and Article 35 of the CBA, aimed at those who as legal guardians are directly responsible for a minor under the age of 12, for a disabled person, or for a family member who, due to their age or due to an accident or illness, cannot take care of themselves.
- Remunerated reduction of working hours, of one hour per day over a two-month period, in order to care for a child under the age of 12 or who due to illness or a very serious accident requires hospitalisation.
- Flexibility to adapt working hours (start and finish times) to meet the needs of those responsible for the care of children below 14 years of age, or who must care for family members up to second degree of kinship or by marriage who are disabled or above 65 years of age.
- To contribute to the protection of maternity and paternity rights, leaves of absence for the birth and care of a child are guaranteed, as are leaves of absence to care for nursing children, offering the option to take this nursing leave through 15 working days of remunerated leave subsequent to any period of contractual suspension due to the birth, adoption, guardianship or foster care of a child. The duration of the leave of absence for the birth or care of a child will be equivalent to the duration of the leaves of absence taken in accordance with that provided in Articles 48.4, 5 and 6 of the Workers' Statute, with a total of 19 weeks, 6 of which will be mandatory, uninterrupted and comprise full working days, to be taken immediately following the date of the birth; 11 weeks may be taken, in weekly periods, either in one single block or in separate blocks, during the 12 months following the date of the birth; the remaining 2 weeks can be taken at any time until the child turns 8.
- Paid leave to attend medical appointments and diagnostic tests of the employee or their first-degree relatives, to join children actively undergoing cancer treatments, or to attend medical appointments and diagnostic tests of the employee where they are actively undergoing cancer treatments.

100% of employees had access to leave for family reasons⁶⁸. The total number of people requesting such leave was 320, specifically 195 men and 125 women⁶⁹.

Banco Sabadell also offers its employees Individual Training Leave (ITL) to carry out training actions that are recognised by means of an official qualification or accreditation. The training must be aimed at developing or adapting the employee's technical and professional qualifications or at promoting their personal development. Employees are entitled to a maximum of 200 paid working hours per academic or

⁶⁸ Leave for family reasons includes leave for the birth or care of a child (which includes birth, adoption, guardianship with the intention to adopt, and foster care).

⁶⁹ The figure is provided as a number rather than a percentage, as the percentage is not meaningful.

calendar year for each individual training leave, depending on the duration of the training to be carried out.

In addition, all employees have the right to receive a school allowance for their children, which is paid at the beginning of the academic year for each child in school between the ages of 0 and 23 years who is economically dependent on the employee in question. For those employees who have a child with a registered physical or mental disability of at least 33%, the maximum age is extended to 26 years.

Employees also have a benefits system linked to the flexible compensation system which allows them to optimise their remuneration by applying for certain products through the payroll, such as "Flex Daycare", which they may use to earmark part of their salary to pay for childcare whilst obtaining tax benefits.

The corporate buildings at Sant Cugat del Vallés, Madrid and Sabadell have a lactation room available for use by female employees who choose to combine pumping breastmilk or breastfeeding with their work life. This lactation room can be freely accessed throughout the day.

Banco Sabadell gives its workforce access to a tool called "My Workday" (*Mi Jornada*), in order to comply with the provisions of Royal Decree-Law 8/2019 on keeping daily records of working hours, and with the Agreement on Keeping Working Time Records at Banco Sabadell, signed on 27/02/2020, where each worker is required to keep a record of the start and finish times of their working day. The Bank also continues to promote measures to enhance flexibility, such as telework and flexitime arrangements. The workforce can change their effective working hours at their discretion and with flexibility in order to balance their needs for a work-life balance with the needs of the service. In corporate buildings, for areas covered by the Collective Bargaining Agreement for Banks, the blended model under which staff can work from home for a maximum of six days per month remains in place; uptake of that model is voluntary and not contractually regulated.

Furthermore, when applying the 25th Collective Bargaining Agreement for Banks (2024-2026) and prevailing regulations (Workers' Statute), the Institution ensures:

- Maximum annual working hours: 1,700 hours
- Daily records of working hours for control purposes
- Limitation of overtime hours, in accordance with the Workers' Statute (maximum of 80 hours/year) and the provisions set forth in the Collective Bargaining Agreement for Banks, as working overtime is considered to be an unadvisable practice, barring any exceptional circumstances in which this may be necessary for substantiated reasons of the business organisation, with any overtime requiring the Company's prior authorisation. In any case, any overtime is done voluntarily at the discretion of the worker.
- Paid annual leave: 31 business days, according to the agreement to improve company benefits in Banco Sabadell of 24 November 2023 ("*Acuerdo de Mejora de Beneficios Sociales en Banco de Sabadell de 24 de noviembre de 2023*") signed with workers' legal representatives. This agreement improves on that provided in prevailing regulations.
- Advance notice of collective redundancies: Compliance with the periods and procedures established in prevailing regulations (Workers' Statute and Royal Decree 1483/2012), including minimum consultation periods with workers' legal representatives, guaranteeing transparency, social dialogue and compliance with legislation.

3.1.6.2 Health and safety

Banco Sabadell Group adopts a policy of prevention and continuous improvement of people's working conditions and health that covers 100% of those working at Banco Sabadell Group.

This preventive action is set in motion through the Prevention Plan, the aim of which is to ensure the integration of occupational hazard prevention in the structures of Banco Sabadell Group companies. The Plan is approved and reviewed by the State Health and Safety Committee (a collegial body with both representatives of the company and legal representatives of the workforce).

In 2025, the Comprehensive Health and Wellbeing Plan was further developed, with the aim of expanding and optimising the availability of resources and benefits to integrate conduct that fosters healthy habits and to improve the experience of the workforce in terms of their mental and emotional wellbeing, so as to foster a workplace environment that is good for their mental balance.

Based on the understanding of health as a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, not just the absence of conditions or illnesses, all of the initiatives in this framework have been grouped together under Sabadell Life into four key pillars: physical wellbeing, mental and emotional wellbeing, financial wellbeing, and social wellbeing, all accessible from the corporate computer or corporate mobile phone.

The main new feature worth mentioning is the implementation of a Health Ecosystem, which offers the workforce free and confidential access to new health resources 24/7 and 365 days a year:

- Telemedicine service, accessible through a chat or video consultation, through which staff can receive a diagnosis and reports and obtain medical prescriptions, if necessary.
- Mental health services, accessible through a chat or video consultation, where they can be linked to a specialised therapist and access mental health resources.
- Telerehabilitation service, accessible through a chat with physical therapists and which can be used to design personalised exercise programmes to treat and prevent injuries.

This resource complements other initiatives that are already available and are designed to comprehensively uphold health and safety, such as:

- A space for mental and emotional health and wellbeing, which includes information about psychosocial risks, guidelines on how to identify and prevent them, as well as a training pathway on mental and emotional health and wellbeing.
- Thematic webinars on mental health, which can be accessed through Sabadell Life, which cover key aspects for the management of wellbeing in a workplace environment.
- Methodology to detect the impact of stress on our health, which is applied during the medical examination, in order to anticipate risks and enhance their prevention.

In order to continue with the progress made, the Institution has designed a management system based on continuous improvement, thereby complying with Law 54/2003 on the reform of the regulatory framework on occupational hazard prevention. This management system regularly undergoes a specific external audit, the last of which took place in 2023. The results of that audit were fully satisfactory, detecting no Non-Conformities (not even minor ones) in any of the audited aspects.

Monitoring absence from work

As part of its management of health and safety, Banco Sabadell monitors absence from work through monthly reports, which include data on prevalence rates, severity rates, and frequency of absences. The data is grouped together by company, territory, age and gender, and makes it possible to detect trends and possible deviations according to the variables analysed. Depending on the results, preventive actions are identified and applied.

General absence from work includes absence from work due to illness with Temporary Incapacity (TI) and without TI for common contingencies (common illnesses, non-work-related accidents) and professional contingencies, such as a Work-Related Accident (WRA) or a Work-Related Illness (WRI).

The prevalence rate (number of employees who have been absent from work / total workforce) in 2025 stood at 5.34% of the workforce (vs 4.97% in 2024).

The severity rate (number of days missed / total working days) in 2025 was 3.25% (vs 2.95% in 2024). Considering the composition of the workforce in terms of gender and age, values below 3.5% are considered to be very satisfactory.

The number of new cases initiated during the month (frequency rate) was 311 cases in 2025 (vs 295 in 2024).

At a sectoral level, according to the latest data available corresponding to 2024, absence from work due to illness stood at 2.95% in the Group compared with 3.32% across the financial sector and 7.91% in the services sector, even when considering that the information provided by mutual insurance companies (sector data) does not include data on illness without temporary incapacity, unlike the data supplied by Banco Sabadell, which does.

Indicators of absence from work in Spain	2025	2024
Total hours (accidents and ill health)	780,370	697,689

Data as at 31/12/2025.

Indicators of absence from work in TSB	2025	2024
Total hours (accidents and ill health)	325,681	331,788

Data as at 31/12/2025.

In Mexico, indicators of absence from work are recorded and reported as general ill health. As at the end of December 2025, a total of 289 days off work had been recorded.

Monitoring the accident rate

One of the fundamental pillars of the management of occupational hazard prevention is the research into, and prevention of, work-related accidents. On becoming aware of an accident, the Joint Prevention Service collects the main data and deals with the official communication. An investigation into the accident is launched. The procedure varies depending on the severity and complexity of the event, determining, if necessary, the preventive and/or corrective actions that should be taken. All of these actions are designed to guarantee the care and subsequent recovery of the person concerned. In 2025, the number was 143 (vs 136 in 2024). No severe accidents were recorded during the period, nor were there any fatalities as a result of work-related accidents.

Work-related accidents

Types of accident in Spain	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Work centre	9	32	41	8	36	44
Whilst commuting	32	46	78	26	40	66
Travel during workday	5	17	22	2	22	24
Other work centre	1	1	2	1	1	2
TOTAL	47	96	143	37	99	136

Data as at 31/12/2025. There were no occupational diseases in 2025 or in 2024.

Work-related accidents	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Work-related accidents with leave	22	37	59	16	46	62
Work-related accidents without leave	25	59	84	21	53	74
TOTAL	47	96	143	37	99	136

Data as at 31/12/2025.

Work-related accidents in Spain	2025			2024		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Total hours	6,334	13,078	19,413	5,584	14,667	20,251
Total days	1,360	2,808	4,168	1,199	3,149	4,348
Frequency rate ⁷⁰	0.47	1.7	1.11	0.28	1.97	1.17
Severity rate ⁷¹	0.13	0.24	0.19	0.11	0.27	0.2

Data as at 31/12/2025. To ensure the comparability of the results, the figure corresponding to 2024 has been recalculated applying the same methodological criterion used for the 2025 figure. In the case of the frequency rate, the formula has been amended to consider only accidents that resulted in absence from work, without counting those occurring whilst commuting or the hours actually worked. Similarly, for the severity rate, the 2024 figure has been recalculated considering the number of days lost based on the hours actually worked. The accident rates (hours or working days lost) do not include three people currently off due to temporary incapacity as a result of the DANA flash floods. These leaves are considered exceptionally as a situation similar to a work-related accident, but only for the purpose of the corresponding economic benefit.

Other geographies:

In terms of subsidiaries, TSB, in compliance with UK legislation, does not keep a record of accidents, while Mexico did not record any accidents in 2025.

Banco Sabadell Mexico received the ELSSA accolade given by Mexico's social security institute, IMSS, to organisations with a safe and healthy workplace environment. It also received the Zero Accidents certificate from IMSS, granted to companies that have maintained or improved the safety conditions of their workplace.

3.1.6.3 Trade union rights and right of association

Banco Sabadell Group guarantees the basic rights of all its employees in relation to freedom of association and collective bargaining. The Group's Responsible Banking and Sustainability Policy considers it vital to observe standards, working conditions and rights of employees, such as their freedom of association and union representation, which are set out in standards, collective bargaining agreements and other agreements signed with the corresponding workers' legal representatives. All this within the framework of consensus with trade unions, using dialogue and

⁷⁰ (No. of accidents resulting in absence from work (not including those occurring whilst commuting) / Hours actually worked)* 1,000,000.

⁷¹ (No. of days lost due to accidents resulting in absence from work (not including those occurring whilst commuting) / Hours actually worked)* 1,000.

negotiation to address all issues, differences and conflicts within the Group. Dialogue takes place on a continuous basis through the Labour Relations division, addressing topics informally so as to speed up the process. There are also other channels that can be used to contact workers' union representatives, defined in the quarterly meetings held by the State Health and Safety Committee and the semi-annual meetings of the Equality Plan Monitoring and Assessment Committee.

One of the main duties is to represent workers in occupational health and safety committees. Furthermore, the Group proactively promotes collective bargaining, together with the head of the Labour Relations division, who guarantees such collaboration, as generally speaking specific labour agreements are drawn up with workers' legal representatives. The elected trade union representatives are allocated hours from their normal working hours to engage in their trade union activities.

Workers' representatives are voted in every four years, in accordance with the guidelines set forth in prevailing legislation and the implementing agreement enforced in the Spanish Banking Association (Asociación Española de Banca, or AEB), together with the most representative State union sections of the Spanish banking industry. The results of the union elections determine the composition of the various Works Councils, as well as staff delegates, who are the main points of contact representing the company and who take part in collective bargaining negotiations.

The Bank has nine trade union sections in Spain, which represent at least one person for each union section, and which operate on a State-wide and autonomous community basis. Banco Sabadell maintains continued and fluid dialogue with workers' legal representatives, in an environment that is conducive to dialogue and complete impartiality, so as to facilitate collective bargaining and resolve the issues identified in legislation, and to address any other matters that the company and union representatives consider to be material for its activity and the workplace environment.

In Spain, 100% of workers are covered by the Collective Bargaining Agreement for Banks, while in all other countries, the prevailing legislation in each country is applied. In addition, in Spain, 100% of the workforce are represented by workers' legal representatives.

In the United Kingdom, TSB continues to maintain a fluid and direct relationship with trade unions, renewing its agreement with Accord and Unite in 2023, which establishes the collective bargaining agreements. The agreement was reached with 90% of the workforce represented. This relationship has allowed the management team to work in an open and collaborative manner to consult with trade union representatives on all issues affecting TSB's relationship with its staff, and to assess possible initiatives to make improvements to the workforce and introduce organisational changes.

In the subsidiary in Mexico, there is no relationship between people and union representatives.

Collective bargaining coverage			Social dialogue
Coverage rate	Employees – EEA	Employees – non-EEA*	Workplace representation (EEA only)
0-19%			
20-39%			
40-59%			
60-79%			
80-100%	Spain	United Kingdom	Spain

Note: European Economic Area (EEA)

*Excludes Mexico as it represents less than 10% of total employees.

There are no agreements with employees for representation by a European Works Council (EWC), a *Societas Europaea* (SE) Works Council, or a *Societas Cooperativa Europaea* (SCE) Works Council.

3.1.7 Dialogue with employees

The Group has various mechanisms in place for communicating with staff and listening to their concerns, which are key to anticipating their needs and building a great place in which to develop a professional career.

Assistance and Grievances Office:

Banco Sabadell has an Assistance and Grievances Office (AGO), through which it aims to be more mindful of and closer to the entire workforce, attempting to resolve any doubts that may arise in connection with the processes and topics dealt with by the People & Sustainability division, which include: Management, Professional Career, Compensation, Diversity, Leadership Training, Work-Life Balance Consultant, Transfer Requests, My Benefits Portal, Occupational Hazard Prevention (work-related accidents, medical examinations, etc.), Labour Relations (leaves of absence and special permissions, pension plans, etc.) and Social Relations (assistance for school fees, loans, etc.).

The Assistance and Grievances Office (AGO) is accessed through the internal portal available to the entire workforce. The office autonomously answers the questions submitted by employees, keeping the necessary records and following up on queries and complaints. Those that require additional specialised management are forwarded to a second management level of the People & Sustainability division according to the topic in question for resolution. This year, 45,165 queries were received, while maintaining a high level of quality of service, obtaining a satisfaction rating of 4.38 out of 5.

FlashIN newsletter:

In Spain, the *FlashIN* newsletter continues to be issued and sent to all employees once a week, providing information of interest to staff, as well as guidance and contextual information about the Institution and the sector. In addition, the internal news portal, *IN Sabadell*, is a crucial element of information and cohesion that provides key information on complex issues generated by the external environment, and on change processes that occur within the organisation itself. This portal, as well as the fortnightly “You are the Manager” (*Eres Manager*) publication, also includes flash surveys to raise a relevant topic and capture people’s thoughts about it.

“The Bank we aim to be” survey:

“The Bank we aim to be” (*El Banco que queremos ser*) is a survey that provides comprehensive information about the commitment of staff to the Institution’s current courses of action and future prospects. The results obtained from the survey remained steady and in line with the good financial performance during the year. Commitment and workplace environment are measured at two different times of the year, measuring the results of the blocks of questions relating to commitment, meritocracy

and consistency, management, ways of working, wellbeing, sustainability, equality and diversity, Banco Sabadell's leadership and direction, promotion, work-life balance and compensation.

The survey is sent out to the entire workforce and participation in the H1 2025 edition was 75%. In general, the survey's results were very positive: there was an improvement across all categories, both in the branch network and in the corporate buildings. The commitment indicator was higher, with 78% responding favourably, thus surpassing the set target of 70%, which shows that the Institution's staff identify more strongly with the company's goals and targets and feel a proud sense of belonging. In Meritocracy and Consistency, it is worth noting the positive ratings given to equal opportunities and the level of internal transparency. As for Ways of working, there was an evident improvement in communication with the workforce. Moreover, there was a substantial improvement in the level of confidence in the decisions made by the Bank's leadership and in the criteria for professional promotion. The question relating to wellbeing, This is a mentally and emotionally healthy place in which to work, also showed improvements compared to previous editions, as did the question on work-life balance.

Participation in the H2 2025 edition climbed to 77%. In this second edition, the results were once again very favourable, with a general improvement across the board both in the branch network and in corporate buildings. The level of commitment, which is a key indicator, stood at 80%.

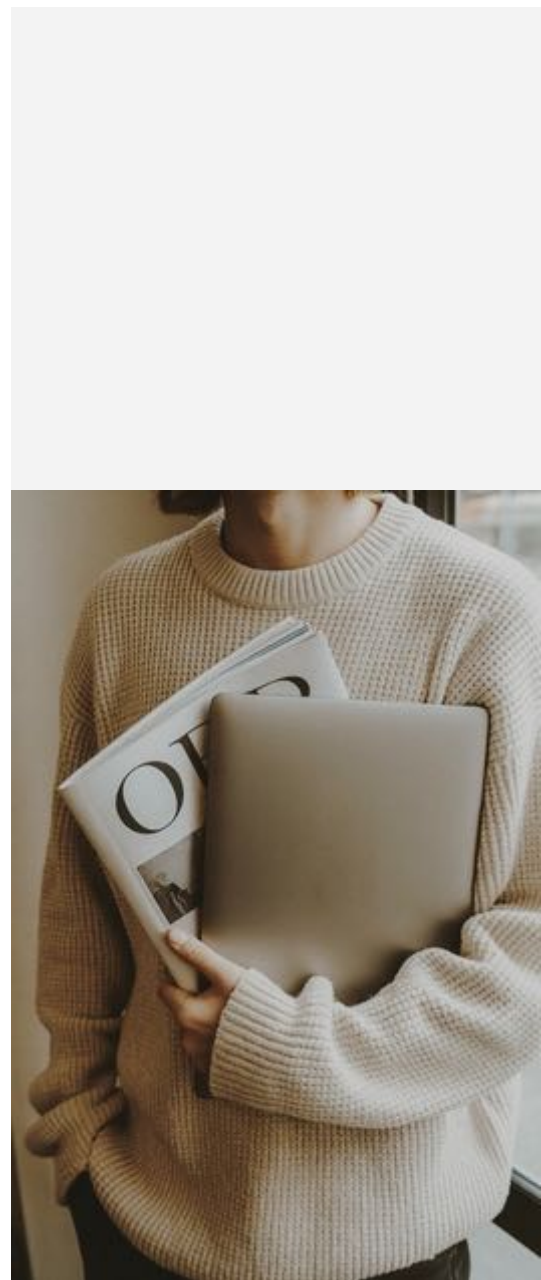
The level of confidence in, and support for, Banco Sabadell's leadership and direction was even higher. In terms of Ways of working, affirmative responses indicating agreement with the statement "This company is doing a good job at keeping its staff informed" represented over 80% of the total, a new record. The scores given to management of meritocracy and consistency and those agreeing with the statement "I can share my points of view with those above me" also improved. The scores given to Equal opportunities and Welfare management once again improved in the latest edition. As for Work-life balance and Equality and diversity, these continued to be scored just as highly as the first time they were measured in 2025.

In addition, building on the approach to always listen to employees, brief surveys (pulse checks) are sent out to a representative sample of the workforce. Specifically, they are sent to a small random sample of employees in order to ascertain their work experience in the Bank at any given time.

Whistleblowing channel:

The Group has an Internal Reporting System for reporting, in general, actions or omissions that could entail a breach of prevailing legislation, of the Group's Code of Conduct or of other internal regulations. Details of this channel can be found in section [4.1.5 Internal Reporting System - Whistleblowing channel](#).

Similarly, reporting persons using the channel in good faith will have, among other things, the safeguards and protections laid down in the Banco Sabadell Group Policy on the Internal Reporting System and Protection of Reporting Persons, details of which are given in section [4.1.1 Code of Conduct](#), and in its implementing procedure, consisting of the absence of any retaliation against anyone who submits a report through the channel.



3.2 Consumers and end-users

Banco Sabadell contributes to the transition towards a more sustainable and cohesive society through ethical and responsible management. As a financial institution, the Bank is firmly committed to data privacy and cybersecurity.

The main courses of action are the following:

- Support customers in the transition to a sustainable economy: to that end, the Institution takes steps to establish decarbonisation pathways, support customers in the transition with specialised solutions for renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable mobility, and it also defines sectoral rules that limit controversial activities and/or activities with negative impacts on social and environmental development.
- Offer investment opportunities that contribute to sustainability: in the investor ecosystem, the Bank focuses on increasing opportunities for savings and investment that contribute to sustainability, rolling out a wide range of social, ethical, green and sustainability bonds and funds, both its own and those of third parties.
- Work together for a sustainable and cohesive society: in its commitment to society, the Institution believes that it is imperative to take an active role to improve financial education, drive forward inclusion, minimise vulnerabilities and ensure secure transactions and exchanges of information.

In 2022, the Bank published **Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability**, a document that discloses the environmental, social and governance-related commitments.

In this respect, the Bank set the following targets to support customers in the transition to a sustainable economy:

- Mobilise €65bn in financial products and services in cumulative terms between 2021 and 2025 in sustainable finance solutions (including green and social loans, sustainability-linked loans, capital markets and social financing). In 2021, the reference value was €11bn. The Bank mobilised over €76bn over the 2021-2025 period, surpassing the established target by more than 17%.
- Grant >€15bn of financing to micro-enterprises in cumulative terms between 2021 and 2025. In 2021, the reference value was €2.9bn. The Bank has granted financing to SMEs and micro-enterprises, mainly through loans and credit facilities, thereby supporting job retention and fostering the development and growth of the business and industrial fabric across each region, totalling more than 13.2 billion euros between 2021 and 2025. This means that over 88% of the target set for that period has been reached.

The social loans target for 2021-2025 was initially defined based on criteria that have been narrowed in recent years to align with the Institution's framework for the issuance of sustainability bonds, focusing on financing activities that promote new jobs, development, and the growth of the business fabric in the most disadvantaged regions, which has consequently influenced the achievement of the target for the period⁷².
- Increase direct investments in innovative and high-impact startups (BStartup Green and BStartup Health programmes) through the BStartup10 vehicle. In 2025, the Bank continued to invest in startups, such as BStartup Green, and a call for proposals was launched for the eighth edition of BStartup Health.
- Reach 10,000 annual recipients of financial education programmes including new sectors of the population (seniors, vulnerable groups, etc.). In 2021, the reference value was 6,300 annual recipients, with the total number of recipients in 2025 being 9,581.
- Reach 2,000 participants in social impact projects. In 2021, the reference value was 1,300 participants, while in 2025, participants numbered a total of 3,100.
- Continue to foster culture and talent by promoting education and research activities through the Banco Sabadell Foundation. In 2025, the Banco Sabadell Foundation continued to conduct initiatives to promote culture and the arts, as well as research and education, focusing particularly on promoting young talent.

⁷² By way of example, in 2025 the adjustment to consider only financing in disadvantaged regions – those with below-average GDP or above-average unemployment rate – is estimated to have had an impact on the volume of financing of -55%.

The Bank is also committed to data privacy and cybersecurity and it has set the following targets to be met in 2025:

- Keep security controls aligned with best practices (ISO 27001 standard, NIST Cybersecurity Framework) and have them reviewed by an independent third party. In this regard, in 2025, the Bank continued to control the cybersecurity risks to which it is exposed.
- Keep security training of employees and partners up to date. In 2025, annual training courses in relation to data protection and cybersecurity continued to be held, which are mandatory for all employees, as well as specific training programmes for the cybersecurity teams.

The targets included in Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability were set in 2022, using 2021 as the base year.

The setting of those targets involved all of the Institution's teams, designing four pillars or action areas which are at the core of Sustainability in Banco Sabadell, setting various targets to be met in the short, medium and long term by developing the strategic pillars, with firm commitments and a well-defined roadmap.

Once those targets had been established by the various areas, a formal validation of content was required, requesting approval of the commitments by the various areas involved at two levels.

The Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee approved the content of Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability, as delegated by the Board of Directors.

The Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee, through the Corporate Sustainability Report, a document that contains information about the overall ESG environment in the context of the macroeconomic and regulatory environment, about the Institution's ESG outlook, and about the integration of ESG risks into management arrangements, monitors the priority indicators of Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability on an ongoing basis.

The Group has allocated the necessary resources (staff and economic) to ensure that all material incidents are managed.

3.2.1 Customer experience and customer care

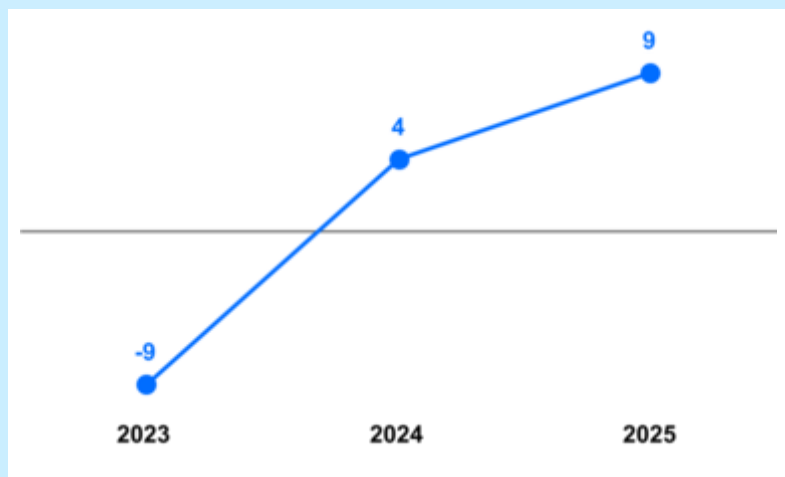
Knowing customers at every stage of their relationship with Banco Sabadell is crucial.

That is why new methodologies are continuously being developed that allow the Bank to listen to what customers are saying, to measure and determine the main reasons for customer satisfaction and dissatisfaction, and to ascertain how near or far it is from meeting customers' expectations. This measurement involves understanding the market, consumers and customers, using a number of different qualitative and quantitative analytical methodologies to that end.

More specifically, Banco Sabadell analyses its customers' experience through ongoing quantitative surveys, such as:

1. Net Promoter Score (NPS). This survey asks customers how likely they are to recommend their main bank and the reasons for their response. To avoid confusion with the NPS measured by external sources, the term CXI (Customer Experience Indicator) is used to refer to internal NPS.

In the case of the CXI, every day a survey is sent to Banco Sabadell customers who have had some form of contact or interaction with the Bank's services or channels. In recent years, the CXI of retail customers has improved considerably. Specifically, in 2025 the survey was sent to more than 1.2 million retail customers (around 30% of the total), and the year-end CXI stood at +9%, 2 percentage points above the target (2025 target: +7%). The following chart shows how the internal CXI has changed in recent years:



2. Satisfaction surveys, conducted monthly. These cover the main points of contact with the Bank and therefore include products (application processes, among others) and channels (branches, relationship managers, digital banking, among others).
3. Branch quality surveys, which continuously evaluate the level of service provided to potential customers at branches, through the mystery shopping technique.
4. Studies of the financial behaviour of Retail Banking customers, Business Banking customers, small businesses and self-employed persons, conducted on an annual basis for Retail Banking customers and every other year for Business Banking customers.

In addition, in order to better understand the environment and the customers within it, the Bank also carries out a qualitative analysis. Specifically, the Bank undertakes various qualitative studies and research projects using different methodologies. The aims pursued include:

- Listening carefully, actively and constantly to what customers have to say, so as to ascertain how they experience their relationship with the Bank at different touchpoints.
- Understanding the expectations, concerns, worries and attitudes of consumers and their current and future needs.
- Identifying the more emotional and less obvious side of consumer decision-making.
- Defining ad hoc value propositions for each type of customer. A variety of techniques are used, ranging from in-depth interviews and segment-specific focus groups to more innovative methodologies based on behavioural economics and the detection of the deepest emotions and motivations of consumers.

Ultimately, the goal is to design courses of action that will improve the experience of all types and segments of customers and consumers and to bring the value proposition in line with the needs and expectations of consumers in general and of Sabadell's customers in particular. The designed actions are scheduled and their implementation is monitored by the specific customer experience committees of the Business Banking and Retail Banking business divisions, which also receive the results of customer opinion surveys.

Customer Care Service (*Servicio de Atención al Cliente*, or SAC)

Banco Sabadell has a Customer Care Service (SAC), which is in charge of handling and resolving complaints and claims brought forward by users of financial services.

In accordance with Order ECO 734/2004 of 11 March, Banco Sabadell has a **Customer Care Service (SAC)**, which is in charge of handling and resolving complaints and claims brought forward by users of financial services. As per its Terms of Reference, the SAC's scope of action includes both customers and users of financial services of Banco de Sabadell, S.A., as well as its associated entities: Sabadell Asset Management, S.A., S.G.I.I.C. Sociedad Unipersonal, Urquijo Gestión, S.G.I.I.C, S.A. and Sabadell Consumer Finance, S.A.U.

The SAC and its head, who is appointed by the Board of Directors, to which reports are sent on at least a semi-annual basis, report directly to the Compliance division and are independent of the Bank's business and operational lines. Its main function is to handle and resolve complaints and claims put forward by customers and users of the financial services of the Bank and its associated entities, under the principles of transparency, impartiality, effectiveness, coordination, speed and security.

In addition, the SAC can issue recommendations or suggestions derived from the analysis of complaints and claims received.

The operation of the SAC is governed by its own Terms of Reference and by the policy document, both of which are approved by the Board of Directors. To ensure accessibility and awareness of these resources, posters have been put up in all of the Bank's branches containing information about the existence of the SAC, as well as its postal and electronic addresses. Access to the Terms of Reference is also provided, thereby ensuring compliance therewith.

As a result of the entry into force, on 3 April, of Organic Law 1/2025 of 2 January on measures for the efficiency of the Public Justice Service, internal procedures have been adapted, as have the criteria for out-of-court resolutions applied when responding to customer complaints. Similarly, following the publication of Law 10/2025 of 26 December governing customer care services, an evaluation of how that Law will impact the SAC's procedures is taking place, as those will have to be adapted within twelve months of it entering into force.

Lodging and processing channels

Customers and users of financial services may lodge complaints through various channels: either in person at branches, through the corresponding printed form, by completing an electronic form, by sending an email, or by posting a letter to the SAC. Once lodged, the complaint or claim is processed in accordance with the Terms of Reference and notice of its resolution is provided within the legally established timeframe. Resolutions sent by the SAC are binding on all units.

Where the customer is not happy with the response received, or if no response is received within the legally established timeframe, they may contact the complaints services of the Bank of Spain or the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV), as appropriate.

Innovation and improvement of the service

Within the framework of the digital transformation strategy, data analytics and artificial intelligence have continued to be used to deal with incoming complaints, to make the process more cost-effective and improve the customer experience, understanding the correlations between the complaints and activities of the various segments.

The role of the SAC in the internal control system

The work of the SAC goes beyond merely handling complaints; it plays a fundamental role in relation to control within the Bank. The SAC continuously analyses data in connection with complaints handling, so as to identify and address any recurring or systemic problems, as well as legal, operational and conduct risks. It evaluates how the business and operational units interact with customers when they bring forward a complaint or claim, and it calls for the procedures concerned to be corrected, determining whether the causes for which complaints are being made might also affect other processes or products, even when no direct complaints have been received in connection therewith. Members of the SAC also take part in product committee meetings, contributing their experience and insights to the process for approving new products and services, in addition to writing regular reports for Management and governing bodies, including reports on the level of implementation of any recommendations set out in previous reports.

Culture of continuous improvement

Banco Sabadell fosters the continuing education of its staff in relation to aspects such as customer care, conflict resolution and the use of new technology, promoting an internal culture of actively listening to customers and learning from any complaints received. The suggestions and inputs received from customers are taken on board to improve the organisation, thus ensuring a constant improvement in the quality of service.

SAC activity

During 2025, the following complaints and claims were received and managed in accordance with Bank of Spain Circular 4/2021 of 25 November:

Complaints received	Volume	
Customer Care Service	62,203	
Customer Ombudsman (*)	216	
Bank of Spain	712	
Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV)	33	
Total complaints received	63,164	

Complaints handled	Volume	Percentage
Resolved in favour of the Institution	20,286	39.0 %
Resolved in favour of the claimant	31,667	61.0 %
Inadmissible due to application of Terms of Reference	10,834	

(*) Customer Ombudsman (a position not designated by the Institution since 31 January 2025)

The drop in the number of complaints is largely explained by the 78.5% reduction in those related to appraisal fees and other arrangement fees, after an exceptionally large volume of these was recorded in 2024.

The above data reflect the SAC's commitment to efficient and transparent management of complaints, ensuring the protection of customer rights and the continuous improvement of internal processes in all of the Bank's associated entities.

In the case of the subsidiary TSB, in 2025 the number of recorded complaints was 64,657. The volume recorded during the same period in 2024 was 58,595 and, therefore, 2025 represents a 10% increase (6,062) on that figure. This increase is mainly explained by the additional complaints received in connection with processes linked to financial crime, which increased by 48% (7,517) year-on-year. Of the total number of complaints, claims and other communications received in 2025, a total of 63,146 (97.7%) were resolved before the end of the year, i.e. before 31 December 2025.

Customer complaints can be sent to TSB through various channels, for example, by phone, by visiting branches, by completing an online form or on the mobile app. Complaints are logged and resolved by the agent who first receives them, where possible. Where that is not possible, they are relayed to the Customer Relations team. This team assigns a person to deal with the cases in question, who resolves complaints about payment services within a period of 15 days and all other complaints within 8 weeks, where possible, as per the guidelines of the Financial Conduct Authority. The complaint is either upheld or not upheld. If the customer is unhappy with the proposed resolution, they may contact the Financial Ombudsman for an independent review.

With regard to Mexico, in accordance with applicable Mexican regulations, the Law on the Protection and Defence of Users of Financial Services (*Ley de Protección y Defensa al Usuario de Servicios Financieros*) and the Provision on Record-Keeping for disclosure to CONDUSEF (*Disposición en Materia de Registros ante la CONDUSEF*), CONDUSEF being the National Commission for the Protection and Defence of Users of Financial Services (Comisión Nacional para la Protección y Defensa de los Usuarios de Servicios Financieros), Banco Sabadell Mexico has its own customer service available to its customers and to users of its financial services, through the Customer Care Centre (*Centro de Atención al Cliente*, or CAC) and the Specialised User Assistance Unit (*Unidad Especializada de Atención a Usuarios*, or UNE). The UNE, which reports directly to the Compliance division and is separate from the Bank's operational and business lines, and the CAC, which as the first point of contact supports the UNE, offer assistance to customers and users of financial services to resolve their queries, requests for clarification⁷³, and complaints. Customers and end users may contact the Institution by telephone, by email, in person, or through the customer service offices and also through the website. There is also a section on the website called "*asistencia*" (meaning 'help'), which lists useful contacts and the process that users should follow so that they may benefit from a fast and appropriate response. As at the end of December 2025, a total of 0 requests for clarification and 18 complaints had been received.

⁷³ Taking into account the definition of "clarification" in Mexico (as provided in Article 23 of the Law on Transparency and Regulation of Financial Services (*Ley para la Transparencia y Ordenamiento de los Servicios Financieros*)), which defines 'requests for clarification' as requests submitted by users using any of the available means of submission in order to obtain an explanation about the operations or services on offer or which they have acquired), requests for clarification are thought to be equivalent to what we call "complaints".

3.2.2 Information transparency

One of Banco Sabadell Group's priority goals is to meet the needs and expectations of its consumers and end-users. In this regard, the Institution promotes transparent information and responsible, straightforward and close communication with its customers.

To that end, it acts in a socially responsible way in its commercial communications, undertaking to engage in lawful, proper, loyal, truthful, clear and transparent advertising, based on respect for people's dignity and the recognition of the rights and interests of consumers, and aligning with the principles of fair competition in business, as established in the Commercial Communication Policy.

Banco Sabadell's Commercial Communication Policy establishes, as a general criterion regarding format and content, that when designing advertising campaigns and each of their constituent advertising components, it will be necessary to consider the nature and complexity of the product or service being offered, the characteristics of the distribution methods used, and the target audience. In this way, it complies with the various legal standards on the recognition and protection of the rights and interests of consumers. Banco Sabadell's Board of Directors is responsible for approving the Commercial Communication Policy. This Policy is available to all employees both on the Bank's corporate website and on the corporate intranet, and its scope of application is all marketing activity carried out by Banco Sabadell in the Spanish territory under any of its commercial brands, including all commercial communications and information aimed at the general public (customers, potential customers, investors, etc.).

In addition, the Bank fosters transparency in the disclosure of information, at all times adopting responsible communication practices that prevent the tampering of data and protect the company's integrity and honour, in accordance with the recommendations of the Good Governance Code of Listed Companies of the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV).

Furthermore, with the entry into force of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II (MiFID II) and the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD) in 2018, Banco Sabadell prioritises the provision of advice as the service delivery model for the distribution of financial instruments. The Institution has a tool called "*Sabadell Inversor*", which serves as a guide for relationship managers to recommend the products best suited to the characteristics and needs of customers, by analysing their experience, knowledge and preferences in relation to sustainability.

The information provided to customers, following the guidelines of those directives, is always impartial, clear and unambiguous. Furthermore, since March 2021, Banco Sabadell has been complying with obligations on sustainability disclosures in relation to products affected by Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, also known as the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR).

In accordance with its policies and procedures, the Bank has mechanisms in place to ensure that all information provided to customers is transparent and that all of the products and services which it offers are suited to their needs at all times.

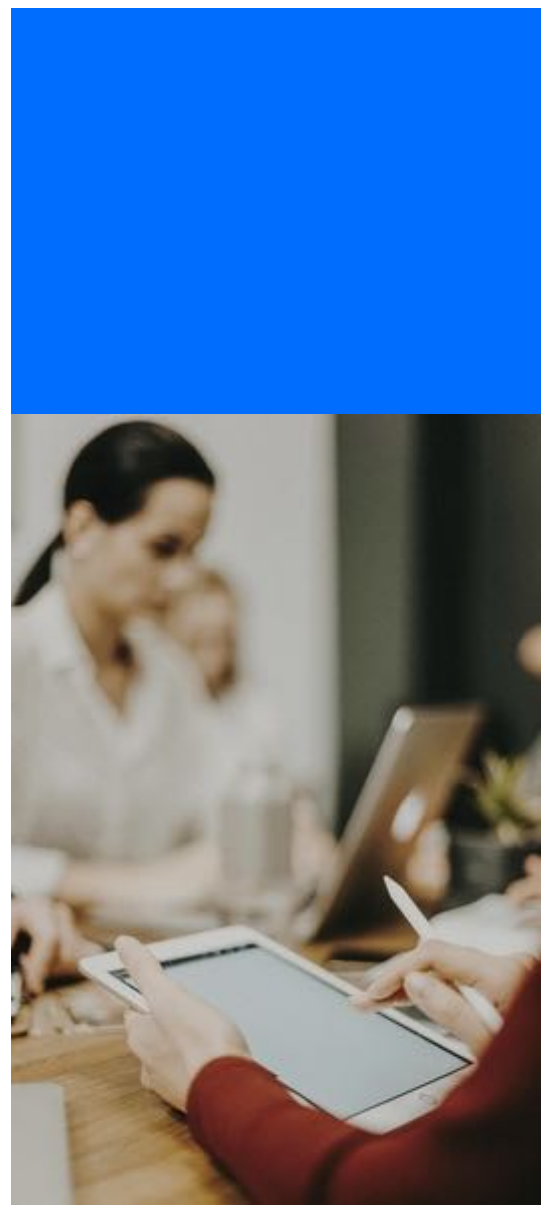
To this end, before marketing a new product or service, an internal workflow ("Product Workflow") is followed, where the relevant areas of the Bank review the various aspects to ensure they conform to the established standards. The subsequent validation by the areas involved is ultimately ratified by a high-level committee, the Technical Product Committee. This validation process allows the Institution to identify the target audience at which the product should be aimed, in other words, the group of customers whose interests, objectives and characteristics fit with the conditions of the product, and to identify products that are aligned with their preferences regarding sustainability, as established in MiFID II and the IDD.

Furthermore, every year, the various units responsible for the product offering perform an in-depth review of the conditions of the products and their impact on customers in order to ensure that those products remain suitable for the target audience defined originally. This review process falls within the obligations required by various customer and investor protection regulations, such as the Guidelines on Product Oversight and Governance Arrangements for Retail Banking Products and the MiFID II Directive. In the branch network, relationship managers have access to various items of information about products and services, which enable them to provide the necessary explanations so that customers and consumers may understand their characteristics and risks. This information is complemented with the corresponding pre-contractual information documents delivered to customers.

It should be mentioned that, since 2010, the Bank has been a member of Autocontrol (independent advertising self-regulatory organisation in Spain) and has followed its codes of conduct. In this way, it takes on the commitment of offering responsible advertising to ensure that its commercial communications meet the ethical standards applicable to the basic principles of advertising, authenticity and the need for veracity, to advertising forms and techniques, and to the protection of children, adolescents and health. It also takes on the commitment of ensuring that its commercial communications comply with the specific regulations of the Bank of Spain on the advertising of bank products and services and those of Spain's National Securities Market Commission regarding the advertising of investment products and services.

Furthermore, to mitigate the risk of over-indebtedness, it is important to note that for new applications received from retail customers, Banco Sabadell has a Credit Risk Granting Procedure and tools for automated analysis. These are designed to evaluate the ability of customers to fulfil their payment obligations. In addition, in order to protect customers and prevent their over-indebtedness, any possible situations that could arise from an increase in their expenditure are taken into consideration.

As for TSB, the UK subsidiary is committed to producing and publishing responsible advertising and promotional communications across the full range of propositions offered both as TSB and with its associated third-party suppliers. In this way, it meets the information needs of customers, ensuring that information is presented in a balanced, fair, clear and unambiguous way. TSB's Customer Communications and Product Promotion Policy is a reflection of the UK and, where appropriate, EU regulatory environment. The Policy is the remit of the Chief Marketing Officer, who takes responsibility for its rollout and supervision. The Chief Customer Officer is the executive owner of the



Policy. This Policy is published on the corporate intranet and is available to all employees.

The purpose of the Policy is to set out key processes, controls, and responsibilities enabling TSB to meet all relevant regulatory requirements, including in acting to deliver good outcomes when communicating to/with its customers, across all channels and customer communications, including financial promotions. TSB has no appetite for unfair customer outcomes and this Policy and its associated controls are designed to mitigate conduct risk and prevent the occurrence of customer harm arising from its communications or any other dealing they may have with TSB.

Banco Sabadell Mexico, for its part, in accordance with Mexican banking regulations, is transparent in its publication of product-related information. For this reason, the official website of Banco Sabadell Mexico, in the section on financial products, indicates the products that are offered and includes standard-form agreements currently in effect and product information sheets, which specify the terms, conditions, application requirements and fees of the various products.

The website also contains the costs and fees document, which sets out the costs, returns and fees of the products. The total annual rate of return (*Ganancia Anual Total*, GAT) on deposits is also shown, in accordance with the provisions of the Bank of Mexico.

3.2.3 Data protection

To ensure that personal data is processed pursuant to applicable data protection regulations, the Institution has a mechanism that comprises three lines of defence, through which all members of the organisation, from all areas, in line with their authority and discretions, actively take part in the management, control and supervision of the Institution's data processing activities.

Banco Sabadell has a Data Protection Officer (DPO) who has been duly entered in the register of the Spanish Data Protection Agency (Agencia Española de Protección de Datos, or AEPD), and who advises the different areas of the Bank in order to ensure compliance with regulations. Every year, the DPO reports to the Board of Directors, providing relevant information about the existing data protection risks.

Following the management model built around the three lines of defence, the Bank has the following action framework:

First line of defence	
Centralised Operations:	Unit responsible for designing and executing procedures concerning data subjects' rights in relation to data protection. Defines the procedure for obtaining consent as a legitimate basis for data processing and traceability.
Information Security Management:	Designs security measures commensurate with the risks associated with personal data processing. Performs impact assessments of personal data processing activities. Keeps a record of security breaches and defines criteria and protocols for notifying data subjects and, where applicable, the Supervisory Authority.
Data:	Enters all data processing activities declared by accountable units in the Data Processing Activities Log. Keeps information about international data transfers and their publication on the appropriate channel, where applicable, up to date.
Supplier Management:	Ensures that management units wishing to engage the services of a third-party supplier adequately identify the associated personal data processing requirements and coordinates and manages the adaptation of contracts to prevailing legislation.
Contract-Related Legal Advice:	Writes clauses related to data protection for both contracts entered into with suppliers and those entered into with customers and data subjects. Assesses the regulatory impacts on the organisation of potential sector-specific regulations.
Marketing/Product:	Ensures that commercial data processing activities take place based on suitable legitimate grounds. Seeks the consent of data subjects and determines legitimate interest.
Data controllers:	Lead the design and implementation of training and awareness-raising plans on the topic of data protection, requiring the involvement of each accountable unit.
Second line of defence	
Compliance:	Determines the controls needed to ensure compliance with data protection legislation.
Data Protection Officer (DPO):	Liaises with the Supervisory Authority and represents the Institution in various data protection forums. Determines the need to give notice and, where applicable, gives notice of a security breach. Deals with queries and complaints submitted by data subjects. Provides information and advice to the data controllers and their employees regarding the obligations established in data protection legislation. Defines the data protection policy. Advises and oversees the correct implementation of the data protection regulation.
Internal Control:	Receives information from Compliance regarding the effectiveness of the controls implemented by the first line of defence to mitigate compliance risks and any instances of non-compliance, together with the corrective measures taken, in order to carry out a joint assessment to be submitted to the corresponding governing bodies, and to align the controls with the established risk tolerance levels.
Third line of defence	
Internal Audit:	Supervises the activities of the first and second lines of defence. Reviews the control environment. Reviews the fulfilment and effectiveness of policies and procedures.

The aforementioned mechanisms are set out in Banco Sabadell's Personal Data Protection and Privacy Policy, designed by the Institution as an internal organisational instrument to ensure the protection of natural persons in connection with personal data processing.

This Policy is applicable to all personal data processing activities that take place in Banco de Sabadell, S.A., both automated and non-automated.

The Personal Data Protection and Privacy Policy is published on the Bank's work tool and is available to all employees; it is reviewed annually and approved by the Board of Directors. In addition, this Policy lays down the principles and arrangements in relation to personal data protection (Regulation 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016).

When implementing the management model indicated in the previous table, in 2025 the Internal Audit team, as part of its duties as the third line of defence, conducted an analysis of the governance, management and control of the risk stemming from personal data processing, concluding that, generally speaking, the current framework is adequate, although it did point out several aspects for which a series of improvements need to be made, on which work is currently underway and which include the correction of the Data Protection and Privacy Policy, specifically in relation to the annual approval of the Data Protection Oversight and Control Plan as well as the correct designation of the Chair and Secretary of the Privacy Committee, which meets on a quarterly basis.

All of the Bank's employees complete, as mandatory training, a course on personal data protection and, depending on the professional duties of each employee, they also receive specific training imparted by the Data Protection Officer (DPO). In addition, through the Bank's various communication channels, employees receive 'brief training capsules', written in a friendly and visually appealing way, which are used to convey short and direct messages to remind employees of their obligations in relation to data protection.

The Bank publishes information relating to its "privacy policy" and "privacy notice" on its website, in the section on customer information. This document, called "Annex of detailed information on personal data protection"⁷⁴, which contains mandatory information about the various personal data processing activities carried out by the Institution, is published in all of Spain's official languages and also in French, English and German. This document, which is available to anyone who may be interested and which is frequently updated, indicating the review date and the changes made with respect to the previous version, includes all new data processing activities launched by the Institution. The Personal Data Protection and Privacy Policy also applies to the engagement of third-party suppliers and the instructions that those suppliers receive are in line with the Bank's own Privacy Policy.

The Institution has a procedure for analysing and evaluating security incidents to determine whether an incident concerns personal data and should therefore be considered a security breach. These security breach assessments are carried out by the Data Protection Officer and are duly documented and made available to the Supervisory Authority. The assessments take place when the DPO is notified.

The findings of the security breach assessment may require the Supervisory Authority to be notified within 72 hours and may even require the data subjects themselves to be notified in cases where the rights and freedoms of the data subjects could be at risk. 28 security incidents were recorded in 2025, without it being necessary to inform either the Supervisory Authority or the data subjects.

On the other hand, disciplinary actions stemming from possible breaches are dealt with by the Labour Relations division, in accordance with the prevailing employment-related provisions (Workers' Statute, Collective Bargaining Agreement for Banks, and the Institution's internal regulations). These actions ensure that labour rights are upheld and that corrective and/or disciplinary measures are proportionally applied.

In the United Kingdom, TSB has a Data Privacy Policy that requires personal data to be processed correctly and lawfully and used only for

⁷⁴https://www.bancsabadell.com/cs/Satellite/SabAtl/Custom-information/GBS_Generico_FA/1183016790073/1191332198208/en//>
Other relevant information > Annex - Detailed information on personal data protection.

specific purposes. Where data is transferred to or processed by a third party, that data will be subject to a suitable due diligence process and transferred only for legitimate operational or commercial purposes. This Policy is published on the corporate intranet and is available to all employees. It has been approved by TSB's Executive Policy Owner.

The subsidiary has its own Data Protection Officer (DPO).

Responsibility for complying with the Data Privacy Policy lies with the first line's business areas and the heads of each business area take on the agreed responsibilities.

TSB carries out annual training dedicated to privacy and data protection, which all employees are required to complete on an annual basis. TSB's DPO reviews the content to verify that it addresses all the required topics before approving it.

In addition, there are several central controls that business areas are required to adopt. The Data Privacy Office tests the design and operational effectiveness of the controls on an annual basis. Reports are also submitted on a regular basis to risk committees and other governance forums.

As for Banco Sabadell Mexico, in accordance with Mexican personal data protection legislation, this subsidiary has and complies with a Personal Data Privacy Manual, to which all employees have access through a SharePoint community.

The aim of the manual is to establish and define policies and procedures in relation to personal data protection and privacy so that staff authorised to process personal data may engage in legitimate, controlled, informed and appropriate processing of the personal data of customers, users, suppliers and partners, whether through physical or electronic means.

This involves considering legal and regulatory factors, as established in the Law on Credit Institutions, in commercial legislation, recommended banking-related and commercial uses and practices, in local and federal civil legislation, and in the various secondary laws and standards governing the Institution, linked to its operation, obligations and responsibilities.

The executive division for Regulatory Control and Regulatory Management is the company's top level in charge of applying the manual.

There is also a process for upholding rights of access, rectification, objection and erasure/right to be forgotten. The aim of this process is to establish and provide regulatory and legislative guidelines so that the Bank may accommodate requests to exercise those rights and deal with any complaints or non-conformities in relation to its processing of customers' and users' personal data. The document is aimed at the Data Protection Officer and at those collaborating with the Bank that are subject to the procedure and whose functions require them to take certain actions in relation therewith. Together, they are responsible for dealing with requests to exercise the above rights, as well as any claims, complaints and non-conformities put forward by customers and users.



3.2.4 Cybersecurity

In 2025, the volume and sophistication of cyberthreats has continued to rise. The Institution has adjusted its controls, increasing its capabilities to prevent, detect and respond to major cyberthreats.

Banco Sabadell Group, in line with its internal security control framework, continuously monitors the cybersecurity risks to which it is exposed, in order to protect its information systems and corporate information, as well as information pertaining to customers, employees and other stakeholders.

This control framework, which is updated and expanded on a regular basis, includes the updated Information Systems Security Policy, the definition of cybersecurity responsibilities across the three lines of defence and in governing bodies, the control standards required to ensure the protection of information systems, and the continuous evaluation of the effectiveness of the cyberdefences. This control framework is aligned with the regulations applicable to the financial sector and with good cybersecurity practices, such as the NIST Cybersecurity Framework, the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) and Standard ISO 27001.

The Information Security function, led by its corresponding Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs), sends semi-annual cybersecurity status reports to governing bodies, such as the Management Committee, the Board Strategy and Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors, which are the bodies responsible for overseeing the Institution's cybersecurity, along with the Board Risk Committee, which oversees ICT risks. In addition, the Board of Directors is the body responsible for approving the Information Systems Security Policy.

This Policy applies at the Banco Sabadell Group level, so it includes information that covers the entire banking business perimeter, taking into account the Banco Sabadell brands that operate in Spain; TSB, which operates in the United Kingdom; and Banco Sabadell Mexico.

Banco Sabadell Group's in-house cybersecurity team is formed of over 100 specialist staff dedicated to ensuring that protection measures are appropriate to the existing cybersecurity risks. To that end, the following activities are carried out at least once a year:

- Analysis of new cyberthreats and their development, enhancement of controls, and risk assessments.
- Review and performance of ongoing checks on information systems and security controls, including certifications carried out by external auditors.
- Preparation for incidents, through training, drills and simulated cyberattacks.
- Training and awareness-raising campaigns for staff and partners, which include awareness-raising communications and regular drills. These communications include instructions that internal and external staff should follow to report potential security incidents, specifying the corresponding workflows to contact the cybersecurity team depending on the case at hand.
- Awareness-raising communications regarding cybersecurity risks and digital fraud for customers, which can be distributed by email, using digital channels or ATMs, or through social media campaigns.
- Annual training courses in relation to data protection and cybersecurity, which are mandatory for all employees, as well as specific training programmes for the cybersecurity teams.

Through the Information Security function, Banco Sabadell Group entities establish measures for the protection of information systems, which are set out in policies and procedures, to guarantee secure access to systems and to deal with new cyberthreats. These measures include:

- Role-based access control and regular recertification of these permissions.
- Robust authentication of remote access by employees and suppliers.
- Advanced malware protection systems.
- Systems for monitoring and correlating security events.
- Systems to collect and analyse cyber-intelligence data.
- Security incident response team, available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, which is in contact with other Security Operations Centres (SOCs).

With these capabilities for protection, detection and response to cyberthreats, the Institution has not suffered any major cybersecurity incidents in 2025, adequately mitigating any cyber-related incidents affecting suppliers.

Banco Sabadell Group engages third-party specialists to run advanced cybersecurity tests, which evaluate the effectiveness of its key controls by simulating realistic cyberattacks. These verifications, which consider commonly used cyberattack techniques, prepare and train teams responsible for cyber defence, thus improving the levels of protection.

These tests also use well-renowned automated verification tools that simulate multiple cyberattacks. The Group's various entities also pay attention to the main external ratings that measure cybersecurity (Bitsight, RiskRecon, Security Scorecard). Banco Sabadell Group has secured positions in the top spots of these ratings in comparative terms with the rest of Spain's banking industry.

The various Banco Sabadell Group entities also endeavour to ensure the resilience of their infrastructures, making sure they have redundant components and regularly tested recovery procedures in order to guarantee the continuity of technological services in the event an incident occurs, such as a disaster affecting the facilities or a cyberattack.

In addition, every quarter, Banco Sabadell Group carries out drills that simulate cyber incidents, training the Institution's teams to detect and contain cybersecurity events and to recover operating services to minimise potential impacts.

Its financial statements are also subject to annual statutory audits and an external audit takes place, focusing on the design, implementation and operational effectiveness of its cybersecurity controls, carried out following the main information security standards. Internal audits are also scheduled and carried out to ensure the continuous improvement of, and compliance with, the established controls.

In addition, Banco Sabadell Group's cybersecurity specialists participate in digital transformation initiatives and technological projects, assisting with the assessment of security risks, defining the security controls and measures to be incorporated and carrying out technical security tests to check that no vulnerabilities are introduced.

Among the digital transformation initiatives designed and rolled out securely with the participation of the cybersecurity team, it is worth highlighting new financial products and services, such as those detailed in the "Digital transformation and customer experience" section of the consolidated Directors' Report.

3.2.5 Financial inclusion and access to products and services

3.2.5.1 Vulnerable customers

The Bank is monitoring the evolution of its vulnerable customers on a State-wide basis mainly in three areas: financial, digital and regional vulnerability.

The Bank is currently monitoring the evolution of its vulnerable customers on a State-wide basis (understood as customers who, due to personal, economic, educational or social needs or circumstances, are in a situation of special dependency, defencelessness or lack of protection that prevents them from exercising their rights on an equal footing), mainly in three areas: financial, digital and regional vulnerability.

Financial vulnerability:

The first area is financial vulnerability, i.e. low-income customers. During 2025, the Institution has continued with its identification of financially vulnerable customers to ensure they are managed appropriately, and it has also maintained its protection measures in relation to borrowing, to ease customers' financial burden and prevent over-indebtedness.

The Institution has continued to impart training to teams specialising in debt recovery to enable them to offer customers the option to request application of the Code of Good Practice, given the impact of the new mortgage code and the new amendments made in light of the urgent measures put in place for those affected by the DANA flash floods.

Digital vulnerability and regional vulnerability:

The second area is digital vulnerability, i.e. customers who experience difficulties accessing and using online/digital banking services or who have difficulty using ATMs.

The third area relates to customers with regional vulnerability, i.e. customers located far away from the Institution's infrastructures and who have difficulties in accessing cash.

In these two areas, the following actions taken during 2025 are worth mentioning:

- Banco Sabadell has five mobile branch vehicles operating on different routes, three of them in Asturias, one in Galicia and one new route in the province of Leon (since September 2023). The routes in Asturias serve customers in 17 different towns, while those in Galicia and Leon cover 5 and 4 locations, respectively.
- The Correos Cash service represents a strategic innovation in the service delivery model. Following its implementation in Banco Sabadell at the end of 2024 and its consolidation throughout 2025, the Bank's customers can withdraw cash from any Correos office or through its network of rural postal operatives, thereby giving them easier access to cash and improving financial inclusion across the territory.

Also in 2025, progress continued to be made on the development and evolution of protocols such as the strategic protocol to strengthen the banking sector's commitment to society and sustainability (Protocolo Estratégico para Reforzar el Compromiso Social y Sostenible de la Banca), in relation to measures to foster financial inclusion. Follow-up reports on the aforesaid protocol were also published and meetings took place between the banking industry and the Ministry of Economy to assess the level of implementation of the protocol and explore possible improvements.

Accessibility

Commitment to accessibility and inclusion

Our way of interacting with customers is based on proximity, specialisation and continuous improvement. That is why we continue to work to offer them the best possible care, with the commitment to build a

more accessible and inclusive bank. This commitment entails assuring that products and services are accessible to all, particularly those with some form of disability, and ensuring that the way in which we communicate is straightforward and clear, so as to come closer to meeting the needs of all of our customers. This is reflected in different areas of our activity:

Digital channels and telephone helplines

We are starting to implement a universal design for our digital services (business website and mobile app), following the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG 2.2, level AA). We are working to improve usability and the navigation experience by collaborating with renowned specialists. The Bank remains determined to improve accessibility so as to remove obstacles in its digital channels. For any queries or issues when using digital channels, the Bank has set up a free telephone helpline exclusively for accessibility aspects. In addition, it has set up a video-call service with Spanish sign-language interpreters (ILSE) operating both remotely and in branches.

Branches and offices

In terms of our brick-and-mortar locations, we have adapted our branches and offices, observing the established timeframes and the measures stipulated in the new regulations. The available services have been expanded to ensure suitable circulation routes and to provide an adapted customer service model, for example, offering the option to request documentation in Braille or to book a video-call appointment in which a sign-language interpreter can be present. With a view to enhancing customer service and experience, a specific training initiative was introduced for branch staff. This training course is provided by a partner specialising in accessibility, with the aim of offering a more inclusive and higher quality service.

Products and services

In relation to payment services, major improvements have been made with accessibility in mind. In the case of cards, all newly issued cards come with a notch to allow them to be identified by touch. Customers with visual impairment can also request cards in Braille format. In the case of ATMs, the current fleet is being upgraded to introduce accessibility elements. This includes the renewal of obsolete ATMs so that they meet assistive hardware criteria, with measures such as the adjustment of their height in the case of newly installed machines, as well as software updates, paying particular attention to their usability by different groups of people. In point-of-sale devices, their software has been adapted, focusing on their main features, such as usability and operability, following the best practices of the market, and progress continues to be made to introduce new accessibility functions to make the payment services used by businesses and merchants more inclusive.

3.2.5.2 Sogeviso

In Spain, Banco Sabadell manages social housing through Sogeviso (a wholly-owned subsidiary created by the Bank in 2015) in order to responsibly tackle the social exclusion of its vulnerable mortgage customers and the loss of their primary residence.

In its ten years of activity, Sogeviso has managed around 23,000 contracts for social or affordable rent and it has helped some 8,500 families improve their social and economic situation through its programmes designed to offer social support and improve employment prospects (JoBS). Of these 8,500 participants of the social support programme, 4,929 families improved their social and economic situation.

As at 31 December 2025, Sogeviso managed 1,953 properties under social and affordable rent arrangements specifically aimed at these vulnerable customers. In 10% of these cases the Social Contract remained in place.

Rental contracts are arranged for the length of time (term) indicated in the urban letting act (*Ley de Arrendamientos Urbanos*, or LAU) at the time they are signed (3, 5 or 7 years). In some cases, it is possible that some contracts may have been signed for terms longer than those stipulated by the LAU at the time. Contracts are renewed for the same term for which the original contract was signed. Lastly, depending on the specifics of the case, it is also possible to opt for an automatic one-year extension.

In relation to the Social Contract (support programme), this has a maximum duration of 36 months, which can be extended by a further 6 months in very exceptional circumstances.

The Social Contract is an innovative model for managing vulnerable customers. It is a service for customers with a means-tested social rental arrangement that offers specific support provided by a social manager based on three independent lines of approach: connect these customers with public services, offer them training on personal finances, and facilitate access to public aid and the JoBS programme.

The JoBS programme is a job placement service that aims to provide customers with skills and tools to enable them to access the labour market, as well as market research to match profiles with existing job offers. Since the launch of the Social Contract in 2016, a total of 2,410 people have found work thanks to the JoBS programme.

As at the end of December 2025, the Social Contract has helped 193 families, and 13 people have been actively searching for employment through JoBS.

In addition, Banco Sabadell has assigned 79 properties to 37 non-profit institutions and/or foundations, aimed at supporting the most disadvantaged social groups, and since 2013 it has been a member of the Social Housing Fund (*Fondo Social de la Vivienda*, or FSV), contributing 416 homes intended mainly for customers and acquired through deeds in lieu and reposessions. Of the FSV housing stock, 96% is let out under social rental agreements currently in effect.

Furthermore, as per the General Data Protection Regulation, the documents signed by tenants and members of the family unit upon opting in to the Social Support programme and JoBS, respectively, specify the channels through which they may exercise their rights in relation to their personal data and indicate where they should send any queries or concerns that they may have in relation therewith.

23,000

Contracts for social or affordable rent

8,500

Families

In addition to the telephony and email channels, the vulnerable families helped by Sogeviso may contact the company through service providers engaged by Sogeviso to manage social contracts and JoBS. They can also contact the company by telephone or email, as well as in person by requesting onsite visits to the properties that they occupy.

The channels are subject to the General Data Protection Regulation.

In the same way, there are alerts that are triggered if any personal data is sent via email. If an alert of this kind is triggered, Sogeviso's Corporate Services division contacts the person/unit that triggered the alert in order to ascertain the reason behind the event and to find solutions for the secure sending of data where necessary. Information is sent to Operational Risk on a monthly basis regarding the monitoring of incidents related to any outgoing personal data.

All suppliers and service providers act legitimately through contracts with Sogeviso, with clauses on personal data processing worded by Banco Sabadell's Contracts division.

Every year, personal data processing activities and the associated DPIAs are reviewed.

The relevant unit monitors suppliers and service providers to ensure they receive consent to personal data processing by the various business lines.

In the case of the data processing itself, it ensures that customers are aware of the channels they can use to exercise their rights, as these are set out in writing in the documents that they sign. On the other hand, in relation to the telephony channel, all outgoing calls to customers with a social or affordable rent agreement are recorded for quality purposes, and they are assessed on a quarterly basis, based on a random sample, keeping a record of the assessment results based on various parameters.

Sogeviso's management processes ensure not only compliance with regulations concerning vulnerable customers, both State-wide and specific to autonomous communities, but also fulfilment of the Institution's social responsibilities. Thus, all processes envisage the collection of information and documentation to verify the social and economic situation of the family unit, as well as individual decision-making, for each situation.

In addition, tenants or mortgage debtors whose properties have been repossessed by the Bank may contact Sogeviso to manage and search for solutions to their situation (such as, for example, the inability to keep up with rent payments due to a reduced level of income).

3.2.5.3 Code of Good Practice

Banco Sabadell adheres to the Code of Good Practice (*Código de Buenas Prácticas*, or CBP) enacted by Royal Decree Law (RDL) 6/2012⁷⁵ of 9 March and to its subsequent modifications, the latest of which was introduced by RDL 19/2022⁷⁶, extended by the Council of Ministers Agreement of 22 November 2022, whose main objective is to arrange for the viable restructuring of mortgage debt for primary residences, which is aimed both at families struggling to keep up with their mortgage payments because they are on the 'exclusion threshold' and at persons in vulnerable situations. On 16 December 2022, Banco Sabadell also voluntarily signed up to the new Code of Good Practice introduced by Royal Decree Law 19/2022, amended by a Council of Ministers Agreement dated 27 December 2023 and by Royal Decree-Law 7/2024 of 11 November 2024. As at the end of December 2025, it had arranged 140 debt restructuring transactions under the two aforesaid codes.

Customers in Spain are made aware that the Bank follows the CBP, either by their branch manager or through the landing page of the Bank's website, which explains what this debt restructuring plan consists of and the necessary requirements to request its application. In addition, all of the communications sent to customers who hold a mortgage on their usual residence and who are experiencing payment difficulties contain information about the service.

Interaction with customers always takes place through an external agency, regardless of the way in which the customer has expressed interest in benefiting from the CBP. Within 24 hours following the customer's call or application, they are contacted in order to request the relevant documents needed to analyse the operation.

The actions taken by the agency are governed by an action protocol put together by the CBP department in accordance with the procedure and timeframes established in regulations.

The process for dealing with applications for the CBP has control mechanisms to ensure that it takes place in accordance with the corresponding action protocols and regulations. Specifically, the various departments taking part in the application process undergo regular checks and controls.

Those controls include verifying that the process is completed and communicated within the timeframes laid down by regulations and that each case is analysed correctly (calculation of affordability, economic data about the family unit, etc.) and that the letters sent to inform customers of the outcome of the analysis are in line with that established.

They also include verifying that the formalisation phase has been conducted correctly, from the moment the application process for a notary's signature begins until the signature is added to the system. This monitoring exercise takes place on a weekly basis and a comprehensive verification exercise is carried out on the various departments involved, to ensure that the application of the measures is not delayed once the customer has been informed that they are eligible to benefit from the debt restructuring plan provided by the CBP.

Banco Sabadell's processes ensure that customers are offered the possibility of applying to benefit from the CBP and that their applications are processed in line with prevailing regulations. Customers are also offered help to put together the necessary documents, if necessary. All applications are analysed on a case-by-case basis, being particularly mindful of the specific circumstances of each case.

140

**Debt restructuring
transactions**

⁷⁵ There is no fixed time limit; it will remain in force for as long as the Institution continues to adhere to it.

⁷⁶ The time limit is until 31 December 2025, with the exception of those affected by the DANA flash floods, in which case the time limit is until the end of May 2026.

3.2.5.4 Social and volunteering activities

Banco Sabadell Group articulates its commitment to society mainly through the Banco Sabadell Private Foundation (hereinafter, Banco Sabadell Foundation) with a view to driving forward the progress and social welfare of individuals, by promoting culture and the arts, as well as research and education, with particular interest in fostering young talent.

In 2025, the Banco Sabadell Foundation received an endowment of 5.42 million euros from Banco Sabadell, earmarked for implementation of the annual Action Plan, of which 4,231,819 euros had been allocated as at the end of the year for collaborations with other institutions.

Under the 2025 action plan for Banco Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability, specifically under the pillar entitled "Work together for a sustainable and cohesive society", the Group undertook to promote culture and talent, fostering education and research through the Banco Sabadell Foundation. In this context, the Banco Sabadell Foundation has achieved its established objectives: firstly, the number of people benefiting from talent programmes has exceeded 74,600, far more than the predicted 57,000. Secondly, the endowment put towards these collaborations in 2025, as indicated, was 5.42 million euros, 20.64% more than in 2021, exceeding the target set out in the plan to increase this sum by 18%.

These results reinforce the commitment of the Banco Sabadell Foundation, and of the Group, to fostering creativity, innovation and excellence as pillars from which to build a more inclusive, dynamic and cohesive society, cementing the commitment to educational, scientific and cultural development.

To monitor the institutions and projects with which it collaborates, a supporting document is requested both at the start and at the end of the collaboration, in order to verify that the funds have been correctly allocated and that the activity has taken place as agreed. Both at the start and at the end of the activity, the projects are evaluated based on indicators that make it possible to measure the suitability of the project, analysing the medium- and long-term results, to decide whether to continue to support it. In addition, an evaluation matrix has been developed that very few third-sector entities have, which makes it possible to be completely objective and transparent when distributing resources, allocating them efficiently according to the needs of each entity and project.

The Banco Sabadell Foundation categorises its activity into two main action areas: "Research and education", and "Culture and the arts".

Research and education

By supporting research and education, the Banco Sabadell Foundation invests in society's future and in its ability to find solutions to the most complex and urgent challenges, contributes to boosting the economic, social and cultural growth of the nation, by increasing productivity and innovation, creates learning opportunities, and fosters people's talent to make it easier for them to access the job market.

Culture and the arts

By promoting culture and the arts, the Banco Sabadell Foundation fosters creativity and innovation, provides opportunities and resources to young artists to help them develop their skills, and advocates for a more equitable and diverse society. In addition, it contributes to the cultural enrichment of society and turbocharges transformation.



Promotion of alliances

The Banco Sabadell Foundation promotes the creation of alliances between institutions that seek to raise the profile of culture, the arts, research and education in order to build avenues for collaboration and a more critical, fair and inclusive society. It supports the institutions with which it collaborates by providing its knowledge and networks, and by boosting synergies between institutions and projects to facilitate collaboration.

The Banco Sabadell Foundation supports trailblazing cultural schemes organised by some of our country's top institutions, such as the Círculo de Bellas Artes cultural centre, the Teatro de la Maestranza

theatre, the Fundació del Gran Teatre del Liceu theatre foundation, the Palau de la Música concert hall, the Museu d'Art Contemporani de Barcelona (MACBA) art museum, the Fundació Òpera Catalunya opera foundation, the Fundación Amigos del Museo del Prado museum foundation, the Fundación Museo Guggenheim museum foundation, the Institut Valencià d'Art Modern (IVAM) modern art institute, the Fundación Centro Cultural Internacional Oscar Niemeyer cultural foundation, and the Fundación José Ortega y Gasset – Gregorio Marañón foundation, among others.

In addition, in 2025, the Banco Sabadell Foundation put together a Steering Group formed of directors of leading entities of our country's cultural sector to use social innovation methodologies to reflect on the challenges and opportunities of the cultural industry. This work is complemented with the opinions collected at previous meetings from other contrast groups formed of entities with which the Banco Sabadell Foundation collaborates across the country, as well as prominent young creators. This work also revealed the need to strengthen the leadership of the cultural sector, and a programme was devised and created to that end, which will be unveiled in 2026.

Commitment to young talent

The Banco Sabadell Foundation demonstrates its commitment to young talent by supporting leading universities, research centres and educational institutions, as well as by contributing to research excellence through awards, residencies and support programmes.

The most noteworthy activities in this area are:

- Its own awards, such as the twentieth edition of the Biomedical Research Award, the nineteenth edition of the Economic Research Award, the ninth edition of the Science and Engineering Award, and the fourth edition of the Marine Sustainability Award.
- Awards to recognise young talent, such as the ANFACO Design Award, the Joan Guinjoan International Award for Young Composers of the Escola Superior de Música de Catalunya (ESMUC) school of music, the Maria Canals International Music Competition for piano performers, the International Award for Young Cellists of the Fundació Pau Casals foundation, and the Mirna Lacambra Competition for the professional training of young opera singers.
- Collaborations with leading universities and academic centres with awards and bursaries to promote young talent and employability at the University of Leon (Ralbar bursaries), the University of Alicante and the Miguel Hernández University (internship programme), the University of Deusto (Project 3R), the University of Oviedo (Hackathon TalentUO, organised by the Asociación TFCoop association), the University of Vigo (Foro Fundamental of the Fundación Mentor foundation), the University of San Jorge (research grants), the Jaume I University (Estudia e Investiga programme), the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria (advanced university course on digital skills), the bursaries offered by Escuela de Empresarios de la Comunidad Valenciana (EDEM), ESADE and the Barcelona Education in Science and Technology (BEST) Foundation, and the doctorate programme in artificial intelligence of the ELLIS Alicante Unit.
- Programmes of bursaries, courses and residencies in art centres, such as the bursaries offered by the Fundació Comunitat Valenciana - Auditorium of the Provincial Council of Alicante (ADDA) foundation,

by the Reina Sofia School of Music and by the Conservatori del Liceu; the summer course offered by the Museo Nacional del Prado museum; the contemporary dance residencies of the Consorci Mercat de les Flors; the European early music programme EEEmerging, hosted by Joventuts Musicals de Torroella; the Bivac Festival organised by the Centre de Cultura Contemporània de Barcelona cultural centre; and the call for applications for the *Ayudas a la Creación* bursaries offered by the Fundación Antonio Gala foundation.

- Training programmes for emerging artists with the Teatro Real theatre (Crescendo and Ciclo Jóvenes Talentos), the Fundació Miró foundation (Espai 13), La Casa Encendida (Generaciones), the Fundación Cidade da Cultura de Galicia foundation (Encontro Artistas Novos), the Associació Franz Schubert association (Lied the Future), the Garnati Orchestra (Asociación Aulós association), the Consorci de l'Auditori i l'Orquestra consortium (Festival Emergents and Sampler Series cycle), the Gran Teatre del Liceu theatre (Oh! pera programme), the Fundació Ópera Catalunya foundation (Escuela de ópera and Jove Orquestra Simfònica del Vallès), and the Talent Lab programme for young film-makers offered as part of the Atlántida Mallorca Film Fest.
- The young talent training programme offered by the Asociación Celeria association (Academias de Potencial), the awards and grants of the Talent Global programme for CIDOB, the seminars organised by the ASPEN Foundation and the Lab Thyssen programme organised by the Fundación Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza foundation.

Culture as a tool for social transformation

The Banco Sabadell Foundation's mission is to bring culture closer to society by co-promoting, together with flagship cultural centres, transformative proposals that contribute to the training, development, readiness and employability of young people through various artistic disciplines:

- Educational and professional guidance projects aimed at young people in socially vulnerable situations, organised by the Exit Foundation (Coach programme), the *Fundación Empieza por Educar* foundation (*Sabadell EduTalent*), as well as teacher training with the Fundació *La Ciutat Invisible* foundation (*Seminario Docentes seminars*) and the *Fundació Princesa* de Girona foundation (*Generación Docentes* programme).
- Projects for cultural transformation through the arts, organised by Madrid Destino (Dentro Cine), the Fundació *La Ciutat Invisible* foundation (*A Tempo*), Teatro Joven (*Entrenamientos creativos*), and L'Arc Taller de Música (*Zona Jove Xamfrà*)
- Social inclusion projects put together by the SHIP2B (B-Value) Foundation, the Fundación Grupo SIFU foundation (*SuperArte* bursaries), the Reina Sofia School of Music (*Entrepreneurship* programme), the Fundación Dáboris foundation (bursaries for promising youths at risk of social exclusion), the Fundación María José Jove foundation (*Arte y Salud* programme), the Supercapacidades project (co-created by Fundación Grupo SIFU, ESMUC, and the Maria Canals International Music Competition), and the Ànima Lliure programme held by the Teatre Lliure theatre for people with functional disabilities.
- Programmes that bring culture to rural areas, such as the initiatives organised by the Fundación Valdés-Salas foundation; several music festivals, such as the Schubertiada at Valdegovía (*Associació Franz Schubert* association), Festival Bal y Gay in the region of A Mariña Lucense, Festival Atrio in Cáceres, Festival Jordi Savall in

Tarragona, Raimat Arts Festival in Lleida, Festival Espurnes Barroques in central Catalonia, the Quincena Musical musical fortnight in the Basque Country, Ciclo Las Piedras Cantan organised by the Fundación Santa María La Real foundation in Palencia; and community mediation schemes such as the art intervention in the Baiona pier (Baiona Town Hall).

Medical research and health

In addition to the Banco Sabadell Foundation's four awards for Biomedical Research, Economic Research, Science and Engineering, and Marine Sustainability, the Banco Sabadell Foundation also supports scientific research through programmes organised by leading entities in the sector, forming part of the Board of Trustees of the Barcelona Institute of Science and Technology (BIST) and supporting its BIST Catalyzers programme designed to promote entrepreneurship and innovative thinking within the BIST community, supporting the *Programa de Intensificación de Investigadores* intensive research programme organised by Consorci Parc Taulí, the programme of alumni research grants of the San Jorge University, the pre-PhD grant offered by the Fundación para la Investigación e Innovación Biosanitaria del Principado de Asturias (FINBA) foundation, and the annual activities of the Fundació Pasqual Maragall foundation and the Degén Institute of the Fundación Española de Ayuda a la Investigación en Parkinson (Spanish foundation for research into Parkinson's disease), the Caring for Smiles, Changing Lives programme organised by the Universitat Internacional de Catalunya (UIC) university, and also supporting the multi-purpose cardiovascular intervention room of the Fundació Althaia foundation.

Financial education

Banco Sabadell continues to promote and take part in a number of financial education initiatives. By engaging in this type of activity, the Institution aims not only to meet the training requirements of society in general, but also to be by their side to help them develop skills and decision-making abilities. Some of the initiatives undertaken include:

- The *Educación Financiera en las Escuelas de Cataluña* (EFEC) programme for financial education in schools: Banco Sabadell continues to participate in this programme, having done so for twelve consecutive years and ever since its inception. Thanks to the corporate volunteers of the participating institutions, a total of 239,810 students have received training in basic finance. In this edition, which continued to take place in hybrid format combining face-to-face and virtual workshops, the programme has been taught in 505 educational centres. With the participation of 86 volunteers who ran a total of 714 workshops, Banco Sabadell, together with all of the collaborating institutions, provided training for 25,917 young people aged 15-16. In terms of its version for adults, 24 of the Bank's volunteers held 84 workshops in adult schools and correctional facilities.
- 'Your finances, Your future' (*Tus Finanzas, Tu futuro*) initiative promoted by the Spanish Banking Association (Asociación Española de Banca, or AEB) and the Junior Achievement (JA) Foundation. In this year's online edition, 103 volunteers from the Bank took part in 58 programmes delivered to 46 educational centres and 1,281 students. In 2025, the programme, which is nationwide in scope, was delivered to 192 centres and 2,147 students.
- 'What do we know about economics' (*Qué sabemos de economía*) programme, organised by the Colegio de Economistas de Asturias school of economists and the Oviedo City Council to teach basic concepts about economics and financial education to students aged

239,810

Students trained in basic finance

11-12. 11 volunteers from Banco Sabadell took part, holding a total of 22 workshops that benefitted 822 students.

- The ONCE Foundation, in partnership with the AEB, promotes financial inclusion through the 'Inclusive Finance' (*Finanzas Inclusivas*) project, designed to offer financial education training to people with intellectual disabilities and learning difficulties. The aim is to give them more autonomy and improve their opportunities for social inclusion and employability, offering them essential tools to manage their money and savings. 16 volunteers from Banco Sabadell took part in the first edition of this project, contributing to the training of 363 beneficiaries.

During 2025, a total of 9,581 people took part in the workshops led by Banco Sabadell volunteers as part of these programmes.

9,581

Annual recipients of financial education programmes

Business support and training

- 'Export to Grow' (*Exportar para crecer*) programme: as part of its commitment to provide training in internationalisation to small and medium-sized enterprises, Banco Sabadell, in collaboration with AENOR, AMEC, Arola, CESCE, Cofides, ESADE and Garrigues, has been promoting the 'Export to Grow' programme since 2012. This programme supports SMEs in their internationalisation process, through online tools, specialised information services and the organisation of roundtables throughout the country. Under this programme, international business events (*Jornadas de Negocio Internacional*) have taken place in both online and hybrid (in-person + online) format, including one on the impact of the geopolitical landscape on Spain's exports sector, attended by members from around 1,600 companies, and a special series of talks on the United States, with 500 companies taking part.
- Sabadell International Business Program: the Institution held the eighth edition of this university-certified training programme on the provision of advice for business customers, which has already attracted the participation of some 700 companies engaging in international business.
- Financial Advisor Course for Religious and Third-Sector Institutions: organised in partnership with the post-graduate school of the Universidad Francisco de Vitoria university, this course aims to provide a solid foundation for the day-to-day tasks of officers and trustees. This university certification offers complete and rigorous training to professionals and collaborators in the sector, with the aim of reinforcing the specialised knowledge of these institutions and helping to provide their officers with knowledge and tools. This training is open to professionals from all sectors and offers a range of scholarships covering up to 80% of the enrolment fee. This edition ended with a total of 97 enrolled students (22 of them Banco Sabadell employees).

Bridging the digital divide

In 2025, Banco Sabadell promoted the following programmes and initiatives, upholding its commitment to education and digitalisation:

- The 'Technological autonomy and digitalisation' (*Autonomía tecnológica y digitalización*) programme, to bridge the digital divide between older people, in collaboration with the Fundación Vivo Fácil foundation, an organisation specialised in improving the quality of life of older people and other vulnerable groups. The aim of its training activities is to provide those taking part with information about and access to the possibilities that ICT has to offer, improving not only

their autonomy and quality of life but also their sense of connection and companionship.

In 2025, 36 four-hour workshops were organised, with an average of 12 people in attendance. The workshops were taught by a specialised technician from Fundación Vivo Fácil and a volunteer from Banco Sabadell. 64 volunteers took part and this programme reached a total of 1,728 individuals.

The Banco Sabadell Foundation carried out the following programmes:

- The university expert course on digital skills of the Fundación Universitaria Las Palmas (FULP) university foundation, which seeks to prepare recent graduates of further education for a digitalised and ever-changing job market.

Corporate Volunteering Programme

This year, once again, the people who form part of Banco Sabadell demonstrated their commitment to society, going above and beyond their professional duties, devoting their time and expertise to help people and organisations in need of them. More than 3,100 volunteers took part in social initiatives promoted by the Bank, its Foundation and other collaborating organisations, through the Bank's Corporate Volunteering Programme.

In addition to the educational programmes indicated above, the cooperation initiatives and charitable programmes carried out by the Bank include, most notably:

- Support for third-sector institutions that participate in the B-Value social innovation programme, the aim of which is to professionalise the value proposition and to work on the sustainability of projects of non-profit social institutions throughout Spain. Since the first edition of B-Value in 2017, the Banco Sabadell Foundation and other organisations that promote the programme have given out different awards to finalists from among the 40 participating entities. These awards help them to take their projects forward and give visibility to the causes that they support, putting the spotlight on talent and innovation. One of the keys to the programme's success is the participation of the Bank's employees as volunteer mentors. This year, 40 employees from different areas of the Bank and in pre-managerial roles and 10 employees from Sabadell Zurich supported these organisations in developing their social impact projects.
- With regard to programmes that leverage the knowledge and experience of the Bank's employees and that concern vulnerable sectors of society and/or those at risk of social exclusion, it is worth mentioning the Leader Coach Project and the Career Guidance Programme aimed at socially vulnerable young people run by the Exit Foundation, in which the Banco Sabadell Foundation is involved. It is a corporate volunteering initiative that seeks to improve the future employability of young people who have had an unsuccessful academic experience. This year, 14 volunteers from the Bank took part and dedicated 206 hours of their time to 14 young people, to keep them in training.
- In line with the goal of promoting and supporting young talent, the mentoring and talent management programme provided by the University of Alicante and Banco Sabadell's tech skills centre in Alicante (*Centro de Competencias Tecnológicas de Alicante*, or CCTA) is worthy of mention. In 2025, the fifth edition of the programme was held, in which 32 professionals from the CCTA guided students from the University of Alicante through the resolution of a challenge, so that they could develop key skills for their professional future.

3,100

Volunteers

- Women also benefit from the following programmes: 'Ace your job interview' (*Triunfa en tu entrevista de trabajo*), 'Job search 2.0' (*Búsqueda de empleo 2.0*), 'Ready and able' (*Capaces*) and 'Emotional intelligence for the workplace' (*Inteligencia emocional para el empleo*), in which the Bank has been collaborating with the Fundación Quiero Trabajo foundation since 2019. The aim is to empower people, particularly women at risk of social exclusion, by enhancing their aptitudes and attitudes, and by giving them the tools to successfully navigate the selection process and job interviews. This year, a total of 102 volunteers from the Bank mentored the participants of these programmes. In 2025, in collaboration with Fundación Quiero Trabajo, the Bank accompanied other vulnerable groups, such as young inmates at the Quatre Camins prison, members of the LGBTIQ+ community and people with intellectual disabilities.
- Each year, to coincide with the Christmas festivities and in collaboration with Fundación Magone - Salesianos Acción Social, through its corporate volunteering programme, the Bank runs the 'Be one of the Wise Men' (*Conviértete en Rey Mago*) programme, in which volunteers deliver gifts in response to letters written by children under the care of the foundation. On the eve of Epiphany, the volunteers distribute the gifts. In 2025, 586 volunteers from Banco Sabadell took part in this project. In addition, in collaboration with Cáritas Molina de Segura, 75 volunteers distributed the same number of gifts to children in the local community.





4. Governance information

4.1 Business conduct

4.1.1 Code of Conduct

One of the fundamental elements for consolidating a robust corporate culture is the existence of a set of regulations that reflects the firm commitment of all units to comply with legislation, starting with the Management Body.

In this regard, the policies in place at the Bank for managing business conduct matters are indicated here below. In addition, both the Code of Conduct and the policies are published on the Bank's corporate website and on the corporate intranet available to all employees.

Banco Sabadell Group Code of Conduct

The Board of Directors approved Banco Sabadell Group's Code of Conduct in order to set out the catalogue of principles, obligations and duties that should govern the actions of all those within the Group. The Code of Conduct is reviewed regularly and updated as required.

All internal obligations with ethical content are included in the Group's Code of Conduct, which thus groups them all together in a single regulatory compendium under the direct supervision and approval of the Corporate Ethics Committee and the Board of Directors.

The aim of the Code is to define the criteria that should be followed for ethical and responsible behaviour, both in relationships within the Group itself and in those entered into with customers, suppliers, shareholders, investors and other stakeholders.

Those subject to the Code are people who form part of governing bodies, people with employment links, external suppliers and business partners. It is applicable in all jurisdictions and territories in which the Group carries out its activities, so they are required to formally adopt it.

The principles that underpin the corporate culture and serve as a framework of reference for the Code are the will to serve, proximity, adaptability, commercial approach, innovation, professionalism, ethical conduct, sustainability, austerity, prudence, teamwork, compliance with prevailing legislation and any internally established regulations that may be applicable, transparency, and respect for the privacy and intimacy of the various data subjects whose personal data is subject to processing.

All staff must formally declare their commitment to the Code through a personal and tailored adoption process. They are given an initial deadline to complete this task, which is monitored on a weekly basis.

Banco Sabadell Group Corporate Crime Prevention Policy

The purpose of Banco Sabadell Group's Corporate Crime Prevention Policy is to establish the applicable principles, critical management parameters, governance structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures, tools and controls relating to the prevention of corporate crime, and to ratify the firm commitment of the Group to abide by those rules as well as ethical standards and, in particular, its resolve to implement rules and controls to minimise the commission of crimes and to confirm the complete and absolute intolerance of any inappropriate behaviour and, especially, any conduct that may constitute a criminal offence. All this forms the Corporate Crime Risk and Anti-Corruption Management and Organisation Model. Ultimate responsibility for it lies with the Board of Directors, while the CEC is responsible for overseeing the functioning, observance and execution of that model, in accordance with the stipulations of the Policy.

The unit responsible for the Group Policy is the Compliance division, which also takes responsibility for defining general guidelines relating to the prevention of corporate crime and for supervising their appropriate implementation.

The Policy is applicable to the activity carried out by Banco Sabadell Group through its companies in the various territories in which it operates.

Its subjective scope of application extends to the Group's directors, legal representatives and employees and to all natural or legal persons providing services to or in the Group, as well as all collaborating partners, professionals or firms subcontracted by the same.

In 2022, AENOR Internacional S.A.U. conducted a full audit of the Corporate Crime Risk and Anti-Corruption Management and Organisation Model, with a view to ascertaining and certifying that Banco de Sabadell S.A.'s model complied with the requirements set forth by standards UNE 19601 on crime compliance management systems and ISO 37001 on anti-bribery management systems, obtaining both certifications in early 2023 and retaining them in 2024 and in 2025, upon satisfactory completion of the follow-up audits carried out by AENOR, with no model non-conformities identified during the exercise.

Having completed the first three-year model certification cycle, at the end of 2025, AENOR Confía S.A.U. carried out another full model audit, certifying once again that the model complies with the requirements set forth in the aforesaid standards, UNE 19601 and ISO 37001, with no non-conformities identified on this occasion either.

As part of the commitment to the corporate crime prevention and anti-corruption model, and with a culture of ethics and compliance, all of the Bank's workforce is required, on a regular basis and whenever significant changes take place in the main policies on which it is based, to personally and individually undertake to follow Banco Sabadell Group's Corporate Crime Prevention Policy.

Banco Sabadell Group General Policy on Conflicts of Interest

The ultimate and fundamental goal of the Banco Sabadell Group General Policy on Conflicts of Interest is to ensure that all those subject to that Policy act in accordance with the ethical standards and principles that govern the Group's activities, creating a culture of compliance and an action model based on honesty, professional accountability and impartiality and on the basis of the following guidelines:

- Measures should be in place to prevent conflicts of interest.
- If conflicts of interest occur or could potentially occur, measures should be in place that enable these to be detected, recorded and promptly dealt with.
- If any conflicts of interest do occur, they should be eliminated or, where that is not possible, the nature and origin of the conflict should be revealed to the customer or to the competent decision-making bodies in each case, so that they may make the necessary decisions.

This Policy is the responsibility of the Compliance division. In addition, the Board of Directors of the Group's parent company is responsible for approving this Policy and it delegates its supervision and control to the Corporate Ethics Committee.

The Policy is applicable to all Group companies and, consequently, to their directors, managers, employees and partners and to any individual directly or indirectly related to them, as envisaged by the regulations applicable to the area in which the potential conflict of interest arises.

Banco Sabadell Group Policy on the Internal Reporting System and Protection of Reporting Persons

The purpose of the Policy is to comply with that provided in Law 2/2023, which transposes Directive 2019/1937, and specifically with the duty to have a policy that sets out the general principles of the Internal Reporting System and the Protection of Reporting Persons, covering the internal communication system and its corresponding channels.

According to the Code of Conduct, the Group must carry out its business activity in compliance with the law and in an ethical, honest and transparent manner and showing the utmost respect for its people. Therefore, the Group has placed the necessary means at the disposal of its stakeholders, both internal (shareholders, directors, managers or existing and former employees) and external (subcontractors, partners, suppliers, etc.), so that they may report any issue or sign of a breach of the Code of Conduct, of internal and/or external regulations, and/or of the possible commission of a crime of which they become aware as part of their work or professional activity, without fear of any kind of retaliation when used in good faith.

The commitment to a culture of ethics and compliance is demonstrated by the availability of pathways to report irregular situations or conduct, as well as by the adoption of adequate measures in the event of potential breaches or, where appropriate, rectification of their consequences to prevent the damage from recurring in the future.

The Policy is applicable to the whole of Banco Sabadell Group in all matters that do not conflict with the applicable legislation in the corresponding jurisdiction.

The Internal Reporting System is generally the preferred means to report actions or omissions that may involve a breach of the law, of Banco Sabadell Group's Code of Conduct, or of the other internal regulations of the Group. Queries or questions may also be put forward in that respect.

The Bank's Board of Directors, as the Institution's most senior decision-making body, is responsible for implementing an Internal Reporting System and for appointing someone to be responsible for its management and for approving the Policy.

The Compliance division is responsible for the Policy and is in charge of its development and wording, proposing the necessary amendments and/or updates.

4.1.2 Corruption and bribery

As part of its activities, Banco Sabadell Group undertakes to safeguard integrity and promote a culture of zero tolerance of corruption, expressly prohibiting any and all actions of this kind.

The Group undertakes to uphold the commitment undertaken as signatory of the United Nations Global Compact, with regard to compliance with the ten principles established therein, among them that of working against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery. In keeping with this, the Anti-Corruption Policy has been developed considering, among other reference documents, the UN Global Compact's Guide for Anti-Corruption Risk Assessment.

The purpose of the Anti-Corruption Policy is to establish the applicable principles, critical management parameters, governance structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures, tools and controls relating to anti-corruption, and to ratify the firm commitment of the Group to abide by these rules as well as ethical standards and, in particular, its firm commitment to fight against corruption and to confirm the complete and absolute intolerance of any inappropriate behaviour. All this forms the Corporate Crime Risk and Anti-Corruption Management and Organisation Model. Ultimate responsibility for it lies with the Board of Directors, while the CEC is responsible for overseeing the functioning, observance and execution of that model, in accordance with the stipulations of the Policy and of the Corporate Crime Prevention Policy.

The unit responsible for this Policy is the Compliance division, which also undertakes responsibility for defining general guidelines relating to anti-corruption and for supervising their appropriate implementation.

The Policy is applicable to the activity carried out by Banco Sabadell Group through its companies in the various territories in which it operates.

Its subjective scope of application extends to the Group's directors, legal representatives and employees and to all natural or legal persons providing services to or in the Group, as well as all collaborating partners, professionals or firms subcontracted by the same.

As part of the commitment to the corporate crime prevention and anti-corruption model, and with a culture of ethics and compliance, all of the Bank's workforce is required, on a regular basis and whenever significant changes take place in the main policies on which it is based, to personally and individually undertake to follow the Anti-Corruption Policy.

The Group's Anti-Corruption Policy defines all acts that would qualify as corruption, as well as actions related to the topic that are not permitted. It is available to the entire workforce on the corporate intranet

and also to business partners, as it is also published on the corporate website.

As for the identification and control of risks related to corruption, it should be pointed out that a Corporate Crime Risk and Anti-Corruption Management and Organisation Model is in place, which is re-evaluated annually and has its own specific section on the fight against corruption. As a result of the activities carried out as part of the aforesaid model and the management of the whistleblowing channel, described above, no risks related to corruption materialised in 2025, or in 2024, 2023, 2022 or 2021.

The Institution carries out continuous monitoring of the effectiveness of its model through a variety of activities. These include monitoring the percentage of employees adhered to the Group's Code of Conduct, monitoring staff adherence to the Statement of Compliance with the Corporate Crime Risk and Anti-Corruption Management and Organisation Model, annual implementation of the Corporate Crime Prevention and Anti-Corruption Control Plan, and the attainment and annual maintenance of the relevant external certifications, including AENOR, UNE 19601 and ISO 37001.

The whistleblowing channel has a specific area dedicated to submitting reports of 'corruption / bribery', through which those covered by the personal scope of application may submit reports, which will be covered by the safeguards and dealt with and investigated in an independent and impartial manner, according to that provided in the Banco Sabadell Group Policy on the Internal Reporting System and Protection of Reporting Persons and its implementing procedure.

Particular importance is also attached to the oversight of loans and accounts held by political parties, by following a very rigorous customer onboarding protocol, and to the controls over donations and contributions received from third parties. Similarly, the Bank does not make contributions of any kind to political parties, politically exposed persons or related institutions. Likewise, in terms of transparency, all donations to NGOs and foundations are analysed and assessed by the Foundation's Board of Trustees. In relation to the Bank's sponsorship commitments, internal regulations are available containing criteria for their final approval or rejection.

In relation to incidents of corruption and bribery, it is important to note that in 2025:

- There have been no convictions or fines for breaches of anti-corruption and bribery laws.
- There have been no confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery in the Institution, with no employee having been dismissed or penalised internally for incidents related to this topic, and with no contract with business partners having been terminated or not renewed due to infractions related to corruption and bribery.
- At present, there have been no public legal cases regarding corruption or bribery brought against the undertaking and its own workers during the reporting period or during previous years.

Annual contribution: associations, groups and organisations

Categories	2022	2023	2024	2025
Lobbying, representation of interests or similar	0	0	0	0
Tax-exempt commercial associations or groups (for example, think tanks)*	€2,151,699	€2,098,368	€2,134,530	€2,649,568
Other (for example, expenses related to electoral efforts or referendums)	0	0	0	0

*In 2025, some of the largest sector contributions went to the Spanish Banking Association (€859,659), the Spanish Chamber of Commerce (€110,000), the Foundation for Applied Economic Studies (Fundación de Estudios de Economía Aplicada, or FEDEA) (€90,000), the Institute of International Finance (IIF) (€79,079) and the Foundation for Financial Studies (Fundación de Estudios Financieros, or FEF) (€30,000).

4.1.3 Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism

Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing (hereinafter, ML/TF) are severe crimes that damage the global economy and represent a threat to worldwide social and financial stability.

Banco Sabadell Group is firmly committed to Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (hereinafter, AML/CFT), which is a key element of its fight against financial crime. It is essential to detect and prevent this type of illicit activity to protect and promote the integrity and trust of the markets and financial stability on a global scale.

For that reason, AML/CFT is a key pillar of the Institution's control framework. This model is applied in all entities of the Group, incorporating local regulations of the jurisdictions in which it is present, best practices of the international financial sector on this topic and the recommendations issued by international bodies, such as the guidelines issued by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the Wolfsberg Group, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) and Spain's Commission for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Monetary Offences (Comisión de Prevención del Blanqueo de Capitales e Infracciones Monetarias).

Banco Sabadell Group has an Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Financing Policy in place, approved by the Board of Directors, which establishes the basic principles, critical management parameters, governance structure, roles and responsibilities, procedures, tools and controls applicable in relation to AML/CFT and which describes the main procedures through which ML/TF risks should be identified and managed at all levels of the Group. This Policy is published on the Group's corporate website and on the corporate intranet available to all employees.

The Group defines roles and responsibilities on the basis of the model of three lines of defence:

- a. 1st line of defence, formed of business and management units;
- b. 2nd line of defence, which includes Compliance and Internal Control; and
- c. 3rd line of defence, comprising Internal Audit.

The Group's AML/CFT units are integrated in the second line of defence and their goal is to ensure the fulfilment of legal obligations in relation to AML/CFT. The function comprises one Group unit as well as local units in each of the obliged parties, led by designated officers in each of the geographies in which Banco Sabadell operates. In this respect, the Group's international presence means that it is subject to supervision by different regulators, requiring it to comply with a variety of regulatory requirements, which in turn requires it to have a global and cross-cutting risk management and control model.

It also has an Internal Control Body (hereinafter, ICB), which meets on a regular basis and whose mission is to oversee the implementation and effective fulfilment of its policies and procedures, thereby ensuring that ML/TF risk is appropriately managed in the Group.

The Group seeks to develop and continuously improve its ML/TF risk management model, which in accordance with Spanish regulations is reviewed annually by independent experts. In 2024, the external expert in question noted that Banco Sabadell Group has adequate control and detection systems in place designed to comply with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing regulations.

In terms of training, each Group entity has an annual training plan. This plan outlines the training actions stipulated for the current year and the mandatory AML/CFT courses of each function, for both new recruits and existing staff. Employees are required to complete all AML/CFT training sessions assigned to them, so that they may prevent, avoid and/or detect any instances of money laundering and/or terrorist financing in the course of their professional activities. Completion of all training actions is duly validated and the level of completion of the annual training plan is documented.

4.1.4 Business conduct training

In order for the workforce to have a detailed understanding of the content of the Code of Conduct, including the identification, reporting and management of conflicts of interest, thus enabling them to effortlessly comply with it, and in order to promote familiarity with the main aspects of the criminal liability of legal persons, the risks in relation to corruption and bribery, types of corruption, prohibited actions and their consequences, and the existence, operation and safeguards of the whistleblowing channel, all employees are required to complete mandatory specific training courses on each of those subjects, which are reviewed regularly and updated as required.

In addition, employees are required to complete training on the Internal Code of Conduct in relation to the Securities Market (*Reglamento Interno de Conducta*, or RIC). The aim of the course is to explain what that code consists of, whom it affects and what restrictions it imposes. It also covers all circumstances in which an employee is required to comply with the RIC and the associated obligations. In addition, it teaches how to use the RIC portal, indicating the information that is available there and how it works. It also covers breaches, penalties and the role of the Corporate Ethics Committee.

The courses that employees are required to complete in relation to business conduct, along with the percentage completion of those courses, is shown here below:

Course	% completion
Code of Conduct	98.9%
Internal Code of Conduct relating to the securities market (RIC)	97.0%
Anti-Corruption	99.5%
Corporate Crime Prevention	99.5%
Whistleblowing channel and protection of reporting persons	98.8%

In addition, in order to facilitate continuous and voluntary learning with new and interesting formats, such as infographics, short videos, comic strips, posts, etc., the Bank's workforce is given access to the training space known as the 'Regulatory School'. This space has different sections called 'classrooms' dedicated to specific topics such as anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, data protection, and ethics and conduct. In the last of these classrooms, staff have access to content related to corporate crime, so that they may learn what it consists of and become familiar with risks of corruption and bribery, conflicts of interest, how to identify them, how to manage them and where to report them, and with the whistleblowing channel, specifically how it works, the safeguards that it provides and how to access it. In addition, in the section dedicated to 'Conduct', they can find the relevant materials, related information and the Group's own Code of Conduct as well as the Suppliers' Code of Conduct.

On a regular basis, Banco Sabadell's Board of Directors also receives training in relation to corporate crime prevention, the prevention of corruption, and on the corporate crime and anti-corruption organisation and management model.

4.1.5 Internal Reporting System - Whistleblowing channel

As part of its commitment to a culture of ethics and compliance, the Group has an Internal Reporting System for reporting, in general, actions or omissions that could entail a breach of prevailing legislation, of the Group's Code of Conduct or of other internal regulations.

The Group has a whistleblowing channel available to its stakeholders and subsidiaries.

Banco de Sabadell, S.A., as the Group's parent company, has a whistleblowing channel available to its stakeholders and subsidiaries (except those in Mexico and the UK, which have their own channels), as a formal whistleblowing mechanism, one of the guiding principles of which is the protection of the reporting person.

As mentioned previously, the Institution has a Policy and Procedure for the Internal Reporting System and Protection of Reporting Persons that describe the principles and safeguards of the Internal Reporting System and the process and main stages of the management of whistleblowing reports.

The CEC is responsible for the Group's Internal Reporting System in the case of the Bank and subsidiaries, except those in Mexico and the

United Kingdom, where their respective Boards of Directors have assigned responsibility for taking action to the Audit Committee in the case of Banco Sabadell, Institución de Banca Múltiple in Mexico, and to the person designated as Whistleblower Champion in the case of TSB.

In this respect, the CEC is responsible for managing the Group's Internal Reporting System and also the whistleblowing channel, as one of its components.

The CEC, as a collegial body, delegates to its Secretary, who is a CEC member and the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), the role of managing the whistleblowing channel and processing whistleblowing reports, within the scope that may be determined, at any time, in the CEC's Rules of Procedure.

The CEC and, by delegation, the CCO, shall carry out the role of Head of the Reporting System independently and autonomously of the administrative or governance bodies, committees or staff of the Institution and its Group, provided this is so envisaged in the prevailing legislation, without taking instructions of any kind in the performance of their duties, and they shall have access to all human and material resources necessary to carry out their role. Thus, the CEC, and by delegation the CCO, shall have at their disposal the human resources assigned to Compliance to carry out their role, and may request support from the staff of that function and, within it, the Corporate Crime Prevention and Code of Conduct Management unit.

The channel is hosted on a platform that can be accessed through the Banco Sabadell Group website (<https://canaldenunciasgrupo.bancsabadell.com>) and it is the main method used to report, detect and manage potential irregularities that could undermine the aforesaid commitment or that could constitute the commission of a crime. Any Group employee or related person (subcontractors, partners, suppliers, etc.) must report any information or sign of a breach of the Code of Conduct or of the commission of a potential crime of which they become aware.

As for the regular reporting on the activity and operation of the Internal Reporting System, the CEC prepares a quarterly report on its activity, and the Board Audit and Control Committee and the Board of Directors are informed on a semi-annual basis of the number of reports received during the corresponding period, the channel of origin, the type of report, the type of reporting person (named or anonymous) and the outcome of the investigation, together with the possible application of the internal penalties regime stemming from the reports filed or other corrective measures agreed, and their date of application. Those same reports also include information relating to the reports managed through the internal systems of TSB and Banco Sabadell Mexico.

In order to become familiar with the operation and safeguards of the internal whistleblowing channel, the workforce is required to complete a mandatory course on the channel and on the protection of reporting persons, which includes all of the new content related to Law 2/2023.

Similarly, in the 'Regulatory School', the workforce has access to a space dedicated to 'Corporate Crime and Anti-Corruption', within the 'Ethics and Conduct' classroom, which contains specific content about the whistleblowing channel, specifically what it is, who it is for, how to use it, how to access it, the details that must be indicated in any reports, the safeguards that it offers and its ultimate goal.

Staff from the Corporate Crime Prevention & Code of Conduct Management unit have the necessary training to adequately perform their duties of managing the whistleblowing channel and dealing with any reports submitted.

In accordance with the Procedure for the Internal Reporting System and Protection of Reporting Persons, staff that file a report are protected in accordance with that set forth in Directive (EU) 2019/1937, which was transposed into Spanish law through Law 2/2013, specifically:

- Ensuring anonymity and confidentiality. Staff may submit reports on a named or, if they prefer, anonymous basis, in which case the Institution will not attempt (and will ensure that the rest of the Group does not attempt) to uncover their identity. If they do decide to identify themselves, their identity and that of any other person concerned is guaranteed to be kept in the strictest confidence, as is any information that they provide and their personal data.
- Ensuring the absence of any retaliation against reporting persons acting in good faith, declaring any acts that constitute retaliation or threats, or any attempted retaliation or threats, to be invalid. To that end, the requisite measures will be adopted to prevent and avoid retaliation against the reporting person.

Similarly, where appropriate and possible, Banco Sabadell will check in with the reporting person on a regular basis, in accordance with that provided in the Internal Non-Retaliation Protocol.

All reports submitted through the channel have been duly investigated and processed. The Procedure for the Internal Reporting System and Protection of Reporting Persons sets out all stages involved in dealing with reports submitted through the channel, such as:

- Receipt, acknowledgement of receipt to the reporting person, record-keeping and decision-making regarding the report's admissibility or inadmissibility.
- Information provided to the parties: reporting person and reported person.
- Opening of the case file and appointment of the investigator.
- Issuance of the internal investigation report and proposed resolution (archiving or adoption of corrective measures/application of the internal penalties regime) and closure of the case file.

A total of 113 reports had been received as at 31 December 2025. The types of reports that received the highest number of communications were those related to alleged breaches of the code of conduct and internal regulations (18), privacy and/or data processing issues (14), cases of internal fraud (11), and workplace harassment/sexual harassment/discrimination cases (11). Other less frequently reported cases were those related to alleged breaches of regulations concerning money laundering, terrorist financing and/or international sanctions, and cases related to conflicts of interest, which received 3 and 2 reports, respectively. No reports were received during the period related to any breach of banking regulations with regard to market abuse or securities market manipulation.

Of the total number of reports received, 17 were accepted for processing and investigation; of those investigated, 5 are currently ongoing and 12 have been completed. Of the completed cases, a breach was found to have occurred in just 5 cases, with disciplinary measures taken on 2 occasions and corrective measures applied in the other 3 cases. No disciplinary dismissals have taken place.

None of the reports investigated resulted in the confirmation of cases related to corruption or bribery, or to human rights violations in Banco Sabadell Group.

In accordance with that set forth in the Equality Plan, any report aimed at exposing a possible act of discrimination, workplace and/or sexual harassment or gender-based harassment is channelled through the whistleblowing channel. Once the report has been admitted for processing, the Harassment Prevention Committee will run point and lead the investigation.

Through the whistleblowing channel, a person within the personal scope of application may report cases related, among other things, to corruption/bribery, human rights violations, or to breaches of bank regulations, the Code of Conduct, or internal regulations.

In accordance with that provided in the Anti-Corruption Policy, no distinction is made between areas that may have greater or lesser exposure to risks of corruption and bribery. That Policy is applicable to the directors, legal representatives and employees of the Group and to all natural and legal persons providing their services in the Group, as well as collaborating partners, professionals or entities subcontracted by the same.

As part of the commitment to the corporate crime prevention and anti-corruption model, and with a culture of ethics and compliance, all of the workforce of Banco de Sabadell, S.A. and its domestic subsidiaries is required, on a regular basis and whenever significant changes take place in the main policies on which it is based, to personally and individually undertake to follow Banco Sabadell Group's Corporate Crime Prevention Policy and the Anti-Corruption Policy.



4.2 Management of relationships with suppliers

To achieve the strategic objectives defined by Banco Sabadell Group in a competitive and continually changing environment, it is imperative to ensure proper management of relationships with third parties who, instead of being mere suppliers of goods and services, become partners and collaborators who are aligned in the achievement of the Group's objectives, placing their tools, resources and expertise at the disposal of Banco Sabadell Group. Banco Sabadell Group also undertakes to fulfil its objectives and commitments related to sustainability (including its environmental, social and governance components), extending them to its entire supply chain.

In order to establish this long-term cooperation, it is also necessary to understand the needs and goals of suppliers, maintaining a willingness to honour their commitments and making them compatible with Banco Sabadell Group's requirements and vision. Under this premise, to meet its objectives related to the management of relationships with suppliers, Banco Sabadell Group extends its commitment to socially responsible practices to the supply chain, expressly including the defence of human rights, labour rights, freedom of association and environmental rights, among others, throughout the entire supplier management process, from supplier accreditation and procurement, to the provision of services and their control and management.

In this respect, Banco Sabadell Group has a Procurement Policy (which includes outsourcing as a subtype of procurement), as well as various related procedures, which establish the mechanisms and controls for proper management of the actual and potential impacts of any engagement of third parties, in the interests of effective management of the risk arising from third-party relationships. These policies and procedures establish observance of the following principles related to the management of relationships with suppliers:

- a. Cost-benefit analysis: any purchase of goods or engagement of services must be made with the intention of obtaining a greater benefit relative to the cost incurred and considering the associated risk. Specific analyses might be necessary in cases where this may be less evident.
- b. Lack of resources: needs requiring a solution must be met.
- c. Competition guarantee: fair competition and equal opportunities among suppliers must be ensured, always provided they meet the minimum requirements, including obligations in relation to social responsibility.
- d. Retention of capabilities and responsibilities: procurement should not diminish the ability of Banco Sabadell Group to provide services to its customers.

- e. Control: on no account does external procurement prevent or limit effective on-site or remote supervision, nor does it contravene any restriction on services and activities imposed by the supervisory body, thus permitting ongoing control of the outsourced processes.
- f. Sustainability: Banco Sabadell Group must encourage the selection of suppliers that apply best practice in terms of ethics, social and environmental aspects, as well as good corporate governance; suppliers that respect fundamental human and labour rights when conducting their activities and are working towards applying the same throughout their value chains.
- g. Restrictions on outsourcing: for procurement items affected by the EBA Guidelines on outsourcing arrangements (EBA/GL/2019/02), no outsourcing entailing the delegation of the responsibility of either the Board of Directors of Banco Sabadell or the management bodies of the subsidiaries that alters their relationship with and obligations to their customers, violates the conditions of their authorisation or modifies any of the conditions that enabled the granting of the above-mentioned authorisation is permitted.

The supplier engagement process comprises various phases:

Identification of need

Banco Sabadell Group's business units identify a need and take the decision to formally request the procurement of goods or services that address that need.

Categorisation and identification of impacts

Following the request, and as a result of the provisions set forth in DORA (Regulation (EU) 2022/2554) and the EBA Guidelines (EBA/GL/2019/02), the regulatory impacts are analysed and the services are arranged in categories, classified according to how important or essential they are: essential ICT, basic ICT, essential outsourcing, non-essential outsourcing. Other services are categorised as critical or non-critical to business continuity.

Analysis and management of associated risks

Banco Sabadell Group has a systematic process to assess and manage risks associated with the procurement of goods and services from third parties, in accordance with their materiality or relevance. Banco Sabadell Group carries out a risk assessment before entering into a new agreement, or when a service undergoes any material change or when the existing risk assessment is outdated. In all cases, it performs a new risk assessment each year for essential services and once every three years for non-essential services.

In addition, in relation to information security and the protection of data owned by Banco Sabadell Group and to which suppliers have access, an analysis is carried out prior to engaging their services that are sensitive in this regard, and specific monitoring exercises are carried out depending on the supplier's inherent risk.

Selection of the engagement strategy

The procurement function ensures the suitability of the supplier during the selection and negotiation process, by assessing the supplier's good professional reputation, appropriate and sufficient capabilities, technical knowledge, competence, resources (human, technological and financial), organisational structure and, if applicable, the required authorisation(s) or registration(s). The ESG score is a decisive factor in the supplier selection process and, in the event of equal offers, the supplier with the best score will be selected. The Group also has mechanisms to monitor for conflicts of interest and to prevent corruption risks in the supplier management process. The Procurement Management team proposes the best negotiation strategy according to the nature, scale and complexity of the goods or services to be acquired.

Open competitive tendering is a frequent method of procurement. The principle of fair and equitable competition shall ensure that Banco Sabadell Group benefits from the best value for money by requesting the participation of several qualified suppliers. The principle of equality requires Banco Sabadell Group to avoid discriminating against any supplier to the detriment or benefit of other suppliers.

Furthermore, exceptions to the competitive bidding process (also called direct purchases) must be fully justified and approved in accordance with the procedure established by the procurement function of each subsidiary.

Regulatory and legislative impacts of the procurement process are identified, thereafter deciding on the most suitable purchase process (e.g. tender process led by the Purchasing division, tender process delegated to the unit that put forward the request, bilateral negotiation captained by the Purchasing division).

Accreditation

The accreditation process, a prerequisite for a supplier to be awarded a contract to provide goods or services, ensures that suppliers meet the standards set out in Banco Sabadell Group's various policies and comply with the Supplier Code of Conduct, which all suppliers must expressly adhere to in the absence of their own code containing equivalent principles and values, and which comprises:

- Adherence to the United Nations Global Compact, whose ten principles include the protection of human rights, the elimination of forced labour and child labour, freedom of association, the eradication of discriminatory practices, environmental responsibility and the fight against corruption.
- Compliance with the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, particularly those related to child labour, forced labour, remuneration and equal opportunities, and freedom of association.

Furthermore, in order to proceed with the accreditation process, suppliers must provide, among other documentation, their legal documentation, financial information, quality certificates, tax clearance certificates proving they are up to date with their social security payments and tax obligations (or similar certificates to that effect depending on the geography), as well as their policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and aspects related to sustainability.

Supplier engagement

The agreement to procure goods or services sets out all information generated at each of the aforementioned stages of the procurement process in the contract signed between the parties. The agreement must therefore include at least the following information:

- A clear description of the goods or services to be procured
- The start and end date, as appropriate, of the agreement and notice periods
- The governing law of the agreement. In this respect, for procurement items categorised as ICT or Outsourcing, the agreement should include all the requirements specified in the DORA and EBA regulations, respectively
- The financial obligations of the parties
- The right of the institution requesting the procurement to monitor the provider's performance on an ongoing basis
- The location or locations (that is, regions or countries) in which the goods will be procured or the service will be provided or where the corresponding data will be kept and processed
- The service levels agreed (if applicable)
- Other obligations of the supplier, such as, whether the supplier needs to take out mandatory insurance against certain risks

In addition, the standard contract with suppliers includes clauses concerning the respect of human rights and the observance of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact in that regard, also including labour rights, the fight against corruption, restrictions on lending and investment in activities in the arms industry, and the equality plan.

Banco Sabadell Group ensures compliance with the laws and regulations applicable at any given time, with contracts stipulating the ability to require suppliers to adapt their activities and service level agreements to those regulations.

Supplier engagement in the international network is decentralised, hiring mostly local suppliers and affecting only products for sole use by the relevant subsidiary in its day-to-day activities. The hiring of local suppliers (those whose tax identification number coincides with the country of the company receiving the goods or services) contributes to the economic and social development of the regions in which Banco Sabadell Group operates.

Monitoring

Banco Sabadell Group applies capacity, prudence and due diligence in the monitoring and management of procurement agreements for goods or services, ensuring that appropriate levels of performance and quality are met, paying particular attention to aspects related to the availability and integrity of services, the security of information, personal data, and occupational hazard prevention.

In this respect, Banco Sabadell Group monitors its suppliers with regular oversight of the agreed service levels, as well as regular checks on their compliance with the contractual obligations and resilience metrics.

Audits

Internal Audit has periodically performed assessments of procurement processes in general, and specifically of suppliers associated with outsourced processes (EBA/GL/2019/02 criteria) and information and communication technology services (DORA - Regulation (EU) 2022/2554). It should also be noted that 11 audits based on ESG criteria were carried out in 2025, of which only one requires major improvements.

The results of the audits did not raise any critical recommendations and the non-critical recommendations made will be corrected in accordance with the implementation plan.

Information about suppliers

As at the end of December 2025, the top 20 suppliers represented 46% of all supplier invoicing. In Spain, the top 20 suppliers represented 38.2%. Other noteworthy aspects are included in the following table:

	2023	2024	2025
Total number of suppliers who had invoiced more than 100,000 euros as at year-end (1)	845	742	788
Percentage of suppliers of critical services (out of total suppliers)	7.7%	8.9%	12.1%
Total number of accredited suppliers (2)	2,303	2,270	1,899
Proportion of invoicing from suppliers with ESG assessment in categories A+, A or B (3)	N/A	N/A	93.1%
Amount invoiced by Special Employment Centres	€3.1m	€2.9m	€3.4m

These figures exclude those relating to brokerage, securities firms, subsidiaries, duties and taxes, pension funds, homeowners' associations, SOCIMIs (REITs) and rental of premises.

(1) Full year 2025 includes 561 suppliers in Spain, 138 suppliers in TSB, 46 suppliers in Mexico, and 43 suppliers in foreign branches, including 34 in Miami, 3 in London, 2 in Paris, 2 in Morocco and 2 in Lisbon.

(2) Full year 2025 includes 1,041 suppliers in Spain, 324 in Mexico, 491 in TSB and 43 in foreign branches with billing of > €100,000. The reduced number of accredited suppliers reflects an exercise carried out to update suppliers who did not have an assigned contract and have been removed from the calculation.

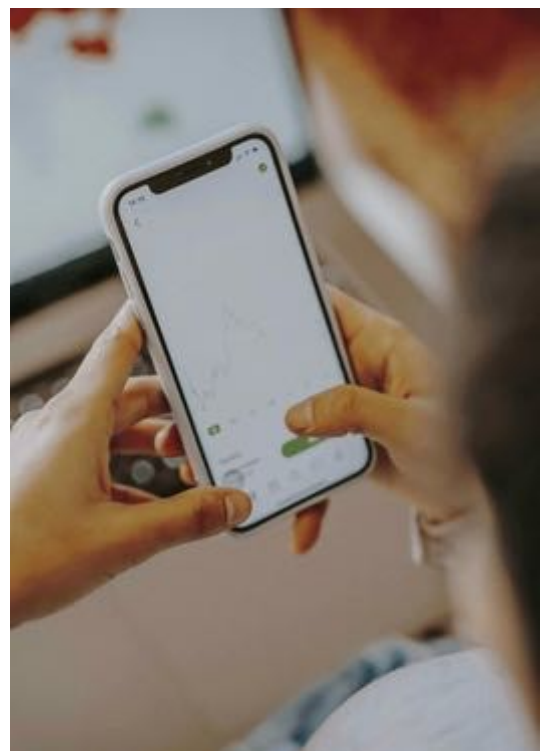
(3) The ESG assessment of suppliers ranks them in 5 categories: A+ (platinum), A (gold), B (silver), C and D.

Policy to prevent delays in payments to suppliers

To prevent delayed payments, Banco Sabadell has an internally developed platform that serves as an in-tray for invoices, in which suppliers upload their own invoices, thus preventing them from being lost. This platform serves not only as a channel for receiving and approving invoices, but also as a documentation repository.

Once submitted by suppliers, invoices undergo an approval workflow in which managers approve their respective invoices and, once approved by all corresponding levels, they are relayed to the Invoices Management unit so that each invoice may be formally and fiscally validated and entered in the accounts. The time available for validation and account entry is four days (two for validation and two for accounting), although usually the entire process is completed within two to three days at most.

In addition, the Bank's regulations state that on the 10th and 25th of every month, payments should be launched to all suppliers; however, since March 2020 (due to the pandemic) to date, payments have been launched on a weekly basis.



4.3 Tax responsibility

Banco Sabadell Group's commitment to sustainability is reflected in the promotion and development of responsible tax management, fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) approved by the United Nations.

Consequently, the action principles followed for tax matters are geared towards compliance with the SDGs, particularly those related to fostering a fairer, more respectful, sustainable and cohesive society (e.g. "No poverty", "Reduced inequalities"), SDG 8 "Decent work and economic growth" being one of the priority goals for the Group according to the Group's Sustainability Policy⁷⁷, which is closely related to tax affairs.

Tax strategy

The principles of the Group's fiscal activity are set out in the tax strategy, which is defined and approved by the Board of Directors⁷⁸. Thus, the Tax Strategy is the reference framework for the Group's activities in relation to tax and, as such, it is designed to be stable and permanent. In any event, the tax division revises the Tax Strategy at least once a year and brings any relevant updates to the attention of the Board of Directors, ensuring alignment with any developments in the Group's tax commitments, regulatory changes, and any other developments that may have taken place in this environment⁷⁹.

The Tax Strategy must be complied with by all companies controlled by the Group, regardless of their geographical location, without prejudice to any adaptations required to meet the specific regulations of each jurisdiction, as is the case in the United Kingdom. These transpositions must observe the principles, values and common action guidelines set out in the aforesaid Tax Strategy. Furthermore, the Group advocates that investments controlled jointly with partners outside the Group, or those that involve significant shareholdings, adopt principles of action in tax matters that are aligned with the aforesaid tax strategy.

The principles and guidelines for implementing the Tax Strategy are defined in consonance with the Group's mission, values and business strategy, based on ethical and responsible management. This commitment drives the activity to generate a positive impact on society as a whole. In the same vein, the business strategy is directed towards profitable growth that generates value for shareholders, maintaining a conservative risk profile, as part of the framework of ethical and professional codes, considering the expectations of the different stakeholders.

To that end, the Group has a set of policies, internal rules and codes of conduct in place that guarantee ethical and responsible behaviour throughout the organisation and in all of its activities.

In this respect, the Group's Code of Conduct establishes the fulfilment of tax obligations in accordance with the principles set out in the Tax Strategy and adherence to the Code of Good Tax Practices – *Código de Buenas Prácticas Tributarias*, or CBPT – (in which the principles of transparency, good faith and mutual trust stand out in particular) as fundamental elements involved in fulfilling its commitment to the

⁷⁷ The Sustainability Policy can be viewed on the corporate website: [Policies, codes and rules](#).

⁷⁸ The Tax Strategy can be viewed on the corporate website: [Tax responsibility](#).

⁷⁹ The most recent update of the Tax Strategy was approved by the Board of Directors of Banco Sabadell in 2023.

economic development of societies in all jurisdictions in which it operates⁸⁰.

In order to detect and manage anything that could compromise the aforesaid ethical and responsible conduct, the Group has a whistleblowing channel that enables the reporting of any concerns related to these practices in any field, including tax, and that represents an additional channel for participation and dialogue with different stakeholders, consistent with the interaction framework promoted by maintaining a cooperative relationship with the tax authorities and an ongoing dialogue with other stakeholders in forums, associations and in spaces for sectoral and academic collaboration.

General principles of the Tax Strategy

The principles set forth in the aforesaid Tax Strategy are the principles of efficiency, prudence, transparency and minimisation of tax risk, which aim to ensure compliance with current tax legislation by promoting responsible and transparent actions with regard to tax, in accordance with the requirements of customers, shareholders, tax authorities and other stakeholders. These principles are the following:

- Guarantee and ensure compliance with and observance of the tax-related laws and regulations in effect in each and every one of the countries and territories in which the Group's companies operate and/or are present, as well as the international guidelines and principles stipulated in tax matters by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), by means of a reasonable interpretation of the regulations that takes into account both their literal meaning and their spirit and purpose.
- Establish tax criteria on a sound legal basis, grounded in existing doctrinal and jurisprudential criteria, as well as international guidelines and standards.
- Verify that transactions are carried out only where there are sound commercial and business reasons, whilst ensuring that tax efficiency is not prejudiced in the achievement of such an objective.
- Conduct the prior analysis of the tax implications of transactions with the aim of minimising tax risks, including reputational risk.
- Design and market banking products, assessing all their tax implications, which will be clearly and transparently communicated to customers.
- Value related-party transactions, as legally defined at all times, on the basis of the arm's length principle in the terms established by the OECD, taking into account the functions, assets and risks of the parties involved, and observing the recommendations approved by this body.
- Avoid structures or entities of an opaque nature or resident in territories classified as tax havens / non-cooperative jurisdictions whose purpose would be to reduce the tax burden of Banco Sabadell Group. In the event of a presence or transactions in these territories, it shall be for economic and business reasons.
- Encourage constructive and collaborative relations with tax authorities on a reciprocal basis of good faith and transparency, guided by institutional respect and seeking mutually agreed solutions in case of divergent views. As an example of these initiatives, Banco Sabadell has adhered to the CBPT of the Spanish Tax Authority, acting collaboratively and in line with the recommendations set out in that text.

In addition, the Tax Strategy establishes that the Group shall disclose relevant tax information in a direct, clear and transparent manner to its customers and shareholders, tax authorities and other stakeholders, taking their expectations into account.

In this way, the Tax Strategy is aimed at ensuring responsible and transparent tax management, aligned with the Group's mission, values, business strategy and commitment to sustainability, which in turn fosters trust among its stakeholders.

The Group has an all-encompassing understanding of responsible tax management, perceiving it as a concept that combines the goals stemming from the principles and guidelines set out in the Tax Strategy, namely: (i) regulatory compliance in order to generate stable and predictable environments that favour legal certainty and reduced litigation, (ii) promotion of a cooperative relationship with the tax

⁸⁰ Banco Sabadell Group's Code of Conduct can be viewed on the website: [Internal regulations](#).

authorities, based on transparency, good faith and mutual trust, or (iii) application of the principle of transparency in the disclosure of tax information so as to meet stakeholders' expectations.

All these elements are integrated in the concept of responsible tax management, under a dynamic approach, to enable continuous progress by adopting and adapting best practices in this area, in line with the development of stakeholders' expectations. This approach is reflected in the Group's commitment to sustainability, which incorporates a specific target related to responsible and transparent taxation⁸¹.

Compliance with the Tax Strategy: Management and Control Framework

The attainment of the objectives set out in the Tax Strategy and compliance with the fundamental principles that govern it are ensured through the establishment of a tax risk management and control system, which is embedded in Banco Sabadell Group's Global Risk Framework.

In this respect, the Group's Tax Risk Policy, which is reviewed and updated annually, develops the action framework established in the Tax Strategy. The Policy aims to ensure that any tax risks that could affect the Tax Strategy are identified, assessed and managed in a systematic way. This is done through their categorisation – risks arising from differences of interpretation or the application of tax regulations, or from legislative changes or modification of administrative and case law criteria, and compliance risks or operational risks, among others – and their proactive management, in order to anticipate, detect and respond to possible risk situations in an appropriate and timely manner. It also establishes a governance structure in charge of tax risk management and control, which ensures compliance with the Tax Strategy, as well as integration into the organisation of the fiscal approach, which operates under a framework that does not provide incentives, nor does it incorporate remuneration targets, linked to obtaining tax savings.

The core principle of this structure is the direct involvement of the entity's governing and management bodies within a corporate model based on three lines of defence, with a clear assignment of roles and responsibilities and an adequate level of separation and independence to avoid compromising the effectiveness of this model.

In terms of the roles and responsibilities of the model of three lines of defence:

- The first line of defence includes (i) the business and support units responsible for complying with Banco Sabadell's obligations in tax matters, and for managing the corporate and operational processes that produce the information and data necessary for the correct calculation of taxes and for the reports submitted to public authorities, and (ii) Tax Advice, which ensures the proper application and due compliance with the principles governing the Tax Strategy by establishing fiscal criteria applicable to tax-related matters and promoting actions aimed at increasing the level of knowledge and awareness about tax risk in the Group. An example of such actions is the effort to keep on top of the ever-changing tax regulations and standards in relation to tax responsibility; these tasks are carried out through recurrent reviews by the experts dedicated to this topic, who prepare the corresponding communications that are then supplemented with the necessary explanations and training content aimed at the units affected by any tax-related amendments, generating a process of fluid and continuous communication.
- The second line of defence includes Internal Control which, in general terms, must ensure that the first line of defence is well-designed and performs its assigned duties, with a view to its continuous improvement.
- Finally, the role of supervision performed by the third line of defence is carried out by Internal Audit, whose mission consists of helping the Group to achieve its objectives by providing a systematic, disciplined approach to assess the sufficiency and effectiveness of the organisation's governance processes and its risk management and internal control activities.

⁸¹ The Commitment to Sustainability is published on the corporate website and can be found using the following link: [Commitment to Sustainability](#).

To this end, the Board Audit and Control Committee oversees the Group's tax management, specifically monitoring of the implementation of the tax strategy and its guiding principles, through periodic reports received from the Tax Advice division on activities carried out to properly analyse tax matters, the Group's adaptation to changes made to the tax regulations (new reporting requirements or tax figures, such as the tax on net interest and commission income of certain financial institutions or the Global Minimum Tax - Pillar Two), the most significant tax procedures, the main actions related to Corporate Tax Governance and to the promotion of transparency and a collaborative relationship with the tax authorities (such as voluntary submission of the Annual Tax Transparency Report (Informe Anual de Transparencia Fiscal, or IATF) for the financial year 2024, or the implementation of the stages subsequent to the submission and receipt of the IATF for 2023, or participation in the Large Companies Forum)⁸².

It also ensures the continuity of the management and control system, which guarantees the application of the principles laid down in the tax strategy, through mechanisms for the smooth succession of certain positions, as provided in the Group's internal regulations.

Collaborative relationship with the State Tax Agency, Good Tax Practices and Transparency

In line with the principle established for the promotion of a collaborative relationship with the tax authorities, Banco Sabadell is adhered to the CBPT, approved by the Large Companies Forum, of which it is a member, and acts in accordance with the recommendations contained therein. In this respect, Banco Sabadell voluntarily submits the IATF report each year to the State Tax Agency (Agencia Estatal de Administración Tributaria, or AEAT), as well as transfer pricing documentation⁸³.

It also collaborates proactively with the competent authorities, responding to their requests and participating in the forums and cooperative programmes promoted by local authorities, such as the Large Companies Forum, in order to help strengthen the tax system and prevent the generation of tax litigation and tax-related disputes⁸⁴.

Additionally, through its subsidiary in the United Kingdom, it follows the Code of Practice on Taxation for Banks, promoted by the UK tax authorities, complying with its content.

In line with the principle of transparency, the Group discloses relevant tax information directly, clearly and transparently to its customers and shareholders, to the tax authorities and to other stakeholders; this information is also included in the various documents accessible on its corporate website (Tax Strategy, Annual Financial Statements, Board Audit and Control Committee report, Tax Responsibility and Good Taxation Practices documentation, etc.).

⁸² The report on the operation and activities of the Board Audit and Control Committee available on the corporate website: [Committee Reports](#) contains details of the most important matters in the financial year 2025.

⁸³ The IATF report for the 2024 financial year was sent to the AEAT in October 2025.

⁸⁴ Information on this topic can be found in the document "Tax Responsibility and Good Practices of Banco Sabadell Group", which is available on Banco Sabadell's website. Details about the status of the main tax disputes and the years open to tax inspection can be found in Banco Sabadell Group's consolidated annual financial statements for 2025 (Note 39 – Tax situation).

The Group aims to meet the expectations of different stakeholders by promoting close, transparent and constructive dialogue with them.

In this respect, the Group aims to meet the expectations of different stakeholders by promoting close, transparent and constructive dialogue with them. This approach is reflected, on one hand, in the collaborative relationship it maintains with the tax authorities and, on the other hand, its active participation in events and spaces for technical and specialised dialogue with other stakeholder groups. This participation is channelled, among other ways, through (i) its presence in the tax committees of various associations in which current tax matters are analysed, such as the Spanish Banking Association (Asociación Española de Banca, or AEB), the Spanish Confederation of Business Organisations (Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales, or CEOE) or the Spanish International Chamber of Commerce (Cámara de Comercio Internacional española, or ICC España), and (ii) its participation in forums and events organised by professional associations, non-governmental organisations and academic institutions, which constitute spaces for reflection and technical/legal debate on key tax matters. These forums address matters of particular relevance, such as (i) the growing complexity arising from continuously changing legislation or modifications of administrative and case law criteria in tax matters, their impact on economic activity and business planning, as well as the resulting challenges in terms of compliance with regulations and the need to preserve and strengthen an environment of legal certainty and reduced litigation, (ii) aspects linked to responsible tax contribution, the importance of tax transparency, alignment with international best practice in good tax governance and risk prevention as key factors to bolster confidence in the stability of the current fiscal framework among stakeholders and, ultimately, in society, and (iii) the role of companies as partners of the tax authorities collaborating in the management, collection and control of taxes. The Group participates in these spaces by sharing its views based on the ethical principles of integrity and tax responsibility which underpin its position in this area, contributing to the depth and quality of analysis and dialogue in order to promote the continuous and progressive development of a well-functioning tax system from a constructive and pluralistic perspective.

In this context, the Group monitors different transparency and tax responsibility initiatives, in the national and international spheres, in order to identify significant aspects and emerging trends in the area of sustainability, with the aim of continuously progressing in this area and to integrate best practices into its organisation.

This commitment to the principle of transparency has been recognised by (i) Fundación Haz, which awarded Banco Sabadell the “t for transparent” label, having complied 100% with the indicators related to tax information for the financial year 2024, a distinction that the Institution earned at the highest level since the award was created in 2022, and by (ii) the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Index (previously known as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, or DJSI), developed by S&P Global, which evaluates the sustainability performance of leading companies worldwide and which awarded the Group the highest possible score (100%) in fiscal sustainability. These accolades demonstrate Banco Sabadell Group’s firm commitment to responsible tax management and to clear and transparent communication of tax information to its stakeholders.

Presence in tax havens / non-cooperative jurisdictions

In accordance with the corporate principles governing its tax strategy and the CBPT to which it adheres, Banco Sabadell Group has undertaken a commitment to avoid opaque structures or entities resident in tax havens/ non-cooperative jurisdictions, unless their presence or operations are justified on economic or business grounds. Therefore, given that there is no single definition of the concept of a tax haven / non-cooperative jurisdiction, the Group takes into consideration the lists of tax havens / non-cooperative jurisdictions set out in applicable regulations in Spain⁸⁵ and the criteria of the EU⁸⁶ and the OECD⁸⁷, which are elaborated on the basis of a series of characteristic aspects, such as lack of transparency, low or non-existent taxation, or the absence of any regulations that allow the exchange of information.

Thus, pursuant to the commitment it has taken on, Banco Sabadell Group has no active presence in territories considered to be tax havens / non-cooperative jurisdictions, in accordance with the applicable regulations in Spain⁸⁸, the stance of the European Union and the criteria of the OECD⁸⁹, as stated in the 'Declaration of presence in territories classified as tax havens / non-cooperative jurisdictions', published on Banco Sabadell's website⁹⁰.

Additionally, on an international scale, there are several non-governmental organisations, such as the Tax Justice Network, Oxfam Intermon, the Fair Tax Foundation and the Observatorio de Responsabilidad Social Corporativa, which have put together, according to their own criteria, lists of non-cooperative jurisdictions, and even lists that make reference to other additional concepts, such as tax dens (territories that have approved tax-related and legal frameworks that are thought to reduce the payment of taxes to the bare minimum) or tax niches (territories which, in certain circumstances, permit taxation that is considered to be extremely low, even though the usual taxation regime is normal).

As an additional exercise in transparency, and heeding the opinions and concerns expressed by the aforesaid organisations (that comprise one more of Banco Sabadell Group's stakeholder groups), the lists of territories identified by those organisations have been reviewed and the information in this regard has been included in the "Tax Responsibility and Good Practices" document⁹¹. In any case, the active presence in those territories is only ever due to business reasons (such as the banking activity carried out in the United Kingdom, Mexico and the United States) and, in the case of any presence where there is no activity with third parties, it is either irrelevant (Jersey) or entirely non-existent as the companies concerned have been liquidated (Bahamas and Andorra).



⁸⁵ Law 11/2021 of 9 July and Order HFP/115/2023 of 9 February determining countries and territories, as well as harmful fiscal regimes considered non-cooperative jurisdictions.

⁸⁶ List of non-cooperative countries and territories for tax purposes.

⁸⁷ List of territories that do not meet standards of transparency and exchange of information, neither in relation to the Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) nor in relation to the Exchange of Information on Request (EOIR).

⁸⁸ The Group has no active presence in Jersey through any subsidiary or permanent establishment, nor does it have any representative office in that territory. Its presence in Jersey is limited to a trust established in 2014 to manage and monitor long-term incentive plans established in connection with staff at TSB through the acquisition and delivery of shares to employees under the framework of those plans. Similarly, as can be seen in Schedule I to the consolidated annual financial statements for 2025, the presence in this territory is not material.

⁸⁹ The Bahamas territory was removed from "The EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes" in February 2024, although the OECD considers it a non-compliant territory in its list "Automatic Exchange of Information". In any event, the Group does not have an active presence in that territory, as the subsidiary "Bahamas Bank & Trust Ltd." (a subsidiary incorporated into the Group as a result of the merger by absorption of Banco Atlántico in 2006) has now been liquidated, as indicated in Schedule I, in the section "Exclusions from the scope of consolidation" of the consolidated annual financial statements for 2025.

⁹⁰ The statement is available in the document "Tax Responsibility and Good Practices of Banco Sabadell Group", which can be accessed through Banco Sabadell website through the following link: [Tax Responsibility](#).

⁹¹ The following references were used: (i) "Identifying tax havens: characteristics and 2023 tax haven listing" by Fair Tax Foundation, (ii) "Corporate Tax Haven Index" and "Financial Secrecy Index 2025" by Tax Justice Network, taking the first 30 countries of each index as reference, (iii) "Desigualdad S.A., filial en España" report published by Oxfam Intermon in January 2024, and (iv) "La Información sobre Sostenibilidad en las empresas del IBEX 35, ejercicio 2023" by Observatorio de RSC. The document "Tax Responsibility and Good Practices of Banco Sabadell Group" is available on the corporate website at the following link: [Tax responsibility](#).

Breakdown of profit and tax information by country

Details of consolidated pre-tax profit in each country⁹², in addition to the corporate income tax paid and accrued, the effective tax rate and turnover, by country, are set out below⁹³.

	Consolidated pre-tax profit		Corporate income tax paid ⁹⁴		Corporate income tax accrued		Turnover		Effective tax rate	
Country	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Spain	1,857,564	1,825,882	310,441	222,372	(639,549)	(509,860)	4,438,250	4,533,147	34.4 %	27.9 %
United Kingdom	441,672	400,486	112,921	84,162	(114,477)	(113,317)	1,341,793	1,289,825	25.9 %	28.3 %
Mexico	81,222	65,718	1,568	20,273	(13,582)	(6,489)	197,396	217,938	16.7 %	9.9 %
United States	179,337	173,396	52,551	33,350	(45,271)	(42,245)	252,711	242,888	25.2 %	24.4 %
France	31,726	39,212	7,931	12,479	(7,413)	(9,420)	36,583	37,994	23.4 %	24.0 %
Portugal	6,728	5,404	2,450	2,340	(2,439)	(2,289)	12,381	9,888	36.3 %	42.4 %
Morocco	2,945	4,047	2,260	1,475	(1,137)	(1,652)	4,886	5,677	38.6 %	40.8 %
Jersey	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	4	— %	— %
Andorra ⁹⁵	—	(16)	—	—	—	—	—	—	— %	— %
Luxembourg	(111)	(90)	—	—	—	—	12	—	— %	— %
Bahamas ⁹⁶	—	(142)	—	—	—	—	—	—	— %	— %
Total	2,601,084	2,513,899	490,122	376,451	(823,868)	(685,272)	6,284,013	6,337,361	31.7 %	27.3 %

Data in thousand euro.

The figure shown for corporate income tax paid is determined on a cash basis, meaning that it takes into account the amounts paid corresponding to this tax during the current year (which are mainly related to instalment payments and withholding taxes) and the amounts received (which are mainly related to tax refunds from previous years as a result of the submission of the final tax returns). The above is all based on the payment schedule and method to determine the payments on account, as established by the corresponding regulation applicable in each country. Where appropriate, payments/refunds derived from the tax proceedings carried out are also included.

The figure corresponding to corporate income tax accrued corresponds to the amount of accrued corporate income tax recognised in the consolidated income statement, according to the applicable accounting principles.

The two previous figures typically differ, as the first figure (corporate income tax paid) is determined on a cash basis and therefore depends, among other considerations, on the method of calculation and the schedule of payments on account established in the corresponding tax regulation of each country, the payments and refunds of the tax corresponding to other years, or the application of tax credits generated in previous years, whereas the second figure (corporate income tax

⁹² As for the countries and figures included in the table, certain differences may arise in relation to other information included in the annual financial statements, which is essentially the result of (i) entities being sold or acquired during the year, or (ii) profit or loss contributed by companies consolidated using the equity method.

⁹³ A breakdown of employees in each jurisdiction is included in "Schedule V – Annual banking report" of the Group's consolidated annual financial statements for 2025.

⁹⁴ The 310,441 thousand euros figure shown in the column "Corporate income tax paid" corresponding to 2025 and to Spain (222,372 thousand euros in 2024) comprises 579,707 thousand euros of payments made in relation to corporate income tax and the tax on net interest and commission income of certain financial institutions (IMIC) during 2025 (431,320 thousand euros in 2024) and 269,266 thousand euros of refunded amounts (208,947 thousand euros in 2024).

⁹⁵ Company liquidated.

⁹⁶ Company liquidated.

accrued) depends, essentially, on the profit and loss of the relevant year and any permanent adjustments established by the regulations specific to each jurisdiction (i.e. exemptions to preclude double taxation or non-deductibility of certain expenses).

The Group's effective tax rate, calculated as corporate income tax expense divided by pre-tax profit, was 31.67% and 27.26% in 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The differences between the current nominal rate in a given jurisdiction and the effective rate resulting from considering corporate income tax accrued and pre-tax profit are mainly due to adjustments made to taxable income taking into account the applicable regulations in each jurisdiction.

In this respect, it is worth noting that, in the case of the main jurisdictions in which the Group is present (Spain, United Kingdom and Mexico), a significant difference between the nominal tax rate and the effective tax rate is only observed in Mexico, where it is mainly due to a tax adjustment for inflation, in accordance with the applicable local regulations.

Global Tax Contribution

Banco Sabadell Group is aware that its tax contribution is an essential element of its commitment to economic development and sustainable growth in all the jurisdictions in which it operates.

For these purposes, in accordance with the principle of transparency, responsible taxation and good tax practices, Banco Sabadell Group voluntarily provides details, below, of its global tax contribution in 2025.

On occasion, the tax contribution analysis of multinational groups tends to focus on the corporate income tax burden in the different jurisdictions. However, without prejudice to the essential role this tax plays in the tax system, compliance with all tax obligations in the different jurisdictions in which the Group has a presence implies that the tax contribution to the public finance and, consequently, to society, is noticeably higher than that resulting from considering corporate income tax alone.

In addition, the Group companies also have an essential role in setting up the tax systems in those jurisdictions in which they are present, acting as collaborative partner entities of the public administrations, by managing their payments and collections, collaborating in the collection of taxes and complying with relevant tax-related disclosure obligations.

This broader and more comprehensive view of the tax contribution has been considered in some of the growing number of reporting and transparency initiatives, both at a national and international level⁹⁷, and aims to achieve a better understanding of the role of companies' contribution to the development of the societies in which they operate.

In this context, in addition to the information set out in the consolidated annual financial statements and in the information set out above⁹⁸, the information relating to the Group's global tax contribution,

⁹⁷ In this regard, (i) the Global Reporting Initiative's Taxation standard (GRI 207) contains a recommendation to include information regarding, amongst others, taxes collected on behalf of a tax authority, taxes withheld and paid on behalf of employees and industry-related taxes and other payments, (ii) the European Business Forum publishes annual 'Total Tax Contribution' reports prepared with the information of the largest companies headquartered in Europe, (iii) the Fundación Haz foundation has included, among the updated tax transparency indicators applicable from 2026, information on the total tax contribution, with a breakdown of taxes borne and collected, and (iv) the Fair Tax Foundation takes into account the information on total tax contribution in its Tax Responsibility and Transparency Index (TR&T).

⁹⁸ Note 39 – Tax situation (income tax relating to continuing operations) of the consolidated annual financial statements for 2025 includes a reconciliation between the Group's corporate income tax expense calculated by applying the general tax rate and the expense recognised for that tax, showing an effective tax rate (calculated as corporate income tax expense divided by pre-tax profit) of 31.67% and 27.26% in 2025 and 2024, respectively. In addition, the section headed "Breakdown of profit and tax information by country" includes the effective tax rate in each of the different jurisdictions.

prepared on a cash basis, includes a breakdown of the actual tax contribution element (own tax charges borne) and the contributory element related to setting up tax systems and tax management (collection of tax from third parties):

- The own tax charges borne are a cost for the Group, which reduce its bottom line, and represent a direct contribution to society. These include, among others, corporate income tax, tax on the net interest and commission income of certain financial institutions (*Impuesto sobre el margen de intereses y comisiones de determinadas entidades financieras*, or IMIC), non-recoverable input VAT, and specific taxes on the Group's financial activities (such as transfer tax and stamp duty, the tax on deposits of credit institutions (*Impuesto sobre los depósitos de las entidades de crédito*, or IDEC), etc.). Employer social security contributions payable by the company are also considered in this category, due to their mandatory nature and their importance within government tax revenues.
- Third-party tax charges collected by the Group are those which, resulting from the economic activity carried out, have been paid on behalf of third parties and therefore do not represent a direct cost, such as employment-related charges (e.g. withholdings from salaries and wages, social security contributions payable by the employee) net VAT collected, withholdings related to corporate income tax, etc.

In 2025, Banco Sabadell Group's global tax contribution amounted to 2,119 million euros, with 1,269 million euros corresponding to own tax charges borne by the Group and the remainder corresponding to third-party tax charges collected by the Group, in line with the following breakdown:

Banco Sabadell Group's total tax contribution in 2025 (thousand euros)		
Own tax charges borne	1,268,640	60 %
Third-party tax charges collected	850,767	40 %
Total	2,119,407	100 %

Tax charges are paid in all jurisdictions in which the Group is present, with Spain and the United Kingdom accounting for 97% of the Group's business:

Jurisdiction	Own tax charges borne			Third-party tax charges collected (3)	Global Tax Contribution	Percentage
	Income tax paid (1)	Other (2)	Total			
Spain	310,441	628,861	939,302	705,722	1,645,024	78 %
United Kingdom	112,921	132,309	245,230	97,264	342,494	16 %
Mexico	1,568	11,965	13,533	35,494	49,027	2 %
United States	52,551	2,380	54,931	7,007	61,938	3 %
France	7,931	2,065	9,996	882	10,878	1 %
Portugal	2,450	706	3,156	2,247	5,403	— %
Morocco	2,260	232	2,492	2,151	4,643	— %
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	— %
Total	490,122	778,518	1,268,640	850,767	2,119,407	100 %

(1) The section above headed "Breakdown of profit and tax information by country" includes additional explanations concerning corporate income tax paid.

(2) The "Other" column under "Own tax charges borne" includes 281,287 thousand euros of non-recoverable input VAT; 267,976 thousand euros of employment-related charges; 110,625 thousand euros of stamp duty paid in relation to public deeds to set up loans with mortgage guarantee; and 118,631 thousand euros of other taxes (such as IDEC, property tax, etc.).

(3) The column "Third-party tax charges collected" includes 382,727 thousand euros of withholdings related to corporate income tax (including withholdings levied on income from movable capital); 378,593 thousand euros of employment-related charges; 80,119 thousand euros of net VAT paid to the tax authorities; and 9,329 thousand euros of other taxes.

Therefore, the Group's own tax charges borne in 2025 (1,268,640 thousand euros) represent 38% of the consolidated profit before such charges.

In addition, in jurisdictions such as Spain, the United Kingdom and Mexico, other contributions are made (such as contributions to deposit guarantee funds) which represent a cost of the financial activity carried out by the Group and have an impact on the economic and financial security of society, although they are not of a fiscal nature and are not considered as part of the global tax contribution⁹⁹.

Public subsidies received

In 2025, subsidies received in Spain in relation to training amounted to 833,025 euros.

⁹⁹ Information on the contributions made in Spain, the United Kingdom and Mexico is available in 'Note 32 – Other operating expenses' of the consolidated annual financial statements for 2025.



5. Annexes

5.1 Initiatives and alliances

In a cross-cutting way and in line with its commitment to sustainability and its objective of contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, Banco Sabadell continues to forge alliances with other sectors and is part of major international initiatives designed to fight climate change and improve social development.

Membership of these initiatives is organised around the Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) pillars:

Global commitments

- Since 2005, Banco Sabadell has been a signatory of the United Nations Global Compact, undertaking to comply with Ten Principles on human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption.
- In 2019, the Institution adhered to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Banking, the first global framework that defines the role of the banking industry in the transition to a sustainable future, reinforcing the alignment with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

Climate action and Sustainable finance

- Since 2009, Banco Sabadell has been part of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), reporting information on the risks and opportunities associated with climate change.
- In 2011, the Bank became a signatory of the Equator Principles, which incorporate social and environmental criteria in large-scale project finance and corporate loans.
- Since 2021, the Bank has been following the guidelines of the voluntary Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) framework, promoted by the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), in order to attain emissions neutrality across its investment and lending portfolios by 2050.
- In 2022, it became a member of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF¹⁰⁰), in order to measure and disclose emissions financed through loans and investments in a standardised way.

¹⁰⁰ The Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials is a collaboration between financial institutions from all over the world, launched in 2019 to measure and disclose, in a standardised format, emissions financed through loans and investments. PCAF member institutions work together to develop the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry. More information can be found at <https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/industries>.

Responsible investment

- Since 2012, pension fund manager BanSabadell Pensiones, EGFP S.A. and, since 2016, Aurica Capital, a venture capital enterprise that invests in Spanish companies with plans to expand in foreign markets, have adopted the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) in the investment manager category. It is worth noting that the UN PRI has awarded BanSabadell Pensiones the highest distinction – five stars – in investment strategy, governance and direct investment.
- BanSabadell Pensiones, EGFP S.A. (hereinafter, BSP) has individually subscribed the following funds to the UN PRI: BanSabadell Pentapensión Empresa FP, Fondo de Pensiones de los Empleados de Banco Sabadell MF2000, Fondo de Pensiones de los Empleados de Banco Sabadell GM, BanSabadell 18 FP, and Fondo de Pensiones de la Compañía de Servicios de Bebidas Refrescantes. It should also be noted that the UN PRI has awarded five stars to four pension funds managed by BSP, including the pension fund that the Banco Sabadell's Employee Pension Plan is part of.

National and sectoral alliances

- The Bank collaborates with multi-sector forums such as the Spanish Observatory of Sustainable Financing (Observatorio Español de la Financiación Sostenible, or OFISO).
- In addition, it promotes sustainability throughout its supply chain by participating in the third Training Programme: Sustainable Suppliers, developed by the UN Global Compact and its network in Spain, ICEX and the ICO Foundation.

On social aspects

The Bank renewed its commitments to financial education, workplace environments, diversity and gender through various social development initiatives in Spain:

- On one hand, at the institutional level, the Bank has renewed its membership of the agreement signed between the Spanish Banking Association (AEB), the Spanish Securities Market Commission (CNMV) and the Bank of Spain to pursue courses of action under the framework of the National Plan for Financial Education and, on the other hand, it was once again awarded the “Equality in the Workplace” seal of distinction by the Ministry of Equality, and has signed up to the *Plan MeCuida* initiative promoted by the Spanish government.
- In terms of diversity, the Bank is a signatory of the “CEOs supporting diversity” (*CEO por la diversidad*) initiative promoted by the Adecco Foundation and the CEOE, and has signed the General Protocol for “More Women, Better Companies” (*Protocolo General de Más Mujeres, Mejores Empresas*) promoted by the Women's Institute, which establishes the commitment to boost internal diversity. Additionally, it is a member of the Business Network Association for LGBTI Diversity and Inclusion (REDI by its Spanish acronym), which works to promote safe and respectful workplace environments. It has also signed up to the Empowering Women's Talent initiative launched by Equipos&Talento, which focuses on the empowerment of women in companies, and it is also a member of Women in Banking (WIB), an initiative dedicated to promoting the role of women in Spanish banking. The Institution also forms part of the Commission for Women in Banking, an AEB initiative, aligned with the aim of increasing the visibility and recognition of the role of women in the banking industry, as well as promoting inclusion and diversity in decision-making processes.

Accolades

- The Bank was singled out in the list of the 25 best companies to work for in Spain, according to the Top LinkedIn Companies ranking. This ranking, which includes companies with more than 5,000 employees, is based on criteria such as professional development, job stability and diversity.
- It also obtained the Top Employers in Spain certification granted by the Top Employers Institute, and is part of the top 100 places to work in Spain, according to the employer monitor Merco Talento España. In addition, REDI and the magazine *Actualidad Económica* have ranked the Bank among the 25 most inclusive Spanish companies in the 'Top LGBTI+ Leaders 2025', recognising its commitment to creating safer, diverse and inclusive workplaces for the LGBTI+ community.
- In the area of talent, diversity and inclusion, the Bank has been recognised as 'Best Company for All Talent' by Equipos&Talento, highlighting its commitment to an inclusive culture that promotes talent development, wellbeing and innovation. The Institution also received a special distinction for innovation in attracting and mobilising talent for the Talent Partnership 360° project, awarded by ManpowerGroup during the 'The Exchange' forum, an event focused on the future of work in the context of artificial intelligence.

On governance aspects

- The Bank is a signatory of the Code of Good Banking Practice and the Code of Good Taxation Practice, and publishes the Annual Tax Transparency Report. It is also a member of the advertising self-regulatory body Autocontrol (Asociación para la Autorregulación de la Comunicación Comercial) and has obtained the certification of transparency and fiscal accountability ("t for transparent" label), receiving the highest distinction awarded by Fundación Haz.
- Moreover, Banco Sabadell's corporate crime risk and anti-corruption management and organisation model has been certified by AENOR CONFÍA, S.A.U. under the Spanish standard UNE 19601 for criminal compliance management systems and under the international standard ISO 37001 for anti-bribery management systems.

Facilities and events certifications

- In relation to infrastructure and facilities, five of the Bank's corporate buildings hold the ISO 14001 certification.
- The Annual General Meeting of 20 March 2025 and the two Extraordinary General Meetings of 6 August 2025 received the "Sustainable Event" certification from Econep Consultores, S.L. (Eventsost), having been deemed compliant with sustainability criteria throughout the event life cycle.

International footprint

- TSB, the Group's leading brand in the United Kingdom, reaffirms its commitment to responsible management through its involvement in various noteworthy initiatives. These include its membership of the Good Business Charter, which recognises ethical business practices, and its membership of the Prince's Responsible Business Network, a Business In The Community (BITC) initiative that helps companies in the fight against environmental and social challenges. The entity is also committed to fair payment practices as a member of the Prompt Payment Code and supports mortgage customers through its membership of HM Treasury's Mortgage Charter.
- In Mexico, the Group operates under the Banco Sabadell Mexico brand name. The entity has been a signatory of the Sustainability Protocol¹⁰¹ for the Mexican banking sector, promoted by the Association of Mexican Banks (Asociación de Bancos de México, or ABM) since 2016. This protocol was updated to version 2.0 in 2025. This update modifies the commitment undertaken by Banco Sabadell, which reaffirmed its support for the Banking Sustainability Protocol 2.0 to include new Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) principles. Banco Sabadell Mexico has been a signatory of the "Declaration in favour of the development of environmental, green and sustainable finance in the Mexican banking sector", promoted by the Green Finance Advisory Council (Consejo Consultivo de Finanzas Verdes, or CCFV) and the Association of Mexican Banks (Asociación de Bancos de México, or ABM) since 2022. It is also a member of the Sustainability Committee of the Spanish Chamber of Commerce (Comisión de Sostenibilidad de la Cámara Española de Comercio, or CAMESCOM) in Mexico. As part of CAMESCOM's activities in Mexico, Banco Sabadell Mexico was selected as the winner of the 2025 edition of the "*Reconocimiento de Sostenibilidad*" sustainability award, which promotes and recognises the commitment of its member companies to the environment and sustainable development.

ESG indices, ratings and distinctions

- The Bank is listed on the main international best-in-class indices for which it qualifies, such as IBEX ESG and FTSE4Good IBEX.
- Banco Sabadell achieved positive scores in leading ESG ratings, namely Sustainalytics, MSCI, ISS ESG and S&P Best In Class World Index.
- Notable accolades include being featured in *Time* magazine's ranking of the most sustainable companies.
- Furthermore, the Bank has been included in the ESG Ranking of *elEconomista.es*, placing among the Top 10 IBEX 35 companies in sustainability.

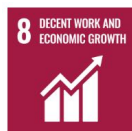
¹⁰¹ The Sustainability Protocol for the Mexican banking sector, promoted by the Association of Mexican Banks (Asociación de Bancos de México, or ABM), is a voluntary agreement between financial institutions, including commercial banks, development banks and development agencies. Its version 2.0, updated in 2025, incorporates ESG criteria aligned with national and international standards. This initiative serves as a key tool for financial undertakings to embed these criteria into their business strategies, helping to mitigate risks and address challenges related to climate change. The document (in Spanish) can be found at: [Banking Sustainability Protocol](#).

Alignment with the SDGs

These alliances, which are all embedded in the ESG framework of Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability, are additional to the Group's transformation and promotion actions, both those already carried out and those planned for the future, which are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that the Institution has greater capacity to influence due to its systemic interconnectedness, its activity and its capacity to make an impact. In this respect, although the Institution's goal requires it to contribute to all SDGs, the following have been prioritised:



Affordable and clean energy.



Decent work and economic growth.



Industry, innovation and infrastructure.



Climate action.



Peace, justice and strong institutions.

5.2 Principles for Responsible Banking: Responsible Banking Progress Statement

Principle 1 Alignment	Principle 2 Impact & Target Setting	Principle 3 Clients & Customers
Banco Sabadell aligns its strategy with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, in order to support and accelerate the important economic and social transformations that contribute to sustainable development and the fight against climate change. In that regard, in 2022, the Group published “Sabadell’s Commitment to Sustainability”, an action framework that integrates a forward-looking vision in relation to environmental, social and governance commitments, aligns business objectives with the SDGs and establishes action levers to generate transformation and promotion activities. It should be noted that the Bank is working toward the definition of new long-term objectives and targets, to be communicated in 2026. In addition, Banco Sabadell continues to move ahead with its Decarbonisation Strategy, whilst at the same time moving closer to achieving global climate targets, as it is a signatory of the Collective Commitment to Climate Action (CCCA) and it is aligned with the voluntary framework of the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), in order to attain emissions neutrality in its investment and lending portfolios by 2050. In 2021, Banco Sabadell Group joined the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), undertaking to align its lending and investment portfolios with net-zero emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by 2050 at the latest, in line with the targets of the Paris Agreement. After the NZBA changed into a voluntary reference framework in 2025, Banco Sabadell maintains its commitments and follows the recommendations of the NZBA in order to foster the transition of its customers. Additionally, it is worth noting that, in a cross-cutting way and in line with its commitment to sustainability, Banco Sabadell continues to forge alliances with other sectors and is part of major international initiatives designed to fight climate change and improve social development.	Banco Sabadell carries out, on a recurring basis, an analysis to identify the positive and negative impacts arising from its financing activities, in line with the requirements of the Principles for Responsible Banking of the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI). This analysis is conducted using the Portfolio Impact Analysis for Banks tool for the application of the Holistic Impact Methodology devised by UNEP FI. In the most recent update to this analysis, it was concluded that the most prominent areas of impact on the portfolio continue to be “Availability, accessibility, affordability and quality of resources and services” (in particular, “Access to finance and housing”) and “Climate stability”, given that the Institution’s business model has not changed significantly. In response to the requirements of the CSRD, a double materiality analysis was carried out, in which the results obtained from the Impact Analysis Tool for Banks were taken into account. The Bank has defined specific targets and objectives related to the most prominent impact areas, which are regularly monitored. In addition, it should be noted that the Bank is working toward the definition of new long-term objectives and targets, to be communicated in 2026.	Banco Sabadell established “Sabadell’s Commitment to Sustainability” as an ESG framework, in which one of the main courses of action is to support customers in the transition to a sustainable economy, laying down decarbonisation pathways, helping customers in the transition with specialised solutions for renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable mobility, and defining sectoral rules that limit controversial activities and/or activities with negative impacts on environmental and social development. To deliver on this commitment, the Bank is taking further action to raise awareness and offer advice across all sectors of the business fabric, offering solutions to finance the investments required for this transition. These activities include sustainable financing solutions and specialist advice. The Group promotes sustainable financing and investment to drive forward the transition towards a more sustainable model and a low-carbon economy, offering customers and investors the best possible solutions. Therefore, as part of “Sabadell’s Commitment to Sustainability”, the Bank undertook to mobilise a cumulative total of €65bn of financial products and services in sustainable finance solutions during the 2021-2025 period. The Bank mobilised over €76bn over the 2021-2025 period, surpassing the established target by more than 17%. In the area of social loans, it is worth highlighting those granted to micro-enterprises for the purpose of promoting and maintaining employment. The Bank has granted financing to SMEs and micro-enterprises, mainly through loans and credit facilities, thereby supporting job retention and fostering the development and growth of the business and industrial fabric across each region, totalling more than 13.2 billion euros between 2021 and 2025.

Principle 1 Alignment	Principle 2 Impact & Target Setting	Principle 3 Clients & Customers
Links and references — Banco Sabadell's Commitment to Sustainability — Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 December 2025: 1. General information 1.2 Double materiality analysis 1.3 Governance 1.3.1 Sustainability governance 1.3.2 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes 1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability 1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights 1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model 2. Environmental information 2.1 Climate change 2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation 2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change 2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint 3. Social information 3.2 Consumers and end-users 3.2.2 Information transparency 3.2.3 Data protection 3.2.4 Cybersecurity 5. Annexes 5.1 Initiatives and alliances 5.4 Equator Principles	Links and references — Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 December 2025: 1. General information 1.2 Double materiality analysis 1.3 Governance 1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights 1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model 2. Environmental information 2.1 Climate change 2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation 2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change 2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint 3. Social information 3.2 Consumers and end-users 3.2.5 Financial inclusion and access to products and services	Links and references — Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 December 2025: 1. General information 1.2 Double materiality analysis 1.3 Governance 1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability 1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model 1.4.2 Sustainable financing solutions for Business Banking 1.4.3 Sustainable financing solutions for Retail Banking 1.4.4 Sustainable savings and responsible investment solutions 1.4.6 Sinia Renovables 2. Environmental information 2.1 Climate change 2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation 2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change 2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint 3. Social information 3.2 Consumers and end-users 3.2.1 Customer experience and customer care 3.2.2 Information transparency 3.2.3 Data protection 3.2.4 Cybersecurity 3.2.5 Financial inclusion and access to products and services 3.2.5.1 Vulnerable customers 3.2.5.2 Sogeviso 3.2.5.3 Code of Good Practice

Principle 4 Stakeholders

Banco Sabadell remains committed to its main stakeholders. To that end, it involves the main stakeholder groups and collaborates with them.

The Group, in keeping with its commitment, has been conducting materiality assessments of topics related to sustainability, aligning with best practice in relation to sustainability and transparency. With the entry into force of the new European Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), a double materiality exercise was carried out in order to identify the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to sustainability. As part of this process, the Bank's main stakeholder groups were identified by reviewing previous exercises, analysing recommendations included in the CSRD, and analysing peer group entities. The main stakeholders identified are the financial community (investors, shareholders and rating agencies), employees, suppliers, customers, organisations and institutions, society and peers. Once identified, channels to listen to what they had to say were determined.

During 2025, the double materiality analysis conducted in 2024 was updated. This update focused on reassessing certain impacts, risks and opportunities arising from changes in the public documents consulted to evaluate the opinions of stakeholder groups, with particular emphasis on sustainability reports published by "first-wave" entities subject to the CSRD.

It is important to highlight that, in the jurisdictions in which it operates, Banco Sabadell conducts internal assessments of the alignment of the positions and advocacy activities of the organisations with which it collaborates with the targets of the Paris Agreement and the Bank's other core values. Where misalignment is identified, appropriate mitigating measures are defined and implemented.

Principle 5 Governance & Culture

The governance system and the organisation of the different decision-making levels are both being continuously improved and adapted to the needs that are emerging from the new sustainability environment.

The remuneration policy and practices integrate sustainability risks, encouraging behaviour consistent with the Group's risk-based approaches related to climate and the environment, as well as with the commitments voluntarily undertaken by the Group.

The Bank continues to support workers in sustainability training, focusing on environmental management, the energy crisis and other content to provide continuous training on sustainability.

Principle 6 Transparency & Accountability

The references included in the Responsible Banking Progress Statement are part of the Group's Sustainability Report, which underwent limited independent third-party verification.

As part of its adherence to the Principles for Responsible Banking and in line with the commitments undertaken under the UNEP FI, the Institution has incorporated the recommendations received to further strengthen the integration of the PRB into its strategy, governance and internal processes. During 2025, the Institution made steady progress in the areas identified by the UNEP FI, among others, by advancing its sectoral decarbonisation targets and integrating its human rights commitments into its internal processes.

Principle 4 Stakeholders	Principle 5 Governance & Culture	Principle 6 Transparency & Accountability
Links and references — Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 December 2025: 1. General information 1.2 Double materiality analysis 3. Social information 3.1 Own workforce 3.2 Consumers and end-users — Institutional commitments and accolades	Links and references — Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 December 2025: 1. General information 1.3 Governance 1.3.1. Sustainability governance 1.3.2 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes 1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability 1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights 2. Environmental information 2.1 Climate change 3. Social information 3.1 Own workforce 3.1.3 Training 4. Governance information	Links and references — Sustainability Report for the year ended 31 December 2025: Audit Report

5.3 Equator Principles

Since 2011, the Group has adhered to the Equator Principles, an international voluntary framework of policies, standards and guidelines which aims to identify, assess and manage environmental and social risks relating to project finance of 10 million US dollars or more and corporate loans related to projects of more than 50 million US dollars. Through the standards of the Equator Principles, a social and environmental assessment of the potential impacts of the project is carried out by an independent expert.

During 2025, a total of 15 new structured finance projects incorporating the Equator Principles were signed, 73.3% of which are renewable energy projects.

Sector	Number of projects	Category	Country	Region	Designated country	Independent review
Renewable energies	7	B	Spain	Europe	Yes	Yes
Renewable energies	4	B	USA	Americas	Yes	Yes
Infrastructure	2	C	USA	Americas	Yes	Yes
Infrastructure	1	B	UK	Europe	Yes	Yes
Commercial Real Estate	1	B	Mexico	Americas	No	Yes



5.4 List of disclosure requirements fulfilled

The table of contents of the information required pursuant to Law 11/2018 of 28 December on non-financial and diversity disclosures, together with its reporting framework, is set out below.

		Reporting framework	Page
General disclosures			
Business model	Description of the business model:	BP-1 and BP-2	170
	— Business environment	GOV-1	195
	— Organisation and structure	GOV-3	206
	— Markets in which it operates	SBM-1	221
	— Objectives and strategy	SBM-2	171
	— Key factors and trends that could affect its future performance	SBM-3	171
	— Main policies applied by the Group	IRO-1 and IRO-2	171
		ESRS 2 GOV-3	206
		ESRS 2 IRO-1	171
		E1-2	209
		E1-3	361
		E1-4	406
		ESRS 2 SBM-2	171
		ESRS 2 SBM-3	171
		S1-1	209
		S1-2	417
		S1-3	417
		S1-4	417
		S1-5	417
		S4-1	209
		S4-2	454
		S4-3	454
		S4-4	454
		S4-5	454
		ESRS 2 GOV-1	195
		G1-1	482
Main risks and impacts identified	Internal Control and Risk Management System	GOV-5	219
	Analysis of risks and impacts related to key matters	ESRS 2 IRO-1	171
		S1-4	417
		S4-4	454
		G1-3	485

Environmental matters

Environmental management	Detailed information about the current and foreseeable effects of the company's activities on the environment and, where applicable, on health and safety	SBM-3	171
		IRO-1; IRO-2 and SBM-3	171
		ESRS 2 IRO-1	171
	Environmental assessment or certification procedures	E1-1	362
		E1-3	406
	Resources dedicated to environmental risk prevention	GOV-1	195
		GOV-2	195
		E1-1	362
		E1-3	406
	Application of the precautionary principle	ESRS 2 IRO-1	171
		E1-2	209
		E1-3	406
	Amount of provisions and guarantees for environmental risks	ESRS 2 IRO-1	171
Pollution	Measures to prevent, reduce or offset carbon emissions that severely affect the environment, taking into account any form of atmospheric pollution caused by a specific activity, including noise and light pollution	Non-material	
Circular economy and waste prevention and management	Measures on the prevention, recycling, reuse and other forms of recovery and disposal of waste	E1-3	406
	Actions to combat food waste	Non-material	
Sustainable use of resources	Water consumption and water supply in accordance with local restrictions	E1-3	406
		E1-6	406
	Consumption of raw materials and measures adopted to make their use more efficient	E1-3	406
		E1-6	406
	Direct and indirect energy consumption	E1-3	406
		E1-5	406
		E1-6	406
	Measures taken to improve energy efficiency	E1-3	406
		E1-5	406
	Use of renewable energies	E1-3	406
		E1-5	406
Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions generated as a result of the company's activities, including the use of the goods it produces and the services it provides	E1-3	406
		E1-6	406
	Measures taken to adapt to the consequences of climate change	E1-3	406
	Voluntary reduction targets established for the medium and long term to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the measures implemented for such purposes	E1-4	406
Protection of biodiversity	Measures taken to preserve or restore biodiversity	Non-material	
	Impacts caused by activities or operations in protected areas	Non-material	

Corporate and staff-related matters

Employment	Total number and breakdown of employees by country, sex, age and professional category	S1-6	418
	Total number and breakdown of types of employment contract	S1-6	418
	Annual average by type of contract (permanent, temporary or part-time) and by sex, age and professional category	S1-6	418
	Number and breakdown of dismissals by sex, age and professional category	S1-6	418
	Average remuneration and its evolution, broken down by sex, age and professional category or categories of equivalent value	S1-16	437
	Average remuneration of directors and senior managers, including variable pay, subsistence allowances, severance pay, payments into long-term retirement plans or any other amounts received, broken down by sex	S1-16	437
	Pay gap	S1-3	437
		S1-16	437
	Implementation of policies safeguarding employees' right to disconnect	S1-4	446
	Employees with disabilities	S1-12	445
	Total remuneration ratio	S1-16, DP 97b	
Organisation of the work	Organisation of working hours	S1-4	446
	Number of hours of employee absence	S1-14	447
	Measures aimed at facilitating the achievement of a work-life balance and encouraging the equal enjoyment of such measures by both parents	S1-4	446
Health and safety	Health and safety conditions in the workplace	S1-14	447
	Number of work-related accidents and work-related ill health, broken down by gender, and frequency and severity rates by gender	S1-14	447
Workplace relations	Organisation of social dialogue, including procedures for informing and consulting with staff and for negotiating with them	S1-2	452
	Percentage of employees covered by a collective bargaining agreement, by country	S1-8	450
	Status of collective bargaining agreements, particularly in relation to occupational health and safety	S1-2	450
	Mechanisms and procedures that the company has in place to promote the involvement of employees in the company's management in terms of information, consultation and participation	S1-2	450
		S1-3	450
Training	Policies implemented in relation to training	S1-4	428
	Total hours of training, broken down by professional category	S1-13	428
Accessibility	Integration and universal accessibility for people with disabilities	S1-12	431
Equality	Measures adopted to promote equal treatment and opportunities between women and men	S1-3	431
		S1-4	423
	Equality Plans (Chapter III of Organic Law 3/2007 of 22 March on effective equality between women and men)	S1-1	431
	Measures adopted to promote employment, protocols against sexual and sex-based harassment	S1-3	431
		S1-4	423
	Policy against all forms of discrimination and, where applicable, diversity management	S1-1	431
		S1-4	423

Disclosures on respecting human rights

Human rights	Application of due diligence procedures in relation to human rights, prevention of risks of human rights violations and, where applicable, measures to mitigate, manage and redress any such violations	S4-1	217
	Reported human rights violations	S4-4	217
		G1-1	217
	Advocacy of, and compliance with, the provisions of fundamental conventions of the International Labour Organization related to safeguarding the freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, elimination of workplace discrimination and job discrimination, elimination of forced or compulsory labour, effective abolition of child labour	S4-1	217

Information regarding the fight against corruption and bribery

Corruption and bribery	Measures adopted to prevent corruption and bribery	G1-3	485
	Measures to combat money laundering	G1-1	487
	Contributions to foundations and non-profit organisations	G1-3	485

Information regarding society

The company's commitments to sustainable development	Impact of the company's activities on local employment and development	ESRS 2 SBM-3	171
		S4-4	454
	Impact of the company's activities on local communities and in the area	ESRS 2 SBM-3	171
		S4-4	454
	Relationships with key members of local communities and the different forms of dialogue with the same	ESRS 2 SBM-3	171
Outsourcing and suppliers		S4-4	454
	Association and sponsorship activities	Non-material	
	Inclusion in the procurement policy of social, gender equality and environmental matters	G1-2	492
	Consideration in relationships with suppliers and subcontractors of their social and environmental responsibilities	G1-2	492
	Supervision and audit systems and their results	G1-2	492
Consumers	Consumer health and safety measures	S4-1	454
	Grievance systems, complaints received and their resolution	S4-3	455
Tax information	Country-by-country earnings obtained	GRI 207-4 (in relation to profits and taxes)	498
	Corporate income tax paid		
	Public subsidies received		

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 - Taxonomy

Requirements of the Regulation	Disclosures pursuant to Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy Regulation)	240
	Taxonomy indicators	248

5.5 Table of datapoints associated with other European regulations

List of datapoints in cross-cutting and topical standards that derive from EU legislation other than the CSRD and the ESRS.

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	Description	Section	SFDR ¹⁰²	Pillar 3 ¹⁰³	Benchmarks Regulation ¹⁰⁴	European Climate Law ¹⁰⁵
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Board's gender diversity, paragraph 21 (d)	1.3.1. Sustainability governance	x		x	
ESRS 2 GOV-1	Percentage of Board members who are independent, paragraph 21 (e)	1.3.1. Sustainability governance			x	
ESRS 2 GOV-4	Statement on due diligence, paragraph 30	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x			
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuels, paragraph 40 (d) (i)	1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model	x	x	x	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to chemicals production, paragraph 40 (d) (ii)	1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model	x		x	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons, paragraph 40 (d) (iii)	1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model	x		x	
ESRS 2 SBM-1	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco, paragraph 40 (d) (iv)	1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model			x	
ESRS E1-1	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050, paragraph 14	2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation				x
ESRS E1-1	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks, paragraph 16 (g)	2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation		x	x	
ESRS E1-4	GHG emission reduction targets, paragraph 34	2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation 2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint	x	x	x	
ESRS E1-5	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors), paragraph 38	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint	x			
ESRS E1-5	Energy consumption and mix, paragraph 37	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint	x			
ESRS E1-5	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors, paragraphs 40 to 43	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint	x			
ESRS E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions, paragraph 44	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint	x	x	x	

¹⁰² Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (OJ L 317, 9.12.2019, p. 1).

¹⁰³ Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012 (Capital Requirements Regulation, or CRR) (OJ L 176 27.6.2013, p. 1).

¹⁰⁴ Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 1).

¹⁰⁵ Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ("European Climate Law") (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1).

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	Description	Section	SFDR ¹⁰²	Pillar 3 ¹⁰³	Benchmarks Regulation ¹⁰⁴	European Climate Law ¹⁰⁵
ESRS E1-6	Gross GHG emissions intensity, paragraphs 53 to 55	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint	x	x	x	
ESRS E1-7	GHG removals and carbon credits, paragraph 56	2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation				x
ESRS E1-9	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks, paragraph 66	Information not required for 2025			x	
ESRS E1-9	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk, paragraph 66 (a) Location of significant assets at material physical risk, paragraph 66 (c)	Information not required for 2025		x		
ESRS E1-9	Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes, paragraph 67 (c)	Information not required for 2025		x		
ESRS E1-9	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities, paragraph 69	Information not required for 2025			x	
ESRS E2-4	Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Non-material	x			
ESRS E3-1	Water and marine resources, paragraph 9	Non-material	x			
ESRS E3-1	Dedicated policy, paragraph 13	Non-material	x			
ESRS E3-1	Sustainable oceans and seas, paragraph 14	Non-material	x			
ESRS E3-4	Total water recycled and reused, paragraph 28 (c)	Non-material	x			
ESRS E3-4	Total water consumption in m ³ per net revenue on own operations, paragraph 29	Non-material	x			
ESRS 2 - IRO 1 - E4	paragraph 16 (a) (i)	Non-material	x			
ESRS 2 - IRO 1 - E4	paragraph 16 (b)	Non-material	x			
ESRS 2 - IRO 1 - E4	paragraph 16 (c)	Non-material	x			
ESRS E4-2	Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies, paragraph 24 (b)	Non-material	x			
ESRS E4-2	Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies, paragraph 24 (c)	Non-material	x			
ESRS E4-2	Policies to address deforestation, paragraph 24 (d)	Non-material	x			
ESRS E5-5	Non-recycled waste, paragraph 37 (d)	Non-material	x			
ESRS E5-5	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste, paragraph 39	Non-material	x			
ESRS 2 - SBM3 - S1	Risk of incidents of forced labour, paragraph 14 (f)	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x			
ESRS 2 - SBM3 - S1	Risk of incidents of child labour, paragraph 14 (g)	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x			
ESRS S1-1	Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 20	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x			
ESRS S1-1	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organization Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights			x	
ESRS S1-1	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings, paragraph 22	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x			

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	Description	Section	SFDR ¹⁰²	Pillar 3 ¹⁰³	Benchmarks Regulation ¹⁰⁴	European Climate Law ¹⁰⁵
ESRS S1-1	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system, paragraph 23	3.1.6.2 Health and safety	x			
ESRS S1-3	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms, paragraph 32 (c)	3.1.7 Dialogue with employees	x			
ESRS S1-14	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents, paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	3.1.6.2 Health and safety	x		x	
ESRS S1-14	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness, paragraph 88 (e)	3.1.6.2 Health and safety	x			
ESRS S1-16	Unadjusted gender pay gap, paragraph 97 (a)	3.1.5 Remuneration policy	x		x	
ESRS S1-16	Excessive CEO pay ratio, paragraph 97 (b)	3.1.5 Remuneration policy	x			
ESRS S1-17	Incidents of discrimination, paragraph 103 (a)	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x			
ESRS S1-17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD, paragraph 104 (a)	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x		x	
ESRS 2 - SBM3 - S2	Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain, paragraph 11 (b)	Non-material	x			
ESRS S2-1	Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 17	Non-material	x			
ESRS S2-1	Policies related to value chain workers, paragraph 18	Non-material	x			
ESRS S1-1	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines, paragraph 19	Non-material	x		x	
ESRS S2-1	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organization Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19	Non-material			x	
ESRS S2-4	Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain, paragraph 36	Non-material	x			
ESRS S3-1	Human rights policy commitments, paragraph 16	Non-material	x			
ESRS S3-1	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines, paragraph 17	Non-material	x		x	
ESRS S3-4	Human rights issues and incidents, paragraph 36	Non-material	x			
ESRS S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users, paragraph 16	1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability 1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights 3.2.2 Information transparency	x			
ESRS S4-1	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines, paragraph 17	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x		x	
ESRS S4-4	Human rights issues and incidents, paragraph 35	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights	x			
ESRS G1-1	United Nations Convention against Corruption, paragraph 10 (b)	4.1.2 Corruption and bribery	x			
ESRS G1-1	Protection of whistleblowers, paragraph 10 (d)	4.1.2 Corruption and bribery	x			
ESRS G1-4	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, paragraph 24 (a)	4.1.2 Corruption and bribery	x		x	
ESRS G1-4	Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery, paragraph 24 (b)	4.1.2 Corruption and bribery	x			

5.6 Correlation table with the CSRD

Material disclosure requirement			Section
ESRS 2: General information			
Basis for preparation	BP-1	General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement	1.1 Introduction
	BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	1.1 Introduction
Governance	GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	1.3.1. Sustainability governance
	GOV-2	Information provided to the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	1.3.1. Sustainability governance
	GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	1.3.2 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
	GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights
	GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	1.3.5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting
Strategy	SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	1.4 Sustainability strategy and business model
	SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	1.2 Double materiality analysis
	SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	1.2 Double materiality analysis
Impacts, risks and opportunities management	IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	1.2 Double materiality analysis
	IRO-2	Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statements	1.2 Double materiality analysis

Minimum disclosure requirement	MDR-P	Policies adopted to manage material sustainability matters	1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability 2.1 Climate change 3.1 Own workforce 3.2 Consumers and end-users 4.1 Business conduct 4.3 Tax responsibility
	MDR-A	Actions and resources in relation to material sustainability matters	2.1 Climate change 3.1 Own workforce 3.2 Consumers and end-users 4.1 Business conduct 4.3 Tax responsibility
	MDR-M	Metrics in relation to material sustainability matters	2.1 Climate change 3.1 Own workforce 3.2 Consumers and end-users 4.1 Business conduct 4.3 Tax responsibility
	MDR-T	Tracking effectiveness of policies and actions through targets	2.1 Climate change 3.1 Own workforce 3.2 Consumers and end-users 4.1 Business conduct 4.3 Tax responsibility
ESRS E1: Climate change			
Governance	ESRS 2 GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	1.3.2 Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes
Strategy	ESRS 2 SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	1.2 Double materiality analysis 2.1 Climate change
	E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation	2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation
Impacts, risks and opportunities management	ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	1.2 Double materiality analysis 2.1 Climate change
	E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability 2.1 Climate change
	E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change 2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint

Metrics and targets	E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	2.1.1 Transition plan for climate change mitigation 2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint
	E1-5	Energy consumption and mix	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint
	E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint
	E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint
	E1-8	Internal carbon pricing scheme	2.1.3 Energy consumption and carbon footprint
	E1-9	Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	2.1.2 Managing and monitoring the risks associated with climate change
ESRS E2, E3, E4, E5			
Impacts, risks and opportunities management	ESRS 2 IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	1.2 Double materiality analysis
ESRS S1: Own workforce			
Strategy	SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	1.2 Double materiality analysis 3.1.7 Dialogue with employees
	SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	1.2 Double materiality analysis 3.1 Own workforce
Impacts, risks and opportunities management	S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability
	S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	3.1.6.3 Trade union rights and right of association 3.1.7 Dialogue with employees
	S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	3.2.1 Customer experience and customer care
	S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	3.1.2 Talent 3.1.3 Training 3.1.4 Diversity 3.1.5 Remuneration policy 3.1.6 Workplace environment and organisation

Metrics and targets	S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	3.1.3 Training 3.1.4 Diversity 3.1.5 Remuneration policy
	S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	3.1.1 Characteristics of the undertaking's employees
	S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	3.1.6.3 Trade union rights and right of association
	S1-9	Diversity metrics	3.1.4 Diversity
	S1-10	Adequate wages	3.1.5 Remuneration policy
	S1-12	Persons with disabilities	3.1.4 Diversity
	S1-13	Training and skills development	3.1.3 Training
	S1-14	Health and safety	3.1.6.2 Health and safety
	S1-15	Work-life balance	3.1.6.1 Work-life balance
	S1-16	Compensation metrics (pay gap and total compensation)	3.1.5 Remuneration policy
	S1-17	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	1.3.4 Due diligence procedures in relation to human rights
ESRS S4: Consumers and end-users			
Strategy	SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	1.2 Double materiality analysis
	SBM-3	Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	1.2 Double materiality analysis
Impacts, risks and opportunities management	S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users	1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability 3.2.2 Information transparency 3.2.3 Data protection 3.2.4 Cybersecurity
	S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	3.2.1 Customer experience and customer care 3.2.5.1 Vulnerable customers 3.2.5.2 Sogeviso 3.2.5.3 Code of Good Practice
	S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	3.2.1 Customer experience and customer care
	S4-4	Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	3.2.3 Data protection 3.2.4 Cybersecurity 3.2.5.1 Vulnerable customers 3.2.5.2 Sogeviso 3.2.5.3 Code of Good Practice 3.2.5.4 Social and volunteering activities
Metrics and targets	S4-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	3.2 Consumers and end-users

ESRS G1: Business conduct

Governance	GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	1.3.1. Sustainability governance
Impacts, risks and opportunities management	IRO-1	Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	1.2 Double materiality analysis
	G1-1	Corporate culture and business conduct policies and corporate culture	1.3.3 Framework of policies, principles and declarations in the area of sustainability 4.1 Business conduct
	G1-2	Management of relationships with suppliers	4.2 Management of relationships with suppliers
	G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	4.1.2 Corruption and bribery
Metrics and targets	G1-4	Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	4.1.2 Corruption and bribery