



# Notes to the Consolidated financial statements

As required by current legislation governing the content of consolidated financial statements, these notes to the consolidated financial statements complete, extend and discuss the consolidated balance sheet, consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows, and form an integral part of them to give a true and fair view of the equity and financial position of the CaixaBank Group at 31 December 2025, and the results of its operations, the changes in consolidated equity and the cash flows during the year then ended.



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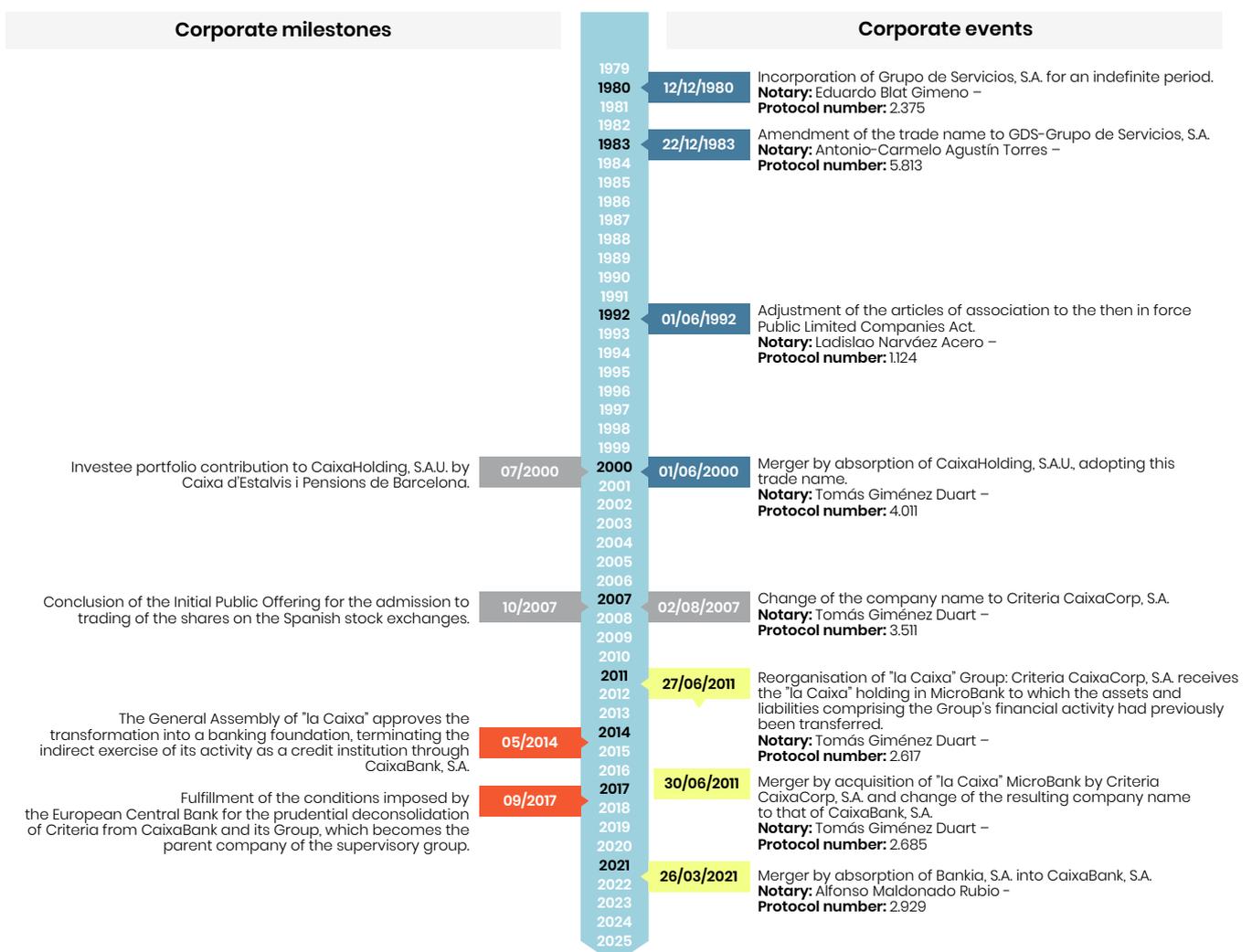
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# 1. Corporate information, basis of presentation and other information

## 1.1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

CaixaBank, S.A. (hereinafter, CaixaBank –to use its trade name– or the Bank) is a Spanish public limited company filed with the Companies Registry of Valencia at volume 10370, folio 1, page V-178351 and entered on the Special Administrative Register of the Bank of Spain under number 2100. CaixaBank's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) and Tax Identification Number (NIF) are 7CUNS5333WID6K7DGF187 and A08663619, respectively.

CaixaBank's shares have been trading on the Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Bilbao stock exchanges, in their continuous markets, since 1 July 2011. The registered office and tax address of CaixaBank is Calle Pintor Sorolla, 2-4 in Valencia (Spain). The contact numbers for the Shareholder Service line are 902 11 05 82 / +34 935 82 98 03, while the number for institutional investors and analysts is +34 934 11 75 03. The Bank's most relevant corporate milestones during its period of activity are as follows:



CaixaBank's corporate purpose, as set out in Article 2 of the Articles of Association, consists primarily of: (i) the performance of all manner of activities, transactions, acts, contracts and services inherent to the banking business in general, including the provision of investment and ancillary services and the performance of insurance agency activities; (ii) receiving funds from the public in the form of irregular deposits or other similar formats, to be applied on its own account to active credit and microcredit transactions and other investments, providing customers with services including drawing, transfer, custody, mediation and others; and (iii) the acquisition, holding, enjoyment and disposal of all manner of securities and the formulation of public offerings for the acquisition and sale of securities, as well as all manner of holdings in any company or enterprise.

CaixaBank, S.A. and its subsidiaries comprise CaixaBank Group (hereinafter "CaixaBank Group" or the "Group").

CaixaBank S.A. is the parent company of the financial conglomerate formed by the Group's entities that are considered to be regulated, recognising CaixaBank as a significant supervised entity, whereby CaixaBank comprises, together with the credit institutions of its Group, a significant supervised group of which CaixaBank is the entity at the highest level of prudential consolidation.

As a listed bank, it is subject to oversight by the European Central Bank and the National Securities Market Commission (CNMV); however, the Group companies are subject to oversight by supplementary and industry-based bodies.

Since CaixaBank is a Spanish commercial enterprise structured as a public limited company, it is therefore subject to the amended text of the Spanish Capital Companies Law, enacted by Royal Legislative Decree 1/2010 of 2 July and its implementing provisions. In addition, since it is a listed company, it is also governed by Law 6/2023 of 17 March on Securities Markets and Investment Services and implementing regulations.

CaixaBank's corporate website is [www.caixabank.com](http://www.caixabank.com).

## 1.2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the directors in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to the Group at 31 December 2025, which is set forth in the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union (hereinafter, "IFRS-EU"). In preparing these statements, Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 of 27 November has been taken into account, which constitutes the adaptation of the IFRS-EU to Spanish credit institutions, and subsequent amendments in force at the end of the financial year.

The financial statements, which were prepared from the accounting records of CaixaBank and the Group's companies, are presented in accordance with the regulatory financial reporting framework applicable to them and, in particular, with the accounting principles and rules contained therein and, accordingly, present fairly the Group's equity, financial position, results and cash flows for the financial year. The accompanying financial statements include certain adjustments and reclassifications required to apply the policies and criteria used by the Group companies on a consistent basis with those of CaixaBank.

The figures are presented in millions of euros unless another monetary unit is stated. Certain financial information in these notes was rounded off and, consequently, the figures shown herein as totals may differ slightly from the arithmetic sum of the individual figures given before them. Similarly, in deciding what information to disclose in this report, its materiality was assessed in relation to the annual financial data.

### STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BY THE IASB THAT CAME INTO FORCE IN 2025

At the date of authorisation for issue of these consolidated financial statements, there are no standards issued by the IASB and effective as of 1 January 2025 that have had a material impact on these financial statements.

### STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BY THE IASB BUT NOT YET IN FORCE

The main standards and interpretations issued by the IASB but not yet effective, either because their effective date is subsequent to the date of the consolidated financial statements or because they had not yet been endorsed by the European Union, at the date of authorisation for issue of these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

## STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BY THE IASB BUT NOT YET IN FORCE

Standards and interpretations	Title	Mandatory application for annual periods beginning on or after:
Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9	Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	1 January 2027
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	1 January 2027

### Amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments.

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments in responding to comments received in the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and the related requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

The IASB amended requirements relating to:

- | the assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those having characteristics linked to ESG factors;
- | disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and for financial instruments with contingent characteristics not directly related to the underlying risks and costs of borrowing; and
- | the settlement of financial liabilities through an electronic payment system.

No significant impacts on the Group are expected as a result of these amendments.

### IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On 9 April 2024, the IASB published IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements, which aims to establish requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in financial statements to help ensure that they provide relevant information that fairly represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. On February 16, 2026, Commission Regulation (EU) 2026/338 was published, endorsing IFRS 18 in the European Union.

IFRS 18 brings in three sets of new requirements to improve companies' disclosures about their financial performance and provide investors with a better basis for analysing and comparing companies:

- | Improved comparability of the statement of profit and loss: introduces three defined categories of income and expenses (operating, investing and financing) to improve the structure of the statement of profit or loss, and requires the provision of new defined subtotals, including operating profit.
- | Increased transparency of performance measures defined by Management: requires companies to disclose explanations of company-specific measurements related to the statement of profit or loss, called Management-defined performance measures.
- | A more useful grouping of information in the financial statements: Sets out more detailed guidance on how to organise the information and whether it should be provided in the main financial statements or in the notes.

The Group has begun work on the implementation of this standard with the redefinition of the statement of profit or loss.

### IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

IFRS 19 enables certain eligible entities to elect to apply the reduced disclosure requirements of IFRS 19 while continuing to apply the recognition, measurement and presentation requirements of other IFRS accounting standards.

The Group has no eligible entities that may fall within the scope of this standard and therefore there will be no significant impacts arising from this standard.

### 1.3. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE INFORMATION AND FOR THE ESTIMATES MADE

The Group's consolidated financial statements for 2025 were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors at a meeting held on 19 February 2026. They have not yet been approved by the Annual General Meeting, while it is expected that they will be approved without any changes. The 2024 financial statements were approved by the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on 11 April 2025.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis on the basis of the solvency (↗ see [Note 4](#)) and liquidity (↗ see [Note 3.4.4](#)) of the Group.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements required the Board of Directors to make certain judgements, estimates and assumptions in order to quantify certain assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and obligations shown in them. These judgments and estimates mainly refer to:

- | The measurement of goodwill and intangible assets ([Notes 2.14 and 16](#)).
- | The term of the lease agreements used in the assessment of the lease liabilities ([Note 2.16](#)).
- | Fair value of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities in the context of the purchase price allocation in business combinations ([Note 7](#)).
- | Impairment losses on financial assets, and of the fair value of guarantees associated thereto, according to their classification in accounts, which entail the need to make judgments regarding: (i) the consideration of "significant increase in credit risk" (SICR); (ii) the definition of default; and (iii) the incorporation of forward-looking information and macro-economic uncertainties – Post Model Adjustment (↗ see [Notes 2.7 and 3.4.1](#)).
- | The valuation of interests in joint ventures and associates ([Note 13](#)).
- | The methodologies and hypotheses used in the valuation of insurance and reinsurance contracts, including, inter alia, the determination of contract limits, hedge units, risk adjustment for non-financial risks, discount rates and the investment component ([Note 2.19 and Note 14](#)).
- | The classification, useful life of and impairment losses on tangible assets and intangible assets ([Notes 15 and 16](#)).
- | Impairment losses on non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale ([Note 18](#)).
- | Actuarial assumptions used to measure post-employment liabilities and commitments ([Note 20](#)).

- | The valuation of the provisions necessary to cover labour, legal and tax contingencies ([Note 20](#)).
- | The corporate income tax expense determined at the expected tax rate at year-end and the capitalisation of tax credits and their recoverability, as well as the recognition of the tax on net interest and commission income (IMIC) and the temporary tax in force previously ([Note 22](#)).
- | The fair value of certain financial assets and liabilities ([Note 35](#)).

These estimates were made on the basis of the best information available at the date of authorisation for issue of the financial statements, considering the uncertainty at the time arising from the current economic environment. However, it is possible that events may occur that make it necessary for them to be changed in future periods. According to applicable legislation, the effects of these estimate changes would be recognised prospectively in the corresponding statement of profit or loss.

### 1.4. COMPARISON OF INFORMATION AND CHANGES IN SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The figures for the financial year 2024 and 2023, included in the accompanying annual accounts for the financial year 2025, are presented for comparison purposes only. In some cases, in order to facilitate comparability, the comparative information is presented in a summarised way, and the full information is available in the 2024 and 2023 financial statements.

### 1.5. SEASONALITY OF TRANSACTIONS

The most significant transactions carried out by the Group are not significantly seasonal in nature within any given single financial year.

### 1.6. OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

At the end of the financial year, the Group did not hold any direct ownership interest equal to or greater than 5 % of the capital or voting rights in credit institutions other than the ownership interests in subsidiaries and associates detailed in [Appendices 1 and 3](#).

### 1.7. MINIMUM RESERVE RATIO

During this year, the Bank complied with the minimum reserve ratio required by applicable regulations.

## 1.8. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

No significant transactions occurred during the year beyond those described in the other notes to these financial statements.

## 1.9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The transactions –in addition to those stated in the rest of the notes– that have taken place between the close and the date of authorisation for issue are set out below.

### Debt securities issued

#### Senior bonds

On 20 January 2026, CaixaBank issued 1,250 million euros of senior non-preferred debt (SNP) with a yield of 3.921 %, equivalent to midswap + 108 bps and maturing in January 2037, with an early redemption option by the issuer in the tenth year.

At the same time, an early buyback offer was announced for an SNP issuance maturing in June 2026. The amount repurchased totalled 406 million euros, leaving 844 million euros in nominal amount outstanding.

# 2. Accounting policies

The Group sets out the accounting principles, policies and measurement bases applicable to the financial year 2025, in accordance with the disclosure requirements for Accounting Policies, including only those considered material:

## 2.1. BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

In addition to data relating to the parent company, the consolidated financial statements contain information on subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. The procedure for integrating the assets and liabilities of these companies depends on the type of control or influence exercised.

Where the Group creates or holds ownership interests in entities to provide customers access to investments or transfer certain risks to third parties, it analyses whether it has control over the investee and, therefore, whether it should or should not be consolidated:

- | With regard to securitisation funds, the Group is highly exposed to variable returns and has decision-making power over the entity, directly or through an agent. Information on these funds, the financial support given to the vehicles and the reason are disclosed in [Note 24.2](#), and they are treated as consolidated structured entities.
- | Special purpose entities in which the Group participates as sole promoter and which are incorporated for the purpose of marketing structured notes to certain customers or for the transfer of risks are not consolidated, as control over them is not maintained and the criteria defined in IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements are not met.

- | At year-end, there were no agreements to provide additional financial support to other types of consolidated structured entities than those described, and the Group did not have any significant interests in or provide financial support to unconsolidated structured entities.

Regarding non-monetary contributions to jointly controlled entities, the IASB recognised a conflict in standard between IAS 27, under which on the loss of control, any investment retained is measured at fair value and the full gain or loss on the transaction is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, and paragraph 48 of IAS 31 and the interpretation SIC 13, which, for transactions under their scope restrict gains and losses to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders of the jointly controlled entity. The Group has elected to apply, in a consistent manner, the provisions of IAS 27 to transactions under the scope of these standards.

When the Group first consolidates an equity-accounted associate it analyses any differences at the acquisition date between **i)** the fair value of the consideration transferred and **ii)** the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed measured at fair value. The amortisation of intangible assets with a finite useful life identified as a result of the preparation of a Purchase price allocation (PPA) for the allocation of the purchase price paid is charged to “Results of entities accounted for using the equity method” in the statement of profit or loss.

When the interest in an associate is reduced to zero, the Group ceases to recognise further losses, unless it has legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the associate. The recognition of positive results, including amounts in other comprehensive income (OCI), will resume only once they offset previously unrecognised losses. Likewise, changes in the ownership interest that do not result in a loss of significant influence do not give rise to additional results in the statement of profit or loss, except for the reclassification of the accumulated amount in OCI to reserves, where applicable.

Appendices 1, 2 and 3 to these notes to the consolidated financial statements provide relevant information on subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures. The above information is based on the most recent actual or estimated data available at the time of preparation of these Notes. The Group has not used the financial statements of companies accounted for using the equity method that refer to a different date than that of the Group's Parent.

## 2.2. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The criteria established by the regulatory framework for accounting for classifying financial instruments is set out below:

Contractual cash flows	Business model	Classification of financial assets (FA)			
Payments, solely principal and interest on the amount of principal pending at specified dates (SPPI test)	In order to receive contractual cash flows.	FA at amortised cost.			
	In order to receive contractual cash flows and sale.	FA at fair value through other comprehensive income.			
Other – No SPPI test	Derivative instruments designated as accounting hedging instruments.	Derivatives – Hedge accounting.			
	They originate from or are acquired with the aim of realising them in the short term.	FA at fair value through profit or loss.			
	They are part of a group of financial instruments identified and managed together, for which there is evidence of a recent pattern of short-term profit-taking.			FA held for trading.	
	They are derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of a financial guarantee contract and have not been designated as accounting hedging instruments.				
	Others.	FA not designated for trading compulsorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.			

Investments in equity instruments are an exception to the aforementioned general assessment criteria. In general, the Group irrevocably exercises the option in the initial recognition by including – in the portfolio of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – investments in equity instruments that are not classified as held for trading and that, in the event of not exercising this option, would be classified as financial assets compulsorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.

With regard to the business model, holding a group of financial assets on the balance sheet in order to collect contractual cash flows does not imply that the Group must hold all instruments in a given portfolio until maturity. A group of financial instruments may be deemed to be managed under this business model even if there have been or are expected to be future sales of the instruments in this portfolio, provided that during an observation period equivalent to the average life of the portfolio classified at amortised cost these are infrequent or insignificant.

In particular, the Group considers sales to be insignificant if, during the stated observation period, the ratio calculated as the average of the book value of the instruments sold over the average of the book value of the total instruments in the portfolio is less than 5 %.

Where the above thresholds are exceeded, the average time on the balance sheet will be assessed. This ratio considers the proximity to maturity of sales by measuring the proportion of time—out of the total time to maturity—that a sold instrument or contract has remained on the balance sheet, weighting each sale by the net carrying amount of the sale relative to total sales for the period. The average time-on-balance-sheet ratio must exceed 95 % in cases where the frequency or significance ratio is greater than 5 %.

Aside from infrequent sales, insignificant sales or sales of assets close to maturity, sales that have occurred for, among others, any of the following reasons are also considered to be compatible with the business model of holding financial assets in order to collect their contractual cash flows:

- | Sales arising from an increase in the credit risk of the assets or a deterioration in the issuer's credit quality, in order to comply with the Group's investment policy; or, in particular, the Group's expectation of carrying out frequent and significant sales of loans (or similar financial assets) that have experienced a deterioration in credit risk is not inconsistent with the classification of such loans under the business model of holding financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows.
- | Sales to manage credit concentration risk.
- | Sales for liquidity purposes in stress scenarios.
- | Sales imposed by third parties.

Accordingly, sales arising from these scenarios should not be taken into account in order to

determine the frequency or materiality of sales, and will be excluded from the monitoring ratios.

With respect to the assessment of whether the cash flows of an instrument are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group makes a number of judgements when assessing such compliance (SPPI test), the most significant of which are listed below:

- | Modified time value of money: in order to assess whether the interest rate of a particular transaction incorporates some consideration other than that linked to the passage of time, the Group considers factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the term for which the interest rate is established. In particular, the Group performs a regular analysis for transactions that present a difference between the holding period and the review frequency, whereby they are compared with another instrument that does not present such differences within a tolerance threshold.
- | Exposure to risks inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement: an assessment is conducted on whether the contractual features of financial assets introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, such as exposure to changes in equity or commodity prices, in which case they would not be considered to pass the SPPI test.
- | Clauses that amend the schedule or amounts of cash flows: the Group considers the existence of contractual conditions in virtue of which the timing or amount of the contractual flows of the financial asset can be modified. This applies to:
  - (i) assets whose contractual terms allow for the full or partial early repayment of principal;
  - (ii) assets whose contractual terms allow their maturity to be extended; or
  - (iii) assets for which interest payments may vary as a function of a non-financial variable specified in the contract.
 In these instances, the Bank evaluates whether the contractual cash flows that the instrument may generate over its life due to this contractual condition are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and may include a reasonable additional compensation in the event of an early termination of the contract.
- | Leverage: financial assets with leverage, i.e. those in which the variability of the contractual flows increases such that they do not have the economic characteristics of interest, cannot be considered financial assets that pass the SPPI test (e.g. derivative instruments such as simple option contracts).
- | Subordination and loss of the right to receive payment: the Group evaluates any contractual clauses that may result in a loss of rights to receive payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- | Currency: in analysing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and

interest on the principal amount outstanding, the Group takes into consideration the currency in which the financial asset is denominated in order to assess the characteristics of the contractual flows, for instance by assessing the component corresponding to the time value of money based on the benchmark used for setting the financial asset's interest rate.

- | Contractually linked instruments: a look-through analysis is conducted, based on which the cash flows arising from this type of asset are considered to consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal if:
  - | the contractual terms of the tranche being assessed for classification (without looking through the underlying pool of financial instruments) give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (e.g. the interest rate of the tranche not linked to a commodity index);
  - | the underlying pool of financial instruments comprises one or more instruments with contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and
  - | the exposure to the credit risk inherent in the tranche is equal to or lower than the exposure to the credit risk of the underlying pool of financial instruments (for example, the credit rating of the tranche being assessed for classification is equal to or higher than the credit rating that would apply to a single tranche comprising the underlying pool of financial instruments). Therefore, if the rating of the tranche is equal to or greater than that of the vehicle, this condition will be considered to have been met.

The underlying group of instruments referred to in the previous section could also include instruments that reduce the variability of the flows of that group of instruments such that, when they are combined with these instruments, they generate flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding (e.g. an interest rate ceiling or floor option or a contract that reduces the credit risk associated with the instruments). It could also include instruments that allow the flows from the tranches to be aligned with the flows from the group of underlying instruments in order to settle exclusively the differences in the interest rate, the currency in which the flows are denominated (including inflation) and the timing of cash flows.

- | Financial instruments issued in structured transactions that form tranches with a seniority that creates concentrations of

credit risk that involve granting credit enhancements to a creditor (or group of creditors) need not necessarily meet the three requirements set out in this paragraph in order to conclude that the contractual flows are solely payments of principal and interest (e.g. asset-backed securities).

- | Assets without personal liability (non-recourse): the fact that a particular financial asset does not have any personal liability associated with it does not necessarily mean it must be considered a Non-SPPI financial asset. In these situations, the Group assesses the underlying assets or cash flows to determine whether they consist solely of payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, regardless of the nature of the underlying assets in question.

In particular, in the case of financing transactions for projects that are repaid exclusively with the incomes from the projects being financed, the Group analyses whether the cash flows that are contractually determined to be principal and interest payments do indeed represent the payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

When an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specific assets, the entity is primarily exposed to the performance risk of those specific assets rather than to the credit risk of the debtor and, therefore, this type of financial asset would not pass the SPPI test (the cash flows are not consistent with the condition of being solely payments of principal and interest).

- | Negative compensation (symmetrical clauses): certain instruments incorporate a contractual clause whereby, if the principal amount outstanding is either fully or partially repaid early, the party that chooses to end the contract early—whether it is the debtor or the creditor—is able to receive fair additional compensation despite being the party choosing to end the contract early. This is the case, for instance, of so-called symmetrical clauses found in certain fixed-rate financing instruments. These clauses stipulate that when the creditor executes the option to make a repayment in advance, there must be compensation for the early termination of the contract, and this compensation will be in either the debtor's or the creditor's favour depending on how interest rates have fluctuated between the initial grant date and the date on which the contract is terminated early.

The fact that a financial instrument incorporates this contract term, known as negative compensation, does not necessarily mean that the instrument in question must be considered Non-SPPI. A financial instrument that would in any case have met the conditions to be considered SPPI compliant, save for the fact that it incorporates reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the

contract (to be received or paid by the party that decides to terminate the contract early), will be eligible to be measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as determined by the business model.

- I Contingent event occurrence: A contingent feature could give rise to contractual cash flows that are consistent with a basic borrowing arrangement both before and after the change in contractual cash flows, but the nature of the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in the risks and costs of borrowing (e.g. when the interest rate on a loan is adjusted by a specified amount for the achievement of ESG objectives).

In such a case, the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding if, and only if, under all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows in a financial instrument with identical contractual terms but without such a contingent feature.

An entity may, in some circumstances, be able to make that determination by making a qualitative assessment; but, in other circumstances, a quantitative assessment may be necessary. When it is clear, from little or no analysis, that the contractual cash flows are not materially different, an entity does not need to perform a detailed assessment.

The Group periodically performs an analysis which consists of determining how many basis points of bonus can be applied to the interest rate of a loan when a contingent event occurs (as a rule, meeting ESG objectives), so that the difference between the cash flows before and after the occurrence of the contingent event does not differ by more than 5 %.

The result of this analysis is sent, among others, to the parties involved in the formalisation and pricing of this type of transaction so that under no circumstances may bonuses exceeding the established limit be granted.

In cases in which a characteristic of a financial asset is not consistent with a basic loan agreement, i.e. if there are characteristics of the asset that lead to contractual cash flows other than payments of principal and interests on the outstanding principal, the Group will assess the significance to determine whether such a characteristic should be taken into consideration for the SPPI Test.

With respect to the materiality of a characteristic of a financial asset, the assessment performed by the Group involves estimating the impact it could have on the contractual flows. This is determined by considering the possible effect of the nature of the contractual undiscounted cash flows in each reporting period and the cumulative effect over the life of the financial instrument. The impact of an element is considered to be insignificant and,

therefore, not accounted for in the assessment of the SPPI test when it results in a change in expected cash flows of less than 5 %.

If the characteristic of an instrument could have a significant impact on the contractual flows but that characteristic affects the contractual flows of the instrument solely if an event occurs that is considered to be extremely exceptional, highly anomalous and highly unlikely, the Group will not take that characteristic or element into consideration when assessing whether the contractual cash flows from the instrument are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

## CLASSIFICATION OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are classified under: "Financial liabilities held for trading", "Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss" and "Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost", unless they must be presented under "Liabilities included in disposal groups classified as held for sale" or relate to "Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk" or "Derivatives – Hedge accounting", which are presented separately.

Particularly, the portfolio "Financial liabilities at amortised cost": includes financial liabilities not classified as financial liabilities held for trading or as other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. The balances recognised in this category, irrespective of the substances of the contractual arrangement and maturity of such liabilities, arise from the ordinary capture activities of credit institutions.

## INITIAL RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

Upon initial recognition, all financial instruments are recognised at fair value. For the financial instruments that are not registered at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value amount is adjusted, adding or deducting transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance thereof. In the case of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, the directly attributable transaction costs are immediately recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The transaction costs are defined as expenses directly attributable to the acquisition or drawdown of a financial asset, or to the issuance or assumption of a financial liability, which would not have been incurred if the Group had not made the transaction. These include fees paid to intermediaries (such as prescribers); mortgage arrangement expenses borne by the Group and part of the personnel expenses in the Risk Acceptance Centres. Internal administrative expenses, or expenses derived from previous studies and analyses, are never considered as transaction costs.

The Group uses analytical accounting tools to identify direct and incremental transaction costs of asset transactions. These costs are included in determining the effective interest rate, which is

reduced for financial assets, thus, the costs are accrued throughout the duration of the transaction.

## SUBSEQUENT MEASUREMENT OF THE FINANCIAL ASSETS

After its initial recognition, the Group measures the financial asset at amortised cost, at fair value with changes recognised in other comprehensive income, or at fair value with changes recognised in profit or loss.

Trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component and trade receivables and short-term debt instruments initially measured at transaction price or principal amount, respectively, continue to be measured at that amount less the estimated impairment loss, as described in [Note 2.7](#).

With regard to the conventional purchases and sales of fixed income and equity instruments, these are generally recorded at the settlement date.

## INCOME AND EXPENSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Income and expenses on financial instruments are recognised according to the following criteria:

Portfolio		Recognition of income and expense
Financial assets	At amortised cost	<p>Accrued interest: recorded in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate of the transaction on the gross carrying amount of the transaction (except in the case of non-performing assets, where it is applied to the net carrying amount).</p> <p>Other changes in value: income or expense when the financial instrument is derecognised from the balance sheet, reclassified or when losses occur due to impairment or gains are produced by its subsequent recovery.</p>
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	<p>Changes in fair value: fair value changes are recorded directly in the statement of profit or loss, and a differentiation is made —for non-derivative instruments— between the part attributable to the returns earned by the instrument, which will be recorded as interest or as dividends according to its nature, and the rest, which will be recorded as profit/(loss) of financial transactions in the corresponding balance item.</p> <p>Accrued interest: on these debt instruments, calculated using the effective interest method.</p>
	At fair value through other comprehensive income (*)	<p>Interests or dividends accrued, in the statement of profit or loss. For interest, the same as assets at amortised cost.</p> <p>The differences in a change in the statement of profit or loss in the case of monetary financial assets, and in other comprehensive income, in the case of non-monetary financial assets.</p> <p>For the case of debt instruments, impairment losses or gains due to their subsequent recovery in the statement of profit or loss.</p> <p>All other changes in value are recognised in other comprehensive income.</p>
Financial liabilities	At amortised cost	<p>Accrued interest: recorded in the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate of the transaction on the gross carrying amount of the transaction, except in the case of Tier 1 issuances, in which the discretionary coupons are recognised in reserves.</p> <p>Other changes in value: income or expense when the financial instrument is derecognised from the balance sheet or reclassified.</p>
	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	<p>Changes in fair value: changes in the value of a financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss, in the case of applying in the following manner:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability attributable to changes in that liability's own credit risk is recognised in other comprehensive income, which would be transferred directly to an item in reserves if the financial liability were derecognised; and</li> <li>The remaining amount of the change in the fair value of the liability is recognised in profit or loss.</li> </ol> <p>Accrued interest: on these debt instruments, calculated using the effective interest method.</p>

(\*) Thus, when a debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amounts that would be recognised in the profit or loss for the year will be the same as those that would be recognised if it were measured at amortised cost.

When a debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognised from the balance sheet, the profit or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified, and recorded in the statement of profit or loss for the period. In turn, when an equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognised from the balance sheet, the amount of the loss or gain recorded in other accumulated comprehensive income is not reclassified to the statement of profit or loss, but instead to a reserve balance item.

For each of the aforementioned portfolios, the recognition would change if said instruments form part of a hedging relationship (↗ see [Note 2.3](#)).

The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts future cash payments or charges estimated during the expected life of the financial asset or liability with respect to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortised cost of a financial liability. To calculate the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows, taking into account all the contractual terms of the financial instrument, but without considering expected credit loss. The calculation includes all fee and commission income and interest basis points, whether paid or received by the parties to the contract, which make up the effective interest rate, transaction costs and any other premium or discount. In cases where the cash flows or remaining life of a financial instrument cannot be reliably estimated (e.g. prepayments), the Group uses the contractual cash flows of the financial instrument.

In the case of financial instruments with variable remuneration and contingent upon the fulfilment of certain future events, other than loans originated

## 2.3. ACCOUNTING HEDGES

The Group uses financial derivatives as a financial risk management tool, mainly interest rate risk in the banking book (↗ see [Note 3.4.3](#)). When these transactions meet certain requirements, they qualify for hedge accounting.

When a transaction is designated as a hedge, this is done at inception of the transaction or of the instruments included in the hedge and a technical note of the transaction is documented in accordance with the regulations in force, which includes verification of effectiveness requirements. The documentation relating to hedging transactions clearly identifies the instrument or instruments being hedged and the instrument or instruments used for hedging, as well as the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Group assesses whether the hedging relationship meets the requirements for hedging effectiveness (along with its analysis of the causes of hedging ineffectiveness and how the hedging ratio is determined).

### FAIR VALUE HEDGES

Fair value hedges hedge the exposure to changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities or unrecognised firm commitments, or an identified portion of such assets, liabilities or firm commitments, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect the statement of profit or loss.

In fair value hedges, the gains or losses on the hedging instrument or on the hedged item for the portion attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in an asymmetrical way according to whether the hedged item is a debt instrument or an equity instrument:

- | Debt instruments: In fair value hedges, the gains or losses on the hedging instrument or on the hedged item for the portion attributable to the hedged risk are recognised in the statement of profit or loss, in the "Gains/(losses) from hedge

and deposits and issues made, the accounting criteria applied by the Group if there is a subsequent change in the estimate of the remuneration arising from a change in the expectation as to the fulfilment of the future contingency is based on a recalculation of the amortised cost of the transaction and recording the effect of such restatement in the statement of profit or loss.

### RECLASSIFICATIONS BETWEEN FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT PORTFOLIOS

Only in the event that the Group decides to change its financial asset management business model would it reclassify all affected financial assets in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9. This reclassification would be carried out prospectively as of the reclassification date. In accordance with the IFRS 9 approach, in general, changes in the business model occur very infrequently. Financial liabilities cannot be reclassified between portfolios.

accounting, net" section. In particular, in fair value macro-hedges, gains or losses arising on the hedged items have their equivalent entry under "Assets – Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk" or "Liabilities – Fair value changes of the hedged items in portfolio hedge of interest rate risk", depending on the substance of the hedged item, rather than in the items under which the hedged items are recognised.

- | Equity instruments: gains or losses on the hedging instrument or on the hedged item for the portion attributable to the hedged risk are recognised under "Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss – Ineffectiveness of fair value hedges of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the balance sheet.

When hedging derivatives no longer meet the requirements for hedge accounting, they are reclassified as trading derivatives. The amount of the previously registered adjustments to the hedged item is attributed as follows:

- | Debt instruments: they are recognised in the heading "Gains/(losses) from hedge accounting, net" of the statement of profit or loss using the effective interest rate method at the date hedge accounting is discontinued.
- | Equity instruments: are reclassified to reserves under the heading "Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss – Ineffectiveness of fair value hedges of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the balance sheet.

In addition, the Group carries out fair value micro-hedges of a net position to neutralise the impact on

economic value caused by changes in interest rates on the net position of the liabilities associated with the commitments with policyholders (specifically the BEL associated with each of the identified risk groups) and the portfolios of financial assets arranged to meet these commitments. Therefore, in this type of hedge, the hedged item corresponds to the changes in fair value experienced by the net position due to the interest rate risk effect, and the hedging instrument corresponds to a derivative (which is normally a swap that transforms the fixed rate of the investment portfolio into a fixed rate that matches the payment schedule of the liabilities for insurance commitments). This ensures that the market value of the investments assigned to the insurance transaction is equal to or greater than the present value of the flows corresponding to the obligations arising from the insurance contracts and that the sensitivity of the present values of assets and liabilities to changes in interest rates is equivalent. Therefore, by applying hedge accounting, the entry generated by the change in fair value due to the effect of the interest rate risk of the net position, which in this particular case is recognised under OCI, will be recycled to the statement of profit or loss and will therefore offset the entry generated

under ROF for the changes in fair value due to interest rate risk experienced by the hedging derivative.

## CASH FLOW HEDGES

Cash flow hedges hedge exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised financial asset or liability or with a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect the statement of profit or loss.

The amount adjusted on the hedging item is recognised in “Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss – Hedging derivatives. Reserve of cash flow hedges [effective portion]”, where they will remain until the forecast transaction occurs, at which point it will be recognised in “Gains/(losses) from hedge accounting, net” of the statement of profit or loss, in symmetry with the forecast cash flow. However, if the transaction is not expected to be carried out, it will be recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. The hedged items are recognised in accordance with the criteria explained in [Note 2.2](#), without any modification due to the fact of being considered hedged instruments.

## 2.4. OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The following is a breakdown of financial assets and liabilities that have been offset in the consolidated balance sheet:

### \_OFFSETTING OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025			31-12-2024			31-12-2023		
	Gross amount (A)	Offset amount (B)	Net amount (C=A-B)	Gross amount (A)	Offset amount (B)	Net amount (C=A-B)	Gross amount (A)	Offset amount (B)	Net amount (C=A-B)
<b>ASSETS</b>									
FA held for trading – derivatives	19,438	15,060	4,378	20,934	16,068	4,867	23,237	16,893	6,344
FA at amortised cost – Loans and advances	401,126	10,954	390,172	381,352	14,603	366,749	367,513	11,248	356,265
Of which: Collateral	4,015	4,015		4,695	4,695		5,826	5,826	
Of which: Reverse repurchase agreement *	6,573	6,573		9,599	9,599		5,236	5,236	
Of which: Tax leases	366	366		309	309		185	185	
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	3,214	1,837	1,377	2,795	2,263	531	3,459	2,253	1,206
<b>LIABILITIES</b>									
FL held for trading	21,617	18,791	2,826	23,414	19,993	3,420	22,969	20,780	2,189
FL at amortised cost	533,693	7,301	526,391	509,194	10,374	498,820	486,299	5,849	480,450
Of which: Other financial liabilities	362	362		466	466		428	428	
Of which: Repurchase agreement	6,573	6,573		9,599	9,599		5,236	5,236	
Of which: Tax leases	366	366		309	309		185	185	
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	5,733	1,734	3,999	7,274	2,566	4,709	11,439	3,762	7,677

FA: Financial assets; FL: Financial liabilities

(\*) Collateral swap transactions by means of repos, with separate cancellation not permitted. They are generally carried out at 12 months.

## 2.5. DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

All or part of a financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when the entity transfers the asset to an unrelated third party.

The accounting treatment of transfers of financial assets depends on the extent to which the risks and rewards associated with ownership of the transferred assets are transferred to third parties:

- | If all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset are substantially transferred (such as in the case of, among others: unconditional sales, a sale with an option to repurchase the financial asset at its fair value at the time of repurchase, a sale of a financial asset together with a put or call option that is deep out of the money, or asset securitisations in which the transferor does not retain any subordinated loans and does not provide any type of credit enhancement to the new owners), it is derecognised, and any rights or obligations retained or arising as a result of the transfer are simultaneously recognised.
- | If the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset are substantially retained (such as in the case of, among others: sale and repurchase transactions where the repurchase price is a fixed price or the sale price plus a lender's return, a securities lending agreement under which the borrower has the obligation to return the securities or similar), it is not derecognised and continues to be measured by the same criteria used before the transfer and the following are recognised:
  - | A financial liability equal to the consideration received, which is subsequently measured at amortised cost, unless it meets the requirements to be classified under other liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
  - | The income generated on the transferred (but not derecognised) financial asset and the expenses of the new financial liability, without offsetting.
- | If substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred financial asset are neither transferred nor retained (such as in the case of, among others, a sale of a financial asset together with a put or call option that is neither deep-in-the-money nor deep-out-of-the-money, securitisations in which the transferor assumes a subordinated loan or other type of credit enhancement for part of the transferred asset), the following distinction is made:
  - | If the transferor does not retain control over the financial asset transferred, it is derecognised and any right or obligation retained or arising from the transfer is recognised; or

- | If the transferor retains control over the financial asset transferred, it continues to recognise the asset for an amount equal to its exposure to changes in value of the asset, recognising a liability associated with the financial asset transferred. The net amount of the transferred asset and the associated liability shall be the amortised cost of the rights and obligations retained, if the asset is measured at amortised cost, or at fair value of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at fair value.

According to the terms of the assignment contracts, the vast majority of the credit investment portfolio securitised by the Group does not meet the requirements for derecognition from the balance sheet.

Financial liabilities shall equally be derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

## 2.6. FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

### FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN

Financial guarantees are considered to be contracts that require the issuer to make specific payments to reimburse the creditor for the debt incurred when a specific debtor fails to meet its contractual payment obligations, regardless of the form in which the obligation is instrumented, whether it be a bond (including those for participation in auctions and tenders), financial and technical guarantees, irrevocable formalised guarantee promises, insurance contracts or credit derivatives.

Financial guarantees comprise all manner of deposits that directly or indirectly guarantee debt securities such as loans, credit facilities, finance leases and deferred payment arrangements for all types of debt.

All these transactions are recognised under the memorandum item “Guarantees given” in the balance sheet.

Financial guarantee and guarantee contract portfolios, regardless of the guarantor, instrumentation or other circumstances, are reviewed periodically so as to determine the credit risk to which they are exposed and, if appropriate, estimate any provision required. In this process, criteria similar to those established for quantifying impairment losses on debt instruments measured at amortised cost are applied, as discussed in [Note 2.7](#) below, except in the case of technical guarantees, to which the criteria contained in [Note 2.17](#) are applied.

Provisions set aside for this type of arrangement are recognised under “Provisions – Commitments and guarantees given” on the liability side of the balance sheet, and under “Provisions – Other provisions”; as regards the latter, if the financial guarantees given are classified as written-off transactions pending execution by third parties. Additions to and reversals of provisions are recognised in “Provisions or reversal of provisions” in the statement of profit or loss.

Should it become necessary to establish provisions for these financial guarantees, any fees that may accrue on these transactions in future which would be recognised in “Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Other financial liabilities” are reclassified to “Provisions – Commitments and guarantees given”.

### FINANCIAL GUARANTEES RECEIVED

The Group has received no significant guarantees or collateral with regard to which there is authorisation to sell or pledge without default by the owner of the guarantee or collateral, except for those inherent to treasury activities ([↗ see Note 3.4.4](#)).

The Group recognises as financial guarantees received those credit insurance contracts whereby the issuer merely reimburses the amounts relating to the losses incurred when a specific debtor fails to honour its payment obligation at maturity, in accordance with the original or amended terms of a debt instrument.

## 2.7. IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Group applies the requirements on impairment of debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, as well as other exposures that involve credit risk, such as loan commitments given, financial guarantees given and other commitments given.

The objective of the impairment requirements of the accounting framework is to recognise expected credit losses from transactions, assessed on a collective or individual basis, taking into account all available reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking information. In certain cases, when certain circumstances have not been included in the latest recalibration of the credit risk models or these circumstances are very uncertain or volatile, the estimation of their impact is recognised as a *Post Model Adjustment (PMA)* in the provisioning funds, which will be revised in the future based on the new information available and its incorporation into the credit risk models, avoiding in any case a duplication in the quantification of these impacts.

Impairment losses on debt instruments in the period are recognised as an expense under the heading “Impairment or reversal of impairment losses on financial assets not measured at fair value through

profit or loss or net profit or loss due to a change” in the statement of profit or loss. The impairment losses of debt instruments at amortised cost are recognised against a corrective account of provisions that reduces the carrying amount of the asset, whereas those of instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognised against accumulated other comprehensive income.

Coverage of impairment losses in exposures involving credit risk other than debt instruments are recognised as a provision under the heading “Provisions – Commitments and guarantees given” on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. Additions to and reversals of this coverage are charged to the heading “Provisions or reversal of provisions” in the statement of profit or loss.

For the purpose of recording coverage of impairment losses on debt instruments, the following definitions should be taken into account in advance:

- | Credit losses: these correspond to the difference between all the contractual cash flows owed to the Group in accordance with the financial asset's contract and all the cash flows that it is due to receive (i.e. all the insufficiency of cash flows), discounted at the original effective interest rate or, for financial assets that were purchased with or that originated with credit impairment, discounted at the effective interest rate adjusted to reflect credit quality, or the interest rate on the date referred to in the financial statements in the case of a variable rate.

In the case of the loan commitments given, the contractual cash flows that would be owed to the Group in the event the loan commitment were drawn down are compared to the cash flows that it would expect to receive if the commitment were drawn down. In the case of granted financial guarantees, the payments that the Group expects to receive are taken into account, less the cash flows that are expected to be received from the guaranteed holder.

The Group estimates the cash flows of the transaction during its expected life taking into account all the contractual terms and conditions of the transaction (such as early repayment, extension, redemption and other similar options). In extreme cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the expected life of the transaction, the Group uses the remaining contractual term of the transaction, including extension options.

The cash flows taken into account include those deriving from the sale of collateral, taking into account the cash flows that would be obtained from the sale thereof, less the amount of the costs required to obtain them, maintenance and their subsequent sale, or other credit improvements that form an integral part of the contractual conditions, such as financial guarantees received. In addition, the Bank also takes into account any eventual income from the sale of financial instruments when measuring the expected loss.

If the Group's current non-performing asset reduction strategy expects loan sales and other accounts receivable whose credit risk has increased (exposure classified at Stage 3), then the Group will retain any asset affected by this strategy under the model for retaining assets to receive their contractual cash flows, thus they are measured and classified in the portfolio of "Financial assets at amortised cost", provided that their flows only include payments of principal and interest. Similarly, until they no longer intend to make sales, the corresponding credit risk provision takes into account the price to be received from a third party.

- | Expected credit losses: these are the weighted average of the credit losses, using as weighting the respective risks of default events. The following distinction will be taken into account:

- | Expected credit losses during the life of the transaction: these are expected credit losses resulting from all the possible default events during the expected life of the transaction.
- | Expected credit losses at twelve months: these are the part of the credit losses expected during the life of the transaction corresponding to the expected credit losses resulting from any default events during the twelve months following the reference date.

The amount of the provisions to cover impairment loss is calculated according to whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since the transaction's initial recognition, and whether a default event has occurred:

Observed impairment of credit risk since its initial recognition				
Credit risk category	Standard risk	Standard risk in special monitoring	Non-performing risk	Write-off risk
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
Classification and transfer criteria	Transactions for which the credit risk has not significantly increased since their initial recognition.	Transactions where the credit risk has significantly increased (SICR), but which do not present any default events.	<p><b>Non-performing due to borrower arrears:</b> default event.</p> <p><b>Non-performing for reasons other than arrears:</b> credit impairment.</p>	Transactions with no reasonable expectations of recovery.
Calculation of impairment coverage	Expected credit losses in 12 months	Expected credit losses during the life of the transaction.		Recognition of losses in profit or loss for the carrying amount of the transaction and total derecognition of the asset.
Interest calculation and recognition	They are calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the transaction.		It is calculated by applying the effective interest rate at amortised cost (adjusted to reflect any impairment value correction).	They are not recognised in the statement of profit or loss.
Transactions included	Initial recognition of the financial instruments.	Transactions included in sustainability agreements that have not completed the trial period.	<p><b>Non-performing due to borrower arrears:</b></p> <p>Amounts overdue &gt;90 days exceeding materiality thresholds*, assessed at transaction level for individuals and at customer level for legal entities.</p> <p>For individuals (natural persons), the entire customer is impacted when amounts overdue &gt;90 days exceed 20 % of the total exposure.</p>	Remote recovery transactions.
		Transactions carried out by insolvent borrowers that should not be classified as non-performing or written-off.		<p><b>Non-performing for reasons other than arrears:</b></p> <p>Transactions with reasonable doubts regarding full repayment</p> <p>Transactions with balances subject to judicial claim.</p> <p>Transactions undergoing collateral enforcement</p> <p>Transactions and guarantees of holders subject to insolvency proceedings with no filing for liquidation.</p> <p>Refinanced transactions with non-performing classification</p> <p>Sale of portfolio with financial loss &gt;5 %.</p>
		Refinanced or restructured transactions that should not be classified as non-performing and are still in a trial period (unless there is refutable proof to classify them in Stage 1).	Non-performing transactions due to arrears of more than four years, when the amount not hedged by effective guarantees has been maintained with 100 % credit risk hedge for more than two years (unless they have effective collateral to hedge at least 10 % of the gross amount).	
		Transactions with amounts past due of over 30 days.	Transactions with all holders declared bankrupt in liquidation (unless they have effective collateral covering at least 10 % of the gross amount).	
		Transactions for which market trigger indicators can determine that there has been a significant increase in risk.		

(\*) Absolute thresholds of 100 or 500 euros, depending on whether it is *retail* or *non-retail* respectively, and a relative threshold of 1 %.

The Group considers as POCIs (*Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired*) those assets acquired at a significant discount reflecting credit losses incurred at the time of the transaction. Given that the discount reflects the losses incurred, no separate provision for credit risk is recorded in the initial recognition of the POCIs. Subsequently, changes in the expected losses in the life of the transaction are recognised from their initial recording as a credit risk provision of the POCIs. The interest income of these assets is calculated by applying the effective interest rate adjusted to reflect credit quality at the amortised cost of the financial asset, when this effect is significant at the initial recognition date.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are modified or the financial asset is replaced with another, and the modification or exchange does not cause it to be derecognised from the balance sheet, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, taking into account the modified flows and the effective interest rate applicable before the modification, and recognises any difference that emerges as a loss or gain due to a change in the profit or loss of the period. The amount of the directly attributable transaction costs raises the carrying amount of the modified financial asset and it will be amortised during the remainder of its life, which will require the company to recalculate the effective interest rate.

## 2.8. REFINANCING OR RESTRUCTURING OPERATIONS

Refinanced or restructured transactions are as described in [Note 3.4.1](#). Credit risk – Refinancing policy.

In general, refinanced or restructured transactions and new transactions carried out for refinancing are classified as standard risk under special monitoring. However, according to the particular characteristics of the transaction, they are classified as non-performing when they meet the general criteria for classifying debt securities as such, and specifically: (i) transactions backed by an unsuitable business plan; (ii) transactions that include contractual clauses that delay repayments in the form of interest-only periods longer than 24 months; (iii) transactions that include amounts that have been removed from the balance sheet having been classified as unrecoverable that exceed the hedging applicable according to the percentages established for standard risk under special monitoring; and (iv) when pertinent restructuring or refinancing measures may result in a reduction of the financial obligation higher than 1 % of the net present value of the expected cash flows. In addition, the criteria for exiting non-performing status have been adjusted so that refinanced exposures cannot migrate to Stage 2 until repayments have been consistently ongoing for 12 months.

Refinanced or restructured transactions and new transactions carried out for refinancing continue to be classified as transactions under special monitoring for a trial period until all the following requirements are met:

- | After reviewing the borrower's financial and economic position, it is concluded that they are unlikely to endure financial difficulties and therefore it is highly probable that they will honour their obligations vis-a-vis the entity in both time and form.
- | A minimum period of two years has elapsed from the date of authorisation of the restructuring or refinancing transaction, or, if later, from the date of its reclassification from the non-performing category.

- | The borrower has covered all the principal and interest payments from the date on which the restructuring or refinancing transaction was arranged, or, if later, from the date of its reclassification from non-performing status. The following is also necessary: (i) the borrower has made regular payments of an amount equivalent to the whole amount (principal and interest) falling due at the date of the restructuring or refinancing transaction, or that were derecognised as a result of it; or (ii) when it is deemed more appropriate given the nature of the transactions, the borrower complies with other objective criteria that demonstrate their payment capacity.

If there are contractual clauses that may delay repayments, such as grace periods for the principal, the transaction will remain classified as transactions under special monitoring until all criteria are met.

- | The borrower must have no other transactions with past due amounts for more than 30 days at the end of the period.

When all the above requirements are met, the transactions are no longer classified as refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions in the financial statements.

During the previous trial period, further refinancing or restructuring of the refinancing, refinanced or restructured transactions, or the existence of amounts that are more than 30 days overdue in these transactions, will mean that the transactions are reclassified as non-performing for reasons other than arrears, provided that they were classified in the non-performing category before the start of the trial period.

Refinanced and restructured transactions and new transactions carried out for refinancing remain classified as non-performing until they meet the general criteria for debt instruments; specifically the following requirements:

- | A period of one year has elapsed from the refinancing or restructuring date.
- | The borrower has covered all the principal and interest payments (i.e. they are up to date on payments) thereby reducing the renegotiated principal, from the date on which the restructuring or refinancing transaction was arranged, or, if later, from the date of its reclassification to non-performing status.
- | The borrower has made regular payments of an amount equivalent to the whole amount (principal and interest) falling due at the date of the restructuring or refinancing transaction, or

that were derecognised as a result of it, or, when it is deemed more appropriate given the nature of the transactions, the borrower complies with other objective criteria that demonstrate their payment capacity.

- | The borrower has no other transactions with past due amounts for more than 90 days at the date the refinancing or restructured transaction is reclassified to the standard risk under special monitoring category.

Moreover, in relation to the accounting treatment of moratoria arising in support of the DANA or the facilities provided for in the Codes of Best Practice (CBP), the Group considers that they represent a qualitative change giving rise to a contractual modification but not a derecognition of the financial instrument concerned (↗ see [Note 3.4.1](#). Credit risk).

## 2.9 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

The Group's functional and presentation currency is the euro. Consequently, all non-euro balances and transactions are foreign currency balances and transactions.

All foreign currency transactions are recorded, on initial recognition, by applying the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency.

At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated to euros using the average exchange rate prevailing on the spot currency market at the end of each period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated to euros using the exchange rate at the date of acquisition. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated to euros using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

The exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign currency balances and transactions to the reporting currency of the Group are generally recognised under "Exchange differences (net)" in the statement of profit or loss. However, exchange differences arising on changes in the value of non-monetary items are recognised under "Equity – Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss – Exchange differences" in the balance sheet, and exchange differences arising on financial instruments classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit or loss with no distinction made from other changes in fair value.

## 2.10. RECOGNITION OF INCOME AND EXPENSE

The main policies applied to recognise income and expenses are as follows:

	Characteristics	Recognition	
Interest income, interest expense, dividends and similar items	Interest income, interest expense and similar items	Recognised on an accrual basis, using the effective interest method, regardless of when the resulting monetary or financial flow arises, as previously described.	
	Dividends received	As income at the moment when the right to receive them arises, which is the moment of the official announcement of the dividend payment by the appropriate body of the company.	
Fees and commissions received/paid*	<b>Credit fees</b> They are an integral part of the yield or effective cost of a financing transaction.  They are collected in advance.	Fees and commissions received for the arrangement or acquisition of financing transactions that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss (i.e.: remuneration for activities involving the evaluation of the borrower's financial position, the evaluation and registration of guarantees, the negotiation of transaction conditions, the preparation and processing of documentation and the closing of the transaction).	They are deferred and recognised over the life of the transaction as an adjustment to the effective yield or cost of the transaction.
		Fees agreed as compensation for the commitment to provide funding when such a commitment is not measured at fair value through profit or loss and it is probable that the Group will enter into a specific loan agreement.	They are deferred by recognising them over the life of the transaction as an adjustment to the return or effective cost of the transaction. If the commitment expires and the company has not extended the loan, the fee is recognised as income at the time of expiry.
		Fees paid on the issue of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.	They are included together with the related direct costs incurred in the carrying amount of the financial liability as an adjustment to the effective cost of the transaction.
	<b>Non-credit fees</b> These derive from the provision of financial services other than financing transactions.	Related to the execution of a service provided over time (i.e.: fees and commissions for account management and those received in advance of the issue or renewal of credit cards).	They are recorded over time, measuring progress towards complete fulfilment of the performance obligation.
		Related to the provision of a service that is executed at a specific point in time (i.e.: Securities underwriting, currency exchange, advice or syndication of loans).	They are recorded in the statement of profit or loss at the time of collection.

(\*) Exceptions: Fees for the financial instruments that are measured by their fair value through profit or loss and the non-availability fee (in transactions where drawing down funds is optional for the credit holder) are immediately recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

The accrued fees deriving from typical products or services of the financial activity are presented separate to those deriving from products and services that do not correspond to typical activity, which are presented under the heading "Other operating income" in the statement of profit or loss.

Characteristics	Recognition
<p>Other non-financial income and expenses</p>	<p>Other income from ordinary activities</p> <p>As a general criterion, they are recognised inasmuch as the assets and services contractually agreed are provided. The amount of the payment to which the Group expects to have a right in exchange for these goods or services, is recognised as income, during the life of the contract.</p> <p>If it receives or has a right to receive a payment and the goods or services have not been transferred, the Group recognises a liability, which remains on the balance sheet until it is allocated to the statement of profit or loss.</p> <p>The Group may transfer control over time or at a specific point in time.</p>

With respect to the accounting for contract-related costs, contract procurement costs are costs incurred by the Group to obtain a contract with a customer that would not have been incurred if the Group had not entered into the contract.

The Group capitalises all incremental costs of obtaining and/or fulfilling a contract whenever the costs are directly related to a contract or an expected contract that the entity can specifically identify. In this regard, it is assessed whether the costs generate or enhance the Bank's resources that will be used to meet (or continue to meet) performance obligations in the future and whether those costs are expected to be recovered.

The Group attributes these capitalised costs to the statement of profit or loss based on the term of the framework agreement or the transactions that give rise to the costs and additionally, at least on a half-

yearly basis, conducts an impairment test to assess to what degree the future profits generated by these contracts bear the capitalised costs. In the event that the costs exceeded the current value of the future profits, these assets would be impaired by the appropriate proportion.

In relation to fees, levies, and similar charges, the Group determines the event that gives rise to the obligation to pay, taking into consideration the legislation in force. The event leading to tax liability can happen either throughout the current period or at a specific moment, and it is consistently documented in the financial records. Preparing financial statements assuming the business will continue does not mean the Bank currently owes taxes that would only become due in future periods due to ongoing transactions.

## 2.11. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits include all forms of consideration given in exchange for services rendered to the Group by employees or for benefits payable after completion of employment. They can be classified into the following categories:

### SHORT-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

These are employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which fall due wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. It includes wages, salaries and social security contributions; paid annual leave and paid sick leave; profit-sharing and bonuses; and non-monetary benefits payable to employees such as medical care, housing, cars and free or subsidised goods or services.

The cost of the services rendered is recognised under the heading "Administrative expenses – Personnel expenses" in the statement of profit or loss, except for part of the personnel expenses pertaining to the Risk Admission Centres, which are presented as a reduction of the financial margin of the transactions to which they relate, and certain incentives paid to branch network staff for the

marketing and sale of products, which are also presented as a reduction of the financial margin.

In addition, certain personnel expenses are considered to be directly attributable to insurance contracts and are presented under the heading "Insurance service result".

Credit facilities made available to employees at below market rates are considered to be non-monetary benefits and are calculated as the difference between market rates and the rates agreed with employees. The difference is recognised under "Administrative expenses – Personnel expenses" with a balancing entry under "Interest income" in the statement of profit or loss.

## REMUNERATION TO EMPLOYEES BASED ON EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

The delivery of shareholder equity instruments to employees as payment for their services –when such a delivery is made upon completion of a specific period of services– is recognised as a services expense, inasmuch as it is provided by employees, with a balancing entry under the heading “Shareholders’ Equity – Other equity items”.

On the date granting, these services (and the corresponding equity increase) will be measured at the fair value of the services received, unless it cannot be reliably estimated, in which case they will be measured indirectly with reference to the fair value of the granted equity instruments. The fair value of these equity instruments will be determined on the date they are granted.

When external market conditions are established – among the requirements laid down in the remuneration agreement–, their performance will be taken into account when estimating the fair value of the granted equity instruments. In turn, variables that are not considered market variables are not taken into account when calculating the fair value of granted equity instruments, but they are considered when determining the number of instruments to be delivered. Both effects will be recognised in the statement of profit or loss and in the corresponding increase in equity.

In the case of share-based payment transactions that are cash-settled, an expense with a balancing entry will be recorded on the liabilities side of the balance sheet. Up to the date on which the liability is settled, this liability will be measured at its fair value, recognising value changes in the profit/(loss) for the period.

As an exception to the provision of the previous paragraph, share-based payment transactions that have a net-settlement feature to satisfy tax withholding obligations will be classified in their entirety as share-based payment transactions settled through equity instruments if, in the absence of the net-settlement feature, they have been classified as such.

## POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Post-employment benefits are all those undertaken with employees, to be paid after completion of their employment with the Group. They include: retirement benefits, such as pensions and one-off retirement payments; and other post-employment benefits, such as post-employment life insurance and post-employment medical care, at the end of the employment relationship.

### DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLANS

The post-employment obligations with employees are deemed to be defined contribution obligations when the Group makes pre-determined contributions to a separate entity or pension fund and has no legal or constructive obligation to make further contributions if the separate entity or fund

cannot pay the employee benefits relating to the service rendered in the current and prior periods. Defined contribution plans each year are recognised under “Administrative expenses – Personnel expenses” in the statement of profit or loss. Post-employment obligations that do not meet the aforementioned conditions are considered defined benefit obligations.

### DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

The present value of defined benefit post-employment obligations, net of the value of plan assets, is recorded under “Provisions – Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations” in the balance sheet.

Plan assets are defined as follows:

- | The assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund, and
- | Qualifying insurance policies; those issued by an insurer that it is not a related part of the Group.

In the case of the assets held by a benefit fund, they must be assets:

- | Held by a fund that is legally separate from the Group and exists solely to pay or finance employee benefits, or
- | They are solely available to pay or finance post-employment remuneration, they are not available to cover the debts of Group creditors (not even in the event of bankruptcy), and they cannot be returned to the Group unless: **i)** the remaining assets of the plan are sufficient to meet all the related employee benefit obligations of the plan or CaixaBank; or **ii)** they are used to reimburse it for post-employment benefits the Group has already paid to employees.

In the case of insurance policies, the defined benefit commitments assured through policies taken out with the entities that are not considered related parties also meet the requirements to be considered plan assets.

The value both of the assets held by a pension fund, as well as qualifying insurance policies is recognised as a decrease in the value of the liabilities under “Provisions – Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations”. When the value of plan assets is greater than the value of the obligations, the net positive difference is recognised under “Other assets”.

The assets and liabilities of subsidiaries, which comprise the insurance contract liabilities of policies taken out directly by CaixaBank, are included on consolidation of the subsidiary. Accordingly, in the consolidation process the heading “Liabilities under insurance contracts” is reduced, and the investments in the financial instruments backing those policies are recognised instead.

Post-employment benefits are recognised as follows:

- | Service cost is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and includes the following:

- | Current service cost, understood as the increase in the present value of obligations arising from employee service in the current period, recognised under “Administrative expenses – Personnel expenses”.
- | Past service cost, resulting from amendments to existing post-employment benefits or the introduction of new benefits, and the cost of curtailments, recognised under “Provisions or reversal of provisions”.
- | Any gain or loss arising on settlement of a plan is recognised in “Provisions or reversal of provisions”.
- | The net interest on the net defined benefit post-employment benefit liability/(asset), understood to be the change during the period in the net defined benefit liability/(asset) that arises from the passage of time, is recognised in “Interest expense”, or “Interest income” if it results in income, in the statement of profit or loss.
- | Remeasurements of the net liability/(asset) for defined benefit post-employment benefits are recognised in “Accumulated other comprehensive income” in the balance sheet. Includes:
  - | Actuarial gains and losses arising in the period from differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred and from changes in the actuarial assumptions used.
  - | The return on plan assets, excluding the amounts included in the net interest on the liability/(asset) for defined benefit post-employment benefits.
  - | Any change in the impact of the asset ceiling, excluding the amounts included in the net interest on the liability/(asset) for defined benefit post-employment benefits.

## 2.12. INCOME TAX

Income tax expense is considered to be a current expense and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except when it results from a transaction recognised directly in equity, in which case the corresponding tax effect is recognised in equity.

Income tax expense is calculated as the sum of the current tax for the year resulting from applying the tax rate to the taxable profit for the year and any changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the year in the statement of profit or loss, less any allowable tax deductions.

Temporary differences, tax loss carryforwards pending offset and unused tax deductions are recognised as deferred tax assets and/or deferred tax liabilities. The amounts are recognised at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

## OTHER LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Other long term employee benefits, understood as obligations with pre-retired employees (those who have ceased rendering services but who, without being legally retired, continue to enjoy economic rights vis-à-vis the Bank until they acquire the status of legally retired), long-service bonuses and similar items, are treated for accounting purposes, where applicable, as established for defined benefit post-employment plans, except that the actuarial gains and losses are recognised in “Provisions or reversal of provisions” in the statement of profit or loss.

## TERMINATION BENEFITS

These benefits are payable as a result of the Group’s decision to terminate an employee’s employment before the normal retirement date, a valid expectation raised in the employee or an employee’s decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

A liability and an expense for termination benefits are recognised when there is no realistic possibility of withdrawing the offer to pay the termination benefits or when the costs for restructuring, which involves the payment of termination benefits, are recognised. These amounts are recognised as a provision under “Provisions – Other long-term employee benefits” in the balance sheet until they are settled.

In the case of payments of over 12 months, the same treatment is applied as for the other long-term employee benefits.

Tax assets are recognised under “Tax assets” in the balance sheet as current, for amounts to be recovered in the next 12 months, or deferred, for amounts to be recovered in future reporting periods.

Similarly, tax liabilities are recognised in “Tax liabilities” in the balance sheet, also by current and deferred. Current tax liabilities include the amount of tax payable within the next 12 months and deferred tax liabilities as the amount expected to be paid in future periods.

Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures are not recognised when the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and, in addition, it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be reversed in the foreseeable future and it is estimated that there is sufficient taxable profit against which they can be used.

## 2.13. TANGIBLE ASSETS

### PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT FOR OWN USE

They include the amount of property, land, furniture, vehicles, IT equipment and other facilities owned or acquired under a lease, as well as assets leased out under an operating lease.

Property, plant and equipment for own use includes assets held by the Group for present or future administrative uses or for the production or supply of goods and services that are expected to be used over more than one financial period.

### INVESTMENT PROPERTY

It reflects the carrying amounts of land, buildings and other constructions –including those received by the Bank for the total or partial settlement of financial assets that represent collection rights vis-à-vis third parties– owned to obtain rental income or gains through sale.

Tangible assets are generally stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses determined by comparing the carrying amount of each item to its recoverable amount.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method on the basis of the acquisition cost of the assets less their net carrying value. Land is not depreciated since it is considered to have an indefinite life.

The depreciation charge is recognised with a balancing entry under “Depreciation and amortisation” in the statement of profit or loss and is calculated essentially using the depreciation rates set out in the table below, which are based on the years of estimated useful life of the various assets.

The expense for the tax on net interest income and fee and commission income applies to certain financial institutions operating in Spain and is calculated by applying a progressive scale from 1 % to 7 % to the positive balance resulting from the aggregation and netting of net interest income and fee and commission income and expenses arising from activities carried out in Spain as reported in the statement of profit or loss, reduced by 100 million euros, and by reducing the gross tax liability by 25 % of the net liability for Corporate Income Tax for the same tax period.

### USEFUL LIFE OF TANGIBLE ASSETS

(Years)

	Estimated useful life
Constructions	
Building	16 - 50
Installations	8 - 25
Furniture and fixtures	4 - 50
Electronic equipment	3 - 8
Other	7 - 14

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses tangible assets for any indications that their net carrying amount exceeds their recoverable amount, understood as fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Any impairment loss determined is recognised with a charge to “Impairment/(reversal) of impairment on non-financial assets – Tangible assets” in the statement of profit or loss and a reduction to the carrying amount of the asset to its recoverable amount. After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation charges for the asset in future periods are adjusted in proportion to its revised carrying amount and remaining useful life.

Similarly, when there are indications of a recovery in the value of the assets, a reversal of the impairment loss recorded in prior periods is recognised and the depreciation charge for the asset in future periods is adjusted. In no circumstances may the reversal of an impairment loss on an asset raise its carrying amount above that which it would have if no impairment losses had been recognised in prior years.

Likewise, the estimated useful lives of tangible assets are reviewed each year or whenever indications are noted which make it advisable to do so and, where appropriate, the depreciation charges are adjusted in the statement of profit or loss of future years.

Upkeep and maintenance expenses are recognised under “Administrative expenses – Other administrative expenses” in the statement of profit or loss, when they are incurred.

## 2.14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are identifiable non-monetary assets without physical substance acquired from third parties or developed internally.

### GOODWILL

Goodwill represents the payment made by the acquirer in anticipation of future economic benefits from assets that are not capable of being individually identified and separately recognised. Goodwill is recognised only when business combinations are carried out for valuable consideration.

In business combinations, goodwill arises as the positive difference between:

- | the consideration transferred plus, as appropriate, the fair value of any previously-held equity interest in the acquiree and the amount of non-controlling interests; and
- | the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired less the liabilities assumed.

Goodwill is recognised in "Intangible assets – Goodwill" and is not amortised.

At the end of each reporting period or whenever there are indications of impairment, an estimate is made of any impairment that reduces the recoverable amount to below its recorded net cost and, where there is impairment, the goodwill is written down with a balancing entry in "Impairment/(reversal) of impairment on non-financial assets – Intangible assets" in the statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not reversed in a subsequent period.

## 2.15. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES HELD FOR SALE

Real estate or other non-current assets received as total or partial settlement of debtors' payment obligations in credit transactions are recognised under "Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale" unless it has been decided to make continuing use of the assets.

The Group has centralised the ownership of the majority of its real estate assets acquired or foreclosed in payment of debts in its subsidiaries BuildingCenter, SAU, and Livingcenter Activos Inmobiliarios, SAU, with a view to optimising management.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are generally measured initially at the lower of the carrying amount of the financial assets and their fair value less costs to sell the asset to be foreclosed (based on the market value given in complete

### OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

This includes the amount of other identifiable intangible assets, such as assets arising in business combinations and software.

Expenses incurred during the research phase are recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss for the period in which they are incurred, and cannot subsequently be capitalised.

Other intangible assets have an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all the relevant factors, it is concluded that there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Group, and a finite useful life in all other cases.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised. However, at the end of each reporting period, or whenever there is any indication of impairment, the remaining useful lives of the assets are reviewed in order to determine whether they continue to be indefinite and, if this is not the case, to take the appropriate steps.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortised over the useful life, applying policies similar to those followed for the depreciation of tangible assets.

Any impairment losses on assets with either indefinite or finite useful lives are recognised with a balancing entry in "Impairment/(reversal) of impairment on non-financial assets – Intangible assets" in the statement of profit or loss. The policies for recognising impairment losses on these assets and for reversing impairment losses recognised in prior years are similar to those for tangible assets.

Virtually all computer software (software) recorded under this heading on the balance sheet has been developed by third parties and is amortised over a useful life of between four and 15 years.

individual ECO appraisals at the time of award or acceptance).

Internal valuation models are used to calculate the adjustment to be applied to this market value in order to estimate the discount on the reference price and the costs to sell. These in-house models factor in prior sales experience for similar assets in terms of price and volume.

In line with the procedure followed in the initial recognition process, the Group also applies, subsequently, an adjustment, based on the internal models, to the main valuation.

Loan books transferred to a third party that, at the time of contract signing, do not meet the derecognition criteria set by the standard because of certain clauses expected to be resolved soon, will be reclassified as non-current assets held for sale.

These portfolios will be reclassified as non-current assets held for sale at their transaction value and will be removed from the balance sheet once the contract is completed.

## 2.16. LEASES

Lease transactions in which the Group acts as lessee involve the recognition of a lease liability (at the present value of future payments) and a right-of-use asset for the same amount at the commencement date, which may also include payments made on or before the commencement date, direct start-up, decommissioning or rehabilitation costs.

As an exception to the above, the Group recognises as expenses the lease payments for short-term leases (understood as those that have a term of 12 months or less at the start date) and leases in which the leased asset is of low value (<€6,000 euros).

The discount rate used is the interest rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow, with a similar term and collateral, the funds required to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment, referred to as the "additional financing rate".

This additional financing rate has been calculated by taking as a reference the debt instruments issued (covered bonds and senior debt) weighted according to their respective issuance capacity. The Group uses a specific rate according to the term of the transaction and the business (Spain or Portugal) where the agreements are formalised.

The term of these lease contracts is determined according to the type of property (Store branch, rural, etc.), the existing contractual clauses, which may include renewal options, early cancellation and commitments acquired by the Bank (for example, branches subject to agreements with Competition).

## 2.17. PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The financial statements include all material provisions for which it is considered more likely than not that the obligation will have to be settled at the reporting date. Provisions are recognised on the liability side of the balance sheet in accordance with the obligations covered.

Provisions, which are quantified based on the best information available on the consequences of the event giving rise to them and are re-estimated at the end of each reporting period, are used for specific expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised. Provisions are fully or partially reversed when the obligations cease to exist or are reduced.

The policy with respect to tax contingencies is to provision for tax assessments initiated by the tax authorities in relation to the main taxes applicable to it as well as for legal proceedings in progress

whenever they have an estimated probability of loss exceeding 50 %.

When there are present obligations but they are not likely to give rise to an outflow of resources, they are recorded as contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities may develop in a way not initially expected. Therefore, they are assessed continually to determine whether an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits has become probable. If it becomes more probable than not that an outflow of future economic benefits will be required, a provision is recognised in the balance sheet.

Provisions are recognised under "Provisions" on the liability side of the balance sheet in accordance with the obligations covered. Contingent liabilities are recognised under memorandum items in the balance sheet.

## 2.18. TREASURY SHARES

Own equity instruments are recorded at acquisition cost as a reduction of equity under "Shareholders' equity - Treasury shares" in the balance sheet. Gains or losses that may arise as a result of subsequent disposal or redemption are recognised directly in equity, without any gain or loss being recognised.

## 2.19. INSURANCE TRANSACTIONS

The chapter “Reinsurance contract assets” and “Insurance contract liabilities” include the rights and obligations, respectively, arising from the insurance activity provided by the Group, according to the following characteristics:

### ASSETS UNDER REINSURANCE CONTRACT

The heading “Reinsurance contract assets” in the balance sheet includes the combination of rights and obligations arising from a group of reinsurance contracts. Where such a combination for a group of contracts presents a liability position, it shall be presented under the heading “Liabilities under reinsurance contracts”.

### INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

#### DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION

The Group assesses whether its contracts fulfil the definition of an insurance contract, i.e. whether it accepts a significant insurance risk from another party by agreeing to compensate the policyholder should an uncertain future event occur that adversely affects the policyholder.

The Group defines contracts with significant insurance risk as those where, under a commercial scenario, losses exceed the premiums paid or the liabilities associated with insurance contracts, based on the contractual definition of additional capital in the event of a covered claim.

The assessment of significant insurance risk is conducted at the individual contract level, considering primarily life-related risks (mortality/survivorship) and, when applicable, supplementary risks like disability, double capital, severe illness, etc.

Once a contract is categorized as an insurance contract, it retains that classification going forward. Consequently, this evaluation is conducted only once if a contract is deemed to carry significant insurance risk.

On the basis of this evaluation, it is concluded that all insurance contracts previously falling within the scope of IFRS 4 meet the definition of an insurance contract and therefore the introduction of IFRS 17 does not suppose any reclassification, apart from certain BPI Vida e Pensões products without significant insurance risk (Unit-Linked products without additional death benefit) which are therefore valued in accordance with IFRS 9.

#### UNIT OF ACCOUNT

The Group has analysed the criteria for grouping insurance contracts by taking into consideration whether they are contracts subject to similar risks and are managed jointly, onerousness and whether they are contracts that are not more than one year apart in terms of issue (annual cohorts).

This analysis has concluded that the product groups currently used in Solvency II are adequate.

The Group uses different valuation methodologies for insurance contracts based on the risk group to which they belong:

Risk Group	Methodology for measuring provisioning
<b>RISK</b>	
Multi-year risk	BBA: Building block approach (General model)
Temporary Annual Rolling Risk	PAA: Premium allocation approach
<b>SAVINGS</b>	
Previous Individual Savings - Matching	
Individual Subsequent Savings - Matching	
Individual Subsequent Savings - Volatility	BBA: Building block approach (General model)
Collective Savings - Matching	
Collective Savings - Volatility	
<b>DIRECT INTEREST</b>	
Unit Linked	VFA: Variable fee approach

Since the Group has chosen the fair value transition approach, for contracts issued prior to the transition date (1 January 2022) it has not been necessary to aggregate the contracts by previous cohorts.

For contracts issued after the transition date, the grouping has been done by year, except for insurance contracts managed under Matching Adjustment techniques and Unit-Linked contracts, for which the Group has applied the exemption under Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2023/1803.

#### RECOGNITION AND DERECOGNITION OF ACCOUNTS

Groups of insurance contracts are initially recognised when the first of the following events occurs:

- | The start of the hedging period of the group of contracts.
- | The date on which the first payment is due from a policyholder of a group policy.
- | For a group of contracts of an onerous nature, the date on which the group becomes a group of onerous contracts.

Insurance contracts acquired in a business combination within the scope of IFRS 3 will be accounted for as if they were concluded at the acquisition date.

In general, the Group uses the general model for recognising and measuring insurance contracts. *Unit-linked* and similar contracts are the only ones that fulfil the definition of insurance contracts with direct participation features and the variable fee

approach is used for their valuation. The Group's *Unit-Linked* contracts have assigned investment baskets that constitute the underlying financial assets of these insurance policies, so that all market movements, net of the management fee, are shared with the policyholder, and this definition is met. Whereas for the rest of the Group's insurance products, it is not expected that holders will be paid a substantial share of their market profitability or that a change in the underlying financial assets will have a direct and significant impact on the valuation of insurance contracts.

Furthermore, for contracts with a hedging period of under one year, the Group uses the premium-allocation approach. This is also applied when the Group expects that the use of this simplified approach will yield a measurement that does not significantly differ from that which would be produced by applying the general method or VFA.

An insurance contract will be terminated when: (i) it expires; or (ii) it is amended and fulfils the requirements of the termination rule.

## MEASUREMENT

### Initial recognition

For contract groups not measured under the premium-allocation approach, upon initial recognition the Group measures them for the total of:

Future cash flows (FCPF), which include:

- I Estimates of future cash flows within the limits of the contract. The Group estimates the present value of future cash outflows less the present value of future cash inflows which fall within the limits of the contract. These estimates are based upon the expected value of a full range of possible outcomes, grounded in the Group's perspective (but consistent with observable market prices for the inputs used) and reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

These flows include expenses directly attributable to insurance contracts. At the Group level, these expenses include insurance contract marketing expenses, amounting to approximately the marketing commissions for insurance contracts between Group companies. Expenses that the Group has deemed not to be directly attributable are classified by nature.

Cash flows fall within the limits of the insurance contract if the Group can require the policyholder to pay the premiums or if the Group has a substantive obligation to provide services under the insurance contract to the policyholder. This obligation ends when the Group has the practical ability to reassess the policyholder's risks and, therefore, set a price or level of services that reflects those risks. In general, the limit of the contract is determined as the end date of the contract, which for renewal contracts is the time at which the Group can re-evaluate risks, and for

lifetime products as the date of death of the insured.

Within cash flows, investment components will be identified, representing amounts payable irrespective of whether the insured event occurs. Where identified, this component will equate to either: (i) the accumulated fund; (ii) the policy's mathematical provision; or (iii) the lesser of the death benefit or the surrender value of the policy's mathematical provision.

- I An adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks associated with future cash flows. In general, the Group applies a *top-down* approach to discount rates, so that the asset rate is taken as a reference and the credit risk is discounted. The reference asset is different depending on the type of product. In the case of savings products with flow matching, the interpolated *Euro-swap* curve is applied plus a spread based on the portfolio of reference assets adjusted for the probability of default. In the case of savings products with revisable interest rates, the 12-month Euribor curve plus the portfolio credit spread is applied. In the case of contracts valued under the variable rate model and risk products, the discount rate is established based on a bottom-up approach, that is, the interpolated Euro-swap curve is applied without any credit spread adjustment.

- I A risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA). This reflects the offsetting the Group requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows arising from non-financial risk. The Group uses the Capital Cost methodology, which was refined during the 2024 financial year. The derivation methodology applied in the 2023 financial year used a single set of capital cost factors based on Solvency II capital requirements (which used only current discount rates). The improvement introduced consists of the derivation of two capital cost parameters based on the original discount rates (locked-in rates) and market rates (current rates). This dual approach allows for the adequate capture of market movements when measuring the Risk Adjustment at market value. This reduces the volatility of provisions and allows for a better adjustment of the calculation of liabilities under the IFRS17 framework, as well as for the adequate impact of the updated Risk Adjustment on the CSM (with capital costs calculated at original locked-in rates). Due to the actuarial nature of the CSM and the *Risk Adjustment*, both share the same release methodology. Given the actuarial characteristics of both the CSM and Risk Adjustment, they follow the same release methodology. This similarity in recognition between the CSM and the Risk Adjustment means that changes in the Risk Adjustment methodology do not significantly alter the expected future results recorded in the financial statements. For the year 2025, the calculated Risk Adjustment corresponds to a confidence level of approximately 87 %.

- | The contractual service margin (CSM) represents the future profits of the insurance contracts issued. This amount is not recognised in the statement of profit or loss at initial recognition, but is recognised when the services under the contract are rendered. When this margin is negative, the insurance contract is onerous and the loss must be immediately recognised in the statement of profit or loss, without the contractual service margin being recognised in the balance sheet.

The Group applies the premium-allocation approach for contracts which have a hedge period of one year or less, or where this approach is expected to result in a measurement of the remaining hedge liability that does not materially differ from that which would be produced by applying the general model.

At initial recognition the Group measures the remaining hedging liability as the premiums received plus/minus any amount resulting from derecognising assets/liabilities previously recognised for the cash flows related to the group of contracts. For these contracts, profit is implicit in calculating the insurance liability, therefore, there is no CSM accounted for separately.

For these contracts, the Group has chosen the accounting policy option to recognise the cash flows from the purchase of the insurance as expenses when incurred.

### Subsequent recognition

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the close of each reporting period will be the sum of:

- | The remaining hedging liability, which comprises the cash flows derived from the performance of future services allocated to the group at that date and the group's contractual service margin at that date.
- | The liability for claims incurred, which comprises the cash flows arising from the performance of past services assigned to the group at that date.

Changes in cash flows related to present or past services are recognised in the statement of profit or loss; whereas those related to future services adjust the CSM or loss component.

Concerning changes in cash flows linked to present or past services, those associated with claims settled during the financial year, either occurring in the same period or earlier, are identified accordingly.

Conversely, changes in cash flows related to future services involve adjustments to the projections of future cash flows for liabilities from remaining coverage. These adjustments are due to differences between expected and actual experience or updates in actuarial and technical assumptions used in projecting expected flows (and financial assumptions for products evaluated under the variable fee approach).

For contracts measured under the variable rate model the amounts related to future service that adjust the CSM include changes in the amount of the Group's interest in the fair value of the underlying items.

Changes resulting from measuring cash flows at current rates are recognised under "Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued" in Other Comprehensive Income, as the Group has opted for this accounting policy to reduce discrepancies with the financial asset accounting records. For contracts priced under the variable tariff model these amounts adjust the CSM.

The transfer of insurance contract services in the period is recognised as insurance income in profit or loss. This amount is determined by the hedge units, i.e. the amount of insurance contract services provided under the contracts during the expected period of coverage. The Group has determined as measures the change in mathematical provisions for savings products and the change in net payment flows from the effect of mathematical provisions for risk products.

For insurance contracts in which the premium-allocation approach is applied, at the close of each period the carrying amount of a group of contracts is the sum of the liability for the remaining hedge and the liability for claims incurred. The remaining hedge liability is the result of the opening balance plus premiums received for the period less the amount recognised as insurance income for services provided in that period.

The Group does not adjust the remaining hedge liability for the time value of money because insurance premiums expire within the coverage period of the contracts, which is one year or less. The liability for claims incurred is measured in a similar way to the general model.

## INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts held are presented as a single amount and separately from income and expenses from insurance contracts written under the heading “Net result from reinsurance contracts held”.

Income and expenses from insurance contracts are recognised using the following criteria:

Heading	Recognition
<p>Income from the insurance service</p>	<p>Includes income from ordinary insurance activities that show the provision of services associated with the group of insurance contracts for an amount that reflects the compensation the bank expects to receive in exchange for said services.</p> <p>Includes the expenses of the service, which include the claims paid (excluding investment components) and other insurance service expenses, the amortisation of acquisition cash flows, changes in the flows related with past services, and changes related with the current service.</p>
<p>Financial income and expenses from insurance</p>	<p>The insurance revenue or expenses include the group's book value of insurance contracts that result from the effect of the time value of money and the changes in this value, and from the financial risk effect and changes to this effect.</p> <p>The Group has opted for the accounting policy of recognising the impact of changes in discount rates and other financial variables in “Other comprehensive income” to minimise accounting asymmetries with the recognition of financial assets.</p> <p>For contracts valued using the premium assignment approach, the discount rate will not be used since the cash flows are expected to be charged and paid in one year.</p> <p>The Group disaggregates changes in the risk adjustment due to non-financial risk into income from the insurance service, and income or expenses from insurance financing.</p>

## 2.20. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

The following terms are used in the presentation of the statement of cash flows:

- | Cash and equivalents: cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits: this includes coins and notes held by the Bank and balances on demand deposited with central banks and credit institutions.
- | Cash flows: inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, which are short-term, highly liquid investments that are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- | Operating activities: the indirect method is used to present cash flows from operating activities, which are the principal revenue-producing activities of credit institutions and other activities that are not investing or financing activities.
- | Investing activities: the acquisition, sale or other disposal of long-term assets, such as equity investments, strategic investments, and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- | Financing activities: activities that result in changes in the size and composition of equity and liabilities that do not form part of operating activities, such as subordinated financial liabilities. The issues placed on the institutional market are classified as financing activities, whereas the issues placed on the retail market among our customers are classified as operating activities.

## 2.21. STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### STATEMENT OF RECOGNISED INCOME AND EXPENSES

This statement presents the income and expenses recognised as a result of the Group's activity in the period, with a distinction between those taken to profit or loss in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income directly in equity.

### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

This statement presents all changes in the Group's consolidated equity, including those due to accounting policy changes and error corrections. This statement presents a reconciliation between the carrying amount of each component of equity at the start and end of the period.

Particularly, the headings 'Accumulated gains' and 'Other reserves' contain:

- I The equity heading "Accumulated gains" includes, at year-end, undistributed gains arising from the appropriation of the profit/loss of the companies included in the consolidated group, and income coming from the sale of investments classified under "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – Equity instruments", among others.
- I The equity heading "Other reserves", includes, at year-end, the implications of the first-time adoption of accounting regulations, the application of the profit/(loss) of companies consolidated using the equity accounting method, net of the dividends distributed to companies belonging to the consolidated group, the remuneration of issuances with certain characteristics, and gains/(losses) arising from transactions with own shares, among others.

# 3. Risk management

## 3.1. ENVIRONMENT AND RISK FACTORS

From the Group's perspective, the following factors can be highlighted from the financial year 2025 that have had a significant impact on risk management, both in terms of their impact in the year and their long-term implications:

### ECONOMIC CONTEXT

#### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

The year 2025 was marked by heightened geopolitical and economic uncertainty, exacerbated by the substantial global increase in tariffs implemented by the U.S. administration. While the signing of various trade agreements helped to clarify the picture, the new scenario is characterised by tariffs significantly higher than pre-2025 levels and by the persistence of some uncertainty as to their macroeconomic impact. In any event, geopolitical risks, beyond tariffs, will continue to shape the new year, particularly in relation to the implications of US foreign policy.

Despite this adverse context and episodes of strong volatility in financial markets during the first part of the year, the international economy was more resilient than might have been expected. In 2025, global GDP is estimated to have recorded growth very close to the 2024 figure of 3.3 %, supported by several factors: the adaptability of private sector agents, the conclusion of tariff agreements that avoided extreme scenarios, the gradual pass-

through of tariffs without generating abrupt inflationary impacts, China's reorientation of trade towards other markets, monetary easing in the euro area, and the boost provided by a weaker dollar for most emerging economies. In addition, energy prices remained relatively contained.

However, behind this resilience of the global economy, performance by region was mixed. In the United States, activity slowed less than expected and, thanks to the key support provided by investment in artificial intelligence, GDP managed to grow by close to 2 %. China managed to overcome persistent troubles in the real estate sector and weak domestic demand, maintaining growth close to the official 5 % target, supported by the reorientation of its exports towards other economies such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Europe.

The euro area economy fared somewhat better than expected, albeit with heavy volatility in the first half of the year, owing to front-loaded purchases aimed at cushioning the impact of the tariffs imposed by the US administration. Overall, GDP in the eurozone grew by 1.5 % in 2025, compared with 0.8 % in 2024. Germany, after two years of contraction, moved back into positive growth (0.3 %). Meanwhile, France (+0.9 %) endured a political crisis hindering the approval of a budget to reduce its high fiscal deficit. Elsewhere, Italy grew at a very sedate pace (+0.7 %), constrained by the fading impact of the *Superbonus* programme (tax relief on construction costs). Looking ahead to 2026, growth in the euro area is projected to be broadly in line with last year's levels, partly reflecting the impact of higher tariffs.

The continuation of the disinflationary process in the euro area allowed the ECB to continue gradually easing monetary policy throughout 2025, bringing interest rates towards neutral levels (deposit facility rate at 2.00 %). Against this backdrop, the ECB is expected to keep interest rates unchanged throughout 2026, supported by inflation at target and a more balanced risk landscape. In view of the uncertain global environment, the ECB has reiterated its preference for prudence, reserving the possibility of readjusting its monetary policy only in the event of substantial changes in the macroeconomic scenario.

Meanwhile, the US Federal Reserve (Fed) remained in wait-and-see mode for much of 2025 amid the uncertainty introduced by the policies of the new US administration. However, the cooling of the labour market in the second half of 2025 prompted the Fed to cut interest rates by 75 basis points in the final months of the year, bringing the federal funds rate to a range of 3.50 %–3.75 %. Looking ahead to 2026, financial markets anticipate two additional 25 basis point cuts, although the outlook remains uncertain in the face of competing risks: inflationary pressures stemming from higher tariffs, set against signs of weakness in employment.

Lastly, both the ECB and the Fed continued the process of reducing their balance sheets through a passive strategy of not reinvesting maturing assets, gradually withdrawing excess liquidity which, particularly in the euro area, remained abundant at year-end. The Fed ended its balance sheet reduction programme in November, having reduced it from 35 % to 21 % of GDP and announced that it will reinvest all maturities in *Treasury bills* starting in December.

#### SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

In 2025, the Spanish economy delivered a positive surprise amid a complex international environment, marked by geopolitical tensions and the protectionist shift in US trade policy. GDP grew by 2.8 %, exceeding initial forecasts and well above the euro area average. This outcome confirms the strength of the recovery that began after the pandemic and positions Spain as one of the most dynamic economies in the wider region.

Growth was mainly supported by domestic demand, driven by private consumption and investment. The strength of the labour market played a key role: Social Security affiliation reached a record high of 21.84 million people in employment, up by more than half a million compared with the previous year, while the unemployment rate continued to decline. Population growth, fuelled by migratory flows, helped to boost employment and consumption, which was reinforced by real wage growth. This was coupled with a context of contained interest rates that stimulated business investment, also supported by the deployment of Next Generation EU (NGEU) funds. By contrast, net external demand slightly dented growth. Although exports, especially of non-tourism services, rose strongly, this was offset by an increase in imports, in line with buoyant domestic demand.

The gradual correction of inflation was cut short in the second half of the year, so that after a low of 2.0 % in May, it ended the year at 2.9 %, one tenth of a percentage point higher than in December 2024 (2.8 %), influenced especially by the energy component. Even so, on an annual average basis, inflation eased to 2.7 % from 2.8 % the previous year, while core inflation declined to 2.3 % from 2.9 %.

Looking ahead to 2026, CaixaBank Research expects the Spanish economy to maintain robust, albeit somewhat more moderate, growth, with GDP increasing by 2.1 %, constrained by weak external demand, affected by tariff increases and the sluggishness of the main European economies. Private consumption will continue to be the main driver, supported by improvements in employment and wages, while investment will continue to benefit from European funds and favourable financial conditions.

In 2025, the Portuguese economy slowed slightly, with GDP growth of 1.9 %, compared with 2.1 % in 2024 and 3.1 % in 2023. Despite this, Portugal continued to outpace the wider euro area: its GDP at the end of 2025 stood 11.3 % above the level of the fourth quarter of 2019, compared with 6.8 % in the euro area.

The main drivers of growth remained solid. Domestic demand continued to expand strongly, driven by buoyant private consumption, supported by the significant increase in disposable income and sustained employment growth. Investment also showed a positive performance, accelerating throughout the year. In contrast, external demand contributed negatively to growth, in a context of high trade uncertainty that weighed on exports, while imports – especially of investment-related goods and services – rebounded.

The outlook for 2026 is favourable, with GDP growth projected at around 2 %. Investment will continue to be supported by NGEU funds, which are entering their final year, and by low financing costs. Private consumption will continue to benefit from a buoyant labour market and an improvement in household finances. In addition, fiscal policy will be a supporting factor, although the budget is expected to remain close to balance.

## REGULATORY AND SUPERVISORY CONTEXT

The regulatory outline on which the Group's business model lies is crucial to its development, whether in terms of methodological or management processes. Thus, regulatory analysis and its roll-out represents a key point in the Group's agenda.

Proposals for legislative and regulatory changes, as well as new legislation and regulation passed in 2025, include:

#### PILLAR 3 REGULATION

At European level, a package of measures has been published to simplify the EU securitisation framework, revitalise the market and protect financial stability. This package is the first legislative initiative in the

framework of the Savings and Investment Union (SIU) strategy to channel European savings into the capital markets.

In addition, the Delegated Regulation on the Fundamental Review of the Trading Book (FRTB) has been published in the Official Journal of the EU, postponing its application until 1 January 2027, with no legal option for further delay.

Of particular note is the agreement between the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union on the Crisis Management Framework (CMDI). This agreement includes a mandate to the European Commission to prepare a report analysing how to address temporary liquidity shortfalls during resolution processes and to propose policy options to the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.

As part of the simplification initiatives, a number of proposals have been taken forward at the level of the Economic and Financial Affairs Council, the European Banking Authority and the European Central Bank.

#### SUSTAINABLE FINANCING AND ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE (ESG) FACTORS

After the publication by the European Commission of the new package of proposals to simplify the sustainability reporting framework in the EU, known as the "Omnibus Sustainability Act I", which includes technical adjustments to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD). In this regard, it has been agreed to extend the deadlines for implementation of the CSRD and CSDDD ('stop the clock') by one and two years respectively. At present, negotiations are continuing with the aim of securing approval in late December. In parallel with Omnibus I, a consultation has been launched to amend the Delegated Taxonomy Regulation and reduce administrative burdens without undermining the objectives of the Green Deal. The Commission published a comprehensive revision of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) with the aim of simplifying the current rules and reducing the administrative burden for financial market participants.

#### ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING AND TERRORISM FINANCING (AML/TF)

2025 is marked by the launch of the new EU Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism Authority (AMLA). During 2027, AMLA plans to select 40 entities for direct supervision, and by 2028 it is expected to be fully operational.

#### RETAIL AND MARKETS

The retail and markets area has been marked by the promotion of the Savings and Investment Union (SIU), with the aim of channelling savings into productive investments, improving citizens' access to financial products and removing regulatory and supervisory barriers in EU capital markets. In this respect, the financial education strategy being promoted in the

EU stands out. These policies should be aligned with: The protection of retail investors, the promotion of long-term investments and the regulation of financial markets. Among recent actions: the collection of data on market integration and supervision, a proposal for Regime 28 (an optional legal framework to facilitate the creation and expansion of companies in the single market), a recommendation on savings and investment accounts, and consultations aimed at simplifying the reporting process. Moreover, as regards housing-related proposals, it is relevant in the European context to mention the Housing Construction Strategy, alongside the European Affordable Housing Plan. At the same time, various delegated acts of the MiCA crypto-asset Regulation have been published, as well as technical standards derived from EMIR 3.0 trade repositories, the MiFID/MiFIR Directive regulating markets in financial instruments, and the Listing Package (Prospectus), in line with the objectives of simplification and supervisory convergence. At the national level, in the area of consumer protection, key pieces of legislation are still in the pipeline, such as the Customer Care Act, the establishment of the Financial Customer Protection Authority, the Class Actions Act and the Act on Credit Purchasers and Credit Managers. Last but not least, the announcement of the Consumer Agenda 2025–2030 is noteworthy. It will strengthen consumer confidence, improve legal certainty, enhance regulatory enforcement and simplify administrative procedures for businesses, while serving as a roadmap to guide EU consumer policy over the next five years.

#### DIGITAL AND PAYMENTS

The digital regulatory environment has been marked by intense legislative activity, both at national and European level.

In Spain, the Draft Bill for the good use and governance of artificial intelligence has been approved, which adapts the national framework to the European Artificial Intelligence Regulation (AI Act). At European level, the European Commission has published a Digital Omnibus that simplifies rules on artificial intelligence, security and data. This is accompanied by the Data Union Strategy, aimed at unlocking high-quality data for AI, and by the European Business Wallets, which will provide companies with a single digital identity to simplify procedures and facilitate the development of economic activities across the Member States.

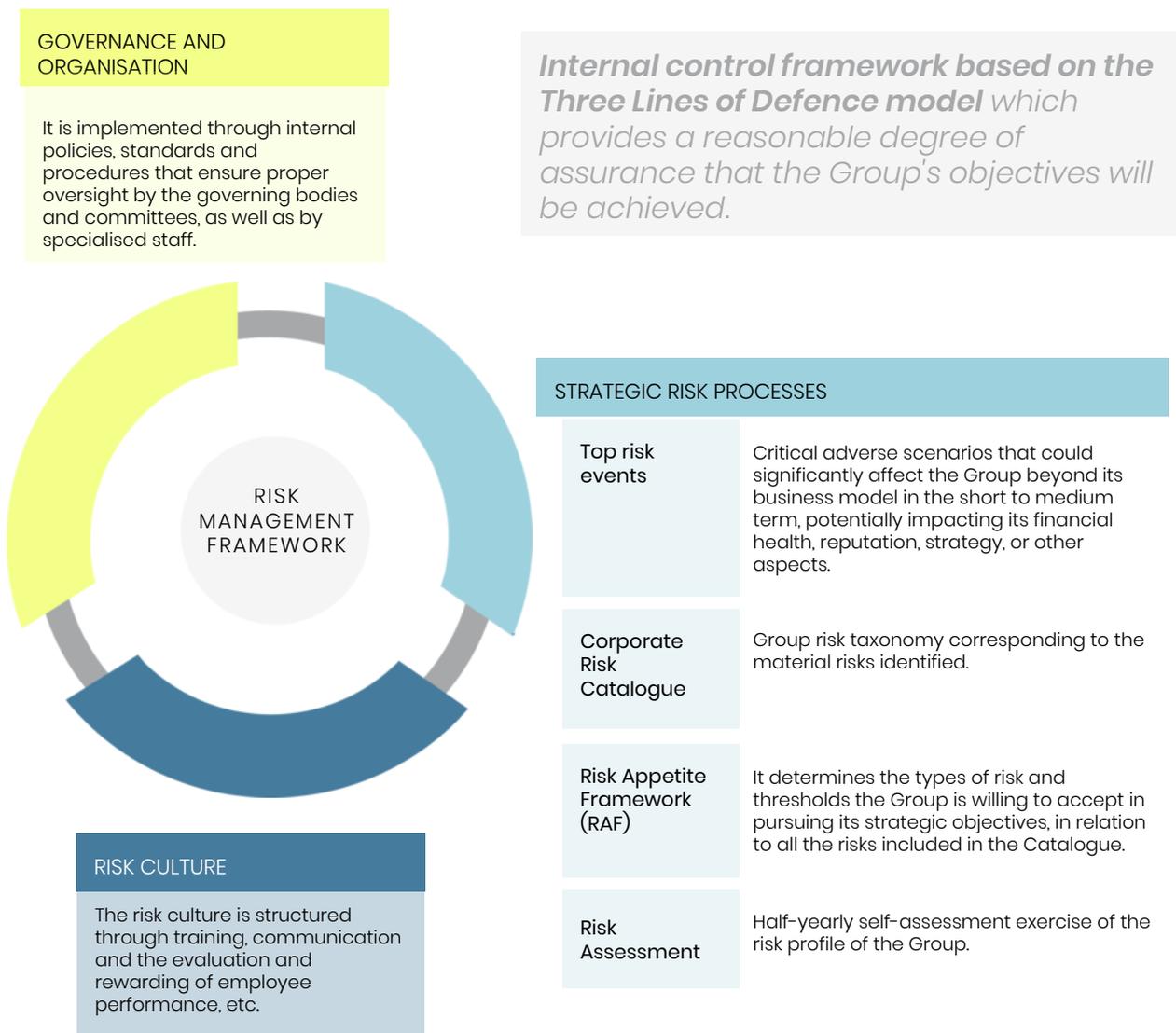
In addition, in the area of payments, significant progress has been made at the industry level to provide interoperability of existing private solutions through the signing of the agreement between the European Payments Alliance (EuroPA) and the European Payments Initiative (EPI). At European level, negotiations on the Digital Euro Regulation are ongoing. In addition, a political agreement has been reached on the payments package, which includes a new Payment Services Regulation and amendments to the existing Directive. These rules establish a general framework for combating fraud, with the aim

of preventing payment fraud and improving the exchange of fraud-related information.

### 3.2. RISK CONTROL, MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE

CaixaBank aims to maintain a low average risk profile, with a comfortable level of capital, to strengthen the confidence of customers and the rest of *stakeholders* through financial soundness.

As part of the internal control framework and in accordance with the Corporate Global Risk Management Policy, the CaixaBank Group has a risk management framework that enables it to make informed risk-taking decisions, consistent to the objective risk profile and the level of appetite approved by the Board of Directors. This framework comprises the elements described below:



#### 3.2.1. INTERNAL CONTROL FRAMEWORK

The internal control framework is the set of strategies, policies, systems and procedures that exist within CaixaBank Group to ensure prudent business management and effective and efficient operations. It is implemented through:

- | The appropriate identification, measurement and mitigation of risks to which the Group is or could be exposed.

- | The existence of comprehensive, pertinent, reliable and relevant financial and non-financial information.
- | The adoption of solid administrative and accounting procedures.
- | The compliance with regulations and requirements in terms of supervision, codes of ethics and internal policies, processes and standards.

It is integrated into the Group's internal governance framework, tailored to the business model and complies with: **i)** the regulations applicable to financial institutions, **ii)** the EBA Internal Governance Guidelines of 2 July 2021, which develop the internal governance requirements set out in Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament, **iii)** the recommendations of the CNMV on this matter and **iv)** other guidelines on control functions applicable to financial institutions.

The principles for the Group's internal control framework are detailed in the Corporate Governance and Internal Control Policy, utilizing the 'three lines of defence model'.

FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

The first line of defence comprises the business lines and units, together with the areas providing support, that give rise to the exposure to risks in the performance of the Group's activities. Assumes risks taking into account the Group's risk appetite, authorised risk limits and existing policies and procedures, and it is part of its responsibility to manage and control these risks. Therefore, they are responsible for designing and implementing processes and establishing control mechanisms to ensure that the main risks arising from their activities are identified, measured, assessed, managed, mitigated, controlled and reported.

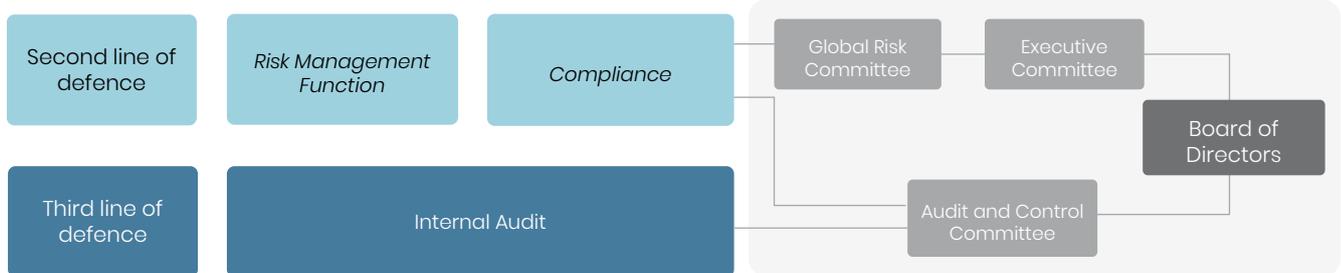
The business lines and support areas integrate control in their daily activities as a basic element reflecting the Group's risk culture.

When required due to the level of complexity or intensity of activities, specific specialist control and analysis units are set up to ensure that the risks are handled in an effective manner. These functions may be integrated into the business and business support units themselves, as long as they do not belong to the second or third line of defence functions.

SECOND LINE OF DEFENCE

Formed by the Risk Management Function and Compliance, the second line of defence is responsible for:

- | Preparing risk management and control policies aligned with the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) in coordination with the first line of defence, assessing their subsequent fulfilment.
- | Identifying, measuring and monitoring risks (including emerging risks), contributing to the definition and implementation of risk, process risk and control indicators.
- | Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of first line of defence indicators and controls, as well as second line of defence indicators and controls.
- | Following up control weaknesses that are identified, as well as establishing and implementing Action Plans.
- | Issuing an opinion on the suitability of the risk control environment.



The activities of the second line of defence, as well as the weaknesses identified, the follow-up of action plans and the opinion on the adequacy of the control environment in the Group, are regularly reported to the bodies responsible for the control environment, following the established hierarchy, as well as to supervisory bodies.

Risk Management Function

For risks within its remit, which are all risks except those reserved for Compliance (legal and regulatory, and conduct and compliance): **i)** ensures that all risks to which the Group is or may be exposed are properly identified, assessed, monitored and controlled; **ii)** provides the governance bodies with an aggregated view of all risks to which the Group is or may be exposed, including an aggregated version of the operational control environment of risk processes; **iii)** monitors risk-generating activities,

assessing their alignment with the approved risk tolerance and ensuring forward-looking planning of the related capital and liquidity needs under both normal and adverse conditions; **iv)** monitors compliance with the risk appetite limits approved by the Board of Directors; **v)** validates and oversees the proper functioning and governance of risk models, verifying their suitability in line with regulatory uses; and **vi)** ensures the existence of a risk culture embedded in management, based on the identification and mitigation of risks and on balancing risk and return, through training and awareness-raising initiatives that position risk culture as a differentiating element in decision-making.

At CaixaBank, the risk management function (Risk Management Function or RMF) is carried out by the Risk Management and Compliance Division. The Risk Management Function reports functionally to the Chair of the Risks Committee and its corporate scope extends to the entire CaixaBank Group, notwithstanding the functionally dependent units that exist at certain Group companies.

Among other responsibilities, CaixaBank's RMF is directly entrusted with second line of defence functions for all risks, whether financial, non-financial or transversal in nature, except for those reserved for the regulatory compliance function. It is also responsible for setting the general risk management framework and other aspects common to all financial and non-financial risks, for the transversal function of promoting, coordinating and governing the Bank's operational internal control activities across all risks, for ensuring the reliability of information, and for model validation.

The person in charge of Risk Management and Compliance is considered to be responsible for the CaixaBank Group's *Risk Management Function* and is therefore the person who complies with the requirements of regulators and supervisors in this area and performs the functions assigned to this position by the applicable regulations.

### Compliance

The mission of Compliance is to identify, assess, supervise and report on the risks of sanctions or financial loss to which the Group is exposed, as a result of non-compliance or defective compliance with laws, regulations, judicial or administrative requirements, codes of conduct or ethical and good practice standards, relating to its scope of action and with reference to legal and regulatory, and conduct and compliance risks (both risks jointly fall under Compliance Risk); its mission is also to advise, inform and assist senior management and the governance bodies on regulatory compliance matters, promoting, through training, information and awareness actions, a culture of compliance throughout the organisation.

To this end, the mission of Compliance is articulated through the following objectives:

- | The supervision of the compliance risk derived from the processes and activities carried out by the company.
- | Fostering, championing and promoting the corporate values and principles enshrined in the Code of Ethics that guide the Bank's actions.
- | Promoting a culture of control and compliance with the law and with all rules and regulations in force (both external and internal) so as to help ensure that they are known and respected across the entire organisation.

The Compliance Department reports hierarchically to the Risk Management and Compliance Department, which has a holistic view of all risks, and functionally to the Chair of the Risks Committee. It is an autonomous function, and thus has sufficient

initiative to undertake its duties without the need to receive specific instructions from other departments or act at their behest. Likewise, Compliance has a corporate remit and, accordingly, from CaixaBank the compliance model of subsidiaries with their own compliance function is coordinated and overseen, while management is centralised for those that do not have a dedicated team.

Compliance regularly reports to the governance bodies and supervisory authorities (Bank of Spain, Executive Service of the Commission for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Monetary Offences (SEPBLAC), the Spanish Treasury and the CNMV, among others).

The management model of *Compliance* is built on two fundamental pillars: the compliance risk taxonomy and the three lines of defence model. *Compliance* uses the following key elements to ensure adequate coverage of compliance risk: **i)** compliance programme, **ii)** annual compliance plan and monitoring of identified control deficiencies or regulatory breaches, and **iii)** action plans for their mitigation. Likewise, Compliance carries out advisory activities on matters within its remit and carries out actions to promote the culture throughout the organisation (training, awareness-raising and corporate challenges).

In accordance with CaixaBank's corporate governance and internal control policy, Compliance is responsible for overseeing conduct and compliance risks and regulatory legal risk from among those included in the Corporate Risk Catalogue.

The subcategories that make up this Compliance Risk Taxonomy are subject to annual review by the Global Risks Committee.

Integrity of conduct and compliance with internal regulations by all members of the organisation are the essential pillars of the activity provided by CaixaBank. It is therefore essential to provide staff with mechanisms to help detect possible conduct that should be prevented/corrected.

CaixaBank has an Internal Information System (IIS) for reporting actions or omissions that may constitute breaches of European Union Law and those that may constitute a serious or very serious criminal or administrative offence.

As a result of CaixaBank's commitment to promoting best practices, a follow-up audit was carried out in 2025 of the Bank's existing certifications under ISO 37301 on compliance management systems, ISO 37001 on anti-bribery management systems, and UNE 19601 specifically on criminal compliance management systems.

Furthermore, certification processes linked to the abovementioned standards were undertaken at various Group companies.

### THIRD LINE OF DEFENCE

Internal Audit, as an independent and objective assurance and consulting function, serves as a third line of defence, supervising the actions of the first and second lines of defence with the aim of providing reasonable assurance to Senior Management and the governing bodies. It contributes to the Group achieving its strategic objectives, bringing a systematic and disciplined approach in the assessment and improvement of the risk management and control processes, and corporate governance.

In order to establish and preserve the function's independence, Internal Audit Management functionally reports to the Chair of the Audit and Control Committee, without prejudice to the fact that it must report to the Chair of the Board of Directors for the due compliance of duties.

Internal Audit has a rule book governing how it operates, approved by the Board of Directors. It establishes that Internal Audit is an independent and objective assurance and consultation function. It is designed to add value and improve activities. Its objective is to provide reasonable assurance to Senior Management and the governance bodies with regard to:

- | The effectiveness and efficiency of internal control systems in mitigating the risks associated with the activities of the Group.
- | Compliance with the legislation in force, with special attention to the requirements of supervisors and the suitable application of the global management and risk appetite frameworks defined.
- | Compliance with internal policies and rules, and alignment with best practices and uses in the sector, for adequate internal governance of the Group.
- | The reliability and integrity of information, including the effectiveness of system of Internal Control over Financial and Sustainability Reporting (ICFR and ICSR).

Its main supervisory functions include:

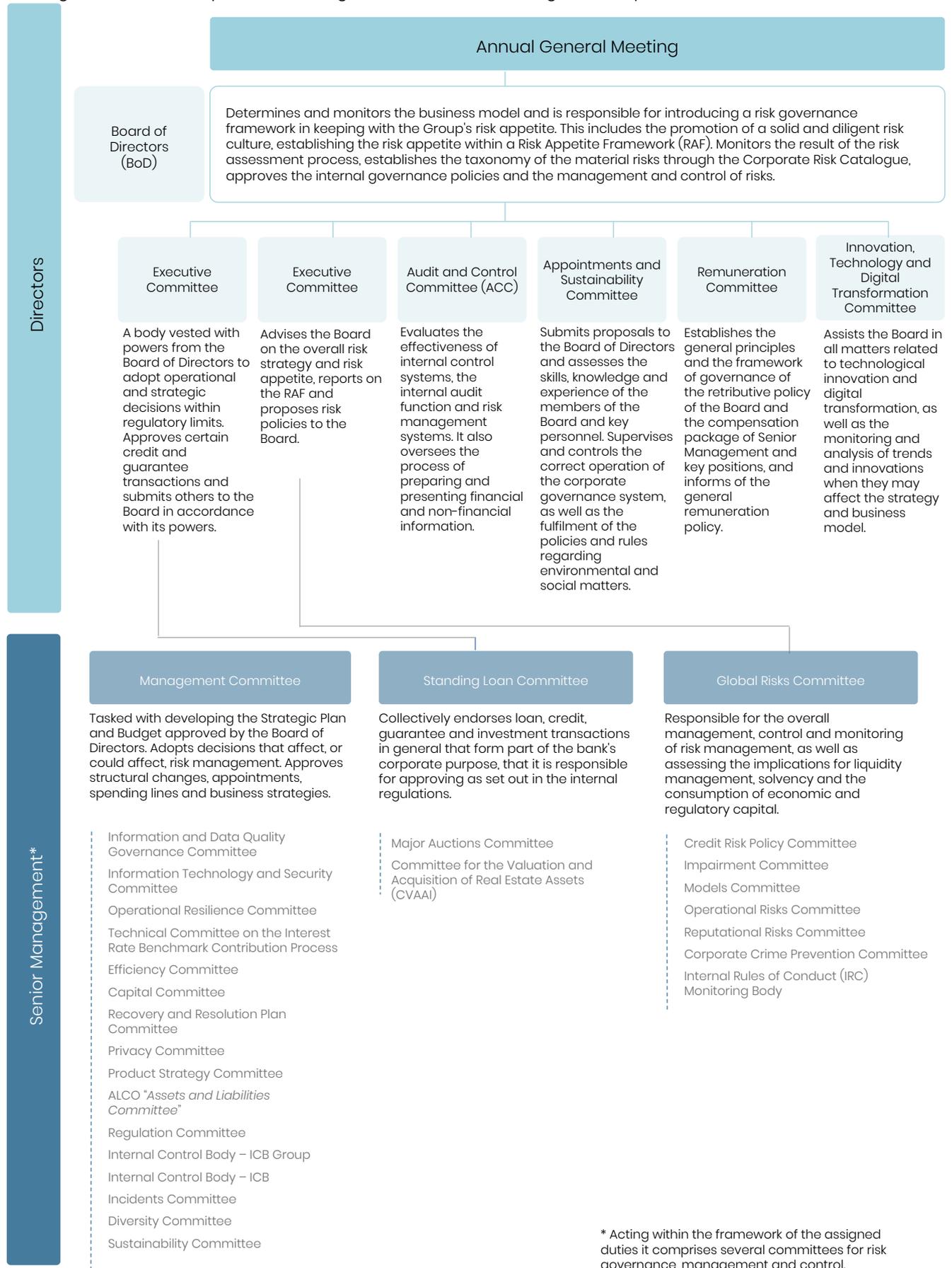
- | The adequacy, effectiveness and implementation of policies, regulations and procedures.
- | The effectiveness of controls.
- | Adequate measurement and monitoring of first line of defence and second line of defence indicators.
- | The existence and correct implementation of action plans to remedy shortcomings in controls.
- | The validation, monitoring and assessment of the control environment by the second line of defence.

Its duties also include:

- | Preparing a multi-year Strategic Internal Audit Plan aligned with that of the Bank, and preparing the multi-year Annual Audit Plan based on risk assessments, which includes regulatory requirements and tasks and projects requested by Senior Management and the Audit and Control Committee. The annual plan is submitted to the Audit and Control Committee for review and then to the Board of Directors for approval. In this respect, the highlights of the 2025 annual audit plan were: cybersecurity, the technology transformation plan, sustainability, marketing and quality, corporate governance and regulation, supervisory expectations, financial risks, and key projects.
- | Regularly reporting on the conclusions of works carried out and weaknesses detected, passed on to governing bodies, Senior Management, external auditors, supervisors and all other relevant control and management environments.
- | Adding value by proposing recommendations to address weaknesses detected in reviews and monitoring their implementation by the appropriate centres.

### 3.2.2. GOVERNANCE AND ORGANISATION

The organisational set-up in relation to governance in risk management is presented below:



### 3.2.3. STRATEGIC RISK PROCESSES

The objective of the strategic risk processes is the identification, measurement, monitoring, control and *reporting* of risks. To this end, the processes include four key elements, which are developed below: The Top risk events (identification and assessment), the Corporate Risk Catalogue (identification, taxonomy and definition), the risk appetite framework (monitoring) and the Risk Assessment.

The result of strategic processes is reported at least annually, first to the Global Risks Committee and then to the Risks Committee, before finally being submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

#### TOP RISK EVENTS

The competitive and social context is decisive in the Group's strategy and development. In this regard, the Group identifies as 'top risk events' the most relevant adverse events to which the Group is exposed beyond its own business model in the short to medium term and which could have a significant impact on its financial position, reputation, strategy or any other area. Consequently, should any of these significant risk events occur, they would manifest through one or more risks outlined in the Catalogue. In this regard, the severity of the impact of these events can be mitigated through risk management. In 2025, the top risk events were grouped into five main families of risk events:

#### Shocks arising from the geopolitical and macroeconomic environment

This family includes a pronounced and persistent downturn in the macroeconomic outlook, coupled with episodes of heightened volatility in financial markets, which could result from global events such as the escalation of armed conflicts, persistent diplomatic tensions, trade wars, supply chain disruptions, international sanctions or cyberattacks affecting global stability, the weakening of multilateral institutions and the loss of international coordination in response to global crises, among others. All of these may be driven by, or exacerbated by, ESG factors such as migratory pressures or energy crises. They could also stem from domestic events such as asset bubbles, persistent macroeconomic imbalances, or an intensification of political and territorial tensions in Spain.

These events may result in financial market disruptions, operational or regulatory restrictions, deterioration of investor confidence, increased political and economic uncertainty, inflationary pressures, materialisation of systemic economic crises or prolonged recessions that significantly affect economic activity and the stability of the financial system in Spain. The potential consequences include a widespread deterioration in credit quality, a reduction in business volumes, an increase in non-performing loans, deposit outflows, losses on investment portfolios, an increase in the country risk premium (funding costs), and pressure on costs (due to inflation).

Mitigating: the Group understands that such risks are sufficiently managed by its levels of provisions, solvency and liquidity, validated by compliance with both external and internal stress exercises, and reported in the annual internal capital and liquidity adequacy assessment processes (ICAAP and ILAAP, respectively).

#### Arrival of new competitors and application of new technologies

There is an expectation that the competition of newcomers will increase, such as fintech companies (such as digital banks), big techs and neobanks with disruptive proposals or technologies. Depending on the degree of intensity of this event, a new entrant could gain a significant market share at the expense of incumbent institutions. This could also lead to intense disaggregation and the disintermediation of part of the value chain, which in turn could affect margins and cross-selling, given that banks would be competing with more agile, flexible companies with generally low-cost proposals for the consumer. All of this could be exacerbated if the regulatory requirements applicable to these new competitors and services were not the same as those in place at present for credit institutions.

However, the gradual normalisation of interest rates and actions aimed at reducing liquidity by central banks have led to lower investment in fintechs, emphasising profitability over their ability to pursue aggressive growth strategies. However, the normalisation of interest rates into positive territory has also led to the emergence of commercial deposit-taking offers by digital banks that have a banking licence, which could help them to expand their customer base. Meanwhile, big techs continue to expand their positioning along parts of the value chain of financial institutions in other jurisdictions.

Alongside the developments of new entrants, there are also initiatives driven by regulatory authorities that could facilitate the entry of other players into the financial business. One such initiative is the launch of a digital euro, which, pending a specific design, could allow non-bank players to intermeditate the management of digital euro portfolios. Further examples include the legislative proposals for a European digital ID, PSD3 and *Open Finance*, which will allow for the sharing of financial data with third parties and reduce the costs of switching financial service providers.

With regard to new technologies, it is worth highlighting recent advances in generative artificial intelligence, a technology that can drive competitor growth, cost reduction and new ways of engaging with customers. Its degree of application can lead to competitive advantages or disadvantages.

Mitigating: The Group considers new entrants to be a low risk, as they are not only a potential threat, but also an opportunity as a source of collaboration, learning and stimulus for the achievement of the digitalisation and business transformation objectives set out in the Strategic Plan. For this reason, the Group regularly monitors the performance of the main newcomers and big tech movements within the industry. Furthermore, an internal *sandbox* space has been in place since 2020 to technically analyse –in a streamlined and secure way– the solutions of certain *fintech* companies with which there are partnership opportunities.

Furthermore, the Group possesses *Imagin*, which serves as an outstanding value proposition, and it will continue to capitalise on this to counter competition from neobanks. Regarding competition from big techs, the Group is committed to improving the customer experience with the added value of the Group's social sensitivity ('bits and trust'), as well as exploring possible collaborative approaches (open banking) and entering into agreements in certain cases (such as Apple or PayPal).

Regarding the application of generative artificial intelligence, CaixaBank is actively implementing various use cases and intends to enhance its technological infrastructure to integrate this technology extensively into its operations.

### Cybercrime and information security

Year after year, cybercrime evolves criminal schemes to try to profit from different types of attacks. However, the Group's introduction of these advanced technologies and services to customers also opens up new vulnerabilities that cybercriminals aim to exploit, increasing the complexity of their illicit activities.

This constant evolution of criminal vectors and techniques puts pressure on the Group to constantly reassess the model for preventing, managing and responding to cyberattacks and fraud in order to be able to respond effectively to current and emerging risks. An example of this is the adoption of generative artificial intelligence by cybercriminals in order to be more efficient and effective when constructing and executing their attacks and fraud attempts, to which the Group is responding with new security capabilities and strategies.

Relentless efforts among cybercriminals to impersonate different companies and official bodies have led to numerous cybersecurity events at many companies and organisations. In parallel, regulators and supervisors in the financial field have made this a top priority. The DORA Directive (Digital Operational Resilience Act) took effect in January 2025 and is aimed precisely at strengthening the digital resilience of the financial sector.

Taking into account the global context, existing cybersecurity threats and recent attacks received by other entities, the exploitation of such events in the Group's digital environment could have serious impacts of various kinds, including massive data corruption, unavailability of critical services (e.g.

ransomware), attacks on the supply chain, leakage of confidential information or fraud in digital channels. Should these impacts directly related to banking transactions occur, they could entail significant sanctions by the competent organisations and potential reputational damage for the Group.

Mitigating: The Group is also very aware of the importance and level of threat that exists at this time and therefore constantly reviews the technological environment and applications in terms of the integrity and confidentiality of information, as well as the availability of systems and business continuity, both with planned reviews and through continuous auditing by monitoring the defined risk indicators.

In addition, the Group keeps its security protocols and mechanisms up to date to adapt them to current and emerging threats (e.g. generative artificial intelligence), continuously monitoring the risks to which the Bank is exposed in the course of its business. The evolution of security protocols and measures are included in the strategic information security plan, in line with the Group's strategic targets to remain at the forefront of information security and in accordance with the best market standards. The Group also has an International Security Advisory Board (ISAB), whose functions include reviewing information security strategy and providing external expertise to strengthen operational resilience.

### Unfavourable changes to the legal, regulatory or supervisory framework

The risk of increased pressure from the legal, fiscal, regulatory or supervisory environment is one of the risks identified in the risk self-assessment exercise that may have the greatest impact in the short to medium term. Specifically, we have observed a need to continue to uphold constant monitoring of new regulatory proposals and their implementation, given the high activity of legislators and regulators in the financial sector. Various stakeholder groups (supervisors, regulators, governance bodies, etc.) are becoming increasingly concerned over geopolitical and cybersecurity risks, as well as with regard to ESG aspects, despite a consensus on the need to temper such expectations. More precisely, particular importance is being attached to the risks arising associated with the increase in taxes levied on the banking sector, especially where this leads to a loss of competitiveness vis-à-vis other European players.

Among the legislative initiatives at the European level, the level 2 developments of the final Basel III reforms, the reform of the bank crisis management framework (CMDI – Crisis Management and Deposit Insurance) and the revision of the securitisation framework stand out. In relation to ESG aspects, highlights in the period include the law-making process of the Sustainability Omnibus package, which seeks to streamline reporting requirements (CSRD – Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) and due diligence obligations (CSDDD – Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive). In addition, the ESG regulatory environment continues to evolve, with new guidelines such as the EBA's ESG Risk Guide

reinforcing expectations on how institutions should integrate ESG factors into their risk management and decision-making. In the digital area, the development of the digital euro, the progress of the payments package (PSD3/PSR - Payment Services Directive and Regulation), aimed at modernising digital payments in the EU and introducing anti-fraud measures, as well as the regulation on data sharing in the financial sector (FIDA - Financial Data Access) are closely monitored. In addition, the creation of the European Digital Identity Wallet will be disruptive, enabling the identification and authentication of individuals across the EU. Moreover, with the recent launch of the Savings and Investments Union initiative (SIU), special attention is given to the finalisation of the Retail Investor Strategy (RIS - Retail Investment Strategy). In Spain, the transposition of the Consumer Credit Directive is still pending, along with the approval of the draft bill to establish the Independent Administrative Authority for the Protection of Financial Consumers, the draft Organic Law on the protection of consumers' rights and interests, and the draft bill on credit servicers and credit purchasers. In the supervisory realm, the period saw heightened pressure on risk management (for example, the ECB's review of institutions' practices in relation to environmental risks, or the ECB Guide on governance and risk culture). The configuration of the new tax framework, which incorporates a structural levy on net interest income and a supplementary tax for large groups, has significantly increased the tax burden on credit institutions, affecting their tax efficiency and strategic capital planning.

Further highlights included the implementation of Law 11/2023 of 8 May, transposing EU Directives on the accessibility of certain products and services; DORA (Digital Operational Resilience Act); and, in the field of artificial intelligence, Regulation (EU) 2024/1689, known as the AI Act; and on the subject of sustainability, the EBA Guidelines on the management of ESG risks. In the markets area, the implementation of EMIR 3.0, which reinforces control and transparency in derivatives, as well as the modification of MiFID/MiFIR. At Spanish level, this includes the introduction of the digital ID for in-person identification, which has a significant internal impact, and, lastly, Organic Law 1/2025 on procedural efficiency, which ushers in new requirements relating to judicial efficiency and mandatory mediation.

Mitigating: Regulatory proposals impacting the Group are managed and tracked by various divisions, coordinated by the Regulatory Committee. Furthermore, given the increase in legislative activity, relations with the authorities have been stepped up in order to anticipate possible new legislative initiatives and, in turn, to be able to represent and convey CaixaBank's interests to the authorities in an efficient manner.

Concerning the regulations that have been approved, the Regulatory Implementation Management team is responsible for the centralized oversight and monitoring of those impacting the Group before they become effective. The goal is to

ensure timely and effective implementation by adjusting policies, processes, contracts, and internal regulations to comply with the new rules. This process is supported by an external provider to carry out a double control of these regulations. Regulatory implementation processes are submitted to each of the relevant internal committees (such as the Transparency Committee for the adaptation of the new regulation on contracts, rules, policies and internal procedures). In addition, the status and evolution of the implementation is reported to the Global Risks Committee and the Risks Committee on a regular basis.

### Extreme events

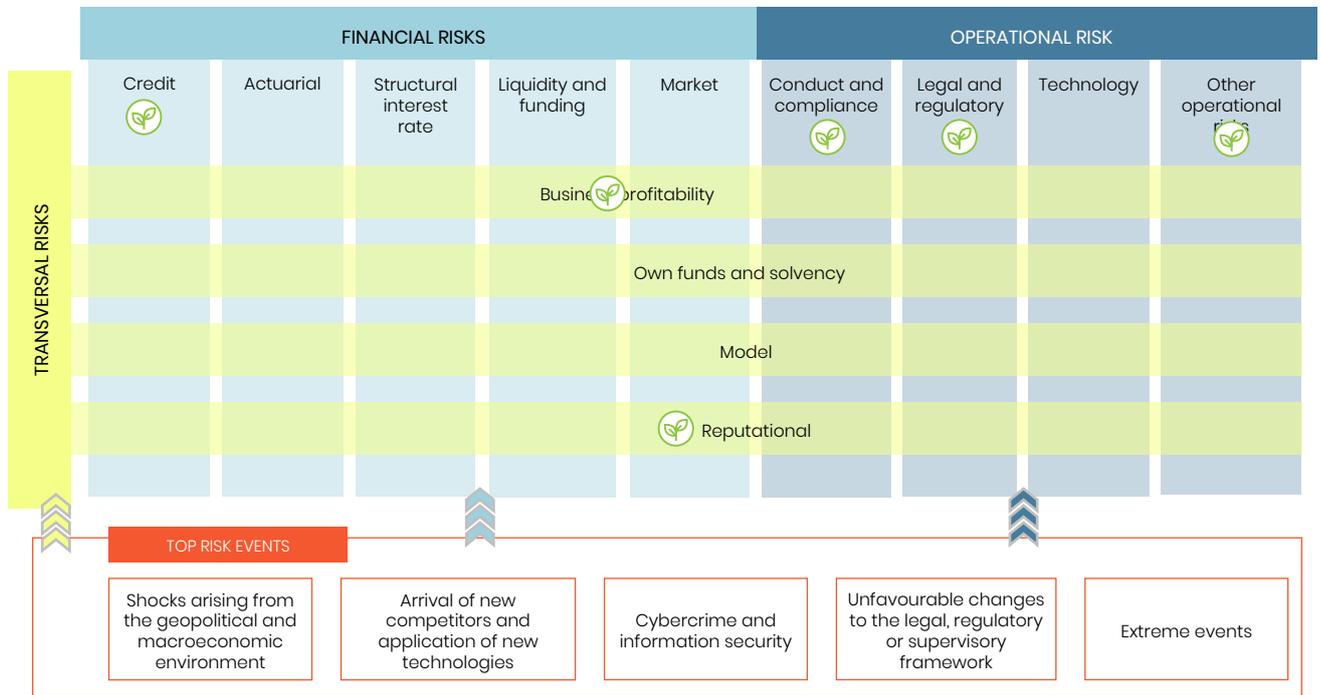
Given their nature, they are events with a low probability of occurrence, but with a high potential to cause significant consequences, such as pandemics, events of an environmental nature or with an impact on the supply chain (e.g. power, water, gas outages, service shutdowns, etc.). The rarity of such events historically complicates predicting their impact on each risk listed in the Catalogue, as well as determining the specific measures that would need to be implemented to manage or mitigate the event's effects on the economies of the impacted countries. Taking COVID-19 as a reference, there may be high volatility in the financial markets. Furthermore, macroeconomic perspectives may get significantly worse and with notable uncertainty in the prospective scenarios.

Mitigating: capacity for effective implementation of management initiatives to mitigate the effect on the risk profile caused by the deterioration of the economic environment in case of an extreme operational event. Moreover, business continuity plans continue to be strengthened with a view to effectively mitigating the scenarios identified in the risk analysis across the various areas (corporate centres, branch network and international network). Procedures to ensure an accurate estimation of losses are also being enhanced, and efforts are under way to make the Group more resilient to extreme events.

CORPORATE RISK CATALOGUE

The Corporate Risk Catalogue is the Group's taxonomy of material risks. It ensures a consistent Group-wide approach to the monitoring and internal and external reporting of risks, and undergoes regular reviews (at least once a year). Following an analysis, the material risks for CaixaBank are included in the Risk Catalogue.

Non-material risks are inventoried and reviewed periodically in successive identification and materiality exercises, in order to detect any potential changes in their nature, magnitude, recurrence or trend that might warrant their inclusion in the catalogue.



Risks affected by the transversal sustainability factor (ESG)

The definition of each risk is set out below:

<b>Transversal risks</b>	Business profitability	Obtaining results below market expectations or Group targets that, ultimately, prevent the company from reaching a level of sustainable returns greater than the cost of capital.
	Own funds and solvency	Risk caused by a restriction of the CaixaBank Group's ability to adapt its level of capital to regulatory requirements or to a change in its risk profile.
	Model	Potential adverse consequences for the Group that could arise from decisions based primarily on the results of models with errors or biases in their design, conception, application or use.
	Reputational	Potential financial loss or lower income for the Group as a result of events that negatively affect the perception that interest groups have of the CaixaBank Group.
<b>Financial risks</b>	Credit	Loss of value of the assets of the CaixaBank Group vis-à-vis a customer due to the impairment of their ability to honour their commitments to the Group. Includes the risk generated by transactions in the financial markets (counterparty risk).
	Actuarial	Risk of a loss or adverse change to the value of the commitments assumed through insurance or pension contracts with customers or employees due to the differences between the estimate for the actuarial variables used in the pricing model and reserves and the actual performance of these.
	Structural interest rate	Negative impact on the economic value of balance sheet items or on the net interest margin due to changes in the structure of interest rates over time and the impact thereof on asset and liability instruments and off-balance sheet items not held in the trading book.
	Liquidity and funding	Risk of insufficient liquid assets or limited access to market financing to meet the contractual maturities of liabilities, regulatory requirements, or the investment needs of the Group.
	Market	Loss of value, with impact on results and solvency, of a portfolio (set of assets and liabilities), due to adverse movements in prices or market rates.
<b>Operational risk</b>	Conduct and compliance	The application of criteria that run contrary to the interests of its customers and stakeholders, or acts or omissions by the Group that are not compliant with the legal or regulatory framework, or with internal policies, regulations or procedures, or with codes of conduct, ethical standards and good practice.
	Legal and regulatory	Potential losses or decreases in the CaixaBank Group's profitability as a result of legislative changes, the incorrect implementation of said legislation in the CaixaBank Group's processes, the misinterpretation of legislation applied to transactions, incorrect handling of court or administrative rulings or of claims or complaints received.
	Technology	Risks of losses due to hardware or software inadequacies or failures in technical infrastructure, due to cyberattacks or other circumstances that could compromise the availability, integrity, accessibility and security of the infrastructures and data.
	Other operational risks	Risk of loss or damage caused by errors or shortcomings in processes, due to external events or due to the accidental or intentional actions of third parties outside the Group. This includes risk factors related to outsourcing, business continuity and external fraud.

Risks affected by the transversal sustainability factor (ESG)

There was no change during the period in the 13 level 1 risks that make up the Corporate Risk Catalogue. The only change is that the definition of model risk is adjusted to accommodate the possibility that models may include biases in their design or conception. Moreover, in the 2025 review exercise, conduct and compliance risk was identified as being materially affected by the transversal sustainability (ESG) risk factor. Previously, business profitability risk, reputational risk, credit risk, legal and regulatory risk, and certain other operational risks had been identified.

## RISK APPETITE FRAMEWORK

The Risk Appetite Framework (hereinafter Risk Appetite Framework or "RAF") is a comprehensive and forward-looking tool with which the Board of Directors determines the risk typology and thresholds (risk appetite) it is willing to accept in order to achieve the Group's strategic objectives<sup>1</sup>. These objectives are formalised through the Risk Appetite Statement, which consists of qualitative statements (risk philosophy) that make explicit the Board's positioning and aspiration in relation to risk appetite and risk preferences, the purpose of which is to reflect the Group's specific propensity towards each of the risks in the Corporate Catalogue.

<sup>1</sup>It is important to note that the objectives are not only reflected in risk tolerance levels, but the RAF also includes minimum risk appetite statements, such as the monitoring of tax risk as part of the legal and regulatory risk included in the Corporate Risk Catalogue.

Qualitative statements

Maintain a moderate-to-low risk profile, with a comfortable level of capital, with the aim of building trust among customers and other stakeholders through financial strength.

Balanced and diversified generation of income and capital, supported by a sound balance sheet structure, preserving economic value and the quality of the credit portfolio and insurance activity.

Be permanently in a position to meet its obligations and funding needs in a timely manner, even under adverse market conditions.

Have a stable and diversified funding base to preserve and protect the interests of its depositors.

Operate in the financial markets, primarily focused on serving clients.

Ensure that the business strategy and relationships with stakeholders satisfy responsible conduct criteria, applying the highest ethical and sustainability standards and taking into account impacts and their transmission through transversal ESG risk factors.

To place integrity at the core of our relationship with stakeholders, complying with the highest standards of conduct and regulatory compliance, with special attention to the prevention of money laundering, the financing of terrorism and other legal and regulatory obligations.

Pursue excellence, quality and operational resilience to continue to provide financial services to customers in line with their expectations, even under adverse conditions.

Manage the use of models under a robust control and governance framework to ensure informed and consistent decision-making, taking into account data ethics and avoiding bias.

Promote sound internal governance, based on the three lines of defence model in risk management, and a strong risk culture embedded in management through policies, communication, training and staff remuneration.

Equivalence in the Risk Catalogue

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	Statements and core metrics	Metrics that complement and provide a forward-looking vision	Other metrics relevant to risk management
<b>Transversal risks</b> Business profitability Own funds and solvency Model Reputational	Cost-to-income ratios Regulatory solvency ratios Quantitative metrics on non-financial risks: model and reputational	Detailed metrics that help to complement the monitoring of all the risks featured in the Catalogue, thus ensuring end-to-end coverage and providing a forward-looking perspective.	Management and follow-up metrics Limits to risk-taking Recovery indicators not included in level 1 or 2 Other relevant metrics
<b>Financial risks</b> Credit Actuarial Structural interest rate Liquidity and funding Market	Calculations based on advanced models and approaches Accounting figures (cost of risk and NPL ratio) Indicators that encourage diversification (e.g. by borrower, sector) Regulatory and internal liquidity metrics that oversee the upholding of comfortable liquidity levels		
<b>Operational risk</b> Conduct and compliance Legal and regulatory Technology Other operational risks	Quantitative metrics on non-financial risks: (i.e. operational) Metrics of number of compliant incidents		

Reporting and alert system

<b>Thresholds</b>	   	Reference threshold or full traffic-light classification	
<b>Reporting</b>	Trend in metrics and forecast Non-compliance	Monthly by the Global Risks Committee and Risks Committee Quarterly to the Board of Directors Monthly by the Global Risks Committee Quarterly by the Risks Committee	Global Risks Committee and specialised committees
	They are escalated to: Global Risks Committee, Risks Committee and Board of Directors		

Risk preferences outline the Bank's stance on various risk types in an understandable manner. They are established for all primary risks within the Catalogue and are meant to encapsulate the current understanding, perspectives, and capabilities concerning these risks, thereby directing the company's management strategies.

To determine the appetite thresholds, as applicable, the references taken into account are current applicable regulatory requirements, historical developments and standardised and structural approaches, and strategic objectives with a sufficient additional margin to allow for early management to prevent non-compliance.

#### RISK ASSESSMENT

The Group conducts a risk self-assessment process every six months, seeking to:

- | Assess the inherent risks assumed by the Group according to the environment and business model.
- | Make a self-assessment of its risk management and control capacity, as a tool to help detect best practices and weaknesses in relation to risks.

This process makes it possible to determine the status of each of the risks identified in the Corporate Risk Catalogue and, also taking into account the internal governance assessment, to determine the Group's risk profile.

#### 3.2.4. RISK CULTURE

The Group's risk culture is embodied in the Risk Culture Framework, which serves as the reference document for entrenching a robust, consistent and transversal culture across the entire organisation. This framework develops in depth the principles, roles, responsibilities and mechanisms that guide prudent risk management, aligning corporate values, risk appetite and supervisory expectations.

Risk culture guides management and employee decision-making towards behaviours that support prudent management and are consistent with the organisation's risk appetite. It also promotes a proactive and comprehensive approach to risk management and control in all businesses and typologies, with a forward-looking vision that facilitates the analysis of trends in different horizons and scenarios, favouring the identification and management of emerging risks.

This culture is underpinned by a high level of risk awareness, risk management, a strong governance structure, open and critical dialogue within the organisation and the absence of incentives for unwarranted risk taking.

Thus, actions and decisions involving an assumption of risk are:

- | Consistent with the corporate values and the core principles of the Group's activity.
- | Consistent with the Group's risk appetite and risk strategy.
- | Based on exhaustive knowledge of the risks involved and how to manage them, including environmental, social and governance factors.

The Framework enshrines the strategic pillars on which the risk culture is built:

#### ACCOUNTABILITY

CaixaBank's Board of Directors fosters a strong risk culture, acting as a role model and practising and conveying the expected values and behaviours in relation to risk across the entire organisation. It encourages this culture to be present in the entity's decision-making processes and management, periodically reviewing its adequacy and promoting improvements when deemed necessary.

All employees must be fully aware of their responsibility towards risk management. This risk management that is not the sole responsibility of risk experts or internal control functions. The business units are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of risks in compliance with the bank's policies, procedures and controls and will promptly report, within or outside the bank, any cases of non-compliance identified.

#### COMMUNICATION

Effective, proactive, accessible and transversal communication on risk is actively encouraged, promoting transparency, diversity of views, and the escalation of alerts within a constructive environment. CaixaBank's management assists the governing bodies in establishing and communicating the risk culture to the rest of the organisation, ensuring that all members of the organisation are aware of the fundamental values and associated expectations in risk management, an essential element for maintaining a robust and coherent framework aligned with the Group's risk profile.

In this regard, the Risk Culture project, aiming to raise awareness of the importance of all employees in risk management (credit, environmental, etc.) in order to be a solid and sustainable bank, has marked a turning point in the dissemination of the risk culture throughout the entity. Various actions intended to raise awareness of the risk culture among all CaixaBank employees within the framework of this project, by publication on the intranet, as well as other places, of news related to risk projects.

As in previous years, during 2025, content on the most relevant projects was published on the intranet's risk news channel, providing general information on risk management concepts and activities organised for the teams, as well as participation in various events. Approximately 80 to

90 news items have been disseminated over the course of the year, generating reactions and comments. Among other notable projects, updates were provided on the assisted sale initiative—aimed at supporting customers looking to sell their mortgaged property—and on progress towards the project to transform credit risk analysis functions and tools. In addition, regular updates were provided on the progress being made towards the Strategic Plan. The 'virtual café' initiative continued take shape during the period, offering thematic discussions on various facets of risk management or other significant organisational topics. Last but not least, interviews with executives and other key individuals were published to highlight their functions and roles within the Bank. In particular, this year, visibility has been given to those responsible for admission and recovery in the territory.

Furthermore, the corporate risk intranets (business and retail) comprise a dynamic environment for directly communicating key updates in the risk environment. They are notable for their content on news, institutional information, sector information, training and FAQs.

#### TRAINING

Skills development is driven by continuous and quality training, tailored to the role and competencies of each employee. Training is the fundamental mechanism for embedding the risk culture and ensuring that all employees have the necessary knowledge to identify, manage and report the risks associated with their activities. CaixaBank fosters transversal and up-to-date training, aligned with regulatory and business developments.

In the area of Risks, the Bank defines different training pathways for Board/Senior Management support functions, with specific content geared towards help

high-level decision-making, as well as the rest of the organisation's functions, especially as regards branch network personnel. This is carried out to ensure: communication of the RAF throughout the whole organisation; the decentralisation of decision-making; the updating of risk analysis competencies; and optimisation of risk quality.

The Group structures its training programme through the Risk School. In this way, training is conceived as a strategic tool designed to support business areas while also serving as the channel for conveying the Group's risk culture and policies. It offers a specialist pathway linked to professional development, covering profiles ranging from Retail Banking to specialists in complex risks. The training includes modules on financial and non-financial risks, ESG factors and is updated in line with regulatory and business developments.

During 2025, the Risk team continued its ongoing training, this year focusing on credit risk policies, from their creation, presentation to committees and finally their implementation. To this end, a specialised course has been developed for all risk analysts, both for those in Central Services and those deployed in the rest of the territories.

Likewise, analysts from the regional departments have conducted internships at Central Services to gain in-depth knowledge on site of the risk policies and procedures the Bank implements for all territories.

The weekly newsletter covering risk and business news continued to be distributed, and new sessions of the Risk School were arranged for the entire network.

The figures for the Group's main training initiatives in the field of promoting risk culture are as follows:

#### \_RISK TRAINING AND CULTURE

Course	Title	Group trained	Number of people (cumulative)
Postgraduate Diploma in Bank Risk Analysis	University diploma	Business network branch deputy managers and managers and other stakeholders who, given their role, may be involved in approving asset transactions or may require in-depth knowledge of risk	Employees certified: 2,538 retail customer employees and 1,275 corporate customer employees. 420 in progress (corporate customer employees)
Specialist training in risks for AgroBank branches	Expertise	Employees that make up the AgroBank branch network	2,165
Specialist training in risks for Private Banking branches	Expertise	Employees that make up the Private Banking network	1,032
Training in Property Credit Contract Act 5/2019	Certificate of specialisation from Pompeu Fabra University – BSM	A refresher course on the new act 5/2019 intended for employees that comprise the retail, business and risk network	30,653
Training in document compliance and data quality	Internal training	Aimed at all employees to improve awareness of risk aspects such as document integrity and the quality of data entered into the systems	27,147
Basic course on economic-financial analysis	Internal training	Intended for the retail and company centre network collective, including Welcome Business	600
Risk Management and Company Banking Circuits training	Internal training	A specific training course on risk policies and circuits continues to be developed for the group of professionals in the risk department arising from the merger with Bankia	842

## \_RISK TRAINING AND CULTURE

Course	Title	Group trained	Number of people (cumulative)
Risk-Adjusted Return (RAR)	Internal training	This training has been completed by virtually the entire corporate customers segment and has been run continuously since 2024.	3,621
New management platform for Economic Groups	Internal training	Training during 2024 for directors, analysts and coordinators of the risk acceptance area	357
Higher course in recovery management	Advanced course in recovery management – Universidad Camilo José Cela	NPL team managers	668
Financial projection training	Internal training	Training on financial projections and sensitivity analysis for risk analysts in the regional branches, analysts at headquarters and managers in the sales area	916

Likewise, from a compliance risk perspective, training is delivered as detailed in the consolidated Management Report, under section **“06. Sustainability information – G – Governance – Corporate culture and corporate culture and business conduct policies”**.

### PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT AND REMUNERATION

The Group seeks to keep the motivation of its employees in line with the risk culture, and with compliance of the risk levels that the Board is prepared to take on. Thus, responsibility for risk management will be embedded, as appropriate, in the duties performed by employees, including their personal goals, performance appraisal and remuneration structures. To this end, the Risk Management and Compliance functions respectively ensure that the frameworks applicable to each of the Bank’s employees include aspects that promote risk management and control in their particular area of activity.

Without prejudice to the foregoing, for senior management and those groups whose activities have a significant impact on the risk profile (the so-called “Identified Staff”), an additional ex post adjustment applies to their remuneration schemes in order to strengthen the linkage to risk, following observation of performance during the year against the main risk metrics over which they have influence, as detailed in the Annual Remuneration Report.

### 3.2.5. ESG RISK FACTORS<sup>2</sup>

Sustainability risks (ESGs) are classified into three categories: Environmental, Social and Governance.

ESG risks encompass financial or reputational effects stemming from traditionally non-financial factors. There are channels of transmission from ESG risks to credit risk and other risks in the Corporate Risk Catalogue (business profitability, reputational, conduct and compliance, legal and regulatory and other operational risks) that support their treatment as risk factors rather than as stand-alone or independent risks. To better understand how ESG factors affect the risks in the Catalogue, CaixaBank has conducted a materiality analysis that

emphasises the qualitative evaluation of significant impacts across different portfolios. Furthermore, the qualitative analyses have been complemented by quantitative analyses that have confirmed the qualitative conclusions. Nevertheless, in light of the current state of progress towards quantification methodologies and existing data, these exercises are expected to continue to evolve and should ultimately produce increasingly refined results.

The climate risk materiality assessment is based on climate change scenarios and takes into account various time horizons. In line with supervisory expectations and prevailing regulations, CaixaBank has taken into account in its assessment the impact of the physical and transition risks of the following climate scenarios established by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS): *i)* orderly transition; *ii)* disorderly transition; and *iii)* *hot house world*. Out of the three scenarios identified, the orderly transition scenario has been selected as the base scenario for the materiality assessment, given that it is consistent with the commitments assumed by CaixaBank. Furthermore, this scenario is still considered the most likely in the European Union.

In a scenario of an orderly transition, the main impacts of climate risk relate to the long term in legal persons’ credit portfolios, whereas the impact on the other risks from the Catalogue is lower or circumstantial.

Following the most recent ESG risk materiality exercise carried out in 2025, climate risk was flagged as material in its intersection with credit risk and is therefore included as a Level 2 risk within the broader category of credit risk. Furthermore, climate risks have an impact on business profitability risk, reputational risk, conduct and compliance risk, legal and regulatory risk, and other operational risks. Nature-related risks also happen to have an impact on business profitability risk, reputational risk, credit risk, and conduct and compliance risk, although they are not identified as material in any of these intersections. However, the relevance of these risks in the overall context of sustainability justifies detailed analyses and comprehensive monitoring, even

<sup>2</sup> See section **“06. Sustainability information – E – Environment – E1 – Climate change – Risk management and monitoring”** of the consolidated Management Report for more information on the risks arising from climate change for the Group’s financial position.

though they are not considered material to the Bank at this time.

The financial materiality assessment in respect of social and governance risks found that these risks carry a low or moderate-low level of risk for credit risk across various portfolios, as well as for legal and regulatory risk, reputational risk and business profitability risk, across all time horizons and for all risks.

Considering the proportionality principle set out in the EBA Guidelines on ESG risks and the outcome of the analysis of the materiality of ESG risks, priority is given to climate risk management. In addition, although the impact of environmental risk on the risks included in the catalogue is not considered material for the Bank, non-climate environmental risks are also addressed, given the increasing attention they receive from the Bank's stakeholders.

The Bank's management of risks associated with climate change is part of the risk planning, corporate strategic processes, risk catalogue, risk appetite framework and risk assessment, and it is established in the risk management policies, frameworks and risks processes.

### 3.3. TRANSVERSAL RISKS

#### 3.3.1. BUSINESS PROFITABILITY RISK

The business profitability risk refers to obtaining results below market expectations or the Group's targets that, ultimately, prevent the company from reaching a sustainable profitability level exceeding the cost of capital.

The profitability targets, based on a financial planning and monitoring process, are defined in the Group's Strategic Plan, for a three-year term, and are specified annually in the Group's budget and in the challenges for the commercial network.

The Group has a Corporate Policy on Business Profitability Risk Management. Management of this risk is founded on four visions of management:

- | Group vision: the overall aggregated return at the level of CaixaBank Group.
- | Businesses/Territories vision: the return from businesses/territories.
  - | Financial-accounting vision: the return from different corporate businesses.
  - | Commercial-management vision: the return from the business network's management.
- | Pricing *vision*: the return from setting prices for CaixaBank products and services.
- | Project *vision*: profitability of the Group's significant projects.

The Corporate ESG/Sustainability Risk Management Policy sets out the guidelines for integrating ESG analysis into customer onboarding, credit financing approvals for legal entities, proprietary investments in fixed-income and equity securities, and the management of the equity investment portfolio.

This policy specifies general and sector-specific exclusions for activities that could significantly affect the environment, including issues related to climate change and biodiversity, as well as social concerns like human rights, where CaixaBank opts not to take on credit risk. The general exclusions apply to all customers, while sector-specific exclusions affect certain activities in the energy, mining, infrastructure, transportation, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, forestry, defence and security sectors. This policy undergoes annual revision to keep it aligned with evolving regulations and expectations of stakeholders.

For effective execution of the policy, CaixaBank has established a centralized team of specialist analysts who conduct customer evaluations according to established procedures and operational guidelines. CaixaBank also has specific controls in systems and dashboards with key risk indicators (KRIs) to monitor the effectiveness of the assessment processes.

The risk management strategy for business profitability is closely integrated with the capital adequacy and liquidity management strategy of the Group and is supported by the strategic risk processes (in particular, Risk Assessment and RAF).

#### 3.3.2. CAPITAL AND SOLVENCY RISK

The risk of own funds and capital adequacy responds to the potential restriction of the CaixaBank Group to adapt its volume of own funds to regulatory requirements or a change to its risk profile.

The Group has set an objective of maintaining a medium-low risk profile and a comfortable level of capital to strengthen its position. Capital adequacy to cover eventual unexpected losses is measured from two different perspectives and using different methodologies: regulatory capital and economic capital.

Regulatory capital is the metric required by regulators and used by analysts and investors to compare financial institutions. It is governed by the European framework that incorporates Basel III, initially through Regulation 575/2013 (CRR) and Directive 2013/36/EU (CRD IV), adapted to Spain by Law 10/2014 and complementary regulations. Subsequently, reforms were introduced with CRR II and CRD V (2019), completed in Spain in 2022. Since then, the Basel Committee and other competent bodies have issued additional rules on the calculation of own funds. In 2024, further amendments were approved (CRR III and CRD VI), published in June and largely applicable from

January 2025, affecting credit, market and operational risks, as well as ESG requirements.

Regulatory changes are in a state of constant development and the Group is continuously adapting processes and systems to ensure that the calculation of capital consumption and deductions from equity is fully aligned with the new requirements.

Meanwhile, the economic capital measures the internal criteria for own funds and capital requirements for all risks derived from its activity. This measure complements the regulatory vision of capital adequacy, allows for it to better offset the risk assumed by the Group and includes risks that have not been factored in at all or only partially by the regulatory measures. In this context, beyond the risks addressed in Pillar 1 (credit, market, and operational risks), we incorporate additional risks listed in the Corporate Risk Catalogue. These additional risks encompass actuarial and structural interest rate risks, along with transversal risks like business profitability risk, reputational risk, and model risk. Moreover, climate risk is integrated into various risk categories, notably credit risk. This vision is used for **i)** the self-assessment of capital, subject to presentation and periodical review in the Group's corresponding bodies; **ii)** as a control and monitoring tool; **iii)** risk planning; and **iv)** to calculate the Risk-Adjusted Return (RAR) and the pricing. In contrast with regulatory capital, economic capital is an internal estimate which is adjusted according to the level of tolerance to risk, volume, and type of business activity.

The Group has a Corporate Policy for Own Funds and Capital Adequacy Risk that covers a broad concept of own funds, including both eligible own funds under prudential regulations and eligible instruments for hedging MREL minimum requirements, the purpose of which is to lay down the principles on which capital objectives are determined in the Group, as well as to lay down a common set of guidelines in relation to the monitoring, control and management of own funds that allow this risk to be mitigated, among other aspects. Similarly, the main processes comprising the management and control of capital adequacy and own funds risk are as follows: **i)** continuous measurement and internal and external reporting of regulatory capital and economic capital using relevant metrics; and **ii)** capital planning under different scenarios (normal and stressed, including ICAAP, EBA Stress Test, and Recovery Plan), included in the corporate financial planning process, which includes the projected balance sheet, statement of profit or loss, capital requirements, and the Group's capital and solvency. All of this is accompanied by monitoring of the capital regulations applicable at present and over the coming years.

For further information on the risk management of own funds and capital adequacy ([↗](#) see **Note 4 – Capital adequacy management**).

### 3.3.3. MODEL RISK

In the Corporate Model Risk Management Policy, model risk is defined as the possible adverse consequences for the Group that may arise from decisions founded chiefly on the results of models, due to errors or biases in their design, construction, application or use.

In particular, the sub-risks identified under model risk that are subject to management and control are as follows:

- | Methodological risk: shortcomings in model building due to the methodology used (methodological choice, accuracy of assumptions made, stability or sensitivity and performance results) or model obsolescence.
- | Risk of integration into management: inappropriate use of the model and reporting of its results.
- | Technology implementation risk: insufficient or defective quality and robustness of information and defects in the implementation of the model in systems.
- | Replicability risk: defects or deficiencies in the documentation associated with the model making it impossible to replicate or trace.

The general model risk strategy is based on the following pillars:

- | Identification of the model risk, using the Corporate Inventory of Models as a key element to set the scope of the models. In order to manage model risk, it is necessary to identify existing models, their quality and the use made of them in the Group. This is why the CaixaBank Group has such an Inventory, which identifies the models and uses a homogeneous taxonomy that includes, in addition to other attributes, their relevance and the assessment of their quality and the risk assumed by using them.
- | Governance and model control framework, addressing key issues such as:
  - | The identification and definition of the most relevant phases of the model lifecycle and the definition of roles and responsibilities in the model risk management framework.
  - | The concept of model risk management, i.e. the way in which the control framework of the models can be modulated according to the importance of the models within the company's or group's operational processes.
  - | The definition of standards for the governance of the models, so that changes or evolutions of these are traceable and are governed under homogeneous standards (approval by competent bodies, roles and responsibilities) that offer the different owners the necessary flexibility and agility to change the affected models in compliance with current regulations.
  - | The definition of monitoring standards for model owners so that they give their opinion

in a recurrent, homogeneous and comparable way.

- | The definition of internal validation standards to ensure the issuance of consistent and comparable opinions for monitoring purposes, together with the proper application of controls for model validation by an independent unit.
- | To ensure compliance with the guidelines associated with the model life cycle, carry out the necessary controls for the proper management of model risk, and report to the relevant bodies in the event of material breaches.
- | Monitoring, which addresses key issues such as:
  - | Follow-up: with a forward-looking approach to model risk that enables it to be kept within the parameters defined in the Group's risk appetite framework, through the periodic calculation of RAF metrics and other model risk-specific indicators (KPIs).
  - | Ongoing review of the currency of the level 2 risks in the Corporate Risk Catalogue into which model risk is broken down and use of metrics at a granular level to enable measurement and monitoring of these level 2 risks with a forward-looking approach.
  - | Proposal and monitoring of mitigating actions and action plans for model risk management.
  - | Periodic exercise to assess the model risk (Risk Assessment) assumed by the Group.

In 2025, the governance of models has been expanded, preparing for the inclusion in 2026 of those with artificial intelligence (AI) components. This change has required adapting the model risk tool, both in terms of inventory and functionality, to capture key elements of AI. In addition, the Corporate Model Risk Management Policy and its reference framework have been updated, notably including the improvements made to the model risk rating. This will allow for greater sensitivity to the relevance and inherent risk of models and will facilitate the adaptation of management as the number and range of models in the corporate inventory increase.

With regard to the Validation function, highlights included the move towards greater automation in generating reports, covering an increasingly broad range of models. This progress has made it possible to generate additional value added and enhance the depth of review, contributing to the completion of 2025 with the issuance of 100 % of the opinions planned for the year.

### 3.3.4. REPUTATIONAL RISK

Reputational risk is defined as the potential economic loss or lower revenues for the Group as a result of events that negatively affect stakeholders' perception of the CaixaBank Group.

Some of the risk areas identified by the Group in which this perception could worsen include, among others, inadequate product design and marketing, poor customer service, inappropriate communication, operational or technological failures, non-compliance with new regulations or regulatory standards, or a lack of integration of ESG factors into the business, including climate change, talent development, work-life balance, diversity and occupational health.

The Group has a Corporate Reputational Risk Management Policy, based on the three lines of defence model, which defines the principles governing the prevention, management and control of this risk. It covers the regulatory framework, action principles and strategy governing reputational risk management, governance framework, control framework and functions, as well as the reporting and disclosure framework for this risk. Its scope covers all CaixaBank Group companies.

Specifically, the Group's reputational risk management and control strategy includes:

- | The regular identification and assessment of reputational risks, for which there is a specific taxonomy and regular assessment and analysis processes (half-yearly risk assessment, review of the Corporate Risks Catalogue, regular analysis of perceptions and social sensitivity, identification of crisis milestones, studies and market benchmarks).
- | Management and prevention policies and procedures which include, in addition to the creation of the aforementioned policy, the development of a culture of reputational risk in all the Group's companies, the regular assessment of the control environment with all the transversal divisions and internal procedures for managing reputational crises with detection protocols, severity scales and actions to mitigate or eliminate potential negative effects.
- | Reputation management and enhancement through the use of communication channels and dialogue with stakeholders, analysing business transactions from this perspective, and developing communication initiatives that strengthen the visibility and recognition of corporate values among stakeholders.
- | The monitoring and control of risk through both internal and external indicators that measure stakeholders' perceptions and expectations, RAF reputation metrics, reviews of the control framework, compliance with standards, and the development of periodic systems for risk control and mitigation. In addition, the second and third lines of risk defence conduct regular reviews of the risk management and control environment.
- | Lastly, regular reporting to the governing bodies, to the Bank's Senior Management, as well as to the supervisors, for informed decision-making in this area.

## 3.4. FINANCIAL RISKS

### 3.4.1. CREDIT RISK

#### OVERVIEW

Credit risk corresponds to a decrease in value of the Group's assets due to uncertainty about a customer's ability to meet its obligations to the Group. Includes the risk generated by transactions in the financial markets (counterparty risk). This includes the most significant risk item from the Group's financial activity, based on banking and insurance commercial activity, treasury transactions and long-term equity investments (equity portfolio).

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the gross carrying amount, except in the case of derivatives, which is the exposure value according to the mark-to-market method, which is calculated as the sum of:

- | Current exposure: the highest value between zero and the market value of a transaction or of

a portfolio of transactions in a set of transactions that can be offset with a counterparty that would be lost in the event of non-payment of the counterparty, assuming that none of the value of the transactions will be recovered in the event of insolvency or settlement beyond the collateral received.

- | Potential risk: variation of the credit exposure as a consequence of the future changes of the valuations of transactions that can be offset with a counterparty during the residual term until maturity.

The maximum credit risk exposure of the financial instruments included under the financial instruments headings on the asset side of the balance sheet, including counterparty risk, are set out below:

#### MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK

(Millions of euros)

	Note	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
		Maximum exposure	Impairment allowances	Maximum exposure	Impairment allowances	Maximum exposure	Impairment allowances
<b>Cash and cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>43,316</b>		<b>47,402</b>		<b>35,443</b>	
Cash balances at central banks		42,140		45,955		33,704	
Other demand deposits		1,176		1,447		1,739	
<b>Financial assets held for trading</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,421</b>		<b>821</b>		<b>649</b>	
Equity instruments		641		415		303	
Debt securities		780		406		346	
<b>Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21,320</b>		<b>17,248</b>		<b>13,385</b>	
Equity instruments		21,318		17,248		13,385	
Debt securities		2					
<b>Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5,698</b>		<b>6,498</b>		<b>7,240</b>	
Debt securities		5,698		6,498		7,240	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>71,182</b>		<b>68,767</b>		<b>66,590</b>	
Equity instruments		611		579		1,340	
Debt securities		70,571		68,188		65,250	
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>485,440</b>	<b>(6,344)</b>	<b>453,495</b>	<b>(6,705)</b>	<b>444,535</b>	<b>(7,354)</b>
Debt securities		88,944	(20)	80,060	(19)	80,940	(24)
Loans and advances		396,496	(6,324)	373,435	(6,686)	363,595	(7,330)
Credit institutions		14,850	(6)	14,958	(8)	11,893	(11)
Customers		381,646	(6,318)	358,477	(6,678)	351,702	(7,319)
<b>Trading derivatives and hedge accounting (1)</b>		<b>3,569</b>		<b>3,437</b>		<b>2,982</b>	
<b>Assets under reinsurance contract</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>60</b>		<b>53</b>			
<b>TOTAL ACTIVE EXPOSURE</b>		<b>632,006</b>	<b>(6,344)</b>	<b>597,721</b>	<b>(6,705)</b>	<b>570,878</b>	<b>(7,354)</b>
Guarantees given and contingent commitments (2)		175,112	(416)	167,270	(422)	159,585	(446)
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>807,118</b>	<b>(6,760)</b>	<b>764,991</b>	<b>(7,127)</b>	<b>730,463</b>	<b>(7,800)</b>

(1) For the purpose of comparison with the different credit risk exposure openings based on the accounting procedures for the preparation of the financial statements, the credit risk exposure of the derivative positions in this table has been determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 274 of the Regulatory Capital Regulation (CRR) on an offsetting group basis.

(2) CCFs (Credit Conversion Factors) for guarantees given and credit commitments amounted to 131,822 million, 107,769 million and 104,600 million euros at 31 December 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

## CREDIT RISK CYCLE LINKED TO BANKING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Group gears its lending activity towards meeting the finance needs of households and businesses and providing value-added services, within the medium-low risk profile set as a target in the RAF.

The Corporate Credit Risk Management Policy, approved by the Board of Directors, establishes the general framework and basic principles consistent with the Group's overall risk appetite and strategy and effective risk management at each stage of the credit risk management cycle.

The full credit risk management cycle covers the entire life of the transaction, from feasibility studies and the approval of risks as per established criteria, to monitoring solvency and returns and, ultimately, to processing and recovering non-performing assets. Thus, the principles set out in the Corporate Credit Risk Management Policy serve as a reference and minimum standard in the identification, assessment, approval, monitoring and mitigation of credit risk, as well as the criteria for quantifying the coverage of expected credit risk losses, both for accounting and capital adequacy purposes.

The main principles and policies governing credit risk management in the Group are as follows:

- | The credit risk management policy and strategy, as well as the frameworks and limits for controlling and mitigating this risk, are integrated and consistent with the overall risk strategy and appetite.
- | Clear definition and allocation of responsibilities to the different areas participating in the cycle of granting, managing, monitoring and controlling credit risk, in order to guarantee effective management of this risk.
- | The business lines and units that generate credit risk are primarily responsible for managing the credit risk generated by their activities throughout the credit life cycle. Such business lines and units have adequate internal controls to ensure compliance with internal policies and applicable external requirements. The risk management function is responsible for assessing the adequacy of these controls.
- | Strict independence is maintained between the areas comprising the Credit Risk Underwriting and Monitoring Department and the business units (commercial areas). Likewise, the Risk Management and Compliance Division maintains the same principle of independence from the business units, as well as from the Credit Risk Underwriting and Monitoring Division.
- | As a general rule, lending is based on the borrower's repayment capacity, offering customers financing solutions that best meet their needs. Guarantees, whether personal or in rem, do not replace a lack of repayment capacity or an uncertain purpose of the transaction, with the exception of those cases in which, due to the special nature of some

financing products, the structure of the transaction is based precisely on the guarantee.

- | An adequate assessment is conducted both on guarantees and assets received in payment of debt.
- | The pricing system is adjusted to the risk assumed in the transactions, in such a way as to ensure the appropriate relationship of the risk/profitability duality and in which the guarantees act as a mitigation element, especially in long-term transactions.
- | The development of internal models for rating exposures and borrowers, as well as to measure risk parameters for the purposes of consumption of regulatory capital or provisions, ensures the establishment and standardisation of key aspects of these models according to a methodology adapted to suit the characteristics of each portfolio.
- | There is an independent system of internal validation and regular review of credit risk models used for both management and regulatory purposes, for which materiality criteria are applied.
- | There is a monitoring framework that ensures that information on credit risk exposures, borrowers and collateral are relevant and kept up-to-date throughout the life cycle of credit exposures, and external reports are reliable, complete, up-to-date, and drawn up within the established time limits.
- | Accounting classification criteria of transactions and for the quantitative assessment of expected losses and capital requirements for credit risk that accurately reflect the credit quality of the assets.
- | The recovery process is governed by the principles of anticipation, objectivity, effectiveness, and customer orientation. The recovery circuit has been designed in such a way as to be articulated based on early detection of the possibility of default and appropriate measures have been provided for effectively claiming debts.

The policies, frameworks, procedures or methodologies that are developed from this policy:

- | They take into account the principles of responsible lending and therefore the lending criteria consider each borrower's specific situation, needs, interests and specific financial capacity, in order to avoid causing undue hardship or over-indebtedness.
- | They take into account environmental, social and corporate governance factors, reputational risk and related risks, adopting a holistic approach.
- | They are designed to minimise the risk of internal or external fraud.
- | They cover all lending activities, asset classes, customer segments, products and specific credit instruments, as well as credit risk management practices, associated responsibilities and controls, with a level of detail commensurate with the size, degree of complexity and risk profile of the different market segments related to lending activities.
- | They set out the criteria for the approval of credit transactions and decision-making, establishing authorisation levels consistent with the defined risk appetite and limits; the requirements for creditworthiness assessment, exposure aggregation, the acceptance and use of collateral or risk mitigating, the proper documentation of decisions taken, and the treatment of overruns or exceptions.
- | They specify the monitoring requirements for lending activities, including the classification of transactions and the estimation of coverage, as well as the actions to be taken in the event of non-payment.
- | They feature control mechanisms with measures to avoid incurring unacceptable risks.

### Approval and granting

The underwriting function is the first step in the credit risk management process, and the application of rigorous methodologies in the application, analysis and granting processes will largely determine the successful repayment of exposures. The process is based on an analysis of the creditworthiness of the parties involved and the characteristics of the transaction. The empowerment system assigns approval levels to specific employees, corresponding to the standard level of responsibility defined for each position.

**According to the risk of the transactions**

**Analysis according to the following characteristics:**

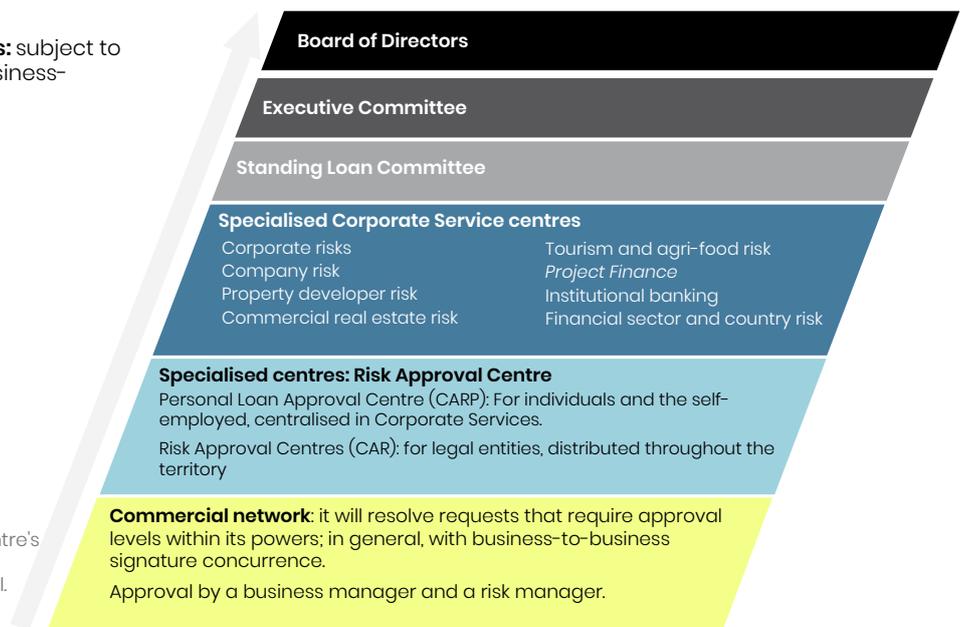
1. Borrower: analysis based on internal knowledge of the customer, information requested from the customer and its profitability.
2. Guarantee: group of assets and/or funds pledged to secure fulfilment of a repayment obligation.
3. Deadline: transaction duration, which must relate to its purpose.
4. Amount: calculation of the accumulated risk for each of the title holders of the transaction and their economic group. Depending on the segment, the following is defined:

Product-weighted loss: based on the expected loss. This is used when the principal borrower is a legal person.

Nominal: This includes the nominal amount and collateral. It applies to individuals.

Other characteristics taken into consideration: aspects such as the rate of effort, monitoring alerts and ratings, and belonging to certain sectors (i.e.: ESG risks, for which the Environmental Risk Report is needed to determine compliance with the Corporate Policy on sustainability/ESG risk management) or concentration limits.

**Transaction approval levels:** subject to the following signatures: business-business or business-risks



If the level of risk required exceeds the applicant centre's remit, the request will be passed on to a higher level.

**According to the pricing of the transactions**

**Analysis in terms of the costs associated with the transaction,** which are essentially the following: Structure costs, financing costs and risk costs.

The transactions must provide a minimum contribution to capital requirements, which will be calculated net of tax. It is analysed using pricing tools and RAR (Risk-Adjusted Return).

**Transaction approval levels:**

In the business divisions, subject to a system of powers aimed at obtaining a minimum remuneration and, additionally, at establishing margins according to the different businesses.

In order to ensure an adequate level of protection of the banking service customer, there are policies, methods and procedures for studying and granting loans, or responsible lending, as required in Act 2/2011 on Sustainable Economy and Order EHA/2899/2011 on transparency and protection of customers of banking services, or the more recent Property Credit Contract Regulatory Act 5/2019, of 15 March.

**Mitigation of the risk**

The Group's credit risk management profile is characterised by a prudent approvals policy, at a price in line with the conditions of the borrower and adequate coverage/ guarantees. In any case, long-term transactions must have more robust guarantees due to the uncertainty deriving from the passing of time. These guarantees should never be used to substitute a lack of repayment capacity or an uncertain outcome for the transaction.

For accounting purposes, effective guarantees or collateral are collateral and personal guarantees that can be demonstrated as valid as risk mitigators, according to: **i)** the amount of time required for their enforcement; **ii)** the ability to realise the guarantees; and **iii)** the experience in realising the same. The different types of guarantees and collateral are as follows:

- | Personal guarantees or those constituted due to the solvency of holders and guarantors: most of these relate to risk transactions with companies in which the collateral provided by the shareholders, irrespective of whether they are individuals or legal entities, is considered relevant. For individuals, collateral is estimated on the basis of asset declarations. Where the backer is a legal entity, it is analysed as the borrower for the purposes of the approval process.
- | Collateral, main types:
  - | Pledged collateral: they notably include the pledge of liability transactions or intermediate balances. To be admitted as collateral, financial instruments must, among other requirements: **i)** should be unencumbered, **ii)** its contractual definition should not prevent it from being pledged and **iii)** its credit quality should not be related to the holder of the loan. The pledge remains in place until the loan matures, it is repaid early, or it is derecognised.
  - | Mortgage guarantees on properties. A real right on immovable property given as security for an obligation, on which, according to internal policy, the following is established:
    - | The procedure for approval of guarantees and the requirements for arranging transactions, such as the documentation that must be supplied by the holders and the mandatory legal certainty of this documentation.
- | The review processes for the appraisals registered, in order to ensure proper monitoring and control of the guarantees. Regular processes are also carried out to test and validate the appraisal values to detect any anomalies in the procedures of the appraisal entities acting as Group suppliers.
- | The outlay policy, mainly concerning real estate development and self-development arrangements.
- | The loan-to-value (LTV) of the transaction. The capital to be granted in mortgage transactions is limited to percentages of the value of the guarantee, which is defined as the lowest of the appraisal value and the value shown on the official deed or the accredited value of the property. IT systems calculate the level of approval required for each type of transaction.
- | Credit derivatives: guarantors and counterparty. The Group occasionally uses credit derivatives arranged with entities with a high credit level and protected by collateral contracts, to hedge against credit risk.

A breakdown of the guarantees received in the approval of the Group's lending transactions corresponding to its banking activity and other is provided below, specifying the maximum amount of the collateral that can be considered for the purposes of calculating impairment: the estimated fair value of property according to the latest appraisal available or an update on the basis of the provisions of applicable regulations in force. In addition, the remaining collateral is included as the current value of the collateral that has been pledged to date, not including personal guarantees:

**\_CATEGORISATION BY STAGE OF THE CREDIT INVESTMENT AND AFFECTED GUARANTEES \***

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025			31-12-2024			31-12-2023		
	Gross amount	Provision	Collateral value **	Gross amount	Provision	Collateral value **	Gross amount	Provision	Collateral value **
<b>Stage 1</b>	<b>346,241</b>	<b>(676)</b>	<b>400,650</b>	<b>323,235</b>	<b>(688)</b>	<b>392,348</b>	<b>311,016</b>	<b>(660)</b>	<b>396,629</b>
Unsecured loans	183,485	(574)		168,555	(556)		159,262	(533)	
Real estate mortgage secured	158,798	(95)	392,832	150,893	(124)	385,285	147,868	(121)	389,515
Other collateral	3,958	(7)	7,818	3,787	(8)	7,063	3,886	(6)	7,114
<b>Stage 2 + POCI w/o impairment</b>	<b>24,908</b>	<b>(861)</b>	<b>38,309</b>	<b>23,346</b>	<b>(938)</b>	<b>32,907</b>	<b>28,804</b>	<b>(1,165)</b>	<b>35,403</b>
Unsecured loans	9,600	(597)		9,733	(495)		13,038	(664)	
Real estate mortgage secured	15,000	(256)	37,556	13,341	(432)	32,389	15,487	(492)	34,912
Other collateral	308	(8)	753	272	(11)	518	279	(9)	491
<b>Stage 3 + POCI with impairment</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>(4,779)</b>	<b>8,972</b>	<b>9,693</b>	<b>(5,047)</b>	<b>10,720</b>	<b>10,035</b>	<b>(5,490)</b>	<b>10,963</b>
Unsecured loans	3,956	(2,789)		4,099	(2,527)		3,990	(2,649)	
Real estate mortgage secured	4,115	(1,953)	8,938	5,499	(2,415)	10,674	5,921	(2,748)	10,911
Other collateral	49	(37)	34	95	(105)	46	124	(93)	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>379,269</b>	<b>(6,316)</b>	<b>447,931</b>	<b>356,274</b>	<b>(6,673)</b>	<b>435,975</b>	<b>349,855</b>	<b>(7,315)</b>	<b>442,995</b>

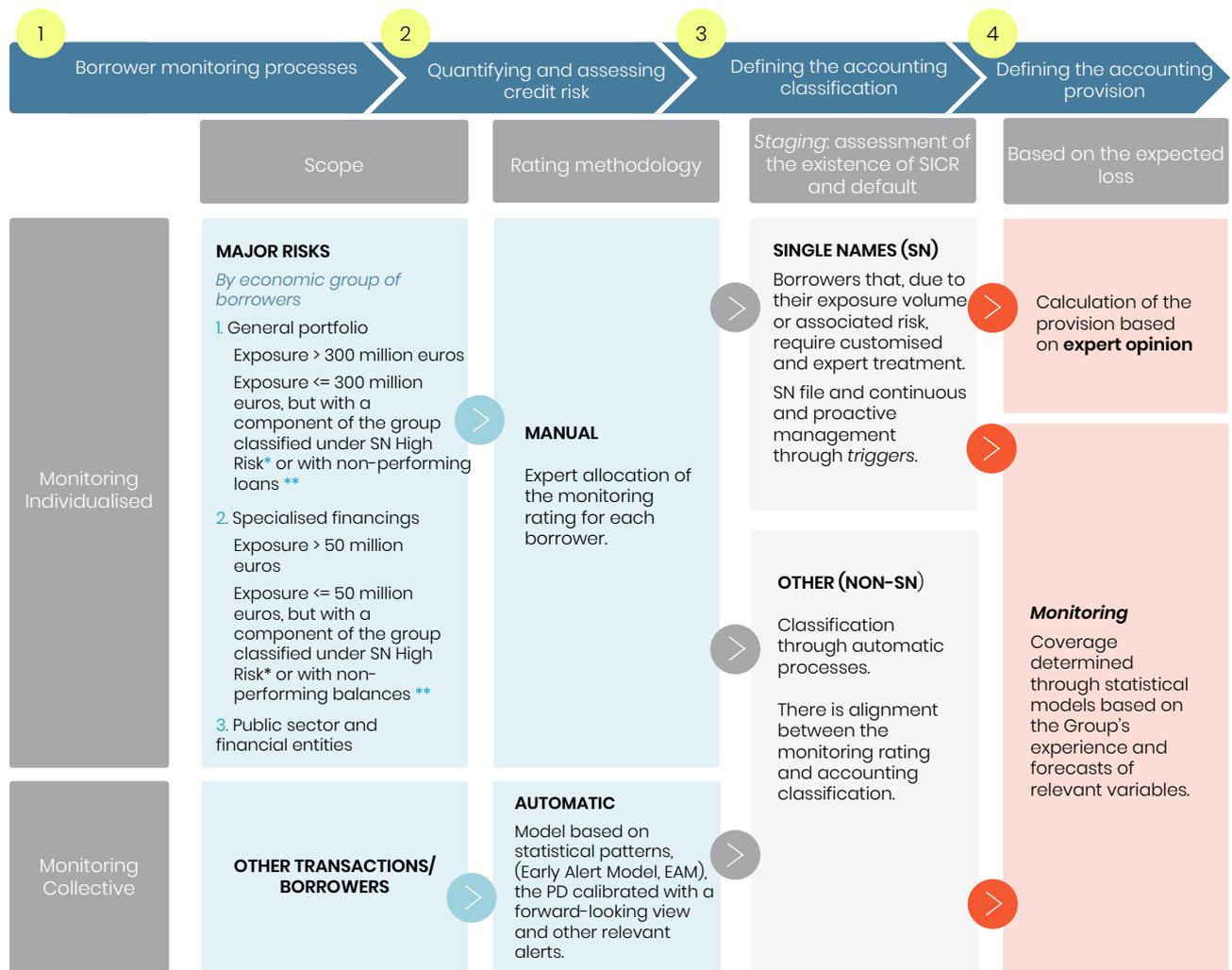
(\*) Includes loans and advances to customers from "Financial assets at amortised cost" (Note II).

(\*\*) It reflects the maximum amount of the effective collateral that can be considered for the purposes of the impairment calculation, i.e. the estimated fair value of real estate properties based on their latest available valuation or an update of that valuation based on the applicable standard in force. In addition, the remaining collateral is included as the current value of the collateral that has been pledged to date, not including personal guarantees.

On the other hand, counterparty risk mitigation measures are specified at the end of this section.

## Monitoring and measurement of credit risk

The Group has a monitoring and measurement system to guarantee coverage for any borrower or transaction through methodological procedures adapted to the nature of each obligor and risk:



\* SN High Risk: Borrowers with total exposure of more than 10 million euros for two consecutive months or exceeding 12 million euros per month, with certain weaknesses: *i*) arrears of more than 45 days; *ii*) refinancing; *iii*) balance sheet deterioration; *iv*) high PD; *v*) adverse rating; *vi*) arrears with other institutions; *vii*) a current monitoring classification of medium risk or worse; and *viii*) project finance exposures with a DSCR below 1.05x or deviations of more than 15 % between actual and projected revenues.

\*\* Borrowers with total exposure > 5 million euros, of which more than 5 % of the total is classified as non-performing.

### 1 Borrower monitoring processes

The aim is to determine the quality of the risk assumed with the borrower ("Monitoring Rating") and actions that need to be taken according to the result, including the estimation of impairment. The targets of risk monitoring are the borrowers that hold the debt instruments and off-balance sheet exposures that bear credit risk, and the results are a yardstick guiding future underwriting policy.

The Credit Risk Monitoring Policy is prepared based on the type and specific nature of the exposure,

segregated into differentiated areas, in accordance with the various credit risk measurement methods.

The *Monitoring Rating* is an assessment of each customer's situation and risks. Each borrower has an associated monitoring rating that classifies them into five categories,<sup>3</sup> which are, from best to worst: insignificant risk, low risk, moderate risk, moderate-high risk or non-performing; and they can be generated manually (in the case of the scope of borrowers under individualised monitoring) or automatically (for all others).

<sup>3</sup> The different categories of monitoring rating are:

- | Insignificant risk: all customer transactions are performing correctly and there are no indications that call the repayment capacity into question.
- | Low risk: the payment capacity is adequate, although the customer or one or more of their transactions shows some minor indication of weakness.
- | Medium risk: there are indications of customer impairment, nonetheless, these weaknesses do not currently put at risk the debt repayment capacity.
- | Medium-high risk: the customer's credit quality has been seriously weakened, although there is no objective evidence of impairment. Further impairment could result in default.
- | Non-performing: there is objective evidence of sustained impairment or non-performance as regards the customer capacity to meet their obligations.
- | No rating: there is insufficient information to assign a monitoring rating.

According to the scope of monitoring and rating relating to the borrowers, monitoring can be:

- | Individualised: applied to exposures of a significant amount or that have specific characteristics. The monitoring of major risks leads to the issuance of group monitoring reports, concluding in a monitoring rating for the borrowers in the group.

The Group defines individually significant borrowers (Single Names) as those that meet the following thresholds or characteristics<sup>4</sup>:

- | Borrowers with an exposure greater than 10 million euros for two consecutive months or greater than 12 million euros for one month, meeting at least one of the following criteria:
  - | having been refinanced (refinanced risk greater than 5 % of total risk),
  - | early non-performing loans (defaults in excess of 45 days),
  - | with a restrictive approval preventive plan,
  - | with an unfavourable rating,
  - | with a high PD (or *Slotting* equal to or worse than *Weak* if they belong to Specialised Financing segment),
  - | with a current monitoring rating of medium risk or lower,
  - | with balance sheet impairment,
  - | with defaults in other entities,
  - | belonging to the Specialised Financing segment and maintaining a debt service coverage ratio of under 1.05 or with deviations of more than 15 % of actual revenues compared to projected revenues or if the project is in the process of being restructured.
- | Exposure of greater than 5 million euros with non-performing transactions (objective or subjective) representing more than 5 % of the total risk of the borrower.
- | Borrowers not segmented as Specialised Lending with an exposure greater than 30 million euros for two consecutive months, or greater than 36 million euros for one month that belong to a group with a risk greater than 300 million euros or a group with a risk below 300 million euros with a component identified as Single Name in one or other of the two points previously mentioned.
- | Borrowers segmented as a Specialised Lending with a total exposure greater than 50 million euros.
- | Collective: ratings are obtained using a combination of a specific statistical model

known as the Early Warning Model (EWM), the probability of default (PD), rated with a forward-looking vision (in line with that used in the calculation of credit risk coverage) and various significant alerts. Both the EWM and the PD are updated with a minimum monthly frequency; daily in the case of alerts.

In addition, MAT and PD models are subject to the Corporate Policy on Regulatory Approaches and Credit Risk Models.

## 2 Quantification and rating of credit risk

Credit risk quantifies losses that might derive from failure by borrowers to comply with their financial obligations, based on two concepts: expected loss and unexpected loss.

- | Expected Loss (EL): This is the average or mathematical expectation of potential anticipated losses calculated by multiplying the three following factors: probability of default (PD), exposure (EAD for exposure at default) and severity (LGD for loss given default).
- | Unexpected loss: potential unforeseen loss caused by variability in losses with respect to the estimated expected loss. It can occur due to sudden changes in cycles or alterations in risk factors, and the dependence between the credit risk for the various debtors. Unexpected losses have a low probability and large amount, and should be absorbed by the Group's own funds. The calculation of unexpected loss is also mainly based on the transaction's PD, EAD and LGD.

Credit risk parameters are estimated based on the historical default experience. To do so, the Bank has a set of tools and techniques for the specific needs of each type of risk, described below according to how they affect the three factors for calculating the expected loss:

- | EAD: an estimate of the outstanding debt in the event of default by the customer. This measurement is significant for financial instruments with a repayment structure that varies according to customer drawdowns (in general, any revolving credit product).

The estimate is based on observing internal default experience, relating the drawdown levels upon default to drawdown levels over the 12 preceding months. To build the model, several variables are considered, such as product type, term to maturity and customer characteristics.

- | PD: the Group has management assistance tools to predict the probability of default (PD) of each borrower that covers practically all of the lending activity.

These tools, implemented in the branch network and the risk monitoring and granting channels, were developed on the basis of NPL experience

<sup>4</sup> Aside from those borrowers, exposures classified as low credit risk will also require an individual estimation of credit risk losses where they are deemed to be non-performing, despite being considered to involve no appreciable risk. Applying materiality criteria, the individual estimate of expected losses will be performed whenever a borrower represents an exposure of more than > 1 million euros and more than > 20 % of that exposure is considered non-performing.

and include the measurements required to fine-tune the results both to the business cycle, with a view to securing relatively stable measures in the long term and to recent experience and future projections. The models can be classified according to their orientation toward the product or customer:

- | Product-oriented tools are used mainly within the scope of authorisation of new retail banking transactions (approval scorings) and take into account the debtor's characteristics, information deriving from the customer relationship, internal and external alerts, as well as the specific characteristics of the transaction to determine the probability of default. An advanced machine learning methodology is used for its estimation.
- | Customer-oriented tools assess the debtor's probability of default. They are integrated by performance scorings to monitor the risk of individuals and by company ratings. Rating tools for companies vary considerably according to the customer segment.
  - | In particular, for micro-enterprises, SMEs and SME property developers, an advanced machine learning methodology is also used.
  - | In the case of large companies, the Group has models that require the expert judgement of analysts and whose objective is to replicate and be consistent with the *ratings* of rating agencies.

Customer scorings and ratings are updated monthly to keep the credit rating up-to-date, with the exception of the large company rating, which is updated with a minimum annual frequency or in response to significant events that could affect credit quality. As for legal entities, regular actions are carried out to update financial statements and qualitative information in order to achieve the maximum level of coverage of the internal rating.

- | LGD: quantifies the unrecoverable debt in the event of customer default.

The historic loss given default is calculated using internal information, taking into account the cash flows associated with contracts from the moment of default. These models also throw up severity based on the collateral, the relationship of the amount of the loan with the value of the collateral (LTV or Loan to Value), product type, the borrower's creditworthiness and, where required by legislation, the recessionary phases of the economic cycle. An estimate is also made

of the indirect expenses (office staff, infrastructure costs and similar) associated with the recovery process.

It should be highlighted that the Group considers through the severity of the income generated from the sale of breached contracts as one of the possible future flows generated to measure the expected losses from the impairment of the loan value. This income is calculated on the basis of the internal information of the sales carried out by the Group<sup>5</sup>. The sale of these assets is considered to be reasonably predictable as a method of recovery, thus, as part of its strategy for reducing non-performing balances, the Group considers portfolio sales as one of the recurring tools. In this sense, there is an active impaired debt market that ensures with high probability the possibility of generating future debt sale transactions<sup>6</sup>.

In addition to regulatory use to determine the Group's minimum capital requirements and the calculation of provisions, the credit risk parameters (PD, LGD and EAD) are used in a number of management tools, such as in the risk-adjusted return calculation tool, the pricing tool, the customer pre-qualification tool, monitoring tools and alert systems.

### 3 Determination of accounting classification

The accounting classification among the different *stages* of IFRS 9<sup>7</sup> of transactions with credit risk is determined by the occurrence of events of default, impairment of the customer's ability to pay and, in short, by the set of criteria described in Circular 4/2017 and in the EBA GL/2016/07 guide on the application of the definition of *default*.

Generally, loan origination transactions will initially be categorized as Stage 1. Their classification will shift to Stage 2 or 3 if there are events of default or Significant Increases in Credit Risk (SICR) since the transaction was first recognised.

A SICR shall be deemed to have occurred since initial recognition and such transactions shall be classified as *stage 2*, when weaknesses are present that could lead to losses significantly in excess of those expected at the time of origination. To identify it, the Group relies on the monitoring and rating processes described in **2**.

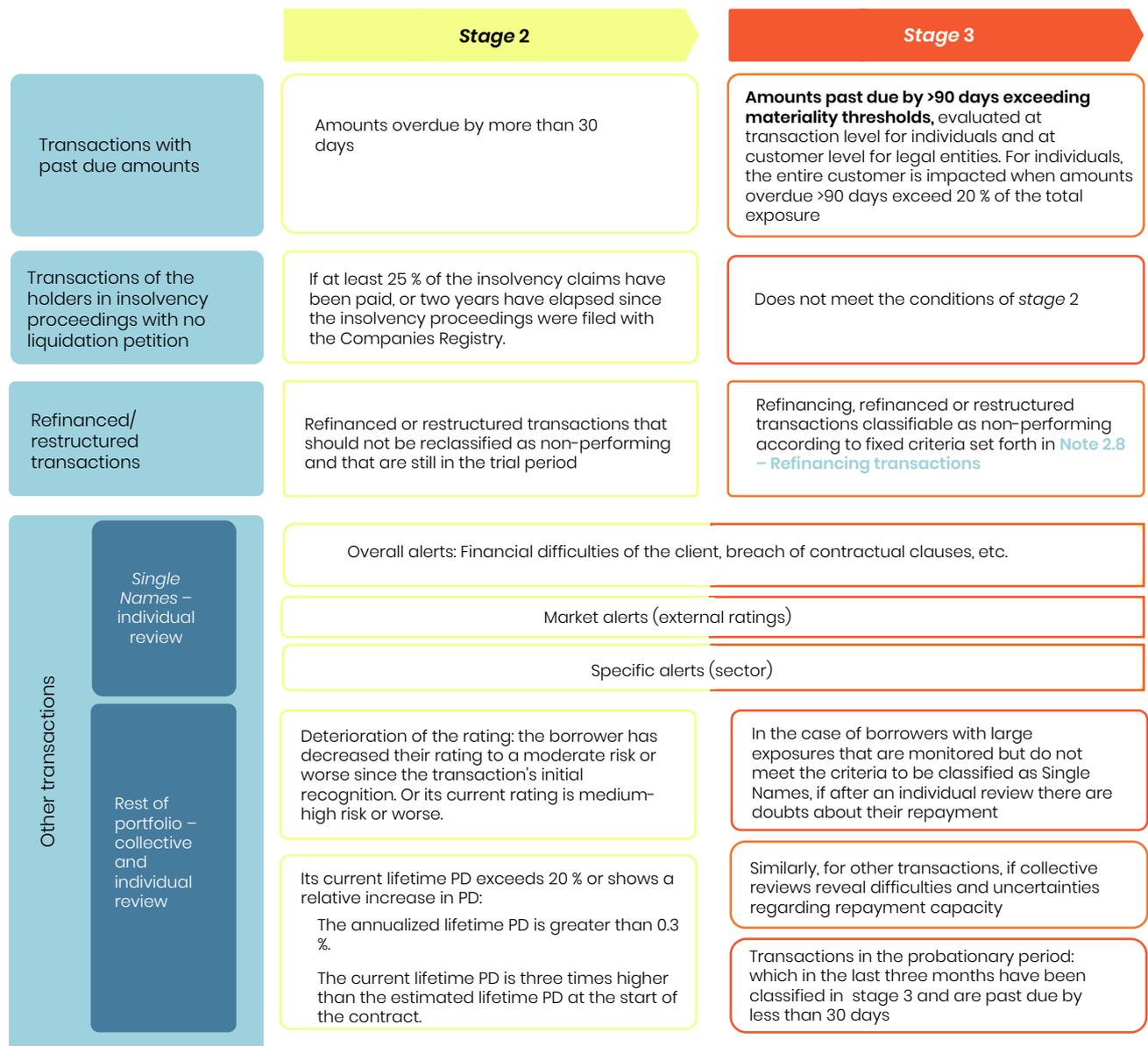
Transactions in stage 1 or 2 can also be classified as stage 3 when additional default criteria are met or if, under an individual or collective analysis, there is reasonable doubt as to the ability to pay or there is credit impairment of the transaction or borrower.

The set of classification criteria is described below:

<sup>5</sup> See Note 2.7, in reference to the fact that sales of exposures with a significant increase in credit risk do not compromise the business model of holding assets to receive contractual cash flows.

<sup>6</sup> See Note 24.3, detailing the sales of the non-performing and written-off loan book.

<sup>7</sup> See Note 2.7.



#### 4 Defining the accounting provision

The aim of the IFRS 9 requirements as regards impairment is to ensure recognition of the expected credit losses of transactions, assessed collectively or individually, considering all the reasonable and substantiated information available, including forward-looking information.

##### Principles for measuring expected credit losses for the purpose of defining the credit risk loss coverage

The calculated accounting hedging or provision is defined as the difference between the gross carrying amount of the transaction and the estimated value of future expected cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the transaction, considering the effective guarantees received.

The Group estimates the expected credit losses of a transaction so that these losses reflect the following:

- | a weighted and non-biased amount, determined through the assessment of a series of possible results;
- | the time value of the money; and
- | the reasonable and substantiated information available at the reference date, without incurring disproportionate cost or effort, about past events, current conditions and predictions of future conditions.

In line with applicable rules, the coverage calculation method is set according to whether the borrower is individually significant and its accounting category<sup>8</sup>.

- | If, in addition to being individually significant, the customer has transactions that are non-performing (whether for reasons of delinquency or for other reasons) or in stage 2<sup>9</sup>, the specific allowances for the non-performing transactions will be estimated through a detailed analysis of the borrower's status and their capacity to generate future flows.
- | In all other cases, coverage is estimated collectively using internal methodologies, subject to the Corporate Policy on Regulatory Approaches and Credit Risk Models in force, based on own historical experience of portfolio defaults and recoveries and taking into account the discounted and adjusted value of effective collateral. Additionally, future economic condition predictions will be considered under various scenarios.

To establish coverage for credit losses on portfolios using group analysis, models to estimate PD are used; in addition to models to assess the probability of rectification of default (specifically the supplementary metric, the probability of no cure or PNC); LGD (loss given default); models of the recoverable amount of mortgage loans (*haircuts*); in addition to adjustments to obtain lifetime or forward-looking estimates according to the accounting classification of the contract. It should be noted that the set of models of *haircuts* and PNC are LGD models.

The models used are re-estimated or re-trained every six months (or at least annually), and they are executed monthly in order to properly reflect the current economic environment at any given time. This makes it possible to reduce the differences between estimated loss and recent observations. The models include an unbiased *forward-looking* view to determine the expected loss, taking into account the most relevant macroeconomic factors: (i) GDP growth; (ii) unemployment rate; (iii) 12-month Euribor; and (iv) growth in housing prices. In this regard, the Group generates a baseline scenario as well as a range of potential scenarios that allow it to adjust in a weighted manner expected loss based on probability.

The calculation process is structured in two steps:

- | Determining the basis for the calculation of allowances, is carried out in two steps:
  - | Calculation of the exposure amount, which is the sum of the gross carrying amount at the time of calculation and off-balance sheet amounts (available or exposure) expected to be disbursed when the borrower fulfils the conditions to be considered non-performing.
  - | Calculation of the recoverable value of the effective guarantees linked to the exposure. In order to establish the recoverable value of these guarantees, for real estate collateral the models estimate the amount of the future sale of the collateral, which is discounted from the total expenses incurred until the moment of the sale.
- | Determining the hedging to be applied on the basis for the calculation of allowances:

This calculation considers the probability of default of the transaction holder, the likelihood of regularisation or recovery for the secured portfolio, and the Loss Given Default (LGD) for the unsecured portfolio.

For insignificant portfolios where it is considered that the internal model approach is not suitable due to the processes involved or a lack of past experience, the Group may use the default coverage rates established by prevailing national legislation.

Transactions classified as not bearing appreciable risk and those that due to the type of guarantor are classified as not bearing appreciable risk, could have 0 % accounting provision. In the case of the latter, this percentage will only be applied to the guaranteed part of the risk.

The coverage estimated individually or collectively must be consistent with the way in which the categories into which the transactions can be classified are processed. That is, the coverage level for a transaction must be higher than it would be if it were classified in another lower credit risk category.

During the reviews, the necessary improvements detected in the retrospective comparison exercises (backtesting and benchmarking) are also included. Similarly, the models developed are documented so they can be replicated by a third party. The documentation contains key definitions, information regarding the process of acquiring samples and data processing, methodological principles and results obtained, as well as the comparison of said results with those of previous years.

<sup>8</sup> The existence of collateral, particularly for individualised analysis, is not used for the assessment of the credit quality of borrowers, although, for activities closely related to collateral such as real estate development, the decrease in the value of such collateral is analysed to assess the increase or deterioration of the borrower's risk.

The collective analysis of the automatic rating is generated from the combination of a rating by (i) risk models and (ii) rating by alerts. Considering that the Bank's policy in relation to asset transactions follows the criterion of customer repayment, and not recovery via the allocation of guarantees, the collective analysis is focused on assessing the credit quality of borrowers and not the collateral provided. In this regard, the main guarantees (or collateral) of the Group are mortgage-related, with no significant value fluctuations that could be considered evidence of a significant risk of credit risk in mortgages.

<sup>9</sup> As indicated, the analysis of the Single Names portfolio is carried out on an individual basis for all exposures, with the stage determined using expert judgement for each of the instruments analysed, based on knowledge of the borrowers and experience. When required, the coverage calculation also uses this individualised approach.

The credit loss of the instruments of the portfolio that are monitored individually, and which are classified individually in stage 1, is calculated collectively on the basis of the knowledge of the borrowers and experience. This way of estimating expected losses would not have led to material differences in their totality, compared with an estimate using individual estimates. This is due to the fact that, in general, the information to be considered in performing the collective calculation would have been equivalent to that used for individual estimates.

CaixaBank has a total of 66 models with the aim of obtaining the parameters necessary to calculate the coverage using a collective analysis. For each of the risk parameters, different models can be used to adapt to each type of exposure. Specifically, the models include those indicated below:

- | 18 parameter models of *scoring* and *rating*
- | 20 PD parameter models
- | 10 EAD parameter models
- | 7 PNC parameter models
- | 8 LGD parameter models
- | 2 parameter models of *haircut*
- | 1 LT/FL transformation parameter model (lifetime/forward-looking)

Other subsidiaries, such as BPI and CaixaBank Payments & Consumer, also have additional internal models.

#### Inclusion of forward-looking information into the expected loss models

The Group has taken into account macroeconomic scenarios of various levels of severity, consistent with internal management and monitoring processes. These stages have been benchmarked and found to be broadly aligned with those issued by public bodies.

The projected variables considered are as follows:

### \_FORWARD-LOOKING MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS \*

(% Percentages)

	31-12-2025						31-12-2024						31-12-2023					
	Spain			Portugal			Spain			Portugal			Spain			Portugal		
	2026	2027	2028	2026	2027	2028	2025	2026	2027	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2024	2025	2026
<b>GDP growth</b>																		
Baseline scenario	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.4
Upside scenario	3.4	2.7	1.6	3.4	2.8	2.3	3.8	3.1	1.8	3.7	2.9	2.3	3.1	3.6	2.7	4.0	3.2	3.0
Downside scenario	(0.4)	0.1	1.7	(0.4)	0.2	1.8	(0.7)	0.6	2.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	(1.3)	0.2	1.8	(0.8)	1.2	1.8
<b>Unemployment rate</b>																		
Baseline scenario	10.2	9.7	9.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	11.1	10.8	10.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	11.8	11.4	11.0	6.5	6.3	6.1
Upside scenario	9.6	8.5	8.4	6.0	5.8	5.7	10.2	9.4	9.2	6.1	6.0	5.9	10.6	9.5	9.4	6.2	5.9	5.6
Downside scenario	13.4	14.5	13.8	8.4	9.6	9.3	14.0	14.9	13.8	8.4	8.3	8.2	14.1	15.6	14.6	9.1	8.8	8.4
<b>Interest rates</b>																		
Baseline scenario	2.07	2.32	2.53	2.07	2.32	2.53	2.90	2.71	2.68	2.90	2.71	2.68	3.57	3.10	2.95	3.57	3.10	2.95
Upside scenario	2.62	2.89	2.91	2.62	2.89	2.91	3.10	2.91	2.84	3.10	2.91	2.84	3.11	2.56	2.42	3.11	2.56	2.42
Downside scenario	1.48	1.60	1.90	1.48	1.60	1.90	2.10	1.86	1.98	2.10	1.86	1.98	4.31	3.78	3.39	4.31	3.78	3.39
<b>Evolution of property prices</b>																		
Baseline scenario	5.7	3.3	2.4	4.1	2.8	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.2	2.4	(0.1)	1.2	2.5
Upside scenario	6.9	6.0	3.7	7.2	3.0	2.8	4.2	5.7	3.8	4.8	4.9	3.0	2.8	5.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.6
Downside scenario	0.5	(5.3)	0.1	1.7	(6.6)	(0.1)	(0.9)	(4.4)	0.5	(0.3)	(4.7)	0.5	(1.0)	(3.0)	0.1	(4.5)	(3.7)	1.6

(\*) Source: CaixaBank Research. At the date of authorisation for issue of these financial statements, there are updates to the macro data for employees in the calculation of the provisions after the year-end (as presented in Note 3.1) that have no material impact on the provisions posted by the Group (see Sensitivity analysis).

The range *downside* of the variables used in the calculation of provisions incorporates deficiencies in structural reforms that lead, together with other macroeconomic dynamics, to falls in productivity and, therefore, in GDP. Thus, the estimated drop reflects the potential impact of an exacerbated climate risk which, through various mechanisms (e.g. increased production costs, increased commodity

prices, etc.), would eventually affect long-term economic growth. The consolidated management report details the Group's sustainability strategy, including its environmental and climate strategy.

The weighting of the scenarios considered in each of the financial years for each sector is as follows:

## WEIGHTING OF THE OCCURRENCE OF THE FORESEEN SCENARIOS

(% percentages)

	31-12-2025			31-12-2024			31-12-2023		
	Baseline scenario	Upside scenario	Downside scenario	Baseline scenario	Upside scenario	Downside scenario	Baseline scenario	Upside scenario	Downside scenario
Spain	60	20	20	60	20	20	60	20	20
Portugal	60	20	20	60	20	20	60	20	20

### Assumptions and adjustments to models

The macroeconomic table and scenario weighting presented above are used in the latest November 2025 half-yearly model recalibration. In addition, the Group maintains a collective provision fund, mainly for *Post Model Adjustment* (PMA), amounting to 311 million euros at 31 December 2025 (28 million euros less than the amount at 31 December 2024).

The collective fund is temporary in nature, underpinned by guidelines issued by supervisors and regulators, supported by well-documented processes and subject to strict governance.

Under prevailing accounting regulations, the coverage level factors in a forward-looking vision (12 months) or a lifetime vision, based on the accounting classification of exposure (12 months for *stage 1* and *lifetime* for *stages 2* and *3*).

### Sensitivity analysis

There is dependence between the various variables that measure or quantify the economic situation, such as gross domestic product growth and the unemployment rate. These interrelationships make it difficult to establish clear causality relationships between a specific variable and an effect (e.g. expected credit losses), as well as making it difficult to interpret the sensitivities to calculations performed using expected credit loss models when these sensitivities are applied to various variables simultaneously.

Interest rates, which also form part of the group of *forward-looking* indicators, have only a minor impact on the calculation of expected credit losses and apply only to the portfolio of consumer loans, among the significant portfolios.

The estimated sensitivity to a 1 % fall in gross domestic product and, additionally, to a 10 % fall in real estate asset prices in the expected credit risk losses at the end of 2025, broken down by type of portfolio for the businesses in Spain and Portugal, is shown below:

### \_ SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS –31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	Increase in the provision			
	1 % drop in GDP		10 % drop in real estate asset prices	
	Spain	Portugal	Spain	Portugal
<b>Financial institutions</b>	<b>1</b>			
<b>Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>20</b>	
Project finance	14		5	
Financing for real estate construction and development	6		4	
Financing civil engineering work	4		1	
Other project finance	4			
Purposes other than project finance	41	2	15	
Large corporates	14		1	
SMEs	24	2	11	
Individual entrepreneurs	3		3	
<b>Households (excluding individual entrepreneurs)</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>1</b>
Home purchases	69	2	159	1
Home purchase (main residence)	64	2	151	1
Purchase of a secondary residence	5		8	
Consumer credit	9	2	5	
Other purposes	7		18	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>1</b>

The models and the estimates on macroeconomic variations are periodically reviewed to detect possible impairment in the quality of the measurements. This continual risk assessment provides information on the distribution of risk exposure in the various portfolios with respect to creditworthiness, expressed as a probability of default.

### NPL management

The recovery and NPL management function is aligned with the Group's risk management guidelines. The mission of CaixaBank's Arrears and Recoveries Division is to minimise losses arising from customers' failure to honour their payment obligations. To this end, the management priority is based on four basic principles:

- | **Prevention:** involves detecting customers at risk of non-payment before an actual default occurs. The aim is to take early action and return the situation to normal before a default takes place.
- | **Customer management:** debt recovery management is carried out with a customer-centric approach; a holistic view that considers all of the customer's positions and applies a recovery management model tailored to the segment and the stage of default.
- | **Search for a solution:** the aim is to maximise debt recovery as quickly as possible and at the lowest cost to the Bank, prioritising a recovery agreement through ongoing negotiation with the customer.
- | **Risk powers:** decisions on recovery solutions require an appropriate level of authority aligned with the risk policies.

These principles are there to prevent a default event from occurring or from exposures becoming classified as Stage 3, with the ensuing impact on the statement of profit or loss.

Furthermore, proactive monitoring is conducted on the portfolio classified as Stage 3 for reasons other than default in order to remediate it, designing specific management plans geared towards the reasons that caused its switch to that accounting classification.

To carry out recovery activities, CaixaBank operates a unified NPL management structure, with an end-to-end view of the recovery management process and of the stages the customer goes through. This structure features a high degree of expertise and capillarity, thus allowing the best possible solution to be offered according to the customer's profile and situation, through a territorial model with teams supporting the branch network depending on the stage of delinquency. Management is divided into:

- | **Preventive/anticipatory delinquency management** for customers who are current on their payments, handled directly from branch offices to foresee various non-payment scenarios.

- | Early non-performing loan management with past-due payments between 1 and 90 days old. In this regard, specialised teams exist to coordinate and support the branch network and collection agencies on a centralised basis in recovery management prior to the entry into accounting default. In the current economic outlook, the capillarity of the branch network and its proximity to customers continues to be key to identifying the situation and needs of customers, especially situations of social vulnerability.

- | Lastly, when a customer acquires NPL status for accounting purposes (arrears exceeding 90 days), management is transferred to specialised teams through a network of Recovery Centres located across the territory, with differentiated management for retail clients and corporate clients. The team of specialists is geared towards seeking final solutions in more advanced situations of non-payment.

All this management has been subject to the application of the policies and procedures in force which, in accordance with accounting and regulatory standards, lay down the guidelines for the suitable classification of borrowings and estimation of coverage.

In periods of cyclical stress, such as the pandemic, the energy crisis or the current geopolitical situation, CaixaBank has adapted its NPL and recoveries management to mitigate the impact, adopting an approach focused on providing sustainable solutions to customers with viable debt, while ensuring their continued access to financing in the face of temporary income declines. Notably, the Bank has continued to pursue existing measures and policies aimed at protecting vulnerable borrowers by stepping up its adherence to state initiatives such as the Codes of Good Practice, moratoria schemes and the ICO-COVID and Ukraine credit facilities, as a further illustration of CaixaBank's commitment to financial stability and to protecting its most vulnerable customers.

### Foreclosed assets

BuildingCenter is the Group's company responsible for the management of real estate assets in Spain, which basically originate from streamlining of the Group's credit activity through any of the following ways: **i)** acquisition at auctions held after assets have been foreclosed, mainly in relation to mortgage loans; **ii)** Acquisition of mortgaged real estate assets of individuals, with the subsequent subrogation and cancellation of the debts; **iii)** acquisition of real estate assets granted to companies, including real estate developers, with the subsequent subrogation to cancel their debts; and **iv)** foreclosure through insolvency proceedings.

The acquisition process includes conducting full legal and technical reviews of the properties using the committees appointed for such purpose. In all cases, purchase prices are based on appraisals performed by appraisal firms approved by the Bank

of Spain and in accordance with the parameters set forth in the approved internal rules.

The strategies undertaken for the sale of these assets are as follows:

- | Individual sale: through a servicing contract for multi-channel marketing activities through its own branches, the external collaboration of the network of real estate agents and an active online presence. This marketing activity comes in addition to a key factor: support in prescribing properties generated by the branch network.
- | Institutional sales: the Group takes into account institutional transactions of sales of asset portfolios to other specialised companies.
- | Completion of housing developments: a number of minor measures to improve some of these developments are made to ensure they can be sold. These procedures are conducted by taking advantage of synergies within the Group.
- | Rent: allows for the generation of recurring income while creating added value for the property in the event of a future sale.

The detail of foreclosed assets in Spain is shown in [Appendix 6](#).

### Refinancing policies

The Corporate Credit Risk Management Policy and the Refinancing and Recoveries Policy set out the general principles issued by the European Banking Authority in its Guidelines on non-performing and forborne exposures, as well as the definitions set out in Annex IX to Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 and its subsequent amendments.

Under prevailing legislation, these exposures relate to transactions in which the customer has, or will foreseeably have, financial difficulty in meeting its payment obligations under the contractually agreed terms and, therefore, has amended the agreement and/or arranged a new transaction.

These transactions may derive from:

- | The approval of a new transaction (refinancing operation) that fully or partially cancels other transactions (refinanced transactions) previously extended by any Group company to the same borrower or other companies forming part of its economic group, to become up to date on its payments for previously past-due loans.
- | The amendment of the contract terms of an existing transaction (restructured transaction) that changes its repayment schedule, reducing the payment amounts (grace periods, extension of loan maturities, reduction in interest rates, change in the repayment schedule, extension of all or part of the capital on maturity, etc.).
- | The activation of contract clauses agreed at origin that extend the debt repayment terms.
- | The partial cancellation of the debt without any contribution of customer funds, primarily through

the forgiveness of principal or ordinary interest (on the credit granted to the customer).

Restructuring or refinancing shall be deemed to take place in the following circumstances:

- | The transaction was classified as non-performing before the amendment or was classified as non-performing without the amendment.
- | The amendment involves the partial cancellation of the debt's balance, for reasons such as the recognition of waivers or written-off amounts.
- | At the same time as the additional financing is granted by the Bank, or at a time close to this additional financing being granted, the holder has made payments of the principal and interest of another transaction with the Bank classified as non-performing or that would be classified as non-performing had the additional financing not been granted.
- | The Bank approves the use of implicit amendment clauses in relation to transactions classified as non-performing, or that would be classified as such if these clauses were not enforced.

Restructuring or refinancing shall also be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, in the following circumstances:

- | Even where the modified transaction is not classified as non-performing, all or part of the payments under the transaction have been overdue for more than 30 days at least once in the three months prior to its modification, or would have been overdue for more than 30 days in the absence of such modification.
- | At the same time as additional financing is granted by the Bank, or at a time close to such granting, the borrower has made payments of principal or interest on another transaction with the Bank that is not classified as non-performing, the payments of which have been past due, in whole or in part, for more than 30 days at least once in the three months prior to the refinancing.
- | The Bank approves the use of implicit amendment clauses in relation to transactions that are not classified as non-performing with pending amounts past due for 30 days, of that would be past due for 30 days if such clauses were not exercised.

The existence of previous defaults is an indication of financial difficulty. However, previous defaults are not a requirement for a transaction to be classified as refinanced or restructured.

The cancellation of a transaction, changes in the contractual terms or the activation of clauses that delay payments when the customer is unable to meet future repayment obligations can also be classified as refinancing/restructuring.

The cornerstone of management, which sustains all actions undertaken by the Bank, shall be the global analysis of the debtor's positions. To this end, the repayment capacity thereof shall be identified and the best solution shall be reached based on the results of the checks performed.

When the financial circumstances of a customer change, which may be alleviated by adjusting the payment flows of their lending positions with their current repayment capacity, the proposed solution shall be either refinancing or restructuring the debt.

In contrast, debt renewals and renegotiations may be granted when the borrower does not have, or is not expected to have, financial difficulties; i.e. for business reasons, not to facilitate repayments. For a transaction to be classified as such, the borrowers must have the capacity to obtain credit from the market, at the date in question, for a similar amount and on similar terms to those offered by the Bank. In turn, these terms must be adjusted to reflect the terms offered to borrowers with a similar risk profile.

The breakdown of refinancing by economic sector is as follows:

### \_REFINANCING – 31-12-2025 \*

(Millions of euros)

	Unsecured loans		Secured loans				
	No. of trans.	Gross amount	No. of trans.	Gross amount	Maximum amount of the collateral		Impairment due to credit risk
					Real estate mortgage secured	Other collateral	
General governments	109	26	85	1	1		
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	43	32	16	110	104		(37)
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	14,954	1,687	4,025	899	591	6	(1,036)
<i>Of which: financing for real estate construction and development</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>77</i>		<i>(58)</i>
Other households	39,612	277	43,658	2,144	1,459	6	(859)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,718</b>	<b>2,022</b>	<b>47,784</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>2,156</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(1,932)</b>
Of which: at stage 3							
General governments	59	10	62				
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	36	32	7	26	21		(37)
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	11,202	1,161	2,737	546	262	2	(1,000)
<i>Of which: financing for real estate construction and development</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>42</i>		<i>(57)</i>
Other households	20,202	156	29,400	1,458	841	1	(818)
<b>TOTAL STAGE 3</b>	<b>31,499</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>32,206</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>(1,855)</b>

(\*) There is no financing classified as "Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale".

### \_REFINANCING – 31-12-2024 \*

(Millions of euros)

	Unsecured loans		Secured loans				
	No. of trans.	Gross amount	No. of trans.	Gross amount	Maximum amount of the collateral		Impairment due to credit risk
					Real estate mortgage secured	Other collateral	
General governments	163	31	632	4	2		(3)
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	46	21	19	80	80		(17)
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	18,352	2,540	5,997	1,488	1,027	23	(1,204)
Other households	43,213	278	63,432	2,967	2,068	6	(1,088)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,774</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>70,080</b>	<b>4,539</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>(2,312)</b>
<i>Of which: Total stage 3</i>	<i>36,895</i>	<i>1,660</i>	<i>44,168</i>	<i>2,739</i>	<i>1,507</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>(2,205)</i>

(\*) There is no financing classified as "Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale".

**\_REFINANCING – 31-12-2023 \***

(Millions of euros)

	Unsecured loans		Secured loans				
	No. of trans.	Gross amount	No. of trans.	Gross amount	Maximum amount of the collateral		Impairment due to credit risk
					Real estate mortgage secured	Other collateral	
General governments	174	136	741	4	2		(3)
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	49	21	21	85	82		(ii)
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	19,510	3,243	8,579	1,737	1,187	23	(1,304)
Other households	49,054	327	91,508	3,955	2,796	5	(1,233)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68,787</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>100,849</b>	<b>5,781</b>	<b>4,067</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>(2,551)</b>
<i>Of which: Total stage 3</i>	<i>37,427</i>	<i>1,698</i>	<i>53,230</i>	<i>3,079</i>	<i>1,604</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>(2,338)</i>

(\*) There is no financing classified as "Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale".

**CREDIT RISK CYCLE LINKED TO THE INSURANCE ACTIVITY**

The management principles of the instruments related to the insurance activity are covered by the Investment Risk Management Policy. This policy stipulates that decision-making principles will ensure prudent investment management practices and the establishment of quantitative limits on assets and exposures to ensure that managed assets perform in a balanced and stable manner in the long term, even under adverse market conditions.

As regards the credit risk associated with financial instruments, *rating* scales are defined and minimum levels of credit quality and diversification are established, seeking a high degree of diversification in sectors and issuers, with maximum risk limits per issuer. In addition, socially responsible investment criteria are applied in the management of investments.

In general, cash and cash equivalents are held in financial institutions with a high credit quality. Regarding balances that remain receivable from policyholders, there is no significant concentration of credit risk with third parties.

Credit risk management is governed by the internal compliance procedures approved by the VidaCaixa Board of Directors. In this context, a universe of securities is established in line with the corporate guidelines defined by the CaixaBank Group, aligned with the structure and focus of the investment management of the insurance activity in relation to the long-term nature of the investment and the criticality of liquidity.

**CONCENTRATION RISK**

In the Corporate Risk Catalogue, concentration risk is included under credit risk, as it is the main source of risk, although it covers all types of assets, as recommended by sectoral supervisors.

The Group has developed policies that lay down guidelines for concentration risk and frameworks that develop calculation methodologies that set specific limits within management. Additionally, mechanisms have been developed to systematically identify the aggregated exposure and, wherever it is considered necessary, limits on relative exposures have been defined, under the RAF.

**Concentration in customers or in "major risks"**

The CaixaBank Group monitors compliance with regulatory limits (25 % of *Tier 1* capital) and the internal thresholds defined in the RAF. At year-end, no breach of the defined thresholds had been observed.

The Group also monitors more stringent internal limits than regulatory and RAF limits on a name-by-name basis for corporate customers based on their credit quality, among other drivers.

**Concentration in countries**

The Group has an internal model for assigning limits to exposures to residents in different countries. This internal model takes into consideration not only the solvency of the group itself, but also the credit quality and economic relations with the various countries. A similar methodology is used to assign limits to exposures to central, regional and local governments.

**Concentration by geographical area and counterparty type**

In addition, the Group monitors exposures, segregated by geographic area, type of issuer/counterparty and product, classified into loans and advances, debt securities, equity instruments, derivatives and guarantees granted.

The segmentation of financial exposures by geographical area and counterparty type is set out below:

### \_CONCENTRATION BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA AND TYPE OF COUNTERPART

(Millions of euros)

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Spain</b>	<b>Portugal</b>	<b>Rest of EU</b>	<b>America</b>	<b>Rest of the world</b>
<b>Central banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>73,474</b>	<b>44,039</b>	<b>3,189</b>	<b>11,950</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>9,124</b>
<b>General governments</b>	<b>158,409</b>	<b>115,006</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>34,663</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>1,733</b>
Central government	138,416	98,436	686	34,338	3,242	1,714
Other public administrations	19,993	16,570	2,926	325	153	19
<b>Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs</b>	<b>43,634</b>	<b>11,033</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>25,742</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>3,264</b>
<b>Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs</b>	<b>207,210</b>	<b>133,541</b>	<b>15,307</b>	<b>32,573</b>	<b>12,577</b>	<b>13,212</b>
Real estate construction and development	4,172	3,753	88		323	8
Civil engineering	7,747	5,319	1,156	148	1,097	27
Other	195,291	124,469	14,063	32,425	11,157	13,177
Large corporates	137,149	77,803	6,738	30,592	10,305	11,711
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	58,142	46,666	7,325	1,833	852	1,466
<b>Other households</b>	<b>179,964</b>	<b>158,730</b>	<b>18,397</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1,159</b>
Homes	145,989	126,229	17,104	1,129	452	1,075
Consumer	23,513	22,170	1,281	26	9	27
Other purposes	10,462	10,331	12	51	11	57
<b>TOTAL 31-12-2025</b>	<b>662,691</b>	<b>462,349</b>	<b>41,679</b>	<b>106,134</b>	<b>24,037</b>	<b>28,492</b>
<b>TOTAL 31-12-2024</b>	<b>626,293</b>	<b>448,903</b>	<b>40,624</b>	<b>87,215</b>	<b>23,174</b>	<b>26,377</b>
<b>TOTAL 31-12-2023</b>	<b>599,852</b>	<b>443,237</b>	<b>37,932</b>	<b>77,045</b>	<b>18,193</b>	<b>23,445</b>

The following is a breakdown of the segmentation of Spain's financial exposures by autonomous community:

### CONCENTRATION BY AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY

(Millions of euros)

	Total	Andalusia	Balearic Islands	Canary Islands	Castile and León	Catalonia	Galicia	Madrid	Murcia	Valencia	Basque Country	Other *
<b>Central banks and credit institutions</b>	<b>44,039</b>	<b>127</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>42,805</b>		<b>325</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>337</b>
<b>General governments</b>	<b>115,006</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1,406</b>	<b>2,227</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>4,796</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>693</b>
Central government	98,436											
Other public administrations	16,570	1,403	266	866	1,406	2,227	725	4,796	214	3,343	631	693
<b>Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs</b>	<b>11,033</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7,668</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>319</b>
<b>Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs</b>	<b>133,541</b>	<b>10,356</b>	<b>4,944</b>	<b>4,207</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>21,820</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>58,642</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>10,532</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>9,854</b>
Real estate construction and development	3,753	401	247	141	99	861	9	1,287	58	230	214	206
Civil engineering	5,319	439	188	109	155	671	155	2,624	102	311	139	426
Other	124,469	9,516	4,509	3,957	3,136	20,288	2,951	54,731	2,449	9,991	3,719	9,222
Large corporates	77,803	2,971	2,411	2,064	958	9,193	1,589	46,793	819	5,089	2,017	3,899
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	46,666	6,545	2,098	1,893	2,178	11,095	1,362	7,938	1,630	4,902	1,702	5,323
<b>Other households</b>	<b>158,730</b>	<b>23,180</b>	<b>7,242</b>	<b>7,688</b>	<b>5,479</b>	<b>39,751</b>	<b>3,394</b>	<b>31,261</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>16,625</b>	<b>4,465</b>	<b>14,184</b>
Homes	126,229	17,862	5,957	5,770	4,436	31,083	2,623	25,824	4,429	13,162	3,771	11,312
Consumer	22,170	3,538	918	1,509	699	5,727	576	3,526	735	2,440	495	2,007
Other purposes	10,331	1,780	367	409	344	2,941	195	1,911	297	1,023	199	865
<b>TOTAL 31-12-2025</b>	<b>462,349</b>	<b>35,172</b>	<b>12,469</b>	<b>12,796</b>	<b>10,283</b>	<b>65,757</b>	<b>7,293</b>	<b>145,172</b>	<b>8,397</b>	<b>30,898</b>	<b>10,289</b>	<b>25,387</b>
<b>TOTAL 31-12-2024</b>	<b>448,903</b>	<b>32,955</b>	<b>11,906</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>9,909</b>	<b>60,473</b>	<b>6,864</b>	<b>147,012</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>28,539</b>	<b>9,736</b>	<b>24,319</b>
<b>TOTAL 31-12-2023</b>	<b>443,237</b>	<b>32,248</b>	<b>12,495</b>	<b>12,028</b>	<b>9,589</b>	<b>57,985</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>141,096</b>	<b>8,430</b>	<b>28,963</b>	<b>9,746</b>	<b>24,525</b>

(\*) Includes autonomous communities that combined represent no more than 10 % of the total

### Concentration in economic sectors

Risk concentration by economic sector is subject to RAF limits, differentiating between private business economic activities and public sector financing, in addition to internal reporting channels. Particularly, for the private business sector, a maximum concentration limit in any economic sector is established by aggregating the accounting positions recognised, excluding treasury repo/depo transactions and those of the trading book.

The Group also operates a model that assigns maximum exposures to sectors based on their economic outlook and contribution to the portfolio's profitability and credit rating objectives.

Total gross loans to customers by activity were as follows (excluding advances):

#### \_ CONCENTRATION BY ACTIVITY OF LOANS TO CUSTOMERS – 31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	Total	Of which real estate collateral	Of which other collateral	Collateralised loans - Loan to value				
				≤ 40%	> 40% ≤ 60%	> 60% ≤ 80%	> 80% ≤100%	>100%
General governments	17,638	259	204	190	127	46	74	26
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	18,323	1,433	570	688	886	296	2	131
<b>Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs</b>	<b>157,602</b>	<b>25,819</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>10,258</b>	<b>8,748</b>	<b>4,507</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>3,207</b>
Real estate construction and development	3,994	3,324	39	1,124	1,103	664	220	252
Civil engineering	6,382	557	119	207	249	81	26	113
Other	147,226	21,938	2,329	8,927	7,396	3,762	1,340	2,842
Large corporates	94,919	8,465	1,012	3,215	2,734	1,493	664	1,371
SMEs and individual entrepreneurs	52,307	13,473	1,317	5,712	4,662	2,269	676	1,471
<b>Other households</b>	<b>179,390</b>	<b>147,899</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>46,550</b>	<b>43,860</b>	<b>40,761</b>	<b>13,537</b>	<b>4,350</b>
Homes	145,987	142,975	353	43,608	42,448	40,130	13,231	3,911
Consumer	23,513	1,565	385	1,104	450	219	109	68
Other purposes	9,890	3,359	421	1,838	962	412	197	371
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>372,953</b>	<b>175,410</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>57,686</b>	<b>53,621</b>	<b>45,610</b>	<b>15,199</b>	<b>7,714</b>
<i>Memorandum items: Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions</i>	3,244	2,228	20	791	654	449	225	129

#### \_ CONCENTRATION BY ACTIVITY OF LOANS TO CUSTOMERS – 31-12-2024

(Millions of euros)

	Total	Of which real estate collateral	Of which other collateral	Collateralised loans - Loan to value				
				≤ 40%	> 40% ≤ 60%	> 60% ≤ 80%	> 80% ≤100%	>100%
General governments	16,216	314	227	162	211	49	85	34
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	13,457	880	24	162	479	180	30	53
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	150,447	24,848	3,010	10,332	8,322	4,850	1,322	3,032
Other households	169,481	140,719	771	45,483	42,974	37,854	10,375	4,804
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>349,601</b>	<b>166,761</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>56,139</b>	<b>51,986</b>	<b>42,933</b>	<b>11,812</b>	<b>7,923</b>
<i>Memorandum items: Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions</i>	5,097	3,257	31	1,038	1,171	601	249	229

## \_ CONCENTRATION BY ACTIVITY OF LOANS TO CUSTOMERS – 31-12-2023

(Millions of euros)

	Total	Of which real estate collateral	Of which other collateral	Collateralised loans – Loan to value				
				≤ 40%	> 40% ≤ 60%	> 60% ≤ 80%	> 80% ≤100%	>100%
General governments	17,536	353	223	157	267	58	49	45
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	11,527	788	428	192	280	495	91	158
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	145,252	23,749	2,731	9,834	8,218	3,808	1,341	3,279
Other households	168,225	141,024	799	47,503	44,266	35,524	8,827	5,703
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>342,540</b>	<b>165,914</b>	<b>4,181</b>	<b>57,686</b>	<b>53,031</b>	<b>39,885</b>	<b>10,308</b>	<b>9,185</b>
<i>Memorandum items: Refinancing, refinanced and restructured transactions</i>	6,957	4,201	41	1,200	1,275	805	515	447

Total gross loans to customers by type were as follows (excluding advances):

## \_ BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS BY TYPE

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025			31-12-2024			31-12-2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2 + POCI w/o impair- ment	Stage 3 + POCI with impair- ment	Stage 1	Stage 2 + POCI w/o impair- ment	Stage 3 + POCI with impair- ment	Stage 1	Stage 2 + POCI w/o impair- ment	Stage 3 + POCI with impair- ment
General governments	17,414	206	21	16,074	128	20	17,034	497	12
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	17,845	466	63	13,163	215	106	11,212	242	106
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	147,494	9,343	4,111	138,608	10,586	4,570	130,813	13,281	4,675
Other households	163,488	14,893	3,925	155,390	12,417	4,997	151,957	14,784	5,242
Homes	133,322	11,447	2,797	126,952	9,429	3,736	124,813	11,330	3,780
Other	30,166	3,446	1,128	28,438	2,988	1,261	27,144	3,454	1,462
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>346,241</b>	<b>24,908</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>323,235</b>	<b>23,346</b>	<b>9,693</b>	<b>311,016</b>	<b>28,804</b>	<b>10,035</b>

## \_ BREAKDOWN OF PROVISIONS OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS BY TYPE

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025			31-12-2024			31-12-2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2 + POCI w/o impair- ment	Stage 3 + POCI with impair- ment	Stage 1	Stage 2 + POCI w/o impair- ment	Stage 3 + POCI with impair- ment	Stage 1	Stage 2 + POCI w/o impair- ment	Stage 3 + POCI with impair- ment
General governments	(1)		(2)	(1)		(5)	(2)		(5)
Financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	(11)	(2)	(38)	(7)	(1)	(19)	(15)	(6)	(12)
Non-financial corporations and individual entrepreneurs	(375)	(341)	(2,630)	(404)	(346)	(2,567)	(339)	(479)	(2,699)
Other households	(289)	(518)	(2,109)	(276)	(591)	(2,456)	(304)	(680)	(2,774)
Homes	(70)	(205)	(1,304)	(95)	(335)	(1,632)	(93)	(378)	(1,796)
Other	(219)	(313)	(805)	(181)	(256)	(824)	(211)	(302)	(978)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(676)</b>	<b>(861)</b>	<b>(4,779)</b>	<b>(688)</b>	<b>(938)</b>	<b>(5,047)</b>	<b>(660)</b>	<b>(1,165)</b>	<b>(5,490)</b>
Identified individually		(77)	(1,171)		(91)	(1,286)		(209)	(1,204)
Identified collectively	(676)	(784)	(3,608)	(688)	(847)	(3,761)	(660)	(956)	(4,286)

## \_BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS ACCORDING TO ARREARS STATUS AND RATES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
By arrears status			
With non-payment of less than 30 days or current with payments	373,069	349,278	342,270
With non-payment of 30 to 60 days	762	1,011	1,235
With non-payment of 60 to 90 days	439	594	725
With non-payment of 90 days to 6 months	808	999	1,250
With non-payment of 6 months to 1 year	1,172	1,363	1,480
With non-payment of more than 1 year	3,019	3,029	2,895
By interest rate type			
Fixed	163,239	142,198	130,873
Floating	216,030	214,076	218,982

### Concentration by economic activity

The breakdown of loans and advances by economic activity, mainly related to banking and other activities, is shown below:

## \_CONCENTRATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF NON-FINANCIAL COMPANIES (ANALYTICAL CNAE)

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025			31-12-2024			31-12-2023		
	Gross amount	Of which: Stage 3	Provision	Gross amount	Of which: Stage 3	Provision	Gross amount	Of which: Stage 3	Provision
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,256	130	(88)	2,942	171	(100)	2,940	180	(126)
Mining and quarrying	594	6	(4)	591	11	(8)	559	17	(11)
Manufacturing industry	32,359	865	(544)	31,501	887	(544)	29,993	867	(503)
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	17,679	176	(156)	17,492	267	(175)	17,891	204	(110)
Water supply	1,916	8	(13)	2,240	18	(17)	2,156	13	(11)
Building	11,517	450	(368)	10,428	629	(381)	10,160	657	(430)
Wholesale and Retail	21,450	831	(642)	21,363	932	(597)	20,982	927	(582)
Transport and storage	17,254	281	(197)	16,254	351	(240)	14,734	477	(337)
Hospitality	10,805	279	(181)	9,688	358	(187)	9,721	428	(207)
Information and communications	7,616	112	(169)	6,617	74	(116)	4,248	31	(69)
Financial and insurance activities	3,162		(100)	3,306	12	(60)	2,359	20	(18)
Real estate activities	15,518	228	(135)	15,359	261	(226)	13,234	319	(182)
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,575	263	(164)	3,645	164	(179)	3,297	125	(208)
Administrative activities and auxiliary services	6,186	86	(77)	5,716	64	(95)	5,444	40	(76)
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	141		(3)	173		(5)	1,519		(1)
Education	647	62	(41)	616	52	(60)	505	14	(41)
Health and social services activities	2,099	26	(26)	1,987	21	(41)	1,553	9	(32)
Artistic, recreational and entertainment activities	1,143	35	(29)	1,075	32	(48)	1,015	52	(67)
Other services	2,847	52	(387)	1,785	54	(184)	2,842	15	(728)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159,764</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>(3,325)</b>	<b>152,780</b>	<b>4,359</b>	<b>(3,262)</b>	<b>145,152</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>(3,739)</b>

### Concentration according to credit quality

The methodology applied to assign credit ratings to fixed income issuances is based on:

| Fixed-income instruments: the regulatory banking criteria defined in the CRD IV regulation and the CRR on capital requirements, and therefore, the second best rating of all those

available is used, if more than two ratings are available. In this context, for example, as at 31 December 2025, Spain's sovereign debt rating stands at A.

| Loan book: alignment of internal ratings with the Standard & Poor's methodology.

The risk concentration by credit quality of credit risk exposures associated with debt instruments for the Group is reported below:

### \_CONCENTRATION BY CREDIT QUALITY – 31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	Banking and other business							Insurance activity *				
	FA at amortised cost					FA held for trading – Debt sec.	FA at FV w/ changes in other comprehensive income	Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other commitments			FA at FV through OCI	FA at amortised cost – Debt Sec.
	Loans and advances to customers							Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Debt sec.							
AAA/AA+/AA/AA-					15,514	45	5,234				4,024	414
A+/A/A-	65,088	154			60,326	556	4,383	38,661	45	1	48,735	3,325
BBB+/BBB/BBB-	65,209	712	1		5,418	179	728	32,592	366	1	7,369	717
<b>INVESTMENT GRADE</b>	<b>130,297</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>81,258</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>10,345</b>	<b>71,253</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60,128</b>	<b>4,456</b>
Allowances for impairment	(124)	(7)			(3)			(16)				
BB+/BB/BB-	80,899	8,204	6		23			38,178	2,548	1		
B+/B/B-	21,782	7,554	43					8,593	1,728	4		
CCC+/CCC/CCC-	747	3,652	104					105	319	9		
No rating	114,893	4,626	7,839	133	3,191		1	50,680	514	767	97	17
<b>NON-INVESTMENT GRADE</b>	<b>218,321</b>	<b>24,036</b>	<b>7,992</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>3,214</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>97,556</b>	<b>5,109</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>17</b>
Allowances for impairment	(554)	(854)	(4,659)	(120)	(18)			(94)	(71)	(236)		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>347,940</b>	<b>24,041</b>	<b>3,334</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>84,451</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>10,346</b>	<b>168,809</b>	<b>5,520</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>60,225</b>	<b>4,473</b>

### \_CONCENTRATION BY CREDIT QUALITY – 31-12-2024

(Millions of euros)

	Banking and other business							Insurance activity *				
	FA at amortised cost					FA held for trading – Debt sec.	FA at FV w/ changes in other comprehensive income	Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other commitments			FA at FV through OCI	FA at amortised cost – Debt Sec.
	Loans and advances to customers							Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Debt sec.							
AAA/AA+/AA/AA-	238				13,036		4,728	2,179			4,619	491
A+/A/A-	61,935	32	1		52,883	270	3,111	34,568	28	1	46,551	3,141
BBB+/BBB/BBB-	52,744	239	1		6,006	97	1,206	18,142	98	1	7,966	752
<b>INVESTMENT GRADE</b>	<b>114,917</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>71,925</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>9,045</b>	<b>54,889</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59,136</b>	<b>4,384</b>
Allowances for impairment	(140)	(3)			(3)			(14)				
BB+/BB/BB-	94,371	6,335	3		13		2	49,578	2,483	4		
B+/B/B-	18,484	7,833	45		102			7,923	1,811	8		
CCC+/CCC/CCC-	947	4,108	127		128			231	395	11		
No rating	96,719	4,793	9,323	199	3,504	39	5	48,781	156	872		3
<b>NON-INVESTMENT GRADE</b>	<b>210,521</b>	<b>23,069</b>	<b>9,498</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>3,747</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>106,513</b>	<b>4,845</b>	<b>895</b>		<b>3</b>
Allowances for impairment	(553)	(935)	(4,869)	(178)	(15)			(74)	(55)	(279)		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>324,745</b>	<b>22,402</b>	<b>4,631</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>75,654</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>9,052</b>	<b>161,402</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>59,136</b>	<b>4,387</b>

**\_CONCENTRATION BY CREDIT QUALITY – 31-12-2023**

(Millions of euros)

	Banking and other business							Insurance activity *				
	FA at amortised cost					FA held for trading – Debt sec.	FA at FV w/ changes in other comprehensive income	Financial guarantees, loan commitments and other commitments			FA at FV through OCI	FA at amortised cost – Debt Sec.
	Loans and advances to customers							Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	POCI	Debt sec.							
AAA/AA+/AA/AA-	17,897	3			13,266	3	2,799	13,593	3		2,445	460
A+/A/A-	45,372	92		15	54,922	142	3,357	14,475	17		46,641	2,339
BBB+/BBB/BBB-	62,488	556			5,859	181	1,863	24,959	255		8,065	765
<b>INVESTMENT GRADE</b>	<b>125,757</b>	<b>651</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>74,047</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>8,019</b>	<b>53,027</b>	<b>275</b>		<b>57,151</b>	<b>3,564</b>
<i>Allowances for impairment</i>	<i>(194)</i>	<i>(7)</i>			<i>(5)</i>		<i>(1)</i>	<i>(16)</i>				
BB+/BB/BB-	77,581	7,461	2		559	2	19	47,235	3,601	28	46	
B+/B/B-	14,307	9,812	29					7,811	1,994	2		
CCC+/CCC/CCC-	965	4,694	181		5			246	452	13		
No rating	94,253	6,179	9,550	265	2,749	18	1	43,945	122	834	15	16
<b>NON-INVESTMENT GRADE</b>	<b>187,106</b>	<b>28,146</b>	<b>9,762</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>99,237</b>	<b>6,169</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Allowances for impairment</i>	<i>(470)</i>	<i>(1,158)</i>	<i>(5,256)</i>	<i>(234)</i>	<i>(19)</i>			<i>(86)</i>	<i>(79)</i>	<i>(265)</i>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>312,199</b>	<b>27,632</b>	<b>4,506</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>77,336</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>8,038</b>	<b>152,264</b>	<b>6,444</b>	<b>877</b>	<b>57,212</b>	<b>3,580</b>

DEBT SEC.: Debt securities; FA: Financial assets

(\*) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are not included, as they mainly include investments linked to the operation of life insurance products when the investment risk is assumed by the policyholder (Unit-linked).

### Concentration in sovereign risk

The Group's position in sovereign debt is subject to the general risk-taking policy, which ensures that all positions taken are aligned with the target risk profile, and are monitored and controlled through the RAF:

- | The position in public, regional and local debt is subject to the general concentration and country risk limits established. Regular control procedures are in place for preventing new positions in countries in which there is a high risk concentration, unless express approval is given by the pertinent authority.
- | For fixed-income securities, a framework is in place regulating the solvency, liquidity and geographic location of all of the fixed-income issues and any similar transaction implying payment in cash for the buyer and the assumption of the issuer's credit risk or related

collateral. This control is exercised during the risk acceptance phase and throughout the life of the position in the portfolio.

- | Public debt positions held on the Treasury Desk are subject to the framework for market risk control and limits.

The risk associated with exposures to sovereign risk, whether direct exposure or assets with sovereign backing, is continuously monitored in view of publicly available information, which includes the ratings of public agencies.

Furthermore, as specified in the table "Maximum exposure to credit risk" in [Note 3.4.1](#), there are no material impairments of debt securities.

The carrying amount of the relevant information relating to the Group's exposure to sovereign risk is presented below:

### \_ EXPOSURE TO SOVEREIGN RISK – 31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

Country / Agency	Residual maturity **	Banking and other business			Insurance activity *		
		FA at amortised cost	FA held for trading	FA at FV through OCI	FL held for trading – Short positions	FA at FV through OCI	FA at amortised cost
Spain	< 3 months	2,586	70			265	25
	Between 3 months and 1 year	11,503	32		(94)	2,231	204
	Between 1 and 2 years	17,760		1,016	(35)	2,446	184
	Between 2 and 3 years	7,328	33	1,293		2,122	194
	Between 3 and 5 years	13,676	27	20	(16)	4,473	332
	Between 5 and 10 years	14,140	92	233	(37)	7,235	310
	Over 10 years	2,088	27		(75)	22,822	909
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69,081</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>(257)</b>	<b>41,594</b>	<b>2,158</b>
Italy	< 3 months	182				2	
	Between 3 months and 1 year	243				238	7
	Between 1 and 2 years					111	
	Between 2 and 3 years	1,037				784	8
	Between 3 and 5 years	1,577		534		389	12
	Between 5 and 10 years	1,101		65		1,013	36
	Over 10 years	52				3,411	114
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,192</b>		<b>599</b>		<b>5,948</b>	<b>177</b>
Portugal	< 3 months	64	122	150		54	
	Between 3 months and 1 year	276	16	148		33	7
	Between 1 and 2 years	90				32	
	Between 2 and 3 years	645				14	
	Between 3 and 5 years	194				137	6
	Between 5 and 10 years	537					
	Over 10 years	797					
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,603</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>298</b>		<b>270</b>	<b>13</b>
USA	Between 3 months and 1 year	323					
	Between 1 and 2 years	126					
	Between 2 and 3 years	127					
	Between 3 and 5 years	125		2,190			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>701</b>		<b>2,190</b>			
Japan	Between 1 and 2 years	272					
	Between 2 and 3 years	191					
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>463</b>					

**\_ EXPOSURE TO SOVEREIGN RISK – 31-12-2025**

(Millions of euros)

Country / Agency	Residual maturity **	Banking and other business			Insurance activity *		
		FA at amortised cost	FA held for trading	FA at FV through OCI	FL held for trading – Short positions	FA at FV through OCI	FA at amortised cost
France	< 3 months						7
	Between 3 months and 1 year					1	
	Between 2 and 3 years	605		1,184			
	Between 3 and 5 years	1,900	5			51	12
	Between 5 and 10 years	1,883		269		40	
	Over 10 years					5	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,388</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,453</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>19</b>
European Union	Between 3 months and 1 year	852					
	Between 1 and 2 years	1,116					
	Between 2 and 3 years	589					
	Between 3 and 5 years	847		615			
	Between 5 and 10 years	1,056		638			
	Over 10 years			897			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,460</b>		<b>2,150</b>			
Austria	Between 3 and 5 years	830					10
	Between 5 and 10 years	1,440					
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,270</b>					<b>10</b>
Belgium	< 3 months					18	
	Between 3 months and 1 year			98			10
	Between 1 and 2 years	393		275			
	Between 2 and 3 years						10
	Between 3 and 5 years	175		128			
	Between 5 and 10 years	799					
	Over 10 years					128	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,367</b>		<b>501</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>20</b>	
Netherlands	Between 2 and 3 years	136				2	
	Between 3 and 5 years	211					
	Between 5 and 10 years	1,416				3	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,763</b>				<b>5</b>	
Germany	Between 3 months and 1 year	3					
	Between 3 and 5 years	433					
	Between 5 and 10 years	1,023		211		7	
	Over 10 years			171			
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,459</b>		<b>382</b>		<b>7</b>	
Other ***	< 3 months	67					
	Between 3 months and 1 year	13		1			
	Between 1 and 2 years	214					10
	Between 2 and 3 years	59					
	Between 3 and 5 years	51					
	Between 5 and 10 years	939					
	Over 10 years	274					
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,617</b>		<b>1</b>			<b>10</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>94,364</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>10,136</b>	<b>(257)</b>	<b>48,067</b>	<b>2,407</b>
<i>Of which: Debt securities</i>		<i>75,555</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>10,135</i>	<i>(257)</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>

FA: Financial assets; FL: Financial liabilities; FV: Fair value

(\*) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are not included, as they mainly include investments linked to the operation of life insurance products when the investment risk is assumed by the policyholder (unit-linked).

(\*\*) The segregation by maturity of sovereign debt securities corresponding to the insurance activity strictly reflects the maturity of the aforementioned securities, without considering financial swaps (↗ see Note 11) arranged to align cash flows with the management of obligations with policyholders.

(\*\*\*) Mainly includes positions in Saudi Arabia.

## \_ EXPOSURE TO SOVEREIGN RISK – 31-12-2024

(Millions of euros)

Country/Agency	Banking and other business				Insurance activity *	
	FA at amortised cost	FA held for trading	FA at FV through OCI	FL held for trading - Short positions	FA at FV through OCI	FA at amortised cost
Spain	65,908	196	2,906	(154)	41,593	2,200
Italy	4,179	31	588		5,659	178
Portugal	2,899	32	223		251	16
USA	620		2,359			
France	2,852		343		26	7
Japan	524					
European Union	3,758		1,844		52	20
Rest **	2,865		183	(6)	12	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,605</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>(160)</b>	<b>47,593</b>	<b>2,441</b>
<i>Of which: Debt securities</i>	66,935	259	8,446	(160)	47,593	2,441

FA: Financial assets; FL: Financial liabilities; FV: Fair value

(\*) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are not included, as they mainly include investments linked to the operation of life insurance products when the investment risk is assumed by the policyholder (Unit-linked).

(\*\*) Includes positions in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

## \_ EXPOSURE TO SOVEREIGN RISK – 31-12-2023

(Millions of euros)

Country / Agency	Banking and other business				Insurance activity *	
	FA at amortised cost	FA held for trading	FA at FV through OCI	FL held for trading - Short positions	FA at FV through OCI	FA at amortised cost
Spain	69,243	131	3,275	(22)	41,788	1,848
Italy	3,910	21	857	(16)	5,592	154
Portugal	2,904		76		268	25
USA	452		2,218		210	
France	2,076				30	7
Japan	547					
European Union	5,373		412		159	20
Other	2,349		157	(15)	22	19
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,854</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>6,995</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>48,069</b>	<b>2,073</b>
<i>Of which: debt securities</i>	69,000	152	6,995	(53)	48,069	2,073

FA: Financial assets; FL: Financial liabilities; FV: Fair value

(\*) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are not included, as they mainly include investments linked to the operation of life insurance products when the investment risk is assumed by the policyholder (Unit-linked).

### COUNTERPARTY RISK GENERATED BY TRANSACTIONS WITH DERIVATIVES AND SECURITY FINANCING TRANSACTIONS

#### Monitoring and measurement of counterparty risk

Counterparty risk is credit risk generated by derivatives and security financing transactions. It quantifies the losses derived from the counterparty's potential default before the cash flows are settled.

The approval of new transactions involving assuming counterparty risk in the Group is subject to an

internal framework that has been approved by the Global Risks Committee and that enables rapid decision making, for both financial and other counterparties.

In the case of transactions with financial institutions, the Group has a specific internal framework that reflects the methodology used for the granting of facilities. The maximum credit risk exposure authorised with an entity is determined mainly based on their external rating and the analysis of their financial statements. The abovementioned framework also includes the model for determining limits and calculating consumer risk for central counterparties (CCPs).

In transactions with other counterparties, including retail customers, derivative transactions relating to asset applications (loan interest rate risk hedging) are approved jointly with the asset transaction. All other transactions subject to counterparty risk do not require explicit approval, provided that the consumption does not exceed the allocated risk limit of said counterparty. Otherwise, an individual study will be requested. Approval of transactions corresponds to the risk areas responsible for credit risk analysis and approval.

The definition of limits for counterparty risk is complemented by internal concentration limits, mainly for country and large exposure risks.

For derivatives transactions, the exposure to counterparty risk is calculated on the basis of the market value of the transactions (loss incurred if the counterparty defaults at the current time) and their potential future value (potential loss in an extreme market price scenario, based on historical series). Derivative equivalent credit exposure is defined as the maximum potential loss over the life of the transactions that the bank could incur if the counterparty were to default at any time in the future. This is calculated using Monte Carlo simulation with portfolio effect and offsetting of positions, as applicable, at a 95 % confidence interval, based on stochastic models incorporating the volatility of the underlying asset and all of the characteristics of the transactions.

In securities financing transactions, exposure to counterparty risk is calculated in the Group as the difference between the market value of the securities/cash granted to the counterparty and the market value of the securities/cash received from the counterparty as collateral, considering the volatility adjustments in each case.

When calculating the exposure of derivatives and securities lending, the mitigating effect of collateral received under Framework Collateral Agreements is considered.

In general, the counterparty risk exposure calculation methodology described above is applied at the time of admission of new transactions, as well as in the recurring calculations in subsequent days.

Counterparty risk in the Group for financial counterparties is monitored through an integrated system that provides real-time data on the available exposure limit for any counterparty, product and maturity. For the remaining counterparties, counterparty risk is monitored through corporate applications, which contain both the limits of the lines of derivatives risk (if any) and credit exposure of transactions.

## Measures to mitigate counterparty risk

The main risk mitigation measures employed for counterparty risk with financial institutions involve:

- | ISDA/CMOF contracts: standardised contracts for global derivative transactions with a counterparty, which explicitly provide for the possibility of offsetting the flows of outstanding collections and payments between the parties for all derivatives trading hedged by the contracts. Therefore, in the event of default of the counterparty, a single payment or collection obligation is established in relation to all derivatives closed out with the counterparty.
- | CSA Appendix (ISDA) / Appendix III (CMOF): agreements whereby each of the parties undertake to provide collateral (usually a cash deposit) as security for the net counterparty risk position arising from the derivatives traded between them. The calculation of the collateral to be exchanged takes into account the compensation clauses included in the ISDA or CMOF contracts.
- | GMRA/CME/GMSLA contracts: agreements whereby the parties undertake to deliver collateral for the net counterparty risk position arising from repo or securities lending transactions, calculated as the deviation that may occur between the value of the amount accrued for the simultaneous purchase and sale of securities and the current market value of these securities.
- | CTA contracts: Agreements whereby the parties undertake to deliver collateral to mitigate the potential future exposure (*initial margin*) of derivatives entered into after the entry into force of the exchange obligation of *initial margin*.
- | Break-up clauses: provisions in derivative contracts that enable, at a certain point in the contract, the early termination by free decision of one of the parties. This mitigates counterparty risk by reducing the effective duration of the transactions subject to the clause.
- | Delivery-versus-payment in securities settlement systems: systems that eliminate settlement risk with a counterparty, since clearing and settlement occur simultaneously and in an inseparable fashion. At CaixaBank, when viable, the Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) is used, for delivery against payment in the case of simultaneous collection and payment flows in different currencies.
- | Central counterparties (CCPs): the use of CCPs in derivatives and securities lending transactions can mitigate the associated counterparty risk, as these entities perform interposition functions on their own account between the two bilateral counterparties involved in the transaction, assuming the role of counterparty to each of them and, consequently, the corresponding counterparty risk.

EMIR Regulation 3 sets out a number of obligations for all investors trading in derivatives contracts. It is worth highlighting the mandatory use of an authorised central counterparty when trading certain derivative contracts, the requirement to hold active accounts with EU CCPs, the centralised validation by the EBA of pro forma models (initial margin), and the reporting of all derivative contracts traded to trade repositories authorised or recognised by ESMA.

For non-financial counterparties, the mitigation techniques for counterparty risk involve: ISDA/CMOF contracts, CSA contracts/CMOF Appendix III and specifically break-up clauses, pledges of financial guarantees and guarantees issued by counterparties with a higher credit quality than the original counterparty in the transaction.

The Group has signed collateral agreements, mainly with financial institutions. Risk is quantified daily, in most cases, by marking to market all outstanding transactions, subject to the collateral framework agreement, and comparing this amount to the current guarantee received/delivered. This entails modification, where applicable, of the collateral delivered by the debtor. In the event of a hypothetical reduction in the Group's rating, the impact on collateral would not be significant as most of the collateral agreements do not include franchises related to the Group's external credit rating.

More precisely, the management of financial derivatives in the insurance activity involves using counterparties. For the insurance activity, the subsidiaries are financial institutions subject to supervision by the supervisory authorities of the EU Member States and are sufficiently solvent. Most of these subsidiaries contract derivatives with CaixaBank, so their counterparty risk is not significant. However, there are specific contractual guarantees providing for the possibility of terminating the transaction at any time, either through settlement or transfer to third parties. This settlement is guaranteed by a commitment by CaixaBank (or other minority counterparties) to publish daily strike prices together with a clear explanation of the valuation method used.

Since these derivatives are intragroup positions, they are not included in the consolidated financial statements. The overall management of the associated risk that the business transfers to CaixaBank through these derivatives is integrated into CaixaBank's overall risk management. In particular, the risk positions accepted in the insurance activity are entirely closed to the market, with CaixaBank using the third-party counterparties external to the Group mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, managed in the same way as all other derivative positions.

## RISK ASSOCIATED WITH THE INVESTEE PORTFOLIO

The risk associated with equity investments (or "investees") is included under credit risk for investments that are not classified in the held-for-trading book. More specifically, the Corporate Risk Catalogue contemplates it as a specific credit risk item that reflects the potential loss over a medium and long-term time horizon, generated by unfavourable movements in market prices or impairment of the value of the positions that make up the portfolio of the CaixaBank Group companies' equity investments.

Following the entry into force of CRR III in 2025, capital consumption is calculated under the standardised approach, differentiating between two types of equity holdings: **i)** equity exposures in Collective Investment Schemes (CISs), whose risk weighting is determined using a look-through (transparency) approach (where detailed information on the underlying investments is available, with risk assigned according to the underlying portfolio), a mandate-based approach (where the fund's investment policy and limits are known), or an alternative fall-back approach (where capital consumption is subject to deductions from own funds or a fixed risk weight of 1,250 % when sufficient information is not available); and **ii)** other equity exposures, where risk weights are assigned depending on whether they are short-term speculative investments (400 %), exposures to central banks (0 %), exposures incurred under legislative programmes aimed at stimulating specific sectors of the economy (100 %), or other cases (250 %).

As regards management, a financial analysis and control exercise are conducted on the main investees by specialists exclusively responsible for monitoring changes in economic and financial data and for understanding and issuing alerts in the event of changes in regulations and fluctuations in competition in the countries and sectors in which the investees operate. These analysts also interact with the Investor Relations departments of the listed investees and compile the information needed, including third-party reports (such as investment banks and rating agencies) needed for an overview of possible risks to the value of the shareholdings.

In general, with the most significant shareholdings, both the estimates of and actual data on investees' contributions to income and equity (where applicable) are updated regularly by these analysts. In these processes, the outlook for listed companies and analysts' views (e.g. recommendations, target prices, ratings) are shared with Senior Management for regular comparison with the market.

### 3.4.2. ACTUARIAL RISK

#### OVERVIEW

The European regulatory framework of reference for insurance companies, known as Solvency II, is transposed into the Spanish legal system through Act 20/2015 and Royal Decree 1060/2015, which are known, respectively, as LOSSEAR and ROSSEAR. This framework is supplemented by the technical standards approved by the European Commission (ITS), which are directly applicable to the insurance group, and guidelines published by EIOPA (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority), which have been adopted by the Directorate General for Insurance and Pension Funds (DGSFP) as their own.

In line with the European Solvency II Directive, actuarial risk is defined in the Corporate Risk Catalogue as the risk of loss or adverse modification of the value of commitments taken on via insurance contracts or pensions with customers or employees, derived from the divergence between the estimate for actuarial variables employed in pricing and reserves and their real evolution. In this scope, the processes used in the course of business are categorised according to the following risks that comprise the actuarial risk:

- | Mortality risk: the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of commitments under life insurance or pension contracts due to variations in the level, trend or volatility of mortality rates, where an increase in the mortality rate leads to an increase in the value of the commitments undertaken.
- | Longevity risk: risk of loss or adverse change in the value of commitments under life insurance or pension contracts due to variations in the level, trend or volatility of mortality rates, where a decrease in the mortality rate leads to an increase in the value of the commitments undertaken.
- | Disability or morbidity risk: risk of loss or adverse change in the value of commitments under life insurance or pension contracts resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of disability, sickness and morbidity rates.
- | Lapse risk: risk of loss or adverse change in the value of expected future profits or increase in expected future losses resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of actual cancellation, renewal and surrender rates exercised by policyholders under insurance contracts, compared to the applied lapse assumptions.
- | Expense risk: risk of loss or adverse change in the value of commitments under insurance contracts due to changes in the level, trend or volatility of the costs of executing insurance or reinsurance contracts with respect to the surcharges set out in the pricing and provisioning assumptions for the products.

- | Catastrophe risk: risk of loss or adverse change in the value of commitments under life insurance or pension contracts resulting from significant uncertainty in pricing and provisioning assumptions relating to extreme or extraordinary events.

Actuarial risk is inherent to the activity relating to the subscription of insurance products which, within CaixaBank Group, is centralised in the subgroup of companies headed by VidaCaixa. Besides the subscription activity, actuarial risk also derives from the defined benefit pension commitments of Group companies with their employees. At CaixaBank, the risks inherent to these agreements are transferred for management by the VidaCaixa Group, whereas in the defined benefit commitments for Banco BPI employees they are implemented through a Pension Fund managed by BPI Vida e Pensões, a VidaCaixa Group company (↗ see [Note 20](#)).

This risk management seeks to uphold the payment capacity of commitments to borrowers, optimise the technical margin and preserve the economic value of the balance sheet, within the limits laid down in the RAF.

#### ACTUARIAL RISK CYCLE

##### Actuarial risk monitoring and measurement

Actuarial risk assumed as a result of the life insurance contract subscription activity are managed in conjunction with the inherent risks arising from the financial assets acquired for hedging.

With the aim of ensuring correct risk management, CaixaBank has a Corporate Policy for managing financial-actuarial risk, which lays down the general principles, governance framework, control framework and information reporting framework, which are applicable to all Group companies with exposure to such risk. Furthermore, the VidaCaixa Group companies have management policies and frameworks for proprietary financial-actuarial risks that serve to implement that Corporate Policy.

Actuarial risk management established in these policies seeks the long-term stability of the actuarial factors that affect the technical evolution of subscribed insurance products. Among the actuarial risk factors, mortality and longevity risks are particularly significant in the life insurance sector. VidaCaixa addresses these by integrating a partial internal model into its management practices. This model adheres to the standards set by the Solvency II Directive and is submitted annually to the regulatory authority. The model is based on data from historical experience that provides a more adapted vision of the risk profile of the insured group.

On this note, and for each line of business, the VidaCaixa policy of underwriting and provision of reserves identifies various parameters for risk approval, measurement, rate-setting and, lastly, to calculate and set aside reserves covering

underwritten policies. Additionally, general operating procedures are set to control the underwriting process.

Systems for measuring actuarial risk, from which the sufficiency of the technical provisions are quantified and assessed policy-by-policy, are integrated into the management of the insurance activity. In this sense, production transactions, irrespective of the channel, are recorded in the systems using the various contracting and benefits management applications that are directly integrated or connected via automated interfaces with provisioning and capital requirement calculation applications. Investment management software is used to manage and control the investments backing the company's insurance activity. All of the applications are accounted for automatically in the accounting support software.

There is a series of applications that perform management support tasks within these integrated and automated systems. It is worth noting applications for data processing that are used for the preparation of reporting information and risk management. It also has a *Datamart* for risks and solvency, as a support tool for compliance with all the requirements established by the Solvency II Directive.

The following assumptions are used to assess the impact on insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets.

### Actuarial assumptions for the estimation of mortality/longevity

In accordance with the Solvency II regulatory framework, the Group has approved an internal model for longevity and mortality underwriting risks, with the purpose of obtaining the following results:

- | The mortality table relating to the experience of the insured population in the company (generational table with calculation of the improvement factors to be applied between generations, with the exception of risk policies where contractual limits are applied within the current annual period in which the base table is used).
- | The percentages of *shock* for both longevity and mortality (calibrated value at the 99.5th or 0.5th percentile respectively).

The internal model is used extensively and plays a fundamental role in assessing the impact of potential decisions, where these impact the bank's risk profile, including the impact on expected profits or losses and the volatility arising from such decisions. Its applications can be separated into two blocks based on whether it is used for risk management or management decision-making:

- | Risk management: The results of the internal model are taken into account when formulating risk strategies, including the setting of risk tolerance limits, *reporting*, etc.
- | Management decision-making: the internal model is used to support decisions on new product launches, rate changes, group policy pricing and product changes, capital allocation, etc.

The own experience mortality table derived from the statistical process of the partial internal mortality and longevity model has been used to forecast the best estimate of the flows of obligations to policyholders under both Solvency II and IFRS.

### Other actuarial assumptions

Also, within the framework of calculating the best estimate of Solvency II and IFRS provisions, the Group uses assumptions to assess other actuarial or underwriting risks such as disability, morbidity, portfolio decline and expenses. These assumptions are based on the Group's own experience, i.e. on the observation of historical claims, downturns and expenses of the Group's portfolio.

### Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity has been calculated on the basis of the positions of PVCF, RA and CSM at the end of November 2025 (changes compared with December 2025 are not significant).

There are dependencies between different variables that make it difficult to establish clear causal relationships between a particular variable and an effect. Therefore, when calculating each sensitivity, all other assumptions remain unchanged except where they are directly affected by the modified sensitivity. The results include the impacts of assumption changes in insurance contract liabilities. The results are shown as a percentage change against the corresponding base value indicated in the appropriate column.

The following section presents a sensitivity analysis at year-end 2025 to changes in insurance contract risk variables based on changes in the best-estimate assumptions used for the volatility of future cash flows arising from insurance contract obligations:

**\_ SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS TO CHANGES IN CONTRACT RISK VARIABLES – 2025**

(Millions of euros)

	Impact on PVCF+RA	Impact on CSM	Impact on profit/(loss) before tax	Impact on equity
<b>RISK</b>				
Mortality risk +5 %	7.21	(7.19)	(0.15)	0.13
Longevity risk +5 %	(6.80)	6.79	0.15	(0.13)
Disability and morbidity risk +5 %	14.52	(14.43)	(0.11)	0.02
Lapse risk +10 %	4.92	(4.70)	(0.12)	(0.09)
Lapse risk - 10 %	(4.63)	4.41	0.13	0.09
Expense risk +10 %	3.62	(3.58)	(0.03)	-
Expense risk -10 %	(3.20)	3.17	0.03	-
<b>SAVINGS</b>				
Mortality risk +5 %	(111.29)	117.63	(0.69)	(5.65)
Longevity risk +5 %	117.64	(124.69)	0.68	6.37
Disability and morbidity risk +5 %	0.24	(0.11)	-	(0.13)
Lapse risk +10 %	23.11	(18.52)	0.73	(4.32)
Lapse risk - 10 %	(27.52)	21.75	(0.89)	5.36
Expense risk +10 %	36.98	(36.37)	(1.12)	0.31
Expense risk -10 %	(36.65)	36.18	1.11	(0.44)
<b>DIRECT STAKE</b>				
Mortality risk +5 %	7.04	(7.15)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Longevity risk +5 %	(7.32)	7.45	0.08	0.10
Disability and morbidity risk +5 %	-	-	-	-
Lapse risk +10 %	23.02	(23.16)	(0.17)	(0.30)
Lapse risk - 10 %	(24.55)	24.71	0.13	0.30
Expense risk +10 %	33.64	(33.08)	(0.46)	-
Expense risk -10 %	(33.71)	33.16	0.45	-

**Development of incurred claims**

The following is a breakdown of the outstanding incurred claims obligation at year-end 2025 by year of occurrence comprising the "Liability for claims incurred" compared with previous claims estimates:

**\_ DEVELOPMENT OF INCURRED CLAIMS LIABILITIES - 2025**

(Millions of euros)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Estimation of claim costs (1)							
	At the end of the year of occurrence	232	278	257	275	353	2,088
	1 year later	322	368	349	384	466	
Number of years since reporting	2 years later	339	384	373	396		
	3 years later	348	394	378			
	4 years later	352	396				
	5 years later	353					
Cumulative payments satisfied (-)		353	396	375	384	431	360
Liability for claims incurred (LIC) gross				4	12	34	1,728
Liabilities for claims incurred (LIC)							1,778

(1) Given the short-term nature of the Liability for Claims Incurred, provisions for claims occurring prior to the disclosed period are not considered significant.

### Mitigation of actuarial risk

One of the Group's elements used to mitigate the assumed actuarial risk consists of transferring part of the risk to other companies, through reinsurance contracts. To do so, the Group –and specifically its insurance company– has a Reinsurance Policy which is updated at least annually, which identifies the extent to which risk is passed on, taking into account the risk profile of direct insurance contracts, and the type, suitability and effectiveness of the various reinsurance agreements.

By doing so, an insurance company can reduce risk, stabilise solvency levels, use available capital more efficiently and expand its underwriting capacity. However, regardless of the reinsurance taken out, the insurance company is contractually liable for the settlement of all claims with policyholders.

In that regard, the Group establishes tolerance limits on the basis of the criteria that must govern the selection of reinsurers and the maximum retained risk.

## 3.4.3. STRUCTURAL INTEREST RATE RISK

### STRUCTURAL INTEREST RATE RISK

#### Interest rate risk in the banking book for the banking business

Risk defined as the negative impact on the economic value of balance sheet items or on financial income due to changes in the term structure of interest rates and their impact on asset and liability instruments and those off the Group's balance sheet not recognised in the trading book.

The analysis of this risk is carried out by considering a broad set of market rate scenarios, including regulatory shocks and internal scenarios, and takes into account all relevant sources of risk: Gap risk (with its components of repricing risk and curve risk), basis risk and optionality risk. The latter includes both automatic optionality, linked to movements in interest rates up to certain levels, and optionality arising from customer behaviour, which is not solely dependent on interest rates.

Credit risk spread in the banking book (CSRBB), arising from changes in the market price of credit risk, liquidity risk and potentially other characteristics of instruments with interest credit risk, is taken into account. This risk is explicitly and comprehensively assessed and monitored in the structural risk management processes.

The Group applies best practices in the market and the recommendations of regulators in measuring interest rate risk. It sets risk thresholds based on these metrics related to net interest income and the economic value of its balance sheet and considering the complexity of the balance sheet.

It uses both static and dynamic measurements:

Static measurements: static measurements are those that are not designed based on assumptions of new business and refer to a specific point in time.

- | Static gap: it shows the contractual distribution of maturities and interest rate reviews for applicable balance sheet or off-balance aggregates at a particular date. GAP analysis is based on comparing the values of the assets and liabilities reviewed or that mature in a particular period.
- | Balance sheet economic value: this is calculated as the sum of: **i)** the fair values of net interest-rate sensitive assets and liabilities on the balance sheet; **ii)** the fair value of off-balance sheet products (derivatives); and **iii)** the net carrying amounts of non-interest-rate sensitive asset and liability items.
- | Economic value sensitivity: the economic value of sensitive balances on and off the balance sheet is reassessed under the various stress scenarios considered by the Group. The difference between this value and the economic value calculated at current market rates gives us a numeric representation of the sensitivity of economic value to the various scenarios employed. On the basis of this sensitivity measure and for certain interest rate scenarios the Group defines risk thresholds that represent limits for the management of its economic value.
- | Value at Risk (VaR): the potential impact on economic value is estimated by applying historical variations in credit spreads at a given confidence level, providing a prudent and consistent measure of spread risk.

Dynamic measurements: these are based on the balance sheet position at a given date and also take into account the new business. Therefore, in addition to considering the current on- and off-balance sheet positions, growth forecasts from the Group's budget are included.

- | Net interest income projections: simulations are carried out over 1-, 2- and 3-year horizons under various interest rate scenarios to assess the expected evolution of net interest income, taking into account current market yield curves, the projected development of the business, wholesale funding issuance and expected customer behaviour, including the possibility of early repayment of loans and term deposits, and potential migration of balances from sight deposits to term deposits, among other factors.
- | Sensitivity of net interest income: The difference between projected margins in alternative scenarios and the baseline scenario determines the sensitivity. The Group then uses this sensitivity measurement to define operating risk thresholds for net interest income for particular interest rate scenarios.
- | Earnings at risk (EaR): the potential impact on net interest income over a one-year horizon is estimated by applying historical variations in credit spreads at a given confidence level, providing a prudent and consistent measure of spread risk:

These calculations are complemented by a periodic forward-looking analysis of the trend in balance sheet sensitivity over a horizon of up to three years. This projection factors in the successful achievement of the planned new business and makes it possible to analyse how sensitivity—both in economic value and in margin—evolves as the balance sheet structure changes, whether due to maturities, renewal of positions or changes in the commercial mix. This forward-looking approach provides an early view of structural risk.

In addition, within the framework of the economic capital self-assessment exercise, the sensitivity of net interest income and the economic value of the balance sheet is analysed under other simulated scenarios based on adverse historical episodes, selected at a given confidence level and designed to capture significant movements in the yield curve—both directional and non-parallel—as well as observed changes in interbank market spreads, providing a coherent and prudent basis for risk assessment.

The following table presents, using a static gap, the breakdown interest rate revaluations and maturities of sensitive items on the Group's balance sheet, without taking into account, where applicable, the value adjustments or value corrections at the year-end:

## — MATRIX OF MATURITIES AND REVALUATIONS OF THE BALANCE SHEET SENSITIVE TO INTEREST RATES

(Millions of euros)

	=<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interbank and Central Banks	56,546			250			56,796
Loans and advances to customers	249,042	30,915	19,973	14,086	10,047	55,628	379,691
Fixed income portfolio	26,791	6,419	13,296	10,786	10,770	25,174	93,236
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>332,379</b>	<b>37,333</b>	<b>33,269</b>	<b>25,123</b>	<b>20,816</b>	<b>80,803</b>	<b>529,723</b>
Interbank and Central Banks	38,290	215	66	28	17	20	38,636
Customer deposits	220,597	35,553	29,289	28,206	23,991	95,644	433,280
Issuances	11,570	7,253	8,073	4,001	3,924	19,115	53,936
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>270,457</b>	<b>43,021</b>	<b>37,428</b>	<b>32,235</b>	<b>27,932</b>	<b>114,778</b>	<b>525,851</b>
DIFFERENCE: ASSETS – LIABILITIES	61,922	(5,688)	(4,159)	(7,112)	(7,116)	(33,976)	3,872
Hedges	(117,775)	38,370	46,554	20,714	1,385	11,851	1,099
<b>TOTAL DIFFERENCE</b>	<b>(55,853)</b>	<b>32,682</b>	<b>42,395</b>	<b>13,602</b>	<b>(5,730)</b>	<b>(22,125)</b>	<b>4,971</b>

Below is the sensitivity of the net interest income and economic value to sensitive balance sheet assets and liabilities for a scenario of rising and falling interest rates of 100 basis points:

## INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

(incremental % with respect to the market baseline scenario / implicit rates)

	+100 BP	-100 BP
Net interest income (1)	1.86 %	(1.91) %
Economic value of equity for sensitive balance sheet aggregates (2)	(4.33) %	3.61 %

(1) Sensitivity of the 1-year NII of sensitive balance sheet aggregates.

(2) Sensitivity of economic value for sensitive balance sheet aggregates on Tier 1.

As regards measurement tools and systems, the Group obtains detailed transaction-level information on interest rate-sensitive balance sheet positions from the applications that manage the various products. This information is consolidated in databases with an appropriate degree of aggregation, allowing for optimised calculations without compromising quality and reliability.

The asset and liability projection application is parameterised to reflect the specific financial characteristics of balance sheet products, incorporating behavioural models based on historical information, such as prepayment models and sight deposit models. The tool is also fed with the growth forecasts included in financial planning (volumes, maturities and margins for the different balance sheet products), as well as with market scenarios (interest rate and exchange rate curves), enabling accurate risk estimates to be produced. Static gaps, net interest income projections and the economic value of the balance sheet are all calculated on this platform.

As measures to mitigate structural interest rate risk, the Group carries out active management through the use of hedging instruments in the financial markets, complementing the natural hedges arising from the balance sheet structure. These hedges aim to protect net interest income while preserving the economic value of the balance sheet. As at 31 December 2025, CaixaBank uses hedging arrangements on sight deposits, loans and issuances.

The balance sheet interest rate risk assumed by the Group remains below the levels considered significant under current regulations.

### Interest rate risk for the insurance activity

In particular, the insurance group has an Asset and Liability Management Policy aimed at establishing the asset and liability management strategy, based, among other things, on ensuring compliance with the obligations arising from insurance contracts while limiting exposure to interest rate risk. In this regard, the risk exposure is limited through financial immunisation techniques commonly used in the insurance market.

Furthermore, the perimeter of structural interest rate risk in the insurance group covers the use of the matching adjustment in the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Solvency II Directive.

The redemption value and market value of the assets allocated to the portfolios affected by the flow matching adjustment stood at 45,352 million euros and 49,047 million euros, respectively, as at 31 December 2025.

The following yield curves are used to discount the estimated future cash flows of insurance contracts:

### FINANCIAL RISK ASSUMPTIONS

(% weighted average rate)

	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Risk	2.17 %	3.00 %	3.58 %	3.66 %	3.16 %
Savings	2.90 %	3.64 %	4.16 %	4.24 %	3.79 %
Direct interest	2.17 %	3.00 %	3.58 %	3.66 %	3.16 %

The rates presented in the table above have been calculated for the savings segment based on the weighted average discount rate of managed funds.

Lastly, a sensitivity analysis of how a possible change in interest rates and spread of credit could affect "Other comprehensive income" derived from the valuation of insurance contracts referenced to the BBA model, as well as the "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" associated with this model, is presented:

### \_INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY – 2025\*

(incremental % with respect to the baseline scenario)

	+50 BP	-50 BP
Risk-free type	(0.11)%	0.16 %
	+50 BP	-50 BP
Credit spread in Spanish debt	(0.16)%	0.21 %
Credit spread in Italian debt	(0.11)%	0.12 %
Credit spread in Portuguese debt	– %	– %
Credit spread in French debt	(0.17)%	0.18 %
Credit spread in corporate	(0.17)%	0.18 %

(\*)The sensitivity variation applies to the yield curves for all durations.

The sensitivity calculation has been determined on the basis of the positions at the end of November 2025 (changes compared to December 2025 are not expected to be significant).

### EXCHANGE RATE RISK IN THE BANKING BOOK

Exchange rate risk in the banking book refers to the potential loss of value of a financial instrument or balance sheet item in the event of adverse movements in exchange rates.

The Group has foreign currency assets and liabilities in its balance sheet as a result of its commercial activity and its shares in foreign currencies, in addition to the foreign currency assets and liabilities deriving from the Group's measures to mitigate exchange rate risk.

The equivalent euro value of all foreign currency assets and liabilities in the Group's balance sheet is as follows:

## \_ POSITIONS IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

(Millions of euros)

	Banking and other business			Insurance activity		
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Cash and cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	466	467	569	219	421	294
Financial assets held for trading	1,465	1,957	1,814			
Financial assets not designated for trading compulsorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				9,465	8,365	7,391
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				365	530	375
Financial assets through other comprehensive income	2,540	2,678	2,573	1,539	1,749	1,917
Financial assets at amortised cost	36,260	31,484	25,613	235	200	188
Investments in joint ventures and associates	138	176	161			
Other assets	544	605	661			
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN CURRENCY ASSETS</b>	<b>41,413</b>	<b>37,367</b>	<b>31,391</b>	<b>11,823</b>	<b>11,265</b>	<b>10,165</b>
<i>Of which: Linked to investments on behalf of risk-bearing life-assurance policyholders *</i>				4,547	3,825	2,806
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss				104	105	90
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	19,980	17,947	17,301			
Other liabilities	1,288	1,741	1,653			
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN CURRENCY LIABILITIES</b>	<b>21,268</b>	<b>19,688</b>	<b>18,954</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>90</b>

(\*) Corresponds to assets linked to the unit-linked product, the risk of which is borne by the policyholders. The changes in the value of the assets of the unit-linked product are symmetrical to the change in the life insurance provision of these products.

The Group hedges its foreign exchange risk by arranging spot transactions or financial derivatives that mitigate the risk of on-balance sheet asset and liability positions, but whose nominal amount is not directly reflected in the balance sheet but in memorandum accounts of financial derivatives. This risk is managed by seeking to minimise the level of exchange rate risk assumed in commercial activity, which explains why the Group's exposure to this market risk is low.

The remaining foreign currency positions in the banking book and of the treasury activity are chiefly held with credit institutions in major currencies. The methods for quantifying these positions, which are the same, are applied alongside the risk measurements used for the treasury activity as a whole.

The breakdown by currency of the main headings of the balance sheet are set out below:

## \_ MAIN BALANCE SHEET ITEMS BY CURRENCY – 31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	Banking and other business							Insurance activity						
	USD	JPY	GBP	PLN	CHF	CAD	Other	USD	JPY	GBP	PLN	CHF	CAD	Other
Cash and cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	131	20	57	86	11	17	144							
Financial assets held for trading	865		516	3		72	9							
Financial assets not designated for trading compulsorily measured at fair value through profit or loss								8,662	719	42		27		15
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss								365						
Financial assets through other comprehensive income	2,191		3				346	893		591		4	19	32
Financial assets at amortised cost	26,658	102	5,516	780	614	1,276	1,314	92		130		13		
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss								104						
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	15,442	179	2,589	665	616	60	429							
Other liabilities	774	1	385	15	24	63	26							

Given the reduced exposure to exchange rate risk and considering the existing hedges, the sensitivity of the balance sheet's economic value is not significant.

### 3.4.4. LIQUIDITY AND FUNDING RISK

#### OVERVIEW

Liquidity and financing risk refers to insufficient liquid assets or limited access to market financing to meet contractual maturities of liabilities, regulatory requirements, or the investment needs of the Group.

The Group manages this risk in order to ensure liquidity is maintained at levels that allow it to comfortably meet all its payment obligations and to prevent its investment activities from being affected by a lack of lendable funds, operating at all times within the RAF. The strategic principles to achieve the management objectives are as follows:

- | A decentralised liquidity management system across three units (CaixaBank subgroup, BPI, and CaixaBank Wealth Management Luxembourg, S.A.), which includes a segregation of duties to ensure optimal management, control and monitoring of risks.
- | Maintaining an efficient level of liquid funds in order to meet obligations assumed, fund business plans and comply with regulatory requirements.
- | Active management of liquidity through ongoing monitoring of liquid assets and the balance sheet structure.
- | Sustainability and stability as principles of the funding source strategy, which is based on: **i)** the customer deposit-based funding structure; and **ii)** capital market funding, complementing the funding structure.

The liquidity risk strategy and appetite for liquidity and financing risk involves:

- | Identifying significant liquidity risks for the Group and its liquidity management units;
- | Formulating the strategic principles the Group must observe in managing each of these risks;
- | Establishing the relevant metrics for each of these risks;
- | The establishment of appetite, tolerance, breach and, as the case may be, recovery thresholds within the RAF;
- | Setting up management and control procedures for each of the risks, including mechanisms for internal and external systematic monitoring;
- | Definition of a stress testing framework and a Liquidity Contingency Plan to ensure liquidity risk management in moderate and severe crisis situations; and
- | a recovery planning framework, in which scenarios and measures are devised for stress conditions.

In particular, the Group holds specific strategies with regard to: **i)** intraday liquidity management; **ii)** short-term liquidity management; **iii)** management of funding sources/concentrations; **iv)** management of liquid assets; and **v)** management of collateralised assets. The Group also has procedures in place to minimise liquidity risks under stress conditions through **i)** the early detection of circumstances through which it can be generated; **ii)** minimising negative impacts; and **iii)** active management to overcome the potential crisis situation.

#### MITIGATION TECHNIQUES FOR LIQUIDITY RISK

Based on the principles mentioned in the previous section, the Contingency Plan is drawn up, defining an action plan for each of the crisis scenarios established and detailing commercial, institutional and communication measures to deal with this type of situation, as well as the possibility of using the liquidity reserve or extraordinary sources of financing. In the event of a situation of stress, the liquid asset buffer will be managed in order to minimise liquidity risk.

The measures in place for liquidity risk management and anticipatory measures feature:

- | Delegation of powers to issue instruments by the Annual General Meeting or, as the case may be, the Board of Directors, depending on the type of instrument.
- | Availability of several facilities open with **i)** the ICO, under credit facilities – mediation; **ii)** the European Investment Bank (EIB); and **iii)** the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB). In addition, there are financing instruments with the ECB for which guarantees have been posted to ensure that liquidity can be obtained immediately:

#### – AVAILABLE UNDER ECB FACILITY

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Value of guarantees delivered as collateral	75,707	74,250	78,570
CaixaBank	70,804	69,318	73,034
BPI	4,903	4,932	5,536
(-) Drawn down			
(-) Interest on guarantees drawn down			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>75,707</b>	<b>74,250</b>	<b>78,570</b>

- | Maintenance of issuance programmes with a view to reducing the time required to formalise the issuance of securities to the market:

## DEBT ISSUANCE CAPACITY 31-12-2025

(Million euros / Million dollars)

	Currency	Issuance capacity	Total issued
CaixaBank Fixed Income Programme (Spain)	EUR	30,000	4,250
CaixaBank EMTN programme (Ireland)	EUR	40,000	26,557
EMTN programme BPI (Luxembourg)	EUR	7,000	3,100
U.S. Programme MTN CaixaBank (Ireland)	USD	12,500	8,250
CaixaBank ECP programme (Ireland)	EUR	3,000	1,142
BPI Mortgage Covered Bonds Programme (Portugal)	EUR	9,000	6,800
BPI Public Sector Obligations Programme (Portugal)	EUR	2,000	600

EMTN: Euro Medium Term Note

U.S. MTN: U.S. Medium Term Note

ECP: Euro Commercial Paper

| Guaranteed securities issuance capacity:

## \_ COVERED BOND ISSUANCE CAPACITY – 31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	Issuance capacity *	Total issued
Mortgage covered bonds	49,748	56,300
Public sector covered bonds	4,770	2,000

(\*) The liquid assets segregated in the liquidity buffer, if any, are not included in the calculation of the issuance capacity. The issuance capacity taking into account the liquidity buffer is 49,478 million euros for mortgage covered bonds and 4,770 million euros for regional covered bonds at the end of December 2025.

The degree of collateralisation and over-collateralisation of mortgage covered bonds issued by CaixaBank can be found at :

## \_ COLLATERALISATION OF CAIXABANK MORTGAGE COVERED BONDS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Mortgage-covered bonds issued (A)	56,300	60,362	56,840
Collateral portfolio for mortgage-covered bonds * (B)	111,350	109,296	103,418
<b>Collateralisation (B/A)</b>	<b>198 %</b>	<b>181 %</b>	<b>182 %</b>
<b>OVERCOLLATERALISATION ((B/A)-1)</b>	<b>98 %</b>	<b>81 %</b>	<b>82 %</b>

(\*) The liquidity buffer is included in the coverage set. At year-end, no liquid assets were segregated for this portfolio, whereas in 2024 a buffer of 3,864 million euros had been set aside. In 2023 there was also no balance in the liquidity buffer, as there was no requirement.

To facilitate access to short-term markets, CaixaBank currently maintains the following:

- | Interbank facilities with a significant number of (domestic and foreign) banks, as well as central banks.
- | Repo facilities with a number of domestic and foreign counterparties.
- | Access to Central Counterparty Clearing Houses for repo trading (LCH SA - Paris, BME CLEARING and EUREX - Frankfurt).

| The Contingency Plan and the *Recovery Plan* provide for a wide range of measures to generate liquidity in crisis situations of various kinds. These include potential issuances of secured and unsecured debt, use of the repo market, and so on. For all these, viability is assessed under different crisis scenarios and descriptions are provided of the steps necessary for their execution and the expected period of execution.

## LIQUIDITY SITUATION

The following table presents a breakdown of the Group's liquid assets based on the criteria established for determining high quality liquid assets to calculate the LCR:

### \_ LIQUID ASSETS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Market value	Applicable weighted amount	Market value	Applicable weighted amount	Market value	Applicable weighted amount
Level 1 assets	109,871	109,599	110,465	110,301	100,557	100,522
Level 2A assets	247	210	320	272	194	165
Level 2B assets	1,051	564	983	535	1,394	697
<b>HIGH-QUALITY LIQUID ASSETS (HQLA)</b>	<b>111,169</b>	<b>110,374</b>	<b>111,768</b>	<b>111,109</b>	<b>102,145</b>	<b>101,384</b>
Eligible available non-HQLA		61,456		60,259		58,763
<b>TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS</b>		<b>171,830</b>		<b>171,367</b>		<b>160,147</b>

(\*) Assets included in the calculation of the LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio). It corresponds to high-quality liquid assets available to meet liquidity needs for a 30-calendar day stress scenario.

The Group's liquidity and financing ratios are set out below:

### \_LCR AND NSFR RATIOS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
High-quality liquid assets – HQLA (A)	110,374	111,109	101,384
Total net cash outflows (B)	54,507	53,754	47,067
Cash outflows	70,387	66,459	59,861
Cash inflows	15,880	12,705	12,794
<b>LCR (LIQUIDITY COVERAGE RATIO) (%) – (A/B) *</b>	<b>202 %</b>	<b>207 %</b>	<b>215 %</b>
<b>NSFR (NET STABLE FUNDING RATIO) (%) **</b>	<b>146 %</b>	<b>146 %</b>	<b>144 %</b>

(\*) LCR: regulatory ratio whose objective is to maintain an adequate level of high-quality assets available to cover liquidity needs with a 30-day horizon, under a stress scenario. The liquidity coverage requirement for credit institutions, the regulatory minimum LCR ratio is 100 %.

(\*\*) NSFR – regulatory balance sheet structure ratio that measures the ratio between the quantity of available stable funding (ASF) and the quantity of required stable funding (RSF). Available stable funding is defined as the proportion of own funds and customer funds that are expected to be stable in the time horizon of one year. The amount of stable funding required by an institution is defined in accordance with its liquidity and the residual maturities of its assets and its balance sheet positions. The regulatory minimum for the NSFR ratio is 100 %.

Key credit ratings are displayed below:

### \_CAIXABANK CREDIT RATINGS

	Issuer rating			Preferred senior debt	Assessment date	Rating of mortgage covered bonds	Last review date of mortgage covered bonds
	Long-term debt	Short-term debt	Outlook				
S&P Global	A+	A-1	Stable	A	16-09-2025	AAA	18-09-2025
Fitch Ratings	A-	F1	Positive	A	07-10-2025		
Moody's	A2	P-1	Stable	A2	03-10-2025	Aaa	03-10-2025
DBRS	A (high)	R-1(middle)	Stable	A (high)	18-12-2025	AAA	09-01-2026

In the event of a downgrade of the current credit rating, additional collateral is required for certain counterparties or there are early repayment clauses. The breakdown of the impact on liquidity deriving from 1, 2 and 3-notch downgrading is shown below:

### \_LIQUIDITY SENSITIVITY TO CHANGES IN THE CREDIT RATING

(Millions of euros)

	1-notch downgrade	2-notch downgrade	3-notch downgrade
Trading in derivatives / repos (CSA / GMRA / GMSLA agreements) *	0	2.78	2.78
Deposits held at credit institutions *			

(\*) The balances shown are cumulative for each downgrade.

**ASSET ENCUMBRANCE – ASSETS RECEIVED AND DELIVERED AS SECURITY**

The following table presents the assets delivered and received as security:

**\_ASSETS DELIVERED AND RECEIVED AS COLLATERAL FOR TRANSACTIONS**

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Committed assets (A)	Non-committed assets (B)	Committed assets (A)	Non-committed assets (B)	Committed assets (A)	Non-committed assets (B)
<b>Carrying amount of encumbered assets</b>	<b>75,266</b>	<b>505,405</b>	<b>80,521</b>	<b>472,083</b>	<b>81,327</b>	<b>452,507</b>
Equity instruments		1,323		1,080		1,766
Debt securities *	35,252	60,325	29,079	56,035	21,774	63,945
Other assets **	40,014	443,757	51,442	414,968	59,553	386,796
Loans and items receivable	40,014	392,898	51,442	361,917	59,553	331,297
Other		50,859		53,051		55,499
<b>Fair value of assets received ***</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>20,409</b>	<b>5,343</b>	<b>21,869</b>	<b>7,330</b>	<b>16,671</b>
Debt securities	4,139	18,739	5,343	20,425	7,327	14,400
Other collateral		1,670		1,444	3	2,271
<b>COLLATERALISED ASSETS RATIO [A/(A+B)].</b>		<b>13.12 %</b>		<b>14.81 %</b>		<b>15.89 %</b>

Memorandum items: Own debt securities issued

Other than own covered bonds or own asset-backed securities ****	71	47	192
Unpledged own and secured bonds *****	62,409	64,041	66,519

(\*) Relates mainly to assets assigned under repurchase agreements and ECB financing transactions.

(\*\*) Relates mainly to assets delivered as security for securitisation bonds, mortgage covered bonds and public sector covered bonds. These issuances are chiefly used in relation to market issuing activity and as collateral in ECB funding arrangements.

(\*\*\*) Mainly corresponds to assets provided in reverse repurchase agreements, securities lending transactions and derivatives.

(\*\*\*\*) Senior debt treasury shares.

(\*\*\*\*\* ) Relates to treasury shares issued in the form of securitisations and covered bonds (mortgage/public sector).

In 2025, the ratio of collateralised assets was 1.69 percentage points lower than the 2024 ratio, falling 1.69 percentage points, largely driven by lower outstanding balances of guaranteed issuances placed in the market and a reduction in collateral posted as other forms of security. These effects were partially offset by higher encumbrance arising from repo transactions entered into.

Secured liabilities and the assets securing them are as follows:

**\_SECURED LIABILITIES AND ASSETS SECURING THEM**

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Liabilities hedged, contingent liabilities or securities ceded	Assets, guarantees received and treasury instruments issued *	Liabilities hedged, contingent liabilities or securities ceded	Assets, guarantees received and treasury instruments issued *	Liabilities hedged, contingent liabilities or securities ceded	Assets, guarantees received and treasury securities issued *
Financial liabilities	49,580	59,859	51,223	65,178	55,649	71,761
Derivatives **	7,854	7,860	9,269	9,766	10,223	10,812
Deposits ***	31,284	35,532	25,195	29,190	27,436	31,893
Issuances ****	10,442	16,466	16,759	26,223	17,991	29,056
Other sources of charges	13,057	19,546	11,706	20,685	11,375	16,896
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,637</b>	<b>79,405</b>	<b>62,929</b>	<b>85,863</b>	<b>67,024</b>	<b>88,657</b>

(\*) Excluding encumbered covered bonds and asset-backed securities.

(\*\*) Includes collateral provided to counterparties for the value of derivatives collateralised by fixed-income bonds or cash.

(\*\*\*) Mainly includes the repo transaction in which fixed-income bonds are pledged as collateral and, to a lesser extent, issues of covered bonds recognised as deposits.

(\*\*\*\*) Mainly includes issues of covered bonds secured by mortgage-covered bonds and, to a lesser extent, securitisations.

## RESIDUAL MATURITY PERIOD

The following is a breakdown by maturity of the balances, including interest flows based on the market curves of the reference date (implicit rates) for banking business and other:

### RESIDUAL MATURITY OF THE TRANSACTIONS – 31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	On demand	≤ 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	> 5 years	Total
Interbank assets		53,993	2,589	383		56,965
Loans and advances - Customers	4,457	39,669	59,693	166,061	188,106	457,986
Debt securities		2,248	21,980	47,689	26,856	98,773
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>4,457</b>	<b>95,910</b>	<b>84,262</b>	<b>214,133</b>	<b>214,962</b>	<b>613,724</b>
Interbank liabilities		36,306	1,873	497	136	38,813
Customer deposits	128,093	29,970	63,247	117,432	95,669	434,411
Debt securities issued		3,634	7,206	31,201	21,865	63,905
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>128,093</b>	<b>69,910</b>	<b>72,326</b>	<b>149,130</b>	<b>117,670</b>	<b>537,129</b>
<i>Of which are wholesale issues net of treasury shares and multi-issuers</i>		2,245	4,863	24,575	19,333	51,016
<i>Of which are other financial liabilities for lease</i>	5	4	36	246	1,219	1,510
Drawable by third parties		6,169	17,953	49,463	53,826	127,411

The transaction maturities are projected according to their contractual and residual maturity, irrespective of any assumption that the assets or liabilities will be renewed. Issuances and fixed-income instruments are excluded from contractual maturity and will instead be reported by reference to their first call date, where applicable. In the case of demand accounts with no defined contractual maturity, the Group's internal behaviour models are applied. In order to assess the negative gap in the short term, the following aspects must be considered:

- | The Group has high and stable retail financing with probable renewal.
- | Additional guarantees are available at the European Central Bank, and there is the capacity to generate new deposits through asset securitisation and the issuance of mortgage- or public sector-covered bonds.

The calculation does not consider growth assumptions, and consequently disregards internal strategies for raising net liquidity, which are especially important in the retail market. The monetisation of available liquid assets is also not included.

As regards issuances, the Group's policies take into account a balanced distribution of maturities, preventing concentrations and diversifying financing instruments.

In addition, its reliance on wholesale markets is limited.

## LIQUIDITY RISK OF INSURANCE ACTIVITY

In addition, the insurance group uses a decentralised approach to manage its liquidity and funding risk with respect to CaixaBank. This management is based on its own management frameworks and policies included in the strategic risk management processes. The insurance group does not have a significant exposure to this risk as its portfolio investments are primarily long-term. However, there is a risk of illiquidity with the inherent market risk of assuming that an asset must be sold at a lower price than the market price due to its lack of liquidity or volatility at the time. Furthermore, there is a risk that the company may not have sufficient cash to meet immediate payments and honour its obligations over certain time horizons, mainly in the short term.

The insurance group continuously monitors the adequacy of the cash flows from investments and the obligations under insurance contracts. As assets are directly related to the liabilities that they cover, managing this risk is closely linked to the management of assets (↗ see [Note 3.4.1](#)) and liabilities inherent to the business (↗ see [Note 3.4.2](#)). While liquidity risk is inherent to any asset, monitoring the evolution of probable flows provides sufficient information to manage liquidity needs comprehensively.

In addition, two analyses are carried out based on the time horizon:

- | Cash flow forecast: a one-month forecast that analyses the need for liquidity to meet immediate commitments.
- | Forecast under different short/medium-term liquidity stress test scenarios: an analysis of the existing gap in cash inflows and outflows derived from the insurance group's cash flow projection. This second analysis considers the segmentation of the business mainly according to interest rate guarantee and redemption rights.

The insurance group regularly monitors the matching of asset and liability flows to manage the sensitivity of portfolios to changes in the profitability and duration of assets and liabilities and to anticipate possible cash flow mismatches.

Approximately 71% of the financial assets of the insurance activity correspond to debt securities issued by public administrations, the maturities of which are outlined in [Note 3 –3.4. Financial risks – 3.4.1. Credit risk – Concentration risk – Concentration in sovereign risk](#).

The analysis by maturity of the insurance activity is presented below:

#### \_ RESIDUAL MATURITY OF THE TRANSACTIONS –31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	On demand	< 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	>5 years	Total
Liabilities under insurance contracts (i)	2	1,900	6,527	5,924	4,527	3,940	3,618	27,370	53,808
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>6,527</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>4,527</b>	<b>3,940</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>27,370</b>	<b>53,808</b>

(i) The amounts for Insurance Contract Liabilities do not include the Risk Adjustment for Non-Financial Risks, the CSM or contracts measured under VFA.

### 3.4.5. MARKET RISK

#### OVERVIEW

The Group identifies market risk as the loss of value, impacting on performance or solvency, of a portfolio (set of assets and liabilities), due to unfavourable movements in prices or market rates. The market risk of CaixaBank Group's trading book quantifies possible losses that could arise due to fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, credit spreads, external factors or prices in the markets where it operates.

Market risk encompasses almost all the Group's trading book, as well as the deposits and repos arranged by trading desks for management.

Risk factors are managed according to the return-risk ratio determined by market conditions and expectations, the limits structure and the authorised operating framework.

#### MARKET RISK CYCLE

#### Monitoring and measurement of market risk

On a daily basis, the Group monitors all transactions arranged, calculating how market changes will affect the profit and loss of positions held, quantifying the market risk undertaken, and monitoring compliance with limits. With the results obtained from these activities, a daily report is produced on positions, risk quantification and the utilisation of risk thresholds, which is distributed to Senior Management, the officers in charge of managing them, to Model Validation and Risk and to the Internal Audit division.

As a general rule, there are two types of measurements which constitute a common denominator and market standard for the measurement of market risk:

#### Sensitivity

Sensitivity represents risk as the impact a slight change in risk factors has on the value of positions, without providing any assumptions about the probability of such a change.

#### Value-at-risk (VaR)

The benchmark market risk measure is the 99 % VaR with a one-day time horizon, for which the RAF defines a limit for the Group's trading activities.

Daily VaR uses the historical simulation methodology which is based on the calculation of the impact on the value of the current portfolio of historical variations in risk factors: Daily changes observed over the last year are taken into account, with a confidence interval of 99 %. VaR by historical simulation is suitable, given that it does not include any assumptions on the statistical behaviour of the risk factors, incorporating the consideration of non-linear relationships between them.

Moreover, since a downgrade in the credit rating of asset issuers can also give rise to adverse changes in market prices, quantification of risk is completed with an estimate of the losses arising from changes in the volatility of the credit spread on private fixed-income and credit derivative positions (spread VaR), which constitutes an estimate of the specific risk attributable to the security issuers. This calculation is also based on a historical methodology with a 99 % confidence interval and assuming daily changes in the credit spreads.

The total VaR results from the aggregation of both VaRs: the VaR calculated for fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates (and the volatility of both), inflation, commodities (without current position), and equities plus the Spread VaR.

## Additional measures to VaR

As an analysis measurement, the Group completes the VaR measurements with the following risk metrics, updated weekly:

- | Stressed VaR indicates the maximum loss on adverse movements in market prices based on a stressed historical period of one year, with a 99 % confidence level and a daily time horizon (subsequently extrapolated to the regulatory horizon of 10 market days, multiplying by the root of 10). The stressed VaR calculation is leveraged by the same methodology and infrastructure as the historical VaR, with the only significant difference being the historical window selected.
- | The incremental default and migration risk reflects the risk related to changes in credit ratings or breach of positions in fixed-income instruments and credit derivatives in the trading book, with a confidence level of 99.9 %, a one-year time horizon, and a quarterly liquidity horizon, which is justified by the high liquidity of portfolio issuances. The estimate is made using Montecarlo simulation of possible future states of external rating of the issuer and the issue, based on transition matrices published by the main rating agencies, where dependence between credit quality variations between the different issuers is modelled using Student's t-distribution.

The maximum, minimum and average values of these measurements in this year, as well as their value at the close of the period of reference, are shown in the following table.

### \_SUMMARY OF RISK MEASUREMENTS – 2025

(Millions of euros)

	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Latest
1-day VaR	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.5
1-day Stressed VaR	7.5	1.4	3.4	4.7
Incremental risk	37.2	11.3	20.4	20.5

## Backtesting

To confirm the suitability of the estimates of the internal model, daily results are compared against the losses estimated under the VaR technique, which is what is referred to as backtesting. The risk estimate model is checked in two ways:

- | Though net or hypothetical backtesting, which relates the portion of the daily marked-to-market result of open positions at the close of the previous session to estimated VaR over a one-day time horizon, calculated on the basis of the open positions at the close of the previous session. This backtesting is the most appropriate means of performing a self-assessment of the methodology.
- | Gross (or actual) backtesting that compares the total result obtained during the day (including intraday transactions) to VaR for a one-day time horizon, calculated on the basis of the open positions at the close of the previous session. This provides an assessment of the importance of intraday transactions in generating profit and estimating the risk.

The daily result used in both exercises of *backtesting* does not incorporate margins, reserves, fees or commissions.

No significant incidents were detected during 2025.

## Stress test

Two stress testing techniques are used on the value of the trading positions to calculate the possible losses on the portfolio in situations of extreme stress:

- | *Systematic stress*: this technique calculates the change in value of the portfolio in the event of a specific series of extreme changes in the main risk factors. It considers parallel interest rate shifts (rising and falling); changes at various points of the slope of the interest rate curve (steepening and flattening); variation of the spread between the instruments subject to credit risk and public debt securities (bond-swap spread); shifts in the EUR/USD curve differential; higher and lower volatility of interest rates; variation of the euro with respect to the USD, JPY and GBP; and variation in exchange rate volatility, share prices; and higher and lower volatility of shares and commodities.
- | *Historical scenarios*: this technique addresses the potential impact of actual past situations on the value of the positions held.
- | *Reverse Stress Test*: a technique that assumes a high-vulnerability scenario given the portfolio's composition and determines what variations in the risk factors lead to this situation.

Based on the set of measures described above, the management of market risk on trading positions in markets is in accordance with the methodological and monitoring guidelines.

#### MITIGATION OF MARKET RISK

As part of the required monitoring and control of the market risks taken, there is a structure of overall VaR limits complemented by the definition sublimits, stressed VaR and incremental default and migration risk, Stress Test and Stop Loss results and sensitivities for the various management units that could assume market risk.

The risk factors are managed using economic hedges on the basis of the return/risk ratio determined by market conditions and expectations, always within the assigned limits.

Beyond the trading book, fair-value hedge accounting is used, which eliminates potential accounting mismatches between the balance sheet and statement of profit or loss caused by the different treatment of hedged instruments and their hedges at market values. In the area of market risk, limits for each hedge are established and monitored, in this case expressed as ratios between total risk and the risk of the hedged items.

### 3.5. OPERATIONAL RISK

#### OVERVIEW

Operational risk is defined as the possibility of incurring losses due to the failure or unsuitability of processes, people, internal systems and external events. Given the heterogeneity of the nature of operational events, CaixaBank does not record operational risk as a single element in the Corporate Risk Catalogue, but rather it has included the following risks of an operational nature: conduct and compliance, legal and regulatory, technology and other operational risks. For each of these risks in the Catalogue, the Group upholds the corresponding specific management frameworks, without prejudice to the additional existence of an operational corporate risk management policy.

CaixaBank integrates operational risk into its management processes in order to deal with the financial sector's complex regulatory and legal environment. The overall objective of managing this risk is to improve the quality of business management, supplying relevant information to allow decisions to be made that ensure the organisation's long-term continuity, optimisation of its processes and the quality of both internal and external customer service. This objective comprises a number of specific objectives that form the basis for the organisation and working methodology for managing operational risk. These objectives are:

- | To identify and anticipate existing or emerging operational risks.
- | To adopt measures to sustainably mitigate and reduce operational losses.
- | To promote the establishment of systems for the ongoing improvement of the operating process and of the control structure.
- | To exploit operational risk management synergies.
- | To promote an operational risk management culture.
- | To comply with the current regulatory framework and requirements for the applicability of the management and calculation models chosen.

#### OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE

##### Identification and measurement of operational risk

The internal operational risk database is the information structure housing data on the Group's operational losses. Operational risks are classified into four categories or hierarchical levels, from more generic to more specific or detailed:

- | Tiers 1 and 2 of the regulations: Tier 1 comprises 7 subcategories (Internal Fraud; External fraud; Employment practices and security in workplace; Customers, products and business practices; Damage to physical assets; Business interruptions and system faults; and Execution, delivery and process management), while Tier 2 comprises 20 subcategories.
- | Tier 3 Group internal: represents the combined individual risk of all the business areas and Group companies.
- | Tier 4 individual risks: represents the materialisation of particular Tier 3 risks in a process or activity.

The technological environment of the operational risk system provides all the functionality required and is fully integrated into the bank's transactional and information systems.

Operational risk is measured with the following aspects:

## Quantitative measurement

The database of internal operational loss events serves as a fundamental element in managing operational risk and is the primary source of data for calculating economic capital.

An operational event is the implementation of an identified operational risk, an event that causes an operational loss. It is the concept around which the entire data model revolves in the Internal Database. Loss events are defined as each individual economic impact related to an operational loss or recovery.

The Group uses the standardised method for calculating regulatory capital requirements for operational risk (SMA, Standardised Measurement Approach for operational risk) (↗ see [Note 4](#)). However, the measurement and management of the Group's operational risk are supported by risk-sensitive policies, processes, tools and methodologies, in line with market practices.

Accordingly, the measurement of minimum capital requirements provided by the regulatory SMA methodology (calculated as the average of the last three financial years based on a services component, an interest component and a financial component, derived from relevant items in the statement of profit or loss and the balance sheet) is used for supervisory reporting purposes and to ensure compliance with minimum solvency levels. As a complement, the Group has aligned itself with international practices and has developed a model for calculating economic capital requirements, which covers all the risks of the Corporate Catalogue included in the set of operational risks.

## Qualitative measurement

Operational risks are subjected to self-assessments on an annual basis, which make it possible to: **i)** obtain knowledge of the operational risk profile and new critical risks; and **ii)** maintain a standardised process for updating the operational risk taxonomy, which is the basis for operational risk management.

Annually, workshops and expert meetings are held to create and revise extreme operational loss scenarios. The purpose is for these scenarios to be used to detect areas of improvement in the management and to supplement the available external and internal historical data on operational losses.

There are also Key Risk Indicators (KRI) enabling the Bank to: **i)** anticipate the expected trend in operational risks and foster a forward-looking approach to operational risk management; and **ii)** provide information on changes in the operational risk profile and their underlying drivers. A KRI is a metric that detects and anticipates changes in said risk, and its monitoring and management is integrated in the operational risk corporate management tool. KRIs are not by nature a direct result of risk exposure. They are metrics that can be used to identify and actively manage operational risk.

## Monitoring and mitigation of operational risk

With the aim of contributing to the sustainable and recurring reduction of operational risks, an annual forecast of operational losses is carried out, covering the entire scope of management and enabling monthly monitoring to analyse and, where applicable, correct any possible deviations. The degree of compliance with the forecast is monitored periodically by the Operational Risks Committee, where the main deviations are analysed taking account of the nature of the operational losses and the most and least effective mitigating actions.

The generation of action and mitigation plans is one of the links in the Group's operational risk management chain. The action and mitigation plans may originate from any of the operational risk management tools or other sources: self-assessments, extreme scenarios, external sources (ORX, specialised press), KRIs, losses due to operational events, internal audits and internal validation reports.

Therefore, with the aim of monitoring and mitigating the operational risk, the following have been defined: action plans that entail appointing a centre to be in charge, setting out the actions to be undertaken to mitigate the risk covered by the plan, the percentage or degree of progress, which is updated regularly, and the final commitment date. This allows mitigation by **(i)** decreasing the frequency at which the events occur, as well as their impact; **(ii)** holding a solid structure of sustained control in policies, methodologies, processes and systems; and **(iii)** integrating —into the everyday management of the Group— the information provided by operational risk management levers.

In addition, the corporate insurance programme for dealing with operational risk is designed to cover certain risks, and it is updated annually. Risk transfer depends on risk exposure, tolerance and appetite at any given time.

### OPERATIONAL RISK

The Corporate Risk Catalogue risks that are identified in the regulatory framework as operational risk, are described below.

## 3.5.1. COMPLIANCE AND CONDUCT RISK

Insofar as operational risk is concerned, according to the regulatory definition, conduct and compliance risk is defined as the Group's risk arising from the application of conduct criteria that run contrary to the interests of its customers and stakeholders, or acts or omissions that are not compliant with the legal or regulatory framework, or with internal codes and rules, or with codes of conduct and ethical and good practice standards. The objective of the Group is: **i)** to minimise the probability of occurrence of this risk; and **ii)** if it occurs, to detect, report and address the weaknesses promptly.

The management of compliance and conduct risk is not limited to any specific area, but rather the entire Group. All employees must ensure compliance with prevailing regulations, applying procedures that capture regulations in their activity.

In order to manage conduct and compliance risk, the Group drives the awareness-raising and promotion of the values and principles set out in the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, and its employees and other members of its governing bodies must ensure that they are compliant as a core criterion guiding their day-to-day activities. Therefore, as the first line of defence, the areas whose business is subject to conduct and compliance risk implement and manage first-level indicators or controls to detect potential sources of risk and act effectively to mitigate them. In turn, the compliance function, as a second line of defence, identifies, evaluates, supervises and reports on the risks of sanctions or financial losses to which the entity is exposed as a result of non-compliance or defective/inadequate compliance with laws, regulations, judicial or administrative requirements, codes of conduct or ethical standards and good practices relating to its sphere of activity. Finally, the third line of defence, represented by Internal Audit, independently reviews and assesses the effectiveness of the system of control and management of these risks.

### 3.5.2. LEGAL AND REGULATORY RISK

Legal and regulatory risk is defined as the potential loss or decrease in the profitability of the Group as a result of changes in the legislation, of the incorrect implementation of this legislation in the Group's processes, of the inappropriate interpretation of the same in various transactions, of the incorrect management of court or administrative injunctions, or of the claims or complaints received.

It is managed according to certain operational principles, with a view to ensure that the appetite and risk tolerance limits defined in the Group's RAF are respected.

In this regard, the Group constantly monitors and tracks regulatory changes in defence of greater legal certainty and legitimate interests, mainly those described in [Note 3.1](#) in relation to the regulatory environment. In this regard, the activities are coordinated by the Regulation Committee, the body responsible for defining the Group's strategic position in financial-regulation-related matters, driving the representation of the Group's interests and coordinating the regular assessment of the regulatory initiatives and proposals that may affect the Group.

The Group also undertakes regulatory implementation, which involves creating or modifying contracts, processes, and systems to comply with new regulations. The Transparency Committee is tasked with ensuring transparency in the marketing of financial products and services. It approves new products or services by adhering to transparency and customer protection regulations.

Additionally, it refers significant products to the Product Strategy Committee, which outlines strategies for new products and services. Both committees oversee adherence to consumer protection and privacy laws for all initiatives. The Privacy Committee specifically ensures compliance with privacy regulations and the safeguarding of customers' personal data.

To ensure the correct interpretation of the regulations, in addition to studying case law and decisions of the competent authorities in order to adjust their actions to those criteria, consultations are also made with the relevant administrative authorities when necessary.

In relation to the claims filed with the Customer Service Office, as well as the sustained flow of existing litigiousness, the Group has policies, criteria, analysis and monitoring procedures for these judicial claims and processes. These enable the Group to gain better knowledge of the activities that it develops, to identify and establish ongoing improvement in contracts and processes, to implement measures to raise awareness on regulations and early restoration of customers' rights in the event of any incidents, through agreements and establishing the appropriate accounting provisions, in the form of provisions, in order to cover hypothetical financial damages whenever they are deemed likely.

### 3.5.3. TECHNOLOGICAL RISK

Also within the framework of operational risk, technology risk in the Corporate Risk Catalogue is defined as the risk of losses due to the inadequacy or failures of the hardware or software of technological infrastructure, due to cyber attacks or other circumstances that may compromise the availability, integrity, accessibility and security of infrastructure and data. The risk is broken down into 5 categories affecting ICT (Information and Communication Technologies): **i)** availability; **ii)** information security; **iii)** change management and operation; **iv)** data integrity; and **v)** governance and strategy.

The current measurement is integrated into an ongoing monitoring RAF indicator, which is calculated through a thorough analysis of individual indicators connected to various aspects of technology risk. Regular reviews are carried out by sampling, which make it possible to check the quality of the information and the methodology used in creating the indicators reviewed.

The internal governance frameworks associated with different fields of technology risk have been designed according to renowned international standards and/or they are aligned with the guidelines published by different supervisors:

- | IT Governance: designed and developed according to the ISO 38500 standard.
- | IT contingency: designed and developed according to the ISO 27031 standard.

- | Governance of information and data quality: designed and developed in accordance with BCBS 239 (Basel Committee on Banking Supervision).
- | Information security: develops its reference framework on the basis of the requirements defined by international best-practice information security standards, such as the ISO/IEC 27001 family of standards. These standards, together with the obligations established by prevailing laws and regulations and the requirements of local and sectoral supervisors, make up the CaixaBank Group's Information Security Regulatory Framework. Compliance with this framework is continuously monitored and regularly reported to key stakeholders, both internal and external to the organisation. CaixaBank has recognised certifications, including ISO/IEC 27001 for the group's cybersecurity services and the National Security Scheme (ENS) for certain services provided to the public administration, which endorse its commitment to information protection.

With the different frameworks of governance and management systems, CaixaBank seeks to guarantee:

- | Compliance with recommendations issued by regulators: Bank of Spain, European Central Bank, etc.
- | Maximum security in its transactions, both in regular processes and in one-off situations.

And it also demonstrates to its customers, investors, and other stakeholders:

- | Its commitment to the governance of information technologies, and business security and continuity.
- | The implementation of management systems according to most renowned international standards.
- | The existence of different cyclical processes based on ongoing improvement.

Similarly, CaixaBank has been designated a critical infrastructure operator by virtue of the provisions of Act 8/2011 and is under the supervision of the National Centre for the Protection of Critical Infrastructures dependent on the State Secretary of Home Office Security.

Furthermore, CaixaBank holds a general emergency plan and various internal regulations on security measures, which include priority aspects such as: **i)** cybersecurity strategy; **ii)** combating customer and internal fraud; **iii)** information protection; **iv)** security disclosure and governance; and **v)** supplier security.

CaixaBank's second line of defence has a reference framework for this risk, based on international standards, which is used to assess the effectiveness of the control environment and measure the level of residual risk, establishing mitigation plans where necessary.

### 3.5.4. OTHER OPERATIONAL RISKS

In the Corporate Risk Catalogue, this means losses or damages caused by errors or faults in processes, due to external events, or actions of third parties outside the Group, whether accidentally or intentionally. This includes risk factors related to outsourcing, business continuity and external fraud.

All of the Group's areas and companies are responsible for the set of other operational risks that arise within their respective remits. This means identifying, assessing, managing, controlling and reporting the operational risks of their activity and helping CaixaBank's Non-Financial Risk Division to implement the management model throughout the Group.

CaixaBank's second line of defence has control frameworks for these risks, which enable the effectiveness of the control environment to be assessed and the level of residual risk to be measured, establishing mitigation plans where necessary. The reports are submitted to management and governing bodies, in accordance with the established arrangements.

# 4. Capital adequacy management

The composition of the Group's eligible own funds is as follows:

## \_ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025			31-12-2024			31-12-2023		
	Amount	Ratio	Regulatory ratio	Amount	Ratio	Regulatory ratio	Amount	Ratio	Regulatory ratio
Net equity	38,526			36,865			36,339		
Shareholders' equity	38,962			37,425			38,206		
Capital (Note 21)	7,025			7,175			7,502		
Profit	5,891			5,787			4,816		
Reserves and others	26,046			24,463			25,888		
Minority interests and OCI	(436)			(560)			(1,867)		
Other CET1 instruments	(2,554)			(2,599)			(2,664)		
Adjustments applied to the eligibility of minority interests/ OCI	223			227			279		
Other adjustments (1)	(2,777)			(2,826)			(2,943)		
CET1 Instruments	35,972			34,266			33,675		
Deductions from CET1	(5,199)			(5,254)			(5,362)		
Intangible assets	(3,623)			(3,534)			(3,489)		
Deferred tax assets	(1,046)			(1,436)			(1,544)		
Other CET1 deductions	(530)			(284)			(329)		
CET1	30,773	12.6 %	12.3 %	29,012	12.2 %	12.2 %	28,313	12.4 %	12.4 %
ATI instruments (2)	4,768			4,266			4,487		
ATI deductions									
TIER 1	35,541	14.5 %	14.2 %	33,278	14.0 %	14.0 %	32,800	14.4 %	14.4 %
T2 instruments (3)	7,336			6,321			6,309		
T2 Deductions									
TIER 2	7,336	3.0 %	3.0 %	6,321	2.7 %	2.7 %	6,309	2.8 %	2.8 %
TOTAL CAPITAL	42,877	17.5 %	17.2 %	39,599	16.6 %	16.6 %	39,109	17.1 %	17.1 %
Other computable subordinate MREL items	17,681			18,702			14,001		
MREL, SUBORDINATED (4)	60,558	24.8 %	24.4 %	58,301	24.5 %	24.5 %	53,110	23.3 %	23.3 %
Other computable MREL items	7,245			8,492			8,190		
MREL (4)	67,803	27.7 %	27.4 %	66,793	28.1 %	28.1 %	61,300	26.8 %	26.8 %
RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS (RWA)	244,455			237,969			228,428		
LEVERAGE RATIO (TIER 1/EXPOSURE)		5.7 %	5.6 %		5.7 %	5.7 %		5.8 %	5.8 %
Exposure	619,213			588,103			563,578		

### RATIOS FOR CAIXABANK STANDALONE:

	Amount	Ratio	Regulatory ratio	Amount	Ratio	Regulatory ratio	Amount	Ratio	Regulatory ratio
CET1	28,234	12.3 %	11.9 %	26,449	11.7 %	11.7 %	26,009	12.1 %	12.1 %
TIER 1	33,002	14.3 %	14.0 %	30,715	13.6 %	13.6 %	30,497	14.2 %	14.2 %
Total capital	40,283	17.5 %	17.1 %	36,944	16.4 %	16.4 %	36,804	17.1 %	17.1 %
RWAs	230,223			225,879			215,492		

(\*) From 2025, in line with supervisory expectations, regulatory ratios should include a deduction in CET1 of any surplus above the threshold for extraordinary capital distributions.

(1) Includes mainly the dividend forecast, the non-utilised amount of the share buyback programme (SBB VII, ↗ see Note 21) and the AVAs.

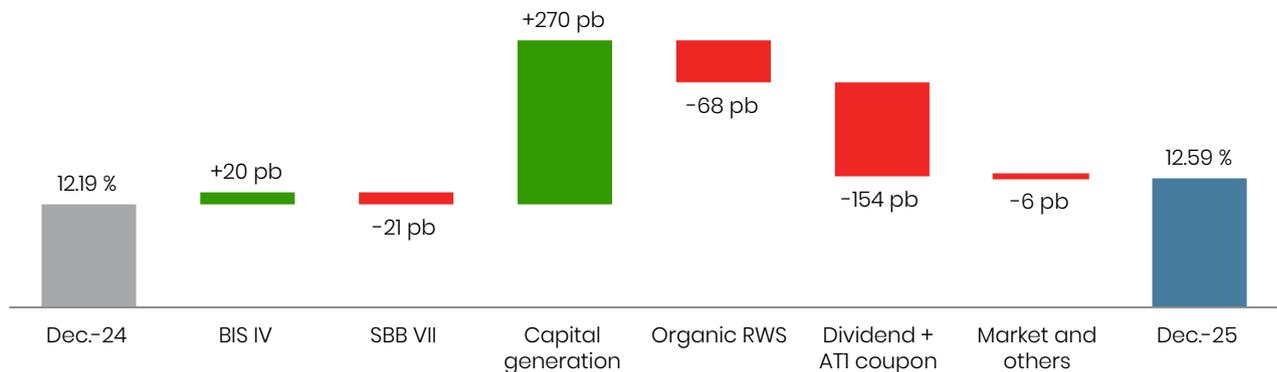
(2) In 2025, two new issuances of ATI instruments were carried out for a total amount of 1,500 million euros and, at the same time, 1,005 million euros of a previous ATI issuance was repurchased through a buyback transaction (↗ see Note 19).

(3) In 2025, two issuances of subordinated debt instruments were carried out for a total amount of 2,000 million euros, and the early redemption of an issuance of 1,000 million euros (↗ see Note 19).

(4) ↗ See Note 19 for the balances of the senior preferred and senior non-preferred issuances made during the year.

The causative details of the main aspects of the financial year that have influenced the CETI ratio are set out below:

### \_ CETI DEVELOPMENTS IN 2025



The Common Equity Tier 1 (CETI) ratio reached stood at 12.6%. This ratio reflects the extraordinary impact of +20 basis points (bps) resulting from the entry into force in January 2025 of the CRR3 regulation (Basel IV), and, on the other hand, the extraordinary impact of -21 bps from the SBB VII share buyback programme (↗ see [Note 21](#)), announced on 31 October 2025 for 500 million euros.

The trend in the CETI ratio in the year, excluding the two extraordinary impacts mentioned above, amounts to +41 basis points and is due to capital generation (+270 bps), offset by the organic growth of risk-weighted assets (-68 bps), the expected dividend charged to profit for the year (59.4 % payout) and the ATI coupon payment (-154 bps), as well as market performance and other effects (-6 bp).

The Group's current level of capital adequacy confirms that the applicable requirements would not lead to any automatic restrictions according to the

capital adequacy regulations, regarding the distribution of dividends, variable remuneration, and interest to holders of Additional Tier 1 capital securities. At 31 December 2025, CaixaBank had a margin of 354 basis points, equivalent to 8,662 million euros, to the Group's MDA trigger.

The current Strategic Plan 2025-2027 sets an internal target CETI solvency ratio between 11.5 % and 12.5 %, with a transitional 11.5 % - 12.25 % by 2025. The upper limit of the target sets the threshold for possible extraordinary capital distributions (subject to BCE and Board approvals).

As of 31 December 2025, the regulatory CETI ratio stood at 12.25 %, after deducting the excess capital above the upper limit of the 2025 target.

The following chart sets out a summary of the minimum requirements of eligible own funds:

### \_ MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Amount	In %	Amount	In %	Amount	In %
<b>BIS III MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS</b>						
CETI *	22,111	9.05 %	20,649	8.68 %	19,476	8.53 %
Tier 1	26,582	10.87 %	25,001	10.51 %	23,610	10.34 %
Total capital	32,539	13.31 %	30,800	12.94 %	29,120	12.75 %
<b>MINIMUM MREL REQUIREMENTS **</b>						
In % of RWS (including current CBR) ***						
Subordinated MREL		17.06 %		16.69 %		16.60 %
Total MREL		24.83 %		24.42 %		22.43 %
In % Leverage ratio exposure (LRE)						
Subordinated MREL		6.04 %		6.15 %		6.09 %
Total MREL		6.04 %		6.15 %		6.09 %

(\*) Includes the Pillar 1 minimum requirement of 4.5 %; Pillar 2 (supervisory review process) requirement of 0.98 %; the capital conservation buffer of 2.5 %, the estimated countercyclical buffer of 0.50 % (updated quarterly), the O-SII (Other Systemically Important Institutions) buffer of 0.50 % and the sectoral systemic buffer for retail exposures secured by residential properties in Portugal of 0.06 %.

(\*\*) The M-MDA MREL margin as at 31 December stood at 291 basis points (7,103 million euros).

(\*\*\*) CBR: Combined buffer requirement (3.56 % in December 2025; 3.63 % estimated as from 1 January 2026).

The changes in eligible own funds are as follows:

### CHANGES IN ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Amount	In %	Amount	In %	Amount	
CET1 AT THE START OF THE YEAR	29,012	12.2 %	28,313	11.9 %	27,494	12.0 %
Changes in CET1 instruments	1,707		591		214	
Capital	(150)		(327)			
Profit	5,891		5,787		4,816	
Expected dividends	(3,499)		(3,096)		(2,889)	
Reserves	(1,000)		(2,279)		(1,519)	
OCIS and other	465		506		(194)	
Changes in deductions from CET1	54		108		605	
Intangible assets	(89)		(45)		(25)	
Deferred tax assets	389		108		357	
Other deductions from CET1	(246)		45		273	
CET1 AT THE END OF THE YEAR	30,773	12.6 %	29,012	12.2 %	28,313	12.4 %
ADDITIONAL TIER 1 AT THE START OF THE YEAR	4,266	1.8 %	4,487	1.9 %	4,238	1.9 %
Changes in AT1 instruments (1)	502		(221)		249	
Preference issues	1,500		750		750	
Redemption of issuances	(1,005)		(1,000)		(500)	
Other (2)	7		29		(1)	
ADDITIONAL TIER 1 AT THE END OF THE YEAR	4,768	2.0 %	4,266	1.8 %	4,487	2.0 %
TIER 2 AT THE START OF THE YEAR	6,321	2.7 %	6,309	2.8 %	5,575	2.4 %
Changes in Tier 2 instruments (1)	1,015		12		734	
Subordinated issuances	2,000		1,000		1,564	
Redemption of issuances	(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)	
Other (3)	15		12		170	
TIER 2 AT THE END OF THE YEAR	7,336	3.0 %	6,321	2.7 %	6,309	2.8 %

(1) See Note 19 for Tier 1 and Tier 2 instruments issued and redeemed in the year.

(2) Accounts for the earned interest and the value of the hedging related to the AT1 issues, following EBA recommendations, including the portion that is not computable.

(3) Accounts for the earned interest and the value of the hedging related to the Tier 2 issues, following EBA recommendations, including the portion that is not computable. It also includes the change in the surplus of IRB provisions.

Information on capital requirements by risk calculation method is presented below:

### BREAKDOWN OF RISK WEIGHTED ASSETS BY METHOD

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Credit risk *	199,973	81.8 %	196,645	82.6 %	188,636	82.6 %
STD approach	72,209	29.5 %	65,517	27.5 %	66,881	29.3 %
IRB Approach	127,764	52.3 %	131,128	55.1 %	121,755	53.3 %
Equity portfolio risk	12,956	5.3 %	17,975	7.6 %	18,837	8.2 %
Market risk	1,742	0.7 %	1,035	0.4 %	982	0.4 %
Operational risk	29,784	12.2 %	22,314	9.4 %	19,973	8.7 %
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244,455</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>237,969</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>228,428</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

(\*) Includes deferred tax assets (DTAs) and securitisations.

## EUROPEAN BANKING SECTOR STRESS TEST

The Group participated in the 2025 EU-wide stress test on the European banking sector, conducted by the European Banking Authority (EBA) in collaboration with the ECB and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). The exercise has a reference date of 31 December 2024 and covers a three-year period (2025–2027) in two scenarios: baseline and adverse. The test allows it to assess CaixaBank's strength under adverse economic scenarios and compare it to the rest of participating European banks.

This financial year adds the application of the new Capital Requirements Regulations (CRR3), which is why the information as at 31 December 2024 has been restated taking into account the above-mentioned regulations. Although the test does not establish a failure or approval threshold, the results constitute a major source of information within the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP) in 2025.

The following results were obtained:

- | In the baseline scenario, the fully loaded CET 1 ratio as at 31 December 2027 would increase by 205 bp to 14.47 % from the restated 12.42 % baseline under CRR3.
- | In the adverse scenario, the fully loaded CET 1 ratio as at 31 December 2027 would fall by 162 bp to 10.80 % from the restated 12.42 % at the starting point under CRR3.

# 5. Appropriation of profit/(loss)

The distribution of CaixaBank, S.A.'s profit for 2025, which the Board of Directors, based on the information available at the date of preparation of these financial statements, has agreed to submit to the Annual General Meeting for approval, is presented below:

### APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS OF CAIXABANK, S.A.

(Millions of euros)

	Amount	Euros per share
Basis of appropriation		
Profit/(loss) for the year	5,987	
Distribution		
To dividends (1)	3,499	0.5000
To interim dividend	1,179	
To final dividend (2)	2,320	
To reserves (3)	2,488	
To legal reserve (4)		
To voluntary reserve (5) (6)	2,488	
<b>NET PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>5,987</b>	

(1) Total estimated amount (see Note 2 below).

(2) Amount corresponding to the payment of the final dividend of 0.3321 euros per share, to be paid in cash on 9 April 2026. It is hereby stated that the total amount of the final dividend has been determined on the assumption that, as a result of the execution process of the share buyback programme whose approval was announced by means of a communication of Inside Information dated 31 October 2025, and the commencement of which on 25 November 2025 was announced by means of an Other Relevant Information disclosure dated 24 November 2025, currently under way, the number of shares outstanding of the Bank entitled to receive the dividend as at the payment date will be 6,984,518,326. The aim of this share buyback programme is to reduce CaixaBank's share capital by redeeming the treasury shares thus acquired. Therefore, the total amount of the final dividend may be higher if fewer shares than expected are acquired under the buyback programme, or lower if the opposite occurs.

Should the Company hold more treasury shares than estimated at the dividend payment date, the amount of the dividend corresponding to these additional treasury shares shall be applied to voluntary reserves.

(3) Estimated amount (see note (5) later).

(4) It is not necessary to transfer part of the profit for the year 2025 to the legal reserve as this already amounts to 20 % of the share capital (Article 274 of the Capital Companies Act).

(5) Estimated amount to be allocated to the voluntary reserve. This amount shall be increased or reduced by the same amount by which the total amount of the supplementary dividend is lower or higher, respectively, than the estimated supplementary dividend. (See Notes 1 and 2 above).

(6) Remuneration on AT1 capital instruments corresponding to 2025, totalling 278 million euros, will be deemed to have been paid, with this amount charged to voluntary reserves.

# 6. Shareholder remuneration and earnings per share

## 6.1. SHAREHOLDER REMUNERATION

On 24 April 2025, the Bank paid its shareholders a gross dividend of 0.2864 euros per share as a complementary dividend charged against profits for the 2024 financial year, as approved by CaixaBank's Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 11 April 2025.

On 29 January 2025, the Board of Directors approved the 2025 Dividend Plan consisting of a cash distribution of 50–60 % of consolidated net profit, including an interim dividend. In accordance with the aforementioned dividend plan,

On November 7, the interim dividend payment was made, representing 40 % of the consolidated net profit for the first half of 2025, for a total of 1,179 million euros (16.79 euro cents gross per share).

The liquidity statement prepared by CaixaBank to evidence the existence of sufficient income and liquidity for the distribution of the aforementioned interim dividend is as follows.

### CAIXABANK'S LIQUIDITY ADEQUACY AND RESULTS

(Millions of euros)

	<b>30-09-2025</b>
Actual liquidity *	95,443
Potential liquidity **	158,757
High-quality liquid assets	106,645
High-quality liquid assets + available eligible assets that are not high-quality liquid assets ***	162,032
Balance in current accounts	50,383
<b>MAXIMUM AMOUNT PAYABLE</b>	<b>1,181</b>
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX</b>	<b>4,666</b>

(\*) Essentially cash on hand, the interbank balance and unencumbered sovereign debt, less the balance to be withheld as a cash ratio.

(\*\*) Includes, in addition to actual liquidity, the amount available under credit facilities and available eligible assets.

(\*\*\*) Includes the amount available under credit facilities and other eligible assets available that are not included in high-quality liquid assets.

On 29 January 2026, the Board of Directors agreed to propose to the General Meeting of Shareholders the distribution of a final cash dividend of 2,320 million euros, equivalent to 33.21 gross euro cents per share, charged to 2025

profits and payable in April 2026. With this second dividend payment, the total amount of shareholder remuneration for 2025 will be equivalent to 59.4 % of consolidated net profit (50.00 gross euro cents per share).

The following dividends were distributed in recent years:

### DIVIDENDS PAID IN CASH

(Millions of euros)

	Euros/ share	Amount paid	Date of announcement	Payment date
<b>2025</b>				
Supplementary dividend 2024 *	0.2864	2,028	29-01-2025	24-04-2025
Interim dividend - 2025	0.1679	1,179	30-10-2025	07-11-2025
<b>2024</b>				
Final dividend for 2023 **	0.3919	2,876	02-02-2024	03-04-2024
Interim dividend - 2024	0.1488	1,068	30-10-2024	07-11-2024
<b>2023</b>				
Dividend 2022	0.2306	1,730	02-02-2023	12-04-2023

(\*) This dividend, corresponding to the financial year 2024, is in addition to the interim dividend announced on 30 October 2024 amounting to 1,068 million euros and paid on 7 November 2024.

(\*\*) Net amount of the dividend corresponding to treasury shares (13 million euros).

With regard to the 2026 dividend plan, the Board of Directors, at its meeting held on 29 January 2026, approved maintaining the same dividend policy for 2026, namely a cash distribution of between 50 % and 60 % of consolidated net profit, payable in two instalments: an interim dividend, amounting to between 30 % and 40 % of the consolidated net profit for the first half of 2026 profit (to be paid in November 2026) and a final dividend, subject to final approval by the AGM (to be paid in April 2027). The threshold to pay out the excess capital in 2026 is set at 12.50 % of CET1.

In addition, details of the share buy-back programmes (SBB, share buyback) included in the framework of the current Strategic Plan are available in [Note 21](#).

## 6.2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share of the Group are as follows:

### \_ CALCULATION OF BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Numerator	5,613	5,520	4,539
Profit attributable to the Parent	5,891	5,787	4,816
Less: Preference share coupon amount (ATI)	(278)	(267)	(277)
Denominator (thousands of shares)	7,060	7,262	7,470
Average number of shares outstanding (1)	7,060	7,262	7,470
Adjusted number of shares (basic earnings per share)	7,060	7,262	7,470
<b>BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE (IN EUROS) (2)</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.61</b>
<b>DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (EURO) (3)</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.61</b>

(1) Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year, excluding average number of treasury shares held during the period. Includes the retrospective adjustments set out in IAS 33.

(2) If the profit/loss of CaixaBank (non-consolidated basis) in 2025, 2024 and 2023 had been considered, the basic profit would be 0.81, 0.73 and 0.54 euros per share, respectively.

(3) Preference shares did not have any impact on the calculation of diluted earnings per share, since their capacity to be convertible was unlikely. Additionally, equity instruments associated with remuneration components were not significant.

# 7. Buying and selling of businesses

## BUSINESS COMBINATIONS, ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL OF OWNERSHIP INTERESTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

No significant transactions have taken place during the financial years 2025, 2024 and 2023.

# 8. Segment information

The objective of business segment reporting is to allow internal supervision and management of the Group's activity and profits. The information is broken down into several lines of business according to the Group's organisation and structure.

The segments are defined and segregated taking into account the inherent risks and management characteristics of each one, based on the basic business units which have accounting and management figures. The following is applied to create them:

The following are applied as part of their preparation:

(i) the same presentation principles used in the Group's management information; and (ii) the same accounting principles and policies used to draw up the financial statements.

The Group is made up of the following business segments:

## BANKING AND INSURANCE

- | Shows earnings from the Group's banking, insurance, asset management, real estate and ALCO activities, among others, carried out predominantly in Spain.
- | Presents an integrated Bancassurance management model. Under a regulatory framework with similar accounting and supervision objectives, sales and risks are managed jointly, as the model is integrated. The results of the Banking-Insurance business are presented as a single business segment in the segment reporting because of this integrated Banking-Insurance management model.

## BPI

- | covers the income from the BPI's domestic banking business, essentially in Portugal.

## CORPORATE CENTRE

- | Includes the investees assigned to the Equity Stakes Business in the current business segmentation, i.e. BFA, BCI, Coral Homes, Gramina Homes and Telefónica (until their sale in June 2024). This line of business shows earnings from the stakes net of funding expenses.
- | In addition, the Group's excess capital is allocated to the corporate centre, which is calculated as the difference between the Group's total shareholders' equity and the capital assigned to the Banking and Insurance business, BPI and the investees allocated to the corporate centre. Specifically, the allocation of capital to these businesses and investees takes into account the 11.5 % capital consumption for risk-weighted assets, as well as any applicable deductions. Liquidity is the counterpart of the excess capital allocated to the corporate centre.
- | The operating expenses of these business segments include both direct and indirect costs, which are assigned according to internal distribution methods. Specifically, the corporate expenses at Group level are assigned to the corporate centre.

The performance of the Group by business segment is shown below:

**\_ CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS OF THE CAIXABANK GROUP – BY BUSINESS SEGMENT**

(Millions of euros)

	Banking and insurance						BPI			Corporate centre		
	2025		2024		2023		2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
	<i>Of which insurance</i>		<i>Of which insurance</i>		<i>Of which insurance</i>							
Interest income	16,509	1,928	19,142	1,956	16,677	1,758	1,345	1,616	1,390	167	139	156
Interest expense	(6,828)	(1,769)	(9,078)	(1,704)	(7,537)	(1,593)	(499)	(655)	(462)	(23)	(56)	(111)
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>9,681</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>10,064</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>9,140</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>961</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>45</b>
Dividend income	4		4		28		7	8	2	50	88	133
Share of profit/(loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method	288	280	228	211	263	250	18	20	19	(18)	13	(1)
Net fee and commission income	3,660	149	3,451	148	3,367	152	307	327	291			
Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities and others	231	18	196	14	252	9	22	31	25	(6)	(4)	(42)
Profit/(loss) from the insurance service	1,300	1,283	1,216	1,195	1,118	1,108						
Other operating income and expense	(261)	5	(790)	5	(1,254)		4	(19)	(77)	(6)	(4)	(6)
<b>GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>14,902</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>14,369</b>	<b>1,825</b>	<b>12,914</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,204</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>129</b>
Administrative expenses	(5,112)	(114)	(4,833)	(152)	(4,562)	(112)	(442)	(434)	(425)	(70)	(63)	(60)
Depreciation and amortisation	(720)	(50)	(711)		(695)	(48)	(68)	(64)	(76)	(2)	(3)	(3)
<b>PRE-IMPAIRMENT INCOME</b>	<b>9,070</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>8,825</b>	<b>1,673</b>	<b>7,657</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>66</b>
Impairment losses on financial assets and other provisions	(1,096)		(1,313)	(3)	(1,258)	(3)	(28)	(96)	(85)			
<b>NET OPERATING INCOME/(LOSS)</b>	<b>7,974</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>7,512</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>6,399</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>66</b>
Gains/(losses) on disposal of assets and others	(45)	4	(29)	(3)	(85)	1		1	(10)	(12)	(9)	(48)
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>7,929</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>7,483</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>18</b>
Income tax	(2,566)	(419)	(2,295)	(430)	(1,950)	(375)	(193)	(231)	(173)	(16)	1	15
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>5,363</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>33</b>
Profit/(loss) attributable to minority interests	8		7									
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP</b>	<b>5,355</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>5,181</b>	<b>1,239</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>1,147</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>33</b>
Total assets	615,618	97,971	585,094	93,701	562,423	88,947	42,709	40,977	38,524	5,713	4,932	6,220

The income of the Group by segment, geographical area and distribution of ordinary income is as follows:

### DISTRIBUTION OF INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

(Millions of euros)

	CaixaBank			CaixaBank Group		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Domestic market	13,067	15,957	14,057	15,429	18,128	16,034
International market	1,204	1,126	786	2,592	2,769	2,189
European Union	1,194	1,117	778	2,578	2,758	2,175
Eurozone	783	749	492	2,166	2,390	1,889
Non-eurozone	411	368	286	412	368	286
Other countries	10	9	8	14	11	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14,271</b>	<b>17,083</b>	<b>14,843</b>	<b>18,021</b>	<b>20,897</b>	<b>18,223</b>

### DISTRIBUTION OF ORDINARY INCOME \*

(Millions of euros)

	Ordinary income from customers			Ordinary income between segments			Total ordinary income		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Banking and insurance	25,202	27,052	24,790	117	127	140	25,319	27,179	24,930
Spain	23,533	25,592	23,701	117	127	140	23,650	25,719	23,841
Other countries	1,669	1,460	1,089				1,669	1,460	1,089
BPI	1,704	1,972	1,686	78	83	82	1,782	2,055	1,768
Portugal/Spain	1,704	1,972	1,685	78	83	82	1,782	2,055	1,767
Other countries			1						1
Corporate centre	26	96	89	155	121	122	181	217	211
Spain	(33)	16	17	121	89	88	88	105	105
Other countries	59	80	72	34	32	34	93	112	106
Ordinary adjustments and eliminations between segments				(350)	(331)	(344)	(350)	(331)	(344)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,932</b>	<b>29,120</b>	<b>26,565</b>				<b>26,932</b>	<b>29,120</b>	<b>26,565</b>

(\*) Corresponding to the following items in the Group's public statement of profit or loss:

1. Interest income
2. Dividend income
3. Share of profit/(loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method
4. Fee and commission income
5. Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net
6. Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net
7. Gains (losses) on non-trading assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net
8. Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net
9. Gains (losses) from hedge accounting, net
10. Other operating income
11. Insurance revenue

# 9. Remuneration of “key management personnel”

## 9.1. REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

At the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of CaixaBank held on 11 April 2025, a new remuneration policy for the Board of Directors was approved, applicable from the date of its approval and until 2028, inclusive, in accordance with the remuneration scheme set out in the Articles of Association and which is also included in the Regulations of the Board of Directors, according to the provisions of the Spanish Capital Companies Law and Act 10/2014, of 26 June, on the organisation, supervision and capital adequacy of credit institutions.

Article 34 of CaixaBank’s By-laws stipulates that the position of director shall be remunerated and that this remuneration shall consist of a fixed annual sum with a maximum amount determined by the AGM and which shall remain in force until the AGM agrees to modify it. This maximum amount shall be used to remunerate all the Directors in their condition as such and shall be distributed as deemed appropriate by the Board, upon the proposal of the Remuneration Committee, both in terms of remuneration to members, and according to the duties and position of each member and to the positions they hold in the various Committees, and other objective circumstances that it deems relevant, which may give rise to different remuneration for each of them. In addition, subject to the resolution and within the maximum amount approved at the aforementioned AGM, the directors may be remunerated through the delivery of shares in the Company or in another listed company of the Group to which it belongs, options thereon or remuneration indexed to the value of the shares.

The remuneration of directors in their capacity as such –who maintain an organic relationship with CaixaBank, and consequently do not have contracts entered into with the Company for exercising their functions or receive any kind of payment for termination of their position as director– consists solely of fixed components.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, executive directors will be entitled to receive remuneration for the performance of their executive duties, consisting of a fixed amount, a supplementary variable amount and incentive schemes, as well as a portion of remuneration that may include the appropriate pension and insurance schemes and, where applicable, Social Security, to be determined by the Board upon the proposal of the Remuneration Committee. The performance of execution functions may be remunerated by granting shares in the Company or in other publicly traded Group companies, options or other share-based instruments or by other remuneration pegged to the value of the shares. In the event of departure not caused by a breach of their functions, directors may be entitled to compensation.

Furthermore, given the considerable practical complexity of an independent policy, the directors are insured under the Group’s civil liability policy for directors and executives, covering any liabilities they may incur through the performance of their duties. In 2025, the gross premium on the corporate civil liability insurance policy amounted to 2,064 thousand euros.

Details of remuneration and other benefits received by the members of the Board of Directors of CaixaBank for their membership in that body in those years are as follows:

## \_REMUNERATION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Thousands of euros)

Position	Fixed components					Variable components					Total 2025	Total 2024	Total 2023	
	Salary	Remuneration for being on the Board	Remuneration for being on Board committees	Remuneration for positions in Group companies	Remuneration for being on Boards outside the Group (5)	Variable remuneration in cash	Share-based remuneration schemes	Long-term savings system	Other items (4)					
Goirigolzarri, Jose Ignacio (1) *													2,299	2,251
Muniesa, Tomás (1)	Chairman	1,551.0	90.0		16.6					1,657.6	652	646		
Moraleda, María Amparo (1)	Deputy Chairwoman	110.0	159.0							269.0	233	234		
Gortazar, Gonzalo	Chief Executive Officer *	2,103.8	110.0	60.0	308.7	729.4	1,190.1	562.9	128.7	5,193.6	4,505	4,145		
Álvarez, Luis (1)	Director	71.9	47.0							118.9				
Ayuso, Joaquín (1)		30.9	27.0							57.9	184	179		
Campo, Francisco Javier (1)		30.9	38.7							69.6	216	202		
Castillo, Eva (1)		30.9	42.1							72.9	233	214		
Fisas, M. Verónica	Director	110.0	60.0							170.0	151	160		
Forero, Pablo Arturo (1)	Director	63.6	55.5	45.3						164.3				
García, Rosa María (1)	Director	79.4	73.7							153.1				
Garmendía, Cristina	Director	110.0	188.3							298.3	216	210		
Löscher, Peter (3)	Director	110.0	78.0							188.0	162	99		
Méndez, José María (1)	Director	56.5	49.3							105.9				
Reed, John S. (3)														45
Sánchez, Bernardo (1)	Director	65.6	57.3							122.9				
Sanchiz, Eduardo Javier (3)	Lead Director	153.0	192.0							345.0	305	287		
Santero, Teresa	Director	110.0	60.0							170.0	151	147		
Serna, José (1)		30.9	26.9							57.8	184	179		
Ulrich, Fernando María (2)	Director	110.0	102.0	750.0						962.0	934	929		
Usarraga, Koro	Director	110.0	186.0							296.0	266	264		
<b>TOTAL **</b>		<b>2,103.8</b>	<b>3,044.5</b>	<b>1,592.8</b>	<b>1,104.0</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>729.4</b>	<b>1,190.1</b>	<b>562.9</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>10,472.8</b>	<b>10,693</b>	<b>10,188</b>	

(\*) During 2024 and 2023, he performed executive functions jointly with Jose Ignacio Goirigolzarri.

(\*\*) The detailed figures have been determined on an accrual basis. In contrast to the Annual Directors' Remuneration Report, the annual financial statements include: (i) contributions to the long-term savings scheme (although these contributions are not vested); (ii) remuneration received for membership of non-group boards; and (iii) variable remuneration accrued during the year, regardless of whether it is deferred.

(1) In 2025, Tomás Muniesa was appointed Chairman, María Amparo Moraleda Deputy Chairwoman, and Rosa María García, Luis Álvarez, Bernardo Sánchez, Pablo Arturo Forero and José María Méndez as non-executive directors. Jose Ignacio Goirigolzarri, Joaquín Ayuso, Francisco Javier Campo, Eva Castillo and José Serna stepped down in 2025.

(2) The positions held at BPI are not on behalf of CaixaBank Group.

(3) In 2023, Peter Löscher was appointed as independent Director and Eduardo Sanchiz as Coordinating Director. Additionally, John S. Reed stepped down in 2023.

(4) Includes remuneration in kind (health and life insurance premiums paid in favour of executive directors), interest accrued on deferred variable remuneration in cash, other insurance premiums paid and other benefits.

(5) Remuneration received for representation of the Bank on the Boards of Directors of listed companies outside the consolidate group, which is recognised on the statements of profit or loss of the companies concerned.

CaixaBank does not have any pension obligations with former or current members of the Board of Directors in their capacity as such.

## 9.2. REMUNERATION OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The breakdown and details of remuneration received by Senior Management of the Bank are as follows:

### \_ REMUNERATION OF SENIOR MANAGEMENT

(Thousands of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Salary (1)	15,408	13,335	12,661
Post-employment benefits (2)	1,583	1,484	1,356
Other long-term benefits (3)	106	107	64
Other positions at Group companies	1,550	1,480	1,251
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,647</b>	<b>16,406</b>	<b>15,332</b>
Remuneration received for representing the Bank on Boards of Directors of listed companies and others in which the Company has a presence, outside of the consolidated group (4)	83	55	48
<b>TOTAL REMUNERATION</b>	<b>18,730</b>	<b>16,461</b>	<b>15,380</b>
Number of members of the Senior Management:	15	15	15

(1) This amount includes fixed remuneration, remuneration in kind and total variable remuneration received by members of the Senior Management. Variable remuneration corresponds to the variable remuneration scheme with multi-year metrics accruing in cash and shares for the year, which includes the deferred portion subject to the multi-year adjustment.

(2) Includes insurance premiums and discretionary pension benefits.

(3) This item corresponds to the amount of the risk insurance policy whose increase or decrease does not correspond to remuneration management, but rather to the performance of the technical variables that determine the premiums.

(4) Recognised in the statement of profit or loss of the respective companies.

All the contracts of Senior Management members and the CEO have post-contractual non-competition commitments of one annual payment of their fixed components (payable in 12 monthly payments) and indemnity clauses equivalent to one annual payment of the fixed components, or the amount payable by law, whichever is higher.

The Chief Executive Officer has an indemnity clause of 1 annual payment of the fixed remuneration components. There are currently 2 committee members for whom the indemnity to which they are legally entitled remain less than 1 year of their salary.

The value of obligations accrued as defined contribution post-employment commitments with executive directors and Senior Management are as follows:

### \_ POST-EMPLOYMENT COMMITMENTS WITH EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

(Thousands of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Post-employment commitments (1)	23,477	20,626	17,728

(1) The change in the value of post-employment commitments is a result of both the contributions made throughout the year and the returns from the various policies.

## 9.3. OTHER DISCLOSURES CONCERNING THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Article 37 of the Regulation of the Board of Directors of CaixaBank governs the situations of conflict applicable to all directors, establishing that the director must avoid situations that could entail a conflict of interest between the Company and the Director or its related persons, adopting the measures necessary in this regard.

Directors must notify the CaixaBank Board of Directors of any direct or indirect conflicts of interest that they or persons related to them may have with

the Group's interests, which will be disclosed in the financial statements, as provided for in Article 229.3 of the Spanish Capital Companies Law.

During 2025, no director reported any situation that placed them in a conflict of interest with the Bank; however, on the following occasions, directors abstained from participating in and voting on the deliberation of matters at meetings of the Board of Directors:

## \_MITIGATING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Director	Abstention from deliberation and voting
Tomás Muniesa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposals for the appointment and re-election of independent directors.</li> <li>- Resolutions on their remuneration for financial year 2025.</li> <li>- Motion relating to the signing of an agreement with "la Caixa" Banking Foundation (Fundación Bancaria Caixa d'Estalvis i Pensions de Barcelona) for the staging of the Cap Roig Festival.</li> <li>- Proposed transaction with Infinitum Resort, S.A. and InmoCriteria Caixa, S.A. (subsidiaries of Criteria Caixa).</li> <li>- Proposals for the provision of investment and ancillary services by CaixaBank and two subsidiaries of the CaixaBank Group to Criteria Caixa.</li> </ul>
María Amparo Moraleda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolutions relating to financing arrangements with related parties.</li> <li>- Resolution relating to the engagement of Spencer Stuart for the provision of services.</li> </ul>
Gonzalo Gortazar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolutions on their variable remuneration for the 2024 financial year.</li> <li>- Resolutions on their remuneration for financial year 2025.</li> <li>- Resolution relating to a financing arrangement with a related person.</li> </ul>
Cristina Garmendia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolutions relating to a financing arrangement with a related person.</li> </ul>
José María Méndez	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Motion relating to the signing of an agreement with "la Caixa" Banking Foundation (Fundación Bancaria Caixa d'Estalvis i Pensions de Barcelona) for the staging of the Cap Roig Festival.</li> <li>- Proposed transaction with Infinitum Resort, S.A. and InmoCriteria Caixa, S.A. (subsidiaries of Criteria Caixa).</li> <li>- Proposals for the provision of investment and ancillary services by CaixaBank and two subsidiaries of the CaixaBank Group to Criteria Caixa.</li> </ul>
Teresa Santero	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposal for the transaction with Arqura Homes, Fondo de Activos Bancarios (FAB), a company linked to SAREB.</li> <li>- Motion regarding the renewal of guarantees in favour of SAREB.</li> </ul>
Koro Usarraga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolutions relating to a financing arrangement with a related person.</li> </ul>
José Serna (director until 11/04/2025)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proposals for the appointment and re-election of independent directors.</li> </ul>

The remaining directors, who held office during 2025, have declared that during their term of office in 2025 they did not have any situation of conflict with the interests of the Company, whether direct or indirect, their own or those of persons related to them.

There is no family relationship between the members of the Board of Directors and the group of key personnel comprising the Senior Management team.

## PROHIBITION OF COMPETITION

More precisely, Article 229(1)(f) of the LSC establishes that Board members may not carry out, for their own account or the account of others, activities that actually or potentially constitute effective competition with those carried out by the Bank or which, in any other way, permanently conflict with the Company's interests. Article 230 of the LSC stipulates that this prohibition can be lifted if the Company is not expected to incur damages or it is expected that it will be indemnified for an amount equal to the benefits expected to be obtained from the exemption. Express and separate approval of the exemption must be obtained from shareholders at

the AGM. The provisions contained in the mentioned articles also apply to cases where the beneficiary of any such actions or activities is a person related to the director.

The Bank has not been informed of any activity or circumstance that might represent effective, current or potential competition of the directors or persons associated with them, with the Group or that, in any other way, places them in permanent conflict with the interests of the Bank.

## VOTING RIGHTS OF "KEY PERSONNEL"

At year-end, the voting rights (direct and indirect) of "key personnel – Directors and Senior Management" are disclosed in the section **"03 Corporate governance – Management and administration of the Company – The Board of Directors"** of the consolidated Management Report.

# 10. Cash and cash equivalents

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

## \_BREAKDOWN OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Cash	2,512	2,402	2,418
Cash balances in central banks	42,140	45,955	33,704
Other demand deposits	1,176	1,447	1,739
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,828</b>	<b>49,804</b>	<b>37,861</b>

Cash balances at central banks include balances held to comply with the mandatory minimum reserves requirement in the central bank based on eligible liabilities.

# 11. Financial assets

The breakdown of the balances of these headings is as follows:

## \_BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
<b>Financial assets held for trading</b>	<b>5,799</b>		<b>5,688</b>		<b>6,993</b>	
Derivatives (Note 12.1)	4,378		4,867		6,344	
Equity instruments	641		415		303	
Shares in Spanish companies	554		332		237	
Shares in foreign companies	87		83		66	
Debt securities *	780		406		346	
Spanish government debt **	281		196		131	
Foreign government debt *	143		63		22	
Other issuers	356		147		193	
<b>Non-marketable financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss ***</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>21,249</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>17,160</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>13,261</b>
Equity instruments	71	21,247	88	17,160	124	13,261
Debt securities		2				
<b>Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss ***</b>		<b>5,698</b>		<b>6,498</b>		<b>7,240</b>
Debt securities		5,698		6,498		7,240
Unit link		4,890		5,370		5,818
Other		808		1,128		1,422
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ****</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>60,226</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>59,137</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>57,212</b>
Equity instruments (Note 11.1)	610	1	578	1	1,340	
Shares of listed companies	346		1		714	
Shares in unlisted companies	264	1	577	1	626	
Of which: gross unrealised gains	124		107	1	119	
Of which: gross unrealised losses	(19)		(205)		(1,299)	
Debt securities (Note 11.2) * / **	10,346	60,225	9,052	59,136	8,038	57,212
Spanish government debt securities	2,562	41,594	2,906	41,593	3,275	41,788
Foreign government debt securities	7,573	6,473	5,540	6,000	3,720	6,281
Other issuers	211	12,158	606	11,543	1,043	9,143
Of which: gross unrealised gains	8	2,080	22	3,055	6	3,399
Of which: gross unrealised losses	(178)	(3,258)	(274)	(3,131)	(300)	(3,617)
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>474,241</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>441,957</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>433,090</b>	<b>4,091</b>
Debt securities (Note 11.2) * / **	84,451	4,473	75,654	4,387	77,336	3,580
Public debt	75,555	2,407	66,935	2,441	69,000	2,073
Of which: Senior debt - SAREB	15,725		16,065		16,755	
Other Spanish issuers	4	174	71	258	131	269
Other foreign issuers	8,892	1,892	8,648	1,688	8,205	1,238
Loans and advances (Note 11.3)	389,790	382	366,303	446	355,755	510
Credit institutions	14,823	21	14,871	79	11,709	173
Customers	374,967	361	351,432	367	344,046	337

(\*) ↗ See Note 3.4.1, section "Concentration according to sovereign risk".

(\*\*) See ratings classification in Note 3.4.1, section "Concentration according to credit quality".

(\*\*\*) Financial instruments linked to the insurance activity mainly include investments linked to the operation of life insurance products where the investment risk is assumed by the policyholder, both Unit Link and investments linked to the Flexible Immediate Annuity product, under the VFA model (↗ see Note 14).

(\*\*\*\*) Investments in the insurance business are held for the payment of expected benefits to policyholders and are therefore not expected to materialise in a going concern environment. As a general rule, they would only be sold in the event of surrender, and since most life insurance products are redeemable at the market value of the related financial instruments, there would be no impact on the Group. Furthermore, to minimise accounting asymmetries between the accounting recognition of financial assets and insurance liabilities, the Group has chosen the accounting policy option of recording changes from the measurement of insurance liabilities at current rates in "Other comprehensive income".

## 11.1. EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

At year-end, the Group has no financial support agreement or other significant commitment of the equity instruments recognised in the financial statements. Furthermore, at year-end there are no significant contingent liabilities relating to these holdings.

### FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The breakdown of the changes under this heading is as follows:

#### \_MOVEMENTS IN EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

(Millions of euros)

	2025		2024			2023		
	Banco Fomento de Angola (BFA)	Other	Telefónica	Banco Fomento de Angola (BFA)	Other	Telefónica	Banco Fomento de Angola (BFA)	Other
BALANCE AT START OF PERIOD	305	274	714	339	287	684	411	256
Acquisitions and capital increases		9			1			
Disposals and capital decreases	(151)	(16)	(2,104)		(17)			(27)
Gains (-) / losses (+) transferred to reserves	48	(19)	1,095		(9)			6
Adjustments to market value and exchange differences	143	18	295	(34)	12	30	(72)	27
Transfers and other								25
CLOSING BALANCE	345	266		305	274	714	339	287

#### TELEFÓNICA

On 10 June 2024, CaixaBank's stake in Telefónica, S.A. was fully derecognised through the settlement of shares in swap contracts representing a 0.970 % stake in the company and the sale to the market of the remaining 1.576 %. This transaction had no impact on the statement of profit or loss and resulted in an increase of 5 basis points in the CET1 ratio.

#### BANCO FOMENTO DE ANGOLA (BFA)

In September 2025, the public offering (IPO) of 30 % of BFA's share capital was completed on the Angola Stock Exchange. BPI sold 14.75 % of BFA's capital in exchange for 103 million euros. Following the sale, BPI retains a stake of 33.35 %. The transaction did not have a significant impact on equity or capital adequacy.

As a result of this transaction, BFA shares were admitted to trading on the Angola Debt and Stock Exchange.

After analysing various aspects relating to the depth of the market in which it operates, including, among others, the level of demand, transaction volumes, regularity of trading, the recent commencement of trading on an exchange where only a few

companies are listed, as well as a comparison with market multiples of other listed banks in Africa, it was decided to continue valuing the interest using the dividend discount model (DDM) at the close of 2025, adjusting certain valuation assumptions, in particular the illiquidity premium, as described below.

In any event, the Group will continue to monitor the trend in the share price and will benchmark the valuation of BFA against other valuation methodologies.

The main assumptions used in the dividend discount model are set out below:

#### \_ASSUMPTIONS USED IN THE VALUATION OF BANCO FOMENTO DE ANGOLA (BFA)

(Percentage)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Forecast periods	5 años	5 años	5 años
Discount rate *	15.2 %	20.9 %	20.6 %
Objective capital ratio	20.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %

(\*) Calculated using the interest rate on United States government bonds plus a country risk premium, a market risk premium and an illiquidity/lack of control coefficient.

In order to determine whether significant variations would arise in the fair value estimate as a result of changes in one or more of the base parameters of the valuation model, the following sensitivity analysis has been performed on the fair value estimate of BFA, determined using the DDM:

### \_ FAIR VALUE SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF BFA

(Millions of euros)

	Discount rate		Objective capital ratio		Change in the AKZ/USD exchange rate (up to 2029)	
	+1 %	-1 %	+1 %	-1 %	-20 %	+20 %
Estimated value for 33.35 % of BFA	324	370	341	349	305	380

## INFORMATION ON SIGNIFICANT EQUITY INTERESTS

The relevant financial information of the most relevant equity instruments classified in this section is as follows:

### \_ FINANCIAL INFORMATION ON THE MOST RELEVANT PARTICIPATIONS

(Millions of euros and percentage)

	Registered address	% shareholding	% voting rights	Equity	Latest published profit/(loss)
Sociedad de gestión de Activos Procedentes de la Reestructuración Bancaria (Sareb) (1) (2)	Madrid - Spain	12.24 %	12.24 %	(16,464)	(1,266)
Banco de Fomento Angola (BFA)	Angola	33.35 %	33.35 %	650	116

(1) Non-listed companies. The information on equity and the last published profit/(loss) is at 30-06-2025.

(2) The value of Sareb's shareholding is fully impaired according to the discounted valuation of estimated shareholder cash flows, as well as based on negative equity.

## 11.2. DEBT SECURITIES

### FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

The breakdown of the changes under this heading is as follows:

### \_ CHANGES IN DEBT SECURITIES – BANKING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

(Millions of euros)

	2025			2024			2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
<b>BALANCE AT START OF PERIOD</b>	<b>9,052</b>			<b>8,027</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>11,582</b>	<b>9</b>	
<b>Plus:</b>									
Acquisitions	4,994			3,710			304		
Changes in interest accrual	63			(71)			69	1	
Gains/(losses) recognised with adjustments to equity (Note 21.2)	83			36	5		199	1	
<b>Less:</b>									
Sales	(2,801)			(123)	(5)		(245)		
Redemptions	(761)			(2,690)			(3,818)		
Implicit interest				(6)			6		
Amounts transferred to statement of profit or loss (Note 29)*	(10)			(1)	(11)		7		
Exchange differences and other	(274)			170			(77)		
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>10,346</b>			<b>9,052</b>			<b>8,027</b>	<b>11</b>	

(\*) The result of fixed income portfolio sales is included under "Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net" (↗ see Note 29).

## \_CHANGES IN DEBT SECURITIES – INSURANCE ACTIVITY

(Millions of euros)

	2025			2024			2023		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
BALANCE AT START OF PERIOD	59,136			57,212			51,474	116	
Plus:									
Acquisitions	8,892			11,556			12,631		
Changes in interest accrual	(4)			(12)			(273)	(5)	
Gains/(losses) recognised with adjustments to equity (Note 21.2)	(1,070)			161			2,531	(29)	
Less:									
Sales	(2,679)			(5,748)			(6,945)		
Redemptions	(3,766)			(3,817)			(2,383)		
Implicit interest	(296)			(226)			241	(11)	
Reclassifications and transfers							71	(71)	
Amounts transferred to statement of profit or loss (Note 29)	12			10			(2)		
Exchange differences and other							(133)		
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>60,225</b>			<b>59,136</b>			<b>57,212</b>		

(\*) The result of fixed income portfolio sales is included under "Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net" (↗ see Note 29).

## FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTISED COST

The breakdown of changes in the gross carrying amount of debt securities at amortised cost is as follows:

## \_CHANGES IN DEBT SECURITIES – BANKING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

(Millions of euros)

	2025				2024				2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
BALANCE AT START OF PERIOD	75,616	47	10	75,673	77,287	61	12	77,360	77,688	49	12	77,749
Transfers	(20)		20		5	(5)			(32)	32		
From stage 1:	(20)		20		(6)	6			(39)	39		
From stage 2:					11	(11)			7	(7)		
Acquisitions	27,698	24	11	27,733	26,652	186	101	26,939	21,385	227	54	21,666
Sales (1)	(1,852)			(1,852)	(1,903)			(1,903)	(69)			(69)
Redemptions	(17,559)	(16)	(11)	(17,586)	(26,178)	(198)	(102)	(26,478)	(21,546)	(242)	(54)	(21,842)
Changes in interest accrual	559			559	(237)			(237)	(93)	(1)		(94)
Write-offs							(1)	(1)				
Exchange differences and other	(54)			(54)	(10)	3		(7)	(46)	(4)		(50)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>84,386</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>84,471</b>	<b>75,616</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>75,673</b>	<b>77,287</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>77,360</b>
Impairment allowances (2)	(7)	(1)	(12)	(20)	(7)	(2)	(10)	(19)	(6)	(7)	(11)	(24)

(1) Gains on portfolio sales are recorded under "Gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net" (↗ see Note 29), with no impact on the business model.

(2) There were no significant changes in the period

## \_MOVEMENTS IN DEBT SECURITIES - INSURANCE ACTIVITY

(Millions of euros)

	2025				2024				2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
BALANCE AT START OF PERIOD	4,387			4,387	3,580			3,580	3,204			3,204
Acquisitions	712			712	1,019			1,019	1,265			1,265
Sales (1)	(3)			(3)	(38)			(38)	(614)			(614)
Redemptions	(626)			(626)	(198)			(198)	(280)			(280)
Changes in interest accrual	3			3	24			24	5			5
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>4,473</b>			<b>4,473</b>	<b>4,387</b>			<b>4,387</b>	<b>3,580</b>			<b>3,580</b>

Impairment allowances (2)

(1) The profit/(loss) of fixed-income portfolio sales is recorded under the heading "Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net" (↗ see Note 29), without any impact on the business model.

(2) There were no significant changes in the period

## 11.3. LOANS AND ADVANCES

### FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

#### CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

#### \_BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS BY TYPE

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
On demand		4,072		5,476		64
Term		10,604		21		109
Term deposits - stage 1 and 2		10,600		21		109
Term deposits in stage 3		4		4		9
Value adjustments		147		184		111
Impairment allowances		(6)		(8)		(11)
Other		153		192		122
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14,823</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>173</b>

#### LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

The breakdown by impairment status of the loans and advances to customers is as follows:

#### \_BREAKDOWN OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Gross amount	Provisions for impairment	Gross amount	Provisions for impairment	Gross amount	Provisions for impairment
Stage 1	348,618	(678)	325,438	(693)	312,863	(664)
Stage 2	24,902	(861)	23,340	(938)	28,797	(1,165)
Stage 3	7,993	(4,659)	9,500	(4,869)	9,762	(5,256)
POCI *	133	(120)	199	(178)	280	(234)
Not impaired	6		6		7	
Impaired	127	(120)	193	(178)	273	(234)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>381,646</b>	<b>(6,318)</b>	<b>358,477</b>	<b>(6,678)</b>	<b>351,702</b>	<b>(7,319)</b>

(\*) POCIs arising from the business combination with Bankia (initially 770 million euros).

Details of the movement in the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers are as follows:

### \_ CHANGES IN LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

(Millions of euros)

	2025				2024				2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
BALANCE AT START OF PERIOD	325,438	23,340	9,500	358,278	312,863	28,797	9,762	351,422	321,576	28,562	9,621	359,759
Transfers	(5,496)	4,502	994		(1,735)	(949)	2,684		(5,984)	3,575	2,409	
From Stage 1:	(11,241)	10,483	758		(12,491)	11,325	1,166		(16,547)	15,239	1,308	
From Stage 2:	5,669	(6,772)	1,103		10,684	(12,939)	2,255		10,513	(12,721)	2,208	
From Stage 3:	76	791	(867)		72	665	(737)		50	1,057	(1,107)	
Additions	99,672	2,661	666	102,999	78,242	2,046	617	80,905	69,176	2,858	652	72,686
Disposals *	(70,996)	(5,601)	(1,488)	(78,085)	(63,932)	(6,554)	(1,364)	(71,850)	(71,905)	(6,198)	(1,096)	(79,199)
Write-offs			(1,679)	(1,679)			(2,199)	(2,199)			(1,824)	(1,824)
CLOSING BALANCE	348,618	24,902	7,993	381,513	325,438	23,340	9,500	358,278	312,863	28,797	9,762	351,422

(\*) In addition to depreciation and amortisation, this item includes the transfer to the heading "Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale" of contracts included in portfolio sales pending completion.

Changes in the hedging of loans and advances to customers is as follows:

### \_ MOVEMENTS IN THE ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT OF LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

(Millions of euros)

	2025				2024				2023			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
BALANCE AT START OF PERIOD	693	938	4,869	6,500	664	1,165	5,256	7,085	1,344	1,368	4,459	7,171
Net charges (Note 34)	(15)	(77)	964	872	29	(227)	1,118	920	(687)	(202)	1,867	978
From Stage 1:	(260)	66	247	53	(150)	119	366	335	(81)	176	389	484
From Stage 2:	(23)	(185)	159	(49)	6	(225)	517	298	(9)	(180)	464	275
From Stage 3:	(10)	(32)	399	357	(13)	(226)	720	481	(8)	(46)	878	824
Additions	288	147	377	812	228	126	289	643	192	94	255	541
Disposals **	(10)	(73)	(218)	(301)	(42)	(21)	(774)	(837)	(781)	(246)	(119)	(1,146)
Amounts used			(1,037)	(1,037)			(1,291)	(1,291)			(1,112)	(1,112)
Transfers and other *			(137)	(137)			(214)	(214)	7	(1)	42	48
CLOSING BALANCE	678	861	4,659	6,198	693	938	4,869	6,500	664	1,165	5,256	7,085

(\*) In 2024, it includes the transfer of 255 million euros to cover the expected loss associated with future changes in cash flows other than credit risk to "Provisions" (see Note 20).

(\*\*) Includes the transfer to the heading "Non-current assets and disposal groups of items that have been classified as held for sale" of the contracts included in pending portfolio sales.

# 12. Derivatives

## 12.1. TRADING DERIVATIVES

The Group individually hedges the market risk associated with derivatives arranged with customers by arranging symmetrical derivatives in the market and records both in the trading book.

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

### BREAKDOWN OF TRADING DERIVATIVES (PRODUCT AND COUNTERPARTY)

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Unmatured foreign currency purchases and sales	722	666	981	1,006	736	704
Purchases of foreign currencies against euros	143	489	771	118	192	412
Purchases of foreign currencies against foreign currencies	100	111	192	176	198	194
Sales of foreign currencies against euros	479	66	18	712	346	98
Purchase and sale of financial assets						2
Sales						2
Share options	72	71	85	94	492	455
Bought	72		85		492	
Issued		71		94		455
Interest rate options	117	54	125	72	241	149
Bought	117		125		241	1
Issued		54		72		148
Foreign currency options	140	113	102	154	84	56
Bought	140		102		84	
Issued		113		154		56
Other share, interest rate and inflation transactions	3,118	1,818	3,313	1,846	4,532	655
Share swaps	14	356	17	148	11	83
Future rate agreements (FRAs)	75	75	175	175	126	129
Interest-rate and inflation-linked swaps	3,029	1,387	3,121	1,523	4,395	443
Commodity derivatives and other risks	209	104	261	248	259	168
Swaps	207	102	251	237	253	159
Purchased options	2		190		6	
Sold options		2		11		9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,378</b>	<b>2,826</b>	<b>4,867</b>	<b>3,420</b>	<b>6,344</b>	<b>2,189</b>
Of which: arranged in organised markets	13	7	23	19	52	58
Of which: arranged in non-organised markets	4,365	2,819	4,844	3,401	6,292	2,131
<b>NOTIONAL</b>	<b>1,247,972</b>		<b>1,009,884</b>		<b>831,999</b>	

## 12.2. HEDGE ACCOUNTING

The Group has recognised hedging derivatives to hedge interest rate, foreign exchange, inflation and market risks in respect of the following balance sheet positions:

- | Fair value hedges: They mainly cover:
  - | Interest rate risk (transformation from fixed to floating rate): in loans, the fixed-income portfolio, temporary asset transfers, issued debt securities, current accounts and time deposits.
  - | Exchange rate risk: in fixed-rate foreign currency loans converted into variable-rate euro loans.
  - | Inflation risk: Of the fixed income portfolio.
  - | Financial assets under insurance commitments: To cover the change in the interest rate of the net position of insurance activity.

Cash flow hedges: They mainly cover:

- | Interest rate risk: in mortgage loans pegged to Euribor, the fixed-income portfolio and time deposits.
- | Exchange rate risk: in fixed-rate foreign currency loans converted into fixed-rate euro loans.
- | Inflation risk: fixed-income portfolio classified as amortised cost.

All hedging derivatives are OTC and are arranged with financial institutions and central counterparties.

The maturity schedule of the interest rate hedged items and their average interest rate is set out below:

### MATURITY SCHEDULE OF HEDGED ITEMS AND AVERAGE INTEREST RATE – 2025

(Millions of euros)

	Hedged item value					Total	Average interest rate
	<1 Month	1 – 3 months	3 – 12 months	1 – 5 years	> 5 years		
Asset interest-rate hedges	47	73	1,617	8,634	19,717	30,088	1.950 %
Liability interest-rate hedges	163	2,349	6,074	89,027	19,279	116,892	(0.690)%
<b>TOTAL FAIR VALUE HEDGES</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>7,691</b>	<b>97,661</b>	<b>38,996</b>	<b>146,980</b>	
Asset interest-rate hedges	3,536	1,246	24,806	64,152	6,999	100,739	(1.086)%
<b>TOTAL CASH FLOW HEDGES</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>24,806</b>	<b>64,152</b>	<b>6,999</b>	<b>100,739</b>	

Set out below is a breakdown of fair value hedges and cash flow hedges:

## \_FAIR VALUE HEDGES – HEDGING ITEMS

(Millions of euros)

Hedged item	Risk covered	Hedging instrument	31-12-2025		2025	31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
			Value of hedging instrument		Change in fair value of hedge ineffectiveness (Note 29)	Value of hedging instrument		Value of hedging instrument	
			Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<b>MACRO-HEDGES</b>									
Financial assets at amortised cost	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps and options	2	11	44	4	11	5	15
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps and options	90	7	(32)	206	7	203	13
<b>BANKING BUSINESS AND OTHER</b>			<b>92</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>28</b>
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps and options		37	43		57		
<b>INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>				<b>37</b>	<b>43</b>		<b>57</b>		
<b>MICRO-HEDGES</b>									
	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps			(1)				
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Inflation risk	Inflation-linked swaps and options		112	(12)		104		98
	Market risk	Equity swaps			(1)			51	
	Foreign currency risk	Currency swaps		2			1		2
Financial assets at amortised cost	Inflation risk	Inflation-linked swaps		8	(1)		7		6
<b>BANKING BUSINESS AND OTHER</b>				<b>122</b>	<b>(15)</b>		<b>112</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>106</b>
	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps	81	26	16	109	27	186	991
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Inflation risk	Inflation-linked swaps and options		193	55		228		
	Foreign currency risk	Currency swaps	8		48		9		
Financial assets at FV and Liabilities under insurance contracts *	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps	147	2,207		56	2,549	494	5,408
<b>INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>			<b>236</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>6,399</b>

(\*) Corresponds to the position in derivatives contracted by VidaCaixa in order to neutralise the impact on economic value caused by changes in interest rates on the net position of the bond portfolio and liabilities associated with commitments with policyholders. This means that VidaCaixa ensures that the market value of the investments assigned to insurance transactions is equal to or higher than the present value of the flows corresponding to the obligations arising from the contracts and that the sensitivity to changes in interest rates of the present values of assets and liabilities is equivalent.

**FAIR VALUE HEDGES - HEDGED ITEMS**

(Millions of euros)

Hedged item	Risk covered	31-12-2025				2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
		Hedged instrument		Accumulated FV adjustments on the hedged item		Accumulated amount of FV hedging adjustments	Change in value used to calculate ineffectiveness (Note 29)	Hedged instrument		Hedged instrument	
		Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities			Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<b>MACRO-HEDGES</b>											
Financial assets at amortised cost	Interest rate risk	12757		(928)		759	(42)	15,010		11,903	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Interest rate risk		116,892		(1,242)	7	38		103,265		82,030
<b>BANKING BUSINESS AND OTHER</b>		<b>12,757</b>	<b>116,892</b>	<b>(928)</b>	<b>(1,242)</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>15,010</b>	<b>103,265</b>	<b>11,903</b>	<b>82,030</b>
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Interest rate risk	3,133					(43)	3,116			
<b>INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>		<b>3,133</b>					<b>(43)</b>	<b>3,116</b>			
<b>MICRO-HEDGES</b>											
	Interest rate risk	60					1	60		60	
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Inflation risk	505					8	508		497	
	Market risk	3				6				433	
Financial assets at amortised cost	Foreign currency risk	76		1				94		104	
	Inflation risk	38		(2)			1	40		40	
<b>BANKING BUSINESS AND OTHER</b>		<b>682</b>		<b>(1)</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>702</b>		<b>1,134</b>	
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Interest rate risk	7,775					15	2,210		8,709	
	Inflation risk	913					(55)				
	Foreign currency risk	162					(48)	196			
Financial assets at FV and Liabilities under insurance contracts	Interest rate risk	4,669						4,953		4,914	
<b>INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>		<b>13,519</b>					<b>(88)</b>	<b>7,359</b>		<b>13,623</b>	

**\_CASH FLOW HEDGES**

(Millions of euros)

Hedged item	Risk covered	Hedging instrument	31-12-2025		Cash flow hedging reserve	2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023		Cash flow hedging reserve	
			Value of hedging instrument			Amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss	Ineffectiveness taken to profit/(loss)	Value of hedging instrument		Cash flow hedging reserve	Value of hedging instrument		
			Assets	Liabilities				Assets	Liabilities		Assets		Liabilities
<b>MACRO-HEDGES</b>													
Financial assets at amortised cost	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps	10	43	(328)	(38)		7		(218)		(382)	
	Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	Currency swaps	846	22	(28)		40	497	(41)	213	67	(30)	
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps				1							
<b>BANKING BUSINESS AND OTHER</b>			<b>856</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>(356)</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>(259)</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>(412)</b>	
<b>MICRO-HEDGES</b>													
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Interest rate and inflation risk	Inflation-linked swaps and inflation-linked options		15	(3)			15	(4)				
Financial assets at amortised cost	Interest rate and inflation risk	Inflation-linked swaps and inflation-linked options		755	42			739	30		1,077		
	Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	Currency swaps	177		(13)		102		(27)	54			
<b>BANKING BUSINESS AND OTHER</b>			<b>177</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>102</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,077</b>		
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	Interest rate and inflation risk	Inflation-linked swaps and inflation-linked options	6	362	(62)		6	378	(115)				
	Interest rate and foreign exchange risk	Currency swaps	9	47	18		1	80	(12)				
	Interest rate risk	Interest-rate swaps	1	152	12								
<b>INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>(32)</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>(127)</b>				

(\*) At 31 December 2025, 2024 and 2023, the outstanding amount recognised in cash flow hedge reserves for hedging relationships to which hedge accounting no longer applies amounted to 19, 20 and 22 million euros, respectively.

# 13. Investments in joint ventures and associates

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

	ASSOCIATES							JOINT VENTURES	
	Underlying carrying amount			Goodwill		Impairment allowances		TOTAL	TOTAL
	Coral Homes	SegurCaixa Adeslas	Other	SegurCaixa Adeslas	Other	Coral Homes	Other		
31-12-2022	495	622	575	300	75	(15)	(42)	2,010	44
<i>% shareholding</i>	20.00 %	49.92 %							
Acquisitions and capital increases			15		18			33	2
Disposals and capital decreases			(9)					(9)	
Measurement using the equity method	(40)	55	17					37	
Transfers and other *	(89)	32	(42)		(13)	(45)	3	(154)	(40)
31-12-2023	366	709	556	300	80	(60)	(39)	1,912	4
<i>% shareholding</i>	20.00 %	49.92 %							
Acquisitions and capital increases									1
Disposals and capital decreases			(11)					(11)	
Measurement using the equity method	(22)	50	49					77	(1)
Transfers and other *	(68)	32	(52)				(20)	(108)	
31-12-2024	276	791	542	300	80	(60)	(59)	1,870	4
<i>% shareholding</i>	20.00 %	49.92 %							
Acquisitions and capital increases			3					3	1
Disposals and capital decreases			(1)					(1)	
Measurement using the equity method	(18)	27	(13)					(4)	(1)
Transfers and other *	(89)	32	(10)			(20)	(36)	(123)	
31-12-2025	169	850	521	300	80	(80)	(95)	1,745	4
<i>% shareholding</i>	20.00 %	49.92 %							

(\*) Transfers and other mainly includes the distribution of reserves and dividends deducted from cost of investment. The impairment allowance includes impairments made during the year, which are recognised under "Impairment or reversal of impairment of investments in joint ventures or associates" in the statement of profit or loss.

At year end, the Group has no financial support agreements or other significant commitments to the Group's associates and joint ventures that are not recognised in the financial statements. Furthermore, at year-end there are no significant contingent liabilities related to these shareholdings.

## IMPAIRMENT OF THE PORTFOLIO OF INVESTMENTS

For the purpose of assessing the recoverable amount of investments in associates and joint ventures, the Group regularly monitors the impairment indicators related to its investees. Particularly, the following items are considered,

among others: (i) business performance; (ii) share prices throughout the period; and (iii) the target prices published by renowned independent analysts.

A summary of the ranges of assumptions used and the ranges of contrasting sensitivity are provided below:

### \_ASSUMPTIONS USED AND SENSITIVITY SCENARIOS

(Percentage)

	SegurCaixa Adeslas (2)			Coral Homes (3)		
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Forecast periods	5 years	5 years	5 years	3 years	3 years	4 years
Discount rate (after tax)	8.25 %	9.70 %	10.30 %	5.72 %	6.98 %	8.09 %
Growth rate (1)	1 %	1 %	2 %			
Target capital/solvency ratio	120 %	100 %	100 %			

(1) This corresponds to the normalised cash flow growth rate used to calculate the residual value.

(2) The exercise to determine the fair value considers the sensitivity with respect to the discount rate of [-0.5 %; +0.5 %] and the growth rate of [-0.5 %; +0.5 %].

(3) The individual valuation of the real estate assets of Coral Homes, carried out by an independent third-party expert on 31 December 2024, has revealed the existence of significant latent capital gains.

# 14. Reinsurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities

The breakdown of the balances of these headings is as follows:

### \_DETAILS OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS ASSETS AND INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES - 31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	Risk		Savings	Direct participation	Total			Total
	BBA	PAA	BBA	VFA	BBA	VFA	PAA	
Insurance contract liabilities *	543	468	56,174	22,707	56,717	22,707	468	79,892
Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)	294	38	55,263	22,519	55,557	22,519	38	78,114
Best estimate of liabilities (PVCF)	(170)	38	52,162	21,223	51,992	21,223	38	73,253
Risk adjustment (RA)	23		611	427	634	427		1,061
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	441		2,490	869	2,931	869		3,800
Liabilities for incurred claims (LIC)	249	430	911	188	1,160	188	430	1,778

Note: "Reinsurance of reinsurance contracts assets" are valued under the simplified PAA model. The balance at year-end is not significant.

(\*) Not including liabilities classified and measured under the scope of IFRS 9, linked to certain BPI Vida e Pensões products that do not incorporate a significant transfer of insurance risks. These contracts are classified under "Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Deposits – Customers" and "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – Deposits – Customers", amounting to 874 million euros and 4,269 million euros, respectively.

### \_DETAILS OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS ASSETS AND INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES – 31-12-2024

(Millions of euros)

	Risk		Savings	Direct interest	Total			Total
	BBA	PAA	BBA	VFA	BBA	VFA	PAA	
Insurance contract liabilities *	548	409	54,848	19,800	55,396	19,800	409	75,605
Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)	335	40	54,002	19,634	54,337	19,634	40	74,011
Best estimate of liabilities (PVCF)	(68)	40	50,959	18,566	50,891	18,566	40	69,497
Risk adjustment (RA)	18		555	318	573	318		891
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	385		2,488	750	2,873	750		3,623
Liabilities for incurred claims (LIC)	213	369	846	166	1,059	166	369	1,594

Note: "Reinsurance of reinsurance contracts assets" are valued under the simplified PAA model. The balance at year-end is not significant.

(\*) Not including liabilities classified and measured under the scope of IFRS 9, linked to certain BPI Vida e Pensões products that do not incorporate a significant transfer of insurance risks. These contracts are classified under "Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Deposits – Customers" and "Financial liabilities recognised at fair value through profit or loss – Deposits – Customers" amounting to 753 million euros and 3,594 million euros, respectively.

### \_DETAILS OF REINSURANCE CONTRACTS ASSETS AND INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES – 31-12-2023

(Millions of euros)

	Risk		Savings	Direct interest	Total			Total
	BBA	PAA	BBA	VFA	BBA	VFA	PAA	
Insurance contract liabilities *	568	410	52,585	16,677	53,153	16,677	410	70,240
Liability for remaining coverage (LRC)	395	42	51,698	16,524	52,093	16,524	42	68,659
Best estimate of liabilities (PVCF)	17	42	49,088	15,547	49,105	15,547	42	64,694
Risk adjustment (RA)	41		298	170	339	170		509
Contractual Service Margin (CSM)	337		2,312	807	2,649	807		3,456
Liabilities for incurred claims (LIC)	173	368	887	153	1,060	153	368	1,581

Note: "Reinsurance of reinsurance contracts assets" are valued under the simplified PAA model. The balance at year-end is not significant.

(\*) Not including liabilities classified and measured under the scope of IFRS 9, linked to certain BPI Vida e Pensões products that do not incorporate a significant transfer of insurance risks. These contracts are classified under "Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Deposits – Customers" and "Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – Deposits – Customers", amounting to 739 million euros and 3,281 million euros, respectively.

The following is a breakdown of the reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for claims incurred:

**\_RECONCILIATION OF THE LIABILITY FOR REMAINING COVERAGE AND LIABILITY FOR INCURRED CLAIMS – 2025**

(Millions of euros)

	LIC (NOT PAA)	LIC (PAA)	LRC (BBA, VFA, PAA)		Total
	BBA, VFA	PVCF	Excluding loss component	Loss component (LC)	
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>73,949</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>75,605</b>
Insurance service income (Note 31)			(3,262)		(3,262)
Amounts related to changes in the liability for the remaining hedging contracts measured under BBA or VFA			(2,091)		(2,091)
Expected claims and other attributable expected insurance expenses			(1,340)		(1,340)
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk			(128)		(128)
CSM recognised in the statement of profit or loss for services rendered			(623)		(623)
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage - contracts measured under PAA			(1,171)		(1,171)
Insurance service expenses (Note 31)	1,283	659			1,942
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	1,160	600			1,760
Changes related to past service - Adjustments to liability for claims incurred	123	59			182
<b>INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>(3,262)</b>		<b>(1,320)</b>
Insurance financial expenses (Note 26)			3,585	1	3,586
Insurance financial expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income			(650)		(650)
<b>INSURANCE FINANCIAL EXPENSES</b>			<b>2,935</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,936</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>(327)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,616</b>
Investment component	6,896		(6,896)		
Other changes			407		407
<b>OTHER CHANGES</b>	<b>6,896</b>		<b>(6,489)</b>		<b>407</b>
Premiums received			10,918		10,918
Benefits and other directly attributable expenses paid	(8,056)	(598)			(8,654)
<b>CHANGES IN CASH FLOWS</b>	<b>(8,056)</b>	<b>(598)</b>	<b>10,918</b>		<b>2,264</b>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>78,051</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>79,892</b>

**\_RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITY FOR REMAINING COVERAGE AND LIABILITY FOR INCURRED CLAIMS - 2024**

(Millions of euros)

	LIC (NOT PAA)	LIC (PAA)	LRC (BBA, VFA, PAA)		Total
	BBA, VFA	PVCF	Excluding loss component	Loss component (LC)	
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>68,535</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70,240</b>
Insurance service income (Note 31)			(3,053)		(3,053)
Amounts related to changes in the liability for the remaining hedging contracts measured under BBA or VFA			(2,020)		(2,020)
Expected claims and other attributable expected insurance expenses			(1,305)		(1,305)
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk			(102)		(102)
CSM recognised in the statement of profit or loss for services rendered			(613)		(613)
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage - contracts measured under PAA			(1,033)		(1,033)
Insurance service expenses (Note 31)	1,262	551			1,813
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	1,249	544			1,793
Changes related to past service - Adjustments to liability for claims incurred	13	7			20
<b>INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>(3,053)</b>		<b>(1,240)</b>
Insurance financial expenses (Note 26)			4,178	(62)	4,116
Insurance financial expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income			216		216
<b>INSURANCE FINANCIAL EXPENSES</b>			<b>4,394</b>	<b>(62)</b>	<b>4,332</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>(62)</b>	<b>3,092</b>
Investment component	6,964		(6,964)		
Other changes *	4	(4)	381		381
<b>OTHER CHANGES</b>	<b>6,968</b>	<b>(4)</b>	<b>(6,583)</b>		<b>381</b>
Premiums received			10,649		10,649
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(8,213)	(543)			(8,756)
<b>CHANGES IN CASH FLOWS</b>	<b>(8,213)</b>	<b>(543)</b>	<b>10,649</b>		<b>1,893</b>
Transfer to non-current available-for-sale financial liabilities	(5)	(3)	7		
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>1,225</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>73,949</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>75,605</b>

(\*) The item "Other changes" mainly includes the following items as at 31 December 2024:

- | Improved Risk Adjustment calculation methodology (see details in Note 2.19).
- | Improvements in the calculation of liabilities associated with the acquired portfolios of Bankia Mapfre Vida and SA Nostra Vida.
- | Modifications made to the valuation method of the short-term savings portfolios (BBA Modified) to better adapt to the economic substance of the product.

**\_RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITY FOR REMAINING COVERAGE AND LIABILITY FOR INCURRED CLAIMS – 2023**

(Millions of euros)

	LIC (NOT PAA)	LIC (PAA)	LRC (BBA, VFA, PAA)		Total
	BBA, VFA	PVCF	Excluding loss component	Loss component (LC)	
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>60,811</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>62,595</b>
Insurance service income (Note 31)			(3,164)		(3,164)
Amounts related to changes in the liability for the remaining hedging contracts measured under BBA or VFA			(2,209)		(2,209)
Expected claims and other attributable expected insurance expenses			(1,600)		(1,600)
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk			(92)		(92)
CSM recognised in the statement of profit or loss for services rendered			(517)		(517)
Amounts relating to the changes in the liability for remaining coverage - contracts measured under PAA			(955)		(955)
Insurance service expenses (Note 31)	1,566	513		(59)	2,020
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	1,611	495			2,106
Changes related to past service - Adjustments to liability for claims incurred	(45)	18			(27)
Changes related to future services - losses and loss reversals on onerous contracts				(59)	(59)
<b>INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>(3,164)</b>	<b>(59)</b>	<b>(1,144)</b>
Insurance financial expenses (Note 26)			3,543	7	3,550
Insurance financial expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income			2,135		2,135
<b>INSURANCE FINANCIAL EXPENSES</b>			<b>5,678</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5,685</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>(52)</b>	<b>4,541</b>
Investment component	6,514		(6,514)		
Other changes			327		327
<b>OTHER CHANGES</b>	<b>6,514</b>		<b>(6,187)</b>		<b>327</b>
Premiums received			11,611		11,611
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(8,125)	(495)			(8,620)
<b>CHANGES IN CASH FLOWS</b>	<b>(8,125)</b>	<b>(495)</b>	<b>11,611</b>		<b>2,991</b>
Transfer to non-current available-for-sale financial liabilities			(149)		(149)
Changes due to business combinations			(65)		(65)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>1,213</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>68,535</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70,240</b>

The following is a breakdown of movements by component of insurance liabilities (excluding obligations measured under the PAA method):

### RECONCILIATION OF INSURANCE LIABILITIES COMPONENTS (EXCLUDING PAA)

(Millions of euros)

	2025				2024				2023			
	PVCF	RA	CSM	Total	PVCF	RA	CSM	Total	PVCF	RA	CSM	Total
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>70,682</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>75,196</b>	<b>65,865</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>69,830</b>	<b>58,552</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>62,184</b>
Changes that relate to future service	(957)	253	704		(932)	137	795		(891)	95	737	(59)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(256)	136	120		(329)	56	273		(151)	20	131	
Losses on onerous contracts and reversals	(5)			(5)	(12)	1		(11)	(71)			(71)
Contracts recognised in the period	(696)	117	584	5	(591)	80	522	11	(669)	75	606	12
Changes that relate to current service	(180)	(128)	(623)	(931)	(55)	(102)	(613)	(770)	11	(92)	(517)	(598)
CSM recognised for services provided			(623)	(623)			(613)	(613)			(517)	(517)
Changes in the RA relating to the current service		(128)		(128)		(102)		(102)		(92)		(92)
Experience adjustments arising from claims incurred and other directly attributable expenses	(180)			(180)	(55)			(55)	11			11
Changes relating to past service	123			123	13			13	(45)			(45)
Changes that relate to past service – adjustment to the LIC	123			123	13			13	(45)			(45)
<b>INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT</b>	<b>(1,014)</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>(808)</b>	<b>(974)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>(757)</b>	<b>(925)</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>(702)</b>
Financial expenses relating to insurance contracts (statement of profit or loss)	3,485	17	84	3,586	4,013	18	85	4,116	3,463	16	71	3,550
Insurance financial expenses recognised in OCI	(677)	27		(650)	173	43		216	2,124	11		2,135
<b>INSURANCE FINANCIAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>2,936</b>	<b>4,186</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4,332</b>	<b>5,587</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>5,685</b>
<b>TOTAL AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN COMPREHENSIVE INCOME</b>	<b>1,794</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>3,212</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>3,575</b>	<b>4,662</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>4,983</b>
Other changes	394	1	12	407	200	286	(100)	386	323	2	10	335
<b>OTHER CHANGES</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>(100)</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>335</b>
Premiums received	9,749			9,749	9,616			9,616	10,667			10,667
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(8,056)			(8,056)	(8,213)			(8,213)	(8,125)			(8,125)
<b>CHANGES IN CASH FLOWS</b>	<b>1,693</b>			<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,403</b>			<b>1,403</b>	<b>2,542</b>			<b>2,542</b>
<b>TRANSFER TO NON-CURRENT AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES</b>					<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>(149)</b>			<b>(149)</b>
Additions due to business combinations									(65)			(65)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>74,563</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>79,424</b>	<b>70,682</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>75,196</b>	<b>65,865</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>69,830</b>

The reconciliation by component and risk group of the direct insurance contracts initially recognised in the periods indicated for contracts measured under BBA and VFA is shown below:

### RECONCILIATION OF INITIAL RECOGNITION OF CONTRACTS – 2025

(Millions of euros)

	Non-onerous contracts			Onerous contracts			Total
	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	
Estimation of present value of cash outflows (PVCF outflows)	307	5,977	2,632	24	168	17	9,125
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	307	5,977	2,632	24	168	17	9,125
Estimation of present value of cash inflows (PVCF inflows)	(574)	(6,286)	(2,755)	(24)	(165)	(17)	(9,821)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA)	17	71	27		2		117
CSM	250	238	96				584
<b>INCREASE IN INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES FOR CONTRACTS RECOGNISED DURING THE PERIOD</b>					<b>5</b>		<b>5</b>

### RECONCILIATION OF INITIAL RECOGNITION OF CONTRACTS – 2024

(Millions of euros)

	Non-onerous contracts			Onerous contracts			Total
	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	
Estimation of present value of cash outflows (PVCF outflows)	(146)	5,523	1,351	1	83	16	6,828
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	(146)	5,523	1,351	1	83	16	6,828
Estimation of present value of cash inflows (PVCF inflows)	(32)	(5,835)	(1,460)	(1)	(75)	(16)	(7,419)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA)	27	30	20	2	1		80
CSM	151	282	89				522
<b>INCREASE IN INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES FOR CONTRACTS RECOGNISED DURING THE PERIOD</b>				<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>		<b>11</b>

### RECONCILIATION OF INITIAL RECOGNITION OF CONTRACTS – 2023

(Millions of euros)

	Non-onerous contracts			Onerous contracts			Total
	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	
Estimation of present value of cash outflows (PVCF outflows)	(90)	6,930	950	(2)	72		7,860
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	(90)	6,930	950	(2)	72		7,860
Estimation of present value of cash inflows (PVCF inflows)	(51)	(7,376)	(1,040)	(1)	(61)		(8,529)
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RA)	26	26	19	4			75
CSM	115	420	71				606
<b>INCREASE IN INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES FOR CONTRACTS RECOGNISED DURING THE PERIOD</b>				<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>		<b>12</b>

The following is a breakdown of the maturity of the CSM by risk group:

### \_\_MATURITY OF THE CSM BY RISK GROUP

(Millions of euros)

	2025				2024				2023			
	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	Total	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	Total	Risk	Savings	Direct participation	Total
<b>CSM amortisation</b>												
From 0 to 5 years	395	982	293	1,670	329	1,036	291	1,656	284	936	310	1,530
From 5 to 10 years	24	589	209	822	31	579	199	809	31	597	203	831
From 10 to 15 years	8	352	158	518	10	326	137	473	3	345	137	485
From 15 to 20 years	4	242	117	363	5	228	88	321	1	188	88	277
Over 20 years	10	325	92	427	10	319	35	364	18	246	69	333
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>3,800</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>2,488</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>3,623</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>2,312</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>3,456</b>

The following is an analysis of the financial results of the insurance activity:

### \_\_RECONCILIATION OF NET FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSE) OF THE INSURANCE ACTIVITY – 2025

(Millions of euros)

	2025			
	Risk	Savings	Other (2)	Total
	BBA	BBA		
<b>Net interest income from the insurance activity</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>133</b>
Interest income from insurance activity (Note 25)	16	1,807	79	1,902
Interest income from the insurance activity (Note 26)	(8)	(1,748)	(13)	(1,769)
<b>Insurance activity OCI</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28</b>
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	3	(634)	9	(622)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	4	646		650
<b>OCI reclassified to PL for the effect of net position hedging (Note 29)</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>
Amount reclassified from OCI to ROF from financial instruments (1)		28	3	31
<b>Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities (Note 29)</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>207</b>

(1) This includes the change in the fair value of derivatives that form part of the hedging of the net position.

(2) This mainly incorporates financial results relating to products measured under IFRS 9 and the portfolio held by insurers unaffected by insurance contracts.

### \_\_RECONCILIATION OF THE NET FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSE) OF THE INSURANCE ACTIVITY – 2024

(Millions of euros)

	2024			
	Risk	Savings	Other (2)	Total
	BBA	BBA		
<b>Net interest income from the insurance activity</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>210</b>
Interest income from insurance activity (Note 25)	16	1,808	90	1,914
Interest income from the insurance activity (Note 26)	(9)	(1,682)	(13)	(1,704)
<b>Insurance activity OCI</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>38</b>
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	5	252	(3)	254
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(1)	(215)		(216)
<b>OCI reclassified to PL for the effect of net position hedging (Note 29)</b>		<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>
Amount reclassified from OCI to ROF of insurance liabilities			6	6
Amount reclassified from OCI to ROF from financial instruments (1)		35		35
<b>Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities (Note 29)</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Impairment of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Note 34)</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>303</b>

(1) This includes the change in the fair value of derivatives that form part of the hedging of the net position.

(2) This mainly incorporates financial results relating to products measured under IFRS 9 and the portfolio held by insurers unaffected by insurance contracts.

## \_RECONCILIATION OF NET FINANCIAL INCOME/(EXPENSE) OF THE INSURANCE ACTIVITY – 2023

(Millions of euros)

	2023			
	Risk	Savings	Other (2)	Total
	BBA	BBA		
<b>Net interest income from the insurance activity</b>	9	66	62	137
Interest income from insurance activity (Note 25)	17	1,640	72	1,729
Interest income from the insurance activity (Note 26)	(8)	(1,574)	(10)	(1,592)
<b>Insurance activity OCI</b>	9	154	8	171
Debt instruments at fair value through OCI	19	2,279	8	2,306
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(10)	(2,125)		(2,135)
<b>OCI reclassified to PL for the effect of net position hedging (Note 29)</b>		69	5	74
Amount reclassified from OCI to ROF of insurance liabilities			5	5
Amount reclassified from OCI to ROF from financial instruments (1)		69		69
<b>Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities (Note 29)</b>	3	(1)	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>382</b>

(1) This includes the change in the fair value of derivatives that form part of the hedging of the net position.

(2) This mainly incorporates financial results relating to products measured under IFRS 9 and the portfolio held by insurers unaffected by insurance contracts.

The amount of income from insurance activities and the movement in the CSM by transitional approach are shown below:

## \_RECONCILIATION OF AMOUNTS RECOGNISED ON TRANSITION \*

(Millions of euros)

	2025			2024			2023		
	New contracts and full retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Total	New contracts and full retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Total	New contracts and full retrospective approach	Fair value approach	Total
Insurance activity income (-)	(939)	177	(762)	(514)	(156)	(670)	(251)	(607)	(858)
<b>CSM AT START OF PERIOD</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>550</b>
Changes that relate to future service	337	7	344	249	37	286	212	(41)	171
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	60	7	67	71	37	108	41	(42)	(1)
Contracts recognised in the period	277		277	178		178	171	1	172
Changes that relate to current service	(236)	(49)	(285)	(170)	(52)	(222)	(58)	(95)	(153)
CSM recognised for services provided	(236)	(49)	(285)	(170)	(52)	(222)	(58)	(95)	(153)
Other changes					179	179		(57)	(57)
(+) Financial expenses or (-) income	12	8	20	10	7	17	5	2	7
<b>CSM AT THE END OF THE PERIOD</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>518</b>

(\*) Since the Group has applied the derogation provided for in Article 2 of Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/1803 of 19 November 2021, whereby the annual cohort requirement may be waived for insurance contracts managed under Matching Adjustment techniques and Unit-Linked contracts, the Group does not include these contracts in the reconciliation (see Note 2.19 – Insurance transactions – Liabilities under insurance contracts). These contracts amounted to a CSM of 2,943 million euros in 2025, 2,845 million euros in 2024 and 2,938 million euros in 2023.

# 15. Tangible assets

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

## \_MOVEMENTS OF TANGIBLE ASSETS

(Millions of euros)

	2025			2024			2023		
	Land and buildings	Instal. furniture and others	Rights of use *	Land and buildings	Instal. furniture and others	Rights of use *	Land and buildings	Instal. furniture and others	Rights of use *
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at start of period	3,143	6,230	2,359	3,229	6,081	2,300	3,383	5,980	2,090
Additions	47	316	88	16	287	127	27	349	227
Disposals	(8)	(309)	(52)	(20)	(150)	(69)	(30)	(256)	(69)
Transfers **	(21)	(70)	75	(82)	12	1	(151)	8	52
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>6,167</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>3,143</b>	<b>6,230</b>	<b>2,359</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>6,081</b>	<b>2,300</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
Opening balance	(838)	(4,329)	(821)	(831)	(4,183)	(683)	(825)	(4,145)	(525)
Additions	(34)	(211)	(189)	(41)	(211)	(183)	(50)	(204)	(188)
Disposals	1	296	28	15	121	36	7	217	32
Transfers **	15	(59)	1	19	(56)	9	37	(51)	(2)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>(856)</b>	<b>(4,303)</b>	<b>(981)</b>	<b>(838)</b>	<b>(4,329)</b>	<b>(821)</b>	<b>(831)</b>	<b>(4,183)</b>	<b>(683)</b>
<b>Impairment allowances</b>									
Balance at start of period	(16)	(16)		(15)	(21)		(18)	(21)	
Provisions				(1)					
Cash and cash equivalents					13		6		
Transfers **		1			(8)		(3)		
Amounts used	3								
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>(13)</b>	<b>(15)</b>		<b>(16)</b>	<b>(16)</b>		<b>(15)</b>	<b>(21)</b>	
<b>OWN USE, NET</b>	<b>2,292</b>	<b>1,849</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>2,383</b>	<b>1,877</b>	<b>1,617</b>
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at start of period	2,002	79		2,248	86		2,492	88	
Additions	21	2		13	1		30	1	
Disposals	(182)	(3)		(104)			(197)	(3)	
Transfers **	(372)	(48)		(155)	(8)		(77)		
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>1,469</b>	<b>30</b>		<b>2,002</b>	<b>79</b>		<b>2,248</b>	<b>86</b>	
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
Balance at start of period	(224)	(53)		(242)	(55)		(240)	(47)	
Additions	(24)	(5)		(28)	(5)		(28)	(9)	
Disposals	25	2		16			35	1	
Transfers **	56	42		30	7		(9)		
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>(167)</b>	<b>(14)</b>		<b>(224)</b>	<b>(53)</b>		<b>(242)</b>	<b>(55)</b>	
<b>Impairment allowances</b>									
Balance at start of period	(541)			(614)			(696)		
Provisions	(104)			(199)			(62)		
Cash and cash equivalents	53			209			71		
Transfers **	111			36			15		
Amounts used	47			27			58		
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>(434)</b>			<b>(541)</b>			<b>(614)</b>		
<b>INVESTMENT PROPERTY</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>1,237</b>	<b>26</b>		<b>1,392</b>	<b>31</b>	

BC: business combination; INSTAL: Installations

(\*) Corresponds to the rights of use of land and buildings. With regard to right-of-use assets, the heading "Other financial liabilities – Liabilities associated with right-of-use assets" (see Note 19.4) includes the current value of future lease payments during the mandatory period of the contract.

(\*\*) They mainly include the value of property from other balance sheet headings: from "Own use" when an office is closed or from "Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale" when the asset is put up for rent (see Note 18). In addition, in 2025 it includes the transfer of a landmark property to "Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale", with no significant impact on the statement of profit or loss.

## 15.1. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT FOR OWN USE

Property, plant and equipment for own use are assigned to the cash-generating unit (CGU) of the Banking Business, which at year-end showed no signs of impairment (↗ see [Note 16](#)).

In addition, the Group carries out regular individualised valuations of certain property for own use classified as "Land and buildings". At year-end, the available valuations do not indicate the existence of any material impairment.

Selected information about property, plant and equipment of own use is presented below:

### \_OTHER INFORMATION ON PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT FOR OWN USE

(Millions of euros)

	<b>31-12-2025</b>
Fully depreciated assets still in use	2,988
Commitments to acquire tangible assets *	Insignificant
Assets with ownership restrictions	Insignificant
Assets covered by an insurance policy **	100 %

(\*) Sales completed in previous years with a subsequent operating lease include purchase options exercisable by the Group at the final maturity of the lease contracts at the market value of the offices at that date.

(\*\*) Some of the insurance policies have an excess. CaixaBank is the holder of a corporate policy entered into with a third party that covers material damage to the Group's material asset.

# 16. Intangible assets

## 16.1. GOODWILL

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF GOODWILL

(Millions of euros)

	<b>CGU</b>	<b>31-12-2025</b>	<b>31-12-2024</b>	<b>31-12-2023</b>
Acquisition of Banca Cívica	Banking	2,020	2,020	2,020
Acquisition of Banca Cívica Vida y Pensiones	Insurance	137	137	137
Acquisition of Cajasol Vida y Pensiones	Insurance	50	50	50
Acquisition of CajaCanarias Vida y Pensiones	Insurance	62	62	62
Acquisition of Banca Cívica Gestión de Activos	Banking	9	9	9
Acquisition of the Morgan Stanley business in Spain	Banking/Insurance *	402	402	402
Acquisition of Bankprime	Banking	40	40	40
Acquisition of CaiFor	Insurance	331	331	331
Acquisition of Sa Nostra Vida	Insurance	43	43	43
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,094</b>

(\*) Of which 3.7 million euros is allocated to the Insurance CGU and the remainder to the Banking CGU.

## 16.2. OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS \*

(Millions of euros)

	Useful life	CGU	Resulting useful life	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Software and others	4 to 15 years		1 to 15 years	1,690	1,406	1,232
Other (generated by mergers/acquisitions)						
BPI - asset management	6-10 years	Banking	1 year	2	4	5
BPI - brand	Indefinite	Banking	Indefinite	20	20	20
Bankia - asset management	13 years	Banking	8 years	66	74	82
Bankia - Asset management (IF & SICAVs)	13 years	Banking	8 years	42	46	51
Bankia - Asset management (PF)	15 years	Banking	10 years	66	73	79
Bankia - Asset management (third-party managers)	13 years	Banking	8 years	8	9	10
Bankia - Cards business	7 years	Banking	2 years	56	76	96
Bankia - Insurance brokerage	5-14 years	Insurance	1-9 years	46	60	74
Bankia Vida - customer portfolio	8-10 years	Insurance	4-6 years	165	195	226
Sa Nostra Vida - customer portfolio	8-10 years	Insurance	6-8 years	14	16	18
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,175</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>1,893</b>

(\*) Beyond the provisions of [Note 36](#) on the "la Caixa" brand, the Group's activities are not dependent on or significantly influenced by patents or licences, industrial contracts, new manufacturing processes or special commercial or financial contracts.

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

### \_MOVEMENTS IN OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(Millions of euros)

	2025		2024		2023	
	Software	Other assets	Software	Other assets	Software	Other assets
<b>Gross cost</b>						
Opening balance	2,503	926	2,185	969	1,893	1,027
Additions due to business combinations						9
Additions	550	35	401	36	362	27
Transfers and other	17	(26)	36	(38)	10	(25)
Write-downs	(59)		(86)		(54)	(9)
Other disposals	(6)	(23)	(33)	(41)	(26)	(60)
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>2,503</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>969</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
Opening balance	(1,102)	(324)	(964)	(277)	(813)	(227)
Additions	(240)	(88)	(220)	(90)	(201)	(94)
Transfers and other	(12)	(1)	(11)	(1)	5	(1)
Write-downs	23		57		25	
Other disposals	4	18	36	44	20	45
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>(1,327)</b>	<b>(395)</b>	<b>(1,102)</b>	<b>(324)</b>	<b>(964)</b>	<b>(277)</b>
<b>Impairment allowances</b>						
Opening balance		(24)		(20)		(23)
Provisions		(2)		(7)		(10)
Transfers and other		1		(1)		9
Amounts used		5		4		4
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>(20)</b>		<b>(24)</b>		<b>(20)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,678</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>672</b>

Selected information related to other intangible assets is set out below:

### **\_OTHER INFORMATION ON OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

(Millions of euros)

	<b>31-12-2025</b>
Fully amortised assets still in use	901
Commitments to acquire intangible assets	Insignificant
Assets with ownership restrictions	Insignificant

### **IMPAIRMENT TEST OF THE BANKING CGU**

For the purpose of analysing the recoverable amount of the Banking Business CGU, the Group performs a regular allocation of the Group's capital based on internal regulatory capital models, which take into account the risks assumed by each of the

businesses. The amount to be recovered from the CGU is compared to its recoverable amount to determine any potential impairment.

The recoverable amount is based on value in use, which was determined by discounting the estimated dividends over the medium term obtained from the projection of the budget with a time horizon of 6 years. In addition, a semi-annual exercise is carried out in order to update the projections so as to incorporate any potential deviations from the model.

The projections are determined using assumptions based on the macroeconomic data applicable to the Group's activity, contrasted by means of renowned external sources and the entities' internal information.

A summary of the ranges of assumptions used and the ranges of contrasting sensitivity are provided below:

### **\_ASSUMPTIONS USED AND BANKING BUSINESS CGU SENSITIVITY SCENARIOS**

(Percentage)

	<b>31-12-2025</b>	<b>31-12-2024</b>	<b>31-12-2023</b>	<b>Sensitivity range</b>
Discount rate (after taxes) *	8.7 %	9.1 %	9.9 %	[-0.5 %; + 2.5 %]
Growth rate **	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.0 %	[-0.5 %; + 1.0 %]
Net interest margin on average total assets (NIM) ***	[1.51 % - 1.94 %]	[1.50 % - 1.73 %]	[1.30 % - 1.60 %]	[-0.05 %; + 0.05 %]
Cost of risk (CoR)	[0.23 % - 0.40 %]	[0.25 % - 0.40 %]	[0.31 % - 0.44 %]	[-0.1 %; + 0.1 %]

(\*) Calculated on the basis of the interest rate of the German 10-year bond, plus a risk premium. The pre-tax discount rate on 31 December 2025, 2024 and 2023 was 12.4 %, 13.0 % and 14.1 %, respectively.

(\*\*) Corresponds to the normalised flow growth rate used to calculate the residual value.

(\*\*\*) Net interest income on average total assets.

At the close of the financial year, it has been confirmed that the projections used in the previous impairment test and actual figures would not have affected the conclusions of that test.

Taking into account the excess of the recoverable value over the carrying amount, the Group does not consider that any reasonably possible change in any of the assumptions could, in isolation, cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable value.

The judgements and estimates on the basis of which the key assumptions have been determined are those which the Group considers to be the most plausible and which, therefore, best reflect the value of the banking business.

As described in [Note 3.4.1](#), the financial forecasts and their main assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount of the banking CGU (particularly the cost of risk (CoR)) consider various scenarios of climate risk weighted by their probability of occurrence. Subsequently, for the purpose of determining the terminal value, the long-term growth assumption (g) is estimated on the basis of the "Net Zero 2050" scenario of the Network for Greening the Financial System. See the consolidated Management Report, section ["06. Sustainability information - E - Environment - EI - Climate change"](#), for more information on the Group's sustainability strategy, which includes the environmental and climate strategies.

## IMPAIRMENT TEST OF THE INSURANCE CGU

The methodology for estimating the value of the insurance CGU in use is the same as the methodology for the banking CGU, and the results

obtained have not highlighted any indications of impairment at the close of the financial year.

A summary of the ranges of assumptions used and the ranges of contrasting sensitivity are provided below:

### \_ASSUMPTIONS USED AND INSURANCE ACTIVITY CGU SENSITIVITY SCENARIOS

(Percentage)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Sensitivity
Discount rate (after tax)	8.5 %	10.2 %	10.8 %	[-0.5%; + 0.5%]
Growth rate *	1.0 %	1.0 %	1.5 %	[-0.5%; + 0.5%]

(\*) Corresponds to the normalised growth rate used to calculate the residual value.

# 17. Other assets and other liabilities

The breakdown of these items in the balance sheet is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF OTHER ASSETS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Inventories (1)	53	55	93
Remainder of other assets (2)	1,370	1,663	1,727
Prepayments and accrued income (3)	706	792	734
Net assets in pension plans (Note 20.1) (4)	34	64	137
Ongoing transactions	469	598	613
Dividends on equity securities accrued and receivable	1	26	44
Other	160	183	199
<b>TOTAL OTHER ASSETS</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,820</b>

(1) This includes non-financial assets held for sale in the ordinary course of business, that are in the process of production, construction or development for such sale, or that are to be consumed in the production process or in the rendering of services.

(2) With the exception of those indicated in the other notes, this includes the amount of all the liability accrual accounts, except those corresponding to interest, transactions in transit when it is not possible to allocate them, and the amount of the remaining liabilities not included in other categories.

(3) This includes a prepaid expense arising from the termination of the distribution agreements with Mapfre for non-life insurance, which accrues in the same period as the current distribution agreement with Mutua Madrileña. The amount remaining at 31 December 2025 is 118 million euros.

(4) This includes the fair value of insurance policies to cover pension commitments that must be recorded as a separate asset because they do not meet the requirements to be considered assets related to defined benefit post-employment plans.

### \_BREAKDOWN OF OTHER LIABILITIES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Prepayments and accrued income (1)	1,235	1,461	1,431
Ongoing transactions	677	766	1,630
Others (2)	425	57	35
<b>TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES (3)</b>	<b>2,337</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>3,096</b>

(1) Includes anticipated income arising from the agreement reached between CaixaBank and Mutua Madrileña and SegurCaixa Adeslas for the increase of the Bankia network under the distribution agreement. The income is accrued over a period of 10 years, consistent with the accrual of the expense for part of the compensation for the breaking of the non-life agreements with Mapfre. The amount remaining at 31 December 2025 is 390 million euros.

(2) At 31 December 2025, this includes the rebate received from the Tax Agency in the amount of 266 million euros (see Note 20.3.2).

(3) This includes the amount of all the liability accrual accounts, except those corresponding to interest, and the amount of the remaining liabilities not included in other categories.

# 18. Non-current assets held for sale

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

## \_MOVEMENT IN NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

(Millions of euros)

	2025			2024			2023		
	Foreclosed assets		Other assets (2)	Foreclosed assets		Other assets (2)	Foreclosed assets		Other assets (2)
	Foreclosure rights (1)	Other		Foreclosure rights (1)	Other		Foreclosure rights (1)	Other	
<b>Gross cost</b>									
Opening balance	128	2,176	650	144	2,338	582	180	2,782	620
Additions	54		6	84	166	17	92	56	1
Transfers and other (3) (4)	(110)	207	525	(100)	198	220	(128)	320	658
Disposals for the year		(694)	(457)		(526)	(169)		(820)	(697)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,689</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>2,176</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>582</b>
<b>Impairment allowances</b>									
Opening balance	(27)	(766)	(149)	(29)	(787)	(127)	(38)	(926)	(192)
Provisions	(2)	(137)	(72)	(1)	(351)	(53)	(1)	(168)	(110)
Recoveries	3	48	38		255	21	1	85	77
Transfers and other (5)	4	(16)	15	3	(75)	(54)	9	(68)	70
Amounts used	4	249	102		192	64		290	28
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>(622)</b>	<b>(66)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>(766)</b>	<b>(149)</b>	<b>(29)</b>	<b>(787)</b>	<b>(127)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>455</b>

(1) Rights arising from foreclosure proceedings are measured initially at the carrying amount at which the asset will be recognised when the definitive foreclosure occurs.

(2) Mainly includes: investments and financial assets reclassified as non-current assets classified as held for sale, assets deriving from the termination of operating lease agreements and closed branches.

(3) These mainly correspond to the reclassification of rights arising from foreclosure proceedings to "Other assets arising from credit restructurings" or to "Investment property" when a property is put up for rent for assets arising from credit restructurings (↗ see Note 15).

(4) In 2025, the transfer of a landmark building from the "Tangible assets" heading is included (↗ see Note 15). In 2025 and 2024, it also includes, under transfers and other items, financial assets from portfolio sales pending completion transferred from "Financial assets at amortised cost". The financial assets transferred in 2024 were derecognised in 2025.

(5) Includes provisions recognised to hedge against the risk of insolvency on credit operations of CaixaBank cancelled through the acquisition of real estate assets by BuildingCenter.

The breakdown, by age, of assets arising from credit restructurings, excluding impairment allowances, determined on the basis of the foreclosure date, is as follows:

## \_FORECLOSED ASSETS AGE

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	No. of assets	Gross amount	No. of assets	Gross amount	No. of assets	Gross amount
Up to 1 year	632	60	992	98	1,221	134
Between 1 and 2 years	891	89	1,186	118	1,429	144
Between 2 and 5 years	2,740	269	3,882	362	5,718	451
More than 5 years	16,024	1,343	20,496	1,726	19,931	1,753
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,287</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>26,556</b>	<b>2,304</b>	<b>28,299</b>	<b>2,482</b>

# 19. Financial liabilities

## 19.1. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
Derivatives (Note 12.1)	2,826		3,420		2,189	
Short positions	307		211		64	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,133</b>		<b>3,631</b>		<b>2,253</b>	

## 19.2. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES DESIGNATED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity *	Banking and other business	Insurance activity *	Banking and other business	Insurance activity *
Deposits		4,269		3,594		3,281
Customers		4,269		3,594		3,281
Other financial liabilities		4		6		2
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,273</b>		<b>3,600</b>		<b>3,283</b>

(\*) These correspond primarily to financial liabilities of certain BPI Vida e Pensões products that do not incorporate a significant transfer of insurance risks and are, therefore, classified and measured under the scope of IFRS 9.

## 19.3. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST

### 19.3.1. DEPOSITS FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

#### \_BREAKDOWN OF DEPOSITS FROM CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
On demand	1,827		1,257		1,765	
Other accounts	1,827		1,257		1,765	
Term or at notice	18,042		9,716		16,911	
Deposits with agreed maturity	2,703		3,613		3,796	
Repurchase agreement	15,338		6,103		13,115	
Value adjustments	18		109		187	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,887</b>		<b>11,082</b>		<b>18,863</b>	

### 19.3.2. CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

#### \_BREAKDOWN OF CUSTOMER DEPOSITS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
<b>By type</b>	<b>446,938</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>423,486</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>396,761</b>	<b>738</b>
Current accounts and other demand deposits	272,267		255,245		240,763	
Savings accounts	93,733		89,176		90,037	
Deposits with agreed maturity	67,937	874	68,644	752	57,071	738
Hybrid financial liabilities	517		533		661	
Repurchase agreements	11,813		8,914		7,394	
Value adjustments	671		974		835	
<b>By sector</b>	<b>446,938</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>423,486</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>396,761</b>	<b>738</b>
General governments	31,925		27,305		17,431	
Private sector	414,342	874	395,207	752	378,495	738
Value adjustments	671		974		835	

### 19.3.3. DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

The breakdown of this heading is as follows:

#### \_BREAKDOWN OF DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
Mortgage covered bonds	8,197		14,825		15,583	
Senior bonds *	28,723		28,246		26,243	
Securitised bonds	1,334		608		918	
Structured notes	445		770		1,433	
Promissory notes	1,142		1,054		1,139	
Preference shares	4,745		4,250		4,500	
Subordinated debt	6,473		5,503		5,475	
Value adjustments	1,147		1,307		1,464	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,206</b>		<b>56,563</b>		<b>56,755</b>	

(\*) Includes senior bonds or ordinary bonds and non-preferred senior bonds or ordinary bonds.

The changes in the balances of each type of securities issued is as follows:

### \_ MOVEMENTS IN DEBT SECURITIES ISSUED

(Millions of euros)

	Mortgage covered bonds	Public sector covered bonds	Senior bonds	Securitis ed bonds	Structured notes	Subor- dinated debt	Preference shares
<b>Gross balance</b>							
Balance at the beginning of the year 2023	62,240	5,100	21,838	27,972	1,419	4,900	4,250
Issuances	7,450	150	7,792	5,000	347	1,568	750
Redemptions	(9,575)	(150)	(3,251)	(6,649)	(290)	(1,000)	(500)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE 2023</b>	<b>60,080</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>26,296</b>	<b>26,323</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>4,500</b>
<b>Repo securities</b>							
Balance at the beginning of the year 2023	(45,062)	(5,100)	(54)	(26,797)	(110)		
Buybacks	(6,531)	(150)	(2)	(5,000)	(7)		
Repayments and other	7,096	150	3	6,392	74		
<b>CLOSING BALANCE 2023</b>	<b>(44,497)</b>	<b>(5,100)</b>	<b>(53)</b>	<b>(25,405)</b>	<b>(43)</b>		
<b>CLOSING NET BALANCE 2023</b>	<b>15,583</b>		<b>26,243</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>5,475</b>	<b>4,500</b>
<b>Gross balance</b>							
Balance at the beginning of the year 2024	60,080	5,100	26,296	26,323	1,476	5,475	4,500
Issuances	8,600		5,684		717	1,000	750
Redemptions	(5,134)	(2,500)	(4,000)	(5,808)	(1,411)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Exchange differences and other	56		316			28	
<b>YEAR-END BALANCE 2024</b>	<b>63,602</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>28,296</b>	<b>20,515</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>5,503</b>	<b>4,250</b>
<b>Repo securities</b>							
Balance at the beginning of the year 2024	(44,497)	(5,100)	(53)	(25,405)	(43)		
Buybacks	(7,869)				(6)		
Repayments and other	3,589	2,500	3	5,498	37		
<b>YEAR-END BALANCE 2024</b>	<b>(48,777)</b>	<b>(2,600)</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>(19,907)</b>	<b>(12)</b>		
<b>NET BALANCE AT YEAR-END 2024</b>	<b>14,825</b>		<b>28,246</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>5,503</b>	<b>4,250</b>
<b>Gross balance</b>							
Balance at the beginning of the year 2025	63,602	2,600	28,296	20,515	782	5,503	4,250
Issuances	10,150		5,844	2,040	414	2,000	1,500
Redemptions	(13,150)		(4,636)	(5,815)	(718)	(1,000)	(1,005)
Exchange differences and other	(108)		(731)			(30)	
<b>CLOSING BALANCE 2025</b>	<b>60,494</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>28,773</b>	<b>16,740</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>6,473</b>	<b>4,745</b>
<b>Repo securities</b>							
Balance at the beginning of the year 2025	(48,777)	(2,600)	(50)	(19,907)	(12)		
Buybacks	(9,710)			(858)	(41)		
Repayments and other	6,190			5,359	20		
<b>CLOSING BALANCE 2025</b>	<b>(52,297)</b>	<b>(2,600)</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>(15,406)</b>	<b>(33)</b>		
<b>CLOSING NET BALANCE 2025</b>	<b>8,197</b>		<b>28,723</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>6,473</b>	<b>4,745</b>

The breakdown of preference share issues are as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF PREFERENCE SHARE ISSUES \*

(Millions of euros)

Issue date	Maturity	Nominal amount	Annual remuneration	Outstanding balance		
				31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
June 2017		1,000	6.750 %			1,000
March 2018	Perpetual	1,250	5.250 %	245	1,250	1,250
October 2020	Perpetual	750	5.875 %	750	750	750
September 2021	Perpetual	750	3.625 %	750	750	750
March 2023	Perpetual	750	8.250 %	750	750	750
January 2024	Perpetual	750	7.500 %	750	750	
January 2025	Perpetual	1,000	6.250 %	1,000		
September 2025	Perpetual	500	5.875 %	500		
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>4,745</b>	<b>4,250</b>	<b>4,500</b>

(\*) These are perpetual Additional Tier 1 capital instruments, although they may be redeemed (in whole or in part) in certain circumstances at CaixaBank's discretion (once at least five years have elapsed from their issue date, in accordance with the specific terms of each instrument, and subject to the prior consent of the competent authority) and, in any event, they will be converted into newly issued ordinary shares of the Bank if CaixaBank or the Group were to report a CET1 ratio, calculated in accordance with the CRR, below 5.125 %. The conversion price of the preference shares shall be the highest of i) the volume-weighted daily average price of CaixaBank's shares in the five trading days prior to the day the corresponding conversion is announced, ii) the conversion floor price and iii) the nominal value of CaixaBank's shares at the time of conversion.

A breakdown of subordinated debt issues (Tier 2 capital instruments) is presented below:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF SUBORDINATED DEBT ISSUES

(Millions of euros/pounds sterling)

Issue date	Maturity	Nominal amount	Currency	Annual remuneration	Outstanding amount		
					31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
July 2017	July 2042	150	EUR	4.000 %	150	150	150
April 2018		1,000	EUR	2.250 %		1,000	1,000
Issue date		1,000	EUR	3.750 %			1,000
March 2021	June 2031	1,000	EUR	1.250 %	1,000	1,000	1,000
November 2022	February 2033	750	EUR	6.250 %	750	750	750
January 2023	October 2033	500	GBP	6.875 %	573	603	575
May 2023	Mayo 2034	1,000	EUR	6.125 %	1,000	1,000	1,000
August 2024	August 2036	1,000	EUR	4.375 %	1,000	1,000	
March 2025	March 2037	1,000	EUR	4.000 %	1,000		
November 2025	May 2038	1,000	EUR	3.875 %	1,000		
<b>TOTAL (1)</b>					<b>6,473</b>	<b>5,503</b>	<b>5,475</b>

(1) This does not include two issues from integrations, dated December 1990 and June 1994, with an outstanding balance of 18 million euros and 1 million euros, respectively, which are classified under "Customer deposits".

## 19.4. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The detail of the balance of this heading in the balance sheet is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
Payment obligations	652	96	655	129	963	210
Guarantees received	49		33		26	
Clearing houses	811		1,372		1,004	
Tax collection accounts	2,206	1	2,014	1	1,914	1
Special accounts	377	13	493	111	411	123
Liabilities associated with rights-of-use assets (Note 15)	1,506	4	1,569	4	1,656	4
Other items	686		459	1	473	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,287</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>6,595</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>6,447</b>	<b>338</b>

The heading “Other financial liabilities – Liabilities associated with right-of-use assets” (↗ see Note 15) presents the current value of future lease payments during the mandatory period of the contract. The changes during the year were as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF FUTURE OPERATING LEASE PAYMENTS

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
Balance at start of period	1,573	1,660	1,608
Net additions	126	102	241
Discount unwinding	17	18	15
Payments	(206)	(207)	(204)
<b>BALANCE AT PERIOD-END</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,660</b>
Applied discount rate (according to the term) *			
Spain	[0.00%-4.02%]	[0.00%-4.02%]	[0.00%-4.02%]
Portugal	[2.27%-4.28%]	[2.27%-3.52%]	[3.65%-3.94%]

(\*) The difference in the discount rate applied for businesses in Spain and Portugal is primarily due to the term of the lease agreements in each case.

## 19.5. SHORT-TERM FUNDING

The breakdown of short-term funding is as follows:

### \_DETAILS OF SHORT-TERM FINANCING

(Millions of euros)

	2025		2024		2023	
	Amount	Average rate	Amount	Average rate	Amount	Average rate
<b>Repurchase agreement</b>						
Closing balance	27,151	1.99 %	15,017	2.91 %	20,509	3.78 %
Annual average	28,915	2.22 %	26,461	3.55 %	33,886	3.21 %
Maximum in the period	40,281	1.98 %	40,849	3.84 %	41,423	3.84 %
<b>Promissory notes</b>						
Closing balance	1,142	2.30 %	1,054	3.47 %	1,139	3.96 %
Annual average	635	2.51 %	662	3.75 %	873	3.36 %
Maximum in the period	1,172	2.30 %	1,034	3.67 %	1,253	3.97 %

# 20. Provisions

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

## MOVEMENT OF PROVISIONS

(Millions of euros)

	Pensions and other post-employment defined benefit obligations	Other long-term employee benefits	Pending legal issues and tax litigation		Commitments and guarantees given		Remaining provisions
			Legal contingencies *	Provisions for taxes	Contingent risks	Contingent commitments	
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2022</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>552</b>
With a charge to the statement of profit or loss	20	67	176	(7)	(125)	31	11
Provision		36	344	11	(70)	144	171
Reversal		(7)	(168)	(18)	(55)	(113)	(160)
Interest cost / (income)	20	39					
Personnel expenses		(1)					
Actuarial (gains)/losses charged to equity	26						
Amounts used	(51)	(557)	(230)	(11)			(115)
Transfers and other	25	(9)	27		(9)	2	(30)
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2023</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>418</b>
With a charge to the statement of profit or loss	17	84	213	2	(3)	(22)	101
Provision		67	309	7	91	99	223
Reversal		(1)	(96)	(5)	(94)	(121)	(123)
Interest cost/(income)	17	30					
Personnel expenses		(12)					1
Actuarial (gains)/losses charged to equity	(2)						
Amounts used	(51)	(434)	(197)	(16)			(167)
Transfers and other *		(39)	257	9	1		33
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2024</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>385</b>
With a charge to the statement of profit or loss	17	23	117	39	(33)	19	44
Provision		7	311	184	273	266	176
Reversal			(194)	(145)	(306)	(247)	(132)
Interest cost/(income)	17	20					
Actuarial (gains)/losses		(4)					
Actuarial (gains)/losses charged to equity	(37)						
Amounts used	(46)	(366)	(185)	(51)			(150)
Transfers and other *		(3)	112	1	7	1	18
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2025</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>297</b>

(\* In 2025 and 2024, it includes additional coverage amounting to 148 and 255 million euros, respectively, intended to cover the expected loss associated with future changes in cash flows other than credit risk, transferred from "Financial assets at amortised cost" (7 see Note 11.4).

## 20.1. PENSIONS AND OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

### PROVISIONS FOR PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS – DEFINED BENEFIT POST-EMPLOYMENT PLANS

The Group's defined benefit post-employment benefit obligations are as follows:

- | Part of the commitments with employees and former employees of CaixaBank are covered using insurance policies with Group or non-Group insurance companies, mainly from merger processes. In this case, CaixaBank is the insurance policyholder, and the contracts are managed by each insurance company, which also assumes the risks.
- | The remaining commitments attributable to the businesses in Spain are implemented through the CaixaBank Employment Pension Plan. The commitments assumed by the Pension Plan are integrated into the Pensiones Caixa 30 Pension Fund. The Pension Fund has its defined benefit obligations insured through various insurance contracts, under which the policyholder is the Pension Plan Control Committee itself, most of them with VidaCaixa. CaixaBank does not control the Pension Fund in which the commitments are integrated, although it has minority representation on the Control Committees established in each of them.
- | Since most of the defined benefit commitments are covered through the pension fund or through insurance policies taken out directly by CaixaBank –the purpose of which is to ensure the provisions payable by the beneficiaries are equivalent to the provisions insured under the policies taken out– the Group is not exposed to market volatility and unusual market patterns. At different closures, the fair value of the policies taken out directly with VidaCaixa or other companies, and that of pension fund assets (mainly covered through insurance policies), is calculated with a uniform assessment methodology, as laid down in the accounting standard.

If an insurance policy is a CaixaBank Employment Pension Plan asset and its flows exactly match the amount and timing of the benefits payable under the plan, the fair value of these insurance policies is deemed to be the present value of the related obligations. There will only be a defined benefit net liability when certain commitments are not insured by CaixaBank or the pension fund, for example, longevity queues for which the insurers have not been able to find financial instruments with a sufficiently long duration that replicate the guaranteed payments. Otherwise an asset would be produced as a net position.

Whilst the insurance policies taken out with insurers external to the Group and the value of the assets held through the Pension Funds are presented in net form on the balance sheet, given that they are eligible assets of the plan and are used to settle the obligations assumed, the fair value of the other policies taken out directly by CaixaBank with VidaCaixa is eliminated in the consolidation process, with the integration of the financial investments of VidaCaixa under the policies in the various heading of the consolidated balance sheet.

Meanwhile, BPI has assumed all the obligations externalised in the "Fundo de Pensões Banco BPI" pension fund, and recognises the present value of the obligations, net of the fair value of plan assets.

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

## \_ CHANGES IN PROVISIONS FOR PENSIONS AND SIMILAR OBLIGATIONS

(Millions of euros)

	Related entity *						Non-related entity **						Net assets/ (liabilities) for defined benefit obligations (A+B)		
	Defined benefit obligations			Fair value of redemption rights			Defined benefit obligations (A)			Fair value of plan assets (B)					
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>(563)</b>	<b>(599)</b>	<b>(579)</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>(2,718)</b>	<b>(2,766)</b>	<b>(2,578)</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>2,986</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>408</b>
Interest cost (income)	(17)	(17)	(20)	17	17	20	(28)	(28)	(34)	91	89	105	63	61	71
Past service cost							(58)	(52)	(52)				(58)	(52)	(52)
<b>CHARGED TO PROFIT OR LOSS</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>(20)</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>(80)</b>	<b>(86)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>
Actuarial gains/ (Losses) arising from experience assumptions	14	(5)	(2)				8	(8)	(197)				8	(8)	(197)
Actuarial gains/ (Losses) arising from financial assumptions	23	7	(24)	(37)	(3)	26	44	13	(38)	(107)	(27)	100	(63)	(14)	62
<b>CHARGED TO EQUITY</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(37)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>(235)</b>	<b>(107)</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>(55)</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(135)</b>
Plan contributions							(4)	(4)	(4)			(1)	(4)	(4)	(5)
Plan payments	46	51	51	(46)	(51)	(51)	177	169	168	(177)	(174)	(170)		(5)	(2)
Settlements										(13)	(22)	(126)	(13)	(22)	(126)
Transactions			(25)			25		(42)	(31)	43	7	9	43	(35)	(22)
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(46)</b>	<b>(51)</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>(147)</b>	<b>(189)</b>	<b>(288)</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>(66)</b>	<b>(155)</b>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>(497)</b>	<b>(563)</b>	<b>(599)</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>(2,579)</b>	<b>(2,718)</b>	<b>(2,766)</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>2,776</b>	<b>2,903</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>137</b>

**Recognised in:**

\*Other assets – Net  
pension plan  
assets\* (Note 17)

34 58 137

\*Provisions –  
Pensions and other  
post-employment  
defined benefit  
obligations (Note 20)

(497) (563) (599)

**Type of obligation**

Vested obligations (497) (563) (599) (2,579) (2,718) (2,766)

Non-vested  
obligations

**Type of investment**

Implemented  
through insurance  
policies

495 561 598

2,613 2,776 2,903

(\*) The obligations are insured with a related company, the Group being the policyholder.

(\*\*) The obligations are insured with a third party or the Group is not the policyholder.

The present value of defined benefit obligations was calculated using the following criteria:

- | The “projected unit credit” accrual method has been used, which considers each year of service as giving rise to one additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately.
- | The estimated retirement age of each employee is the first age at which the employee has the

right to retire or the age determined in the agreements, as applicable.

- | The actuarial and financial assumptions used in the measurement are unbiased and mutually compatible.

The assumptions used in the actuarial valuations of the commitments in Spain are as follows:

### \_ACTUARIAL AND FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS IN SPAIN

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Discount rate of post-employment benefits (1)	3.73 %	3.26 %	3.03 %
Long-term benefit discount rate (1)	2.46 %	2.62 %	3.00 %
Mortality tables (2)	PERM-F/2000 - P	PERM-F/2000 - P	PERM-F/2000 - P
Annual pension review rate (3)	0.35 %	0.35 %	0.35 %
Annual cumulative CPI (4)	2.25 %	2.66 %	2.89 %
Annual salary increase rate (5)	CPI +0.5 %	CPI +0.5 %	CPI +0.5 %

(1) Rate resulting from using a rate curve based on high-rated corporate bonds, with the same currency and terms as the commitments assumed. Rate informed on the basis of the weighted average term of these commitments.

(2) It has been decided to use the PERM-F/2000-P tables as they best fit the survival pattern of the collective, based on historical experience.

(3) Depending on each obligation. Based on the Agreement to Amend Employment Conditions signed on 7 July 2021, a fixed rate of 0.35 % has been considered as a future revaluation for pension commitments arising from collective systems, covenants and/or agreements.

(4) Using the Spanish zero coupon inflation curve. Rate informed on the basis of the weighted average term of the commitments.

(5) The wage growth assumption incorporates future changes in the employment category of employees. However, the entire defined benefit group is currently a beneficiary group. Thus, this assumption has no impact on the accounting valuation.

The following assumptions are used in the actuarial variations of the commitments in Portugal:

### \_ACTUARIAL AND FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS IN PORTUGAL

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Discount rate (1)	3.96 %	3.40 %	3.20 %
Mortality tables for males	TV 88/90 - 1 year	TV 88/90 - 1 year	TV 88/90 - 1 year
Mortality tables for females	TV 90/01 - 2 years	TV 90/01 - 2 years	TV 90/01 - 2 years
Annual pension review rate	2.00% 2025; 2.00% 2026; 1.00% and onwards	2.50% 2025; 1.50% 2026; 0.75% and onwards	2.50% 2024; 2.00% 2025; 0.75% and onwards
Annual salary increase rate	[2.50 - 3.50] % 2025; [2.50 - 3.50] % 2026; [1.50 - 2.50] % and onwards	[3.00 - 4.00] % 2025; [2.00 - 3.00] % 2026; [1.25 - 2.25] % and onwards	[3.00 - 4.00] % 2024; [2.50 - 3.50] % 2025; [1.25 - 2.25] % and onwards

(1) Rate resulting from using a rate curve based on high-rated corporate bonds, with the same currency and terms as the commitments assumed.

Actuarial valuation of pension commitments is carried out by qualified actuaries independent of the Group.

Additionally, in order to preserve the governance of the valuation and the management of the risks inherent to the acceptance in these commitments, CaixaBank has established an activity framework where the ALCO manages hedging proposals for these risks and the Global Risks Committee approves any changes to the criteria to measure the liabilities reflected in these commitments for businesses in Spain.

Below follows a sensitivity analysis of the value of obligations based on the main assumptions used in the actuarial valuation. To determine this sensitivity, the calculation of the value of the obligations is replicated, changing the specific variable and maintaining the remaining actuarial and financial assumptions unchanged. One drawback of this method is that it is unlikely that a change will occur in one variable alone as some of the variables may be correlated:

### \_SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF LIABILITIES - FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS

(Millions of euros)

	Spain		Portugal	
	+50 bp	-50pb	+50 bp	-50 pb
Discount rate	(20)	21	(100)	111
Annual pension review rate (1)	0	0	107	(99)
Annual salary increase rate (2)	0	0	27	(22)

(1) According to the Labour Agreement signed on 7 July 202, fixed annual growth for Spain is 0.35 %, which corresponds to the annual pension review rate. However, sensitivity is presented only for certain obligations whose revaluation is estimated based on the CPI.

(2) Currently, regarding the annual salary increase rate, the entire defined benefit group in Spain comprises beneficiaries. Therefore, it has no impact on the sensitivity analysis.

### **\_ ANALYSIS OF SENSITIVITY OF THE OBLIGATIONS – ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS**

(Millions of euros)

	Spain		Portugal	
	+1 year	-1 year	+1 year	-1 year
Mortality tables	(15)	15	(56)	57

The estimate of the fair value of insurance contracts related to pensions taken out directly by CaixaBank with VidaCaixa or other entities, and the estimate of the value of assets of the pension fund (mainly also insurance policies), consider the value of discounted future payments guaranteed following the same rates curve used for obligations. Thus, given that the expected flows of payments are matched to those that will be derived from the policies, potential reasonable changes at year-end in the discount rate would have a similar impact on the fair value of the insurance contracts linked to pensions and the fair value of the assets held through pension funds.

As disclosed in [Note 2.12](#), the sensitivity of the obligations has only been calculated when certain commitments are not insured by CaixaBank or the pension fund, for example, certain aforementioned longevity queues for business in Spain.

The estimated payment of provisions is outlined below:

### **\_ ESTIMATED SCHEDULE FOR PAYMENT OF OBLIGATIONS**

(Millions of euros)

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031- 2035
Spain *	46	45	43	42	40	174
Portugal	98	100	100	101	101	502

(\*) Excluding insured provisions to be paid directly by VidaCaixa to the Pension Funds.

## **20.2. PROVISIONS FOR OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

The Group has funds to cover the commitments of its discontinuation programmes, both in terms of salaries and other social costs, from the moment of termination until reaching the age established in the agreements. Funds are also in place covering length of service bonuses and other obligations with existing personnel. The main programmes with outstanding funds are listed below:

### **\_ SEVERANCE PROGRAMMES**

(Millions of euros)

	Year recognised	Number of people	Initial provision
Labour agreement for Barclays Bank personnel restructuring	2015	968	187
Labour agreement	2019	2,023	978
Early retirement scheme	2021	6,452	1,884

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

### **\_RECONCILIATION OF OTHER LONG-TERM EMPLOYEE BENEFITS BALANCES**

(Millions of euros)

	<b>Defined benefit</b>		
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>OPENING BALANCE SHEET</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>2,083</b>	<b>2,582</b>
Service cost for the current year	7	9	5
Past service cost		3	6
Interest net cost (income)	20	30	39
Revaluations (Gains)/Losses	(4)	42	17
<b>CHARGED TO PROFIT OR LOSS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>67</b>
Benefits paid	(366)	(434)	(557)
Transactions	(3)	(39)	(9)
<b>OTHER</b>	<b>(369)</b>	<b>(473)</b>	<b>(566)</b>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE SHEET</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>1,694</b>	<b>2,083</b>
Of which: With pre-retired personnel	8	18	33
Of which: Termination benefits	1,271	1,607	1,983
Of which: Length of service bonuses and other	67	66	64
Of which: Other commitments	2	3	3

## **20.3. PROVISIONS FOR PROCEDURAL MATTERS ISSUES AND PENDING TAX LITIGATION**

### **20.3.1. LEGAL CONTINGENCIES**

Litigation in the field of banking and financial products is subject to comprehensive monitoring and control so as to identify any risks that could lead to the outflow of funds from the Bank, making the necessary allocations, taking the appropriate action in terms of adaptation, and improving procedures, products and services.

The dynamic nature of litigiousness and the high disparity of judicial criteria, as well as the legislative reforms affecting the sector, frequently drive changes in scenarios, without prejudice to which the Group has established monitoring mechanisms to control the progress of claims, actions and different judicial sensitivities on the contentious matters that make it possible to identify, define and estimate risks, based on the best information available at any given time.

One of the main developments in 2025 was the entry into force, on 3 April 2025, of Organic Law 1/2025 of 2 January, on measures to improve the efficiency of the Public Justice Service. This law transforms single-judge courts into courts of first instance and prescribes the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in civil and commercial matters as a procedural requirement for the admission of a lawsuit.

In the case of disputes under general conditions, generally linked to the granting of mortgage loans to consumers (e.g. floor clauses, multi-currency clauses, mortgage expenses, advance maturity, etc.), the necessary provisions are held and the Group maintains ongoing dialogue with customers in order to explore agreements on a case-by-case basis.

Similarly, CaixaBank leads the adherence to extrajudicial dispute resolution systems promoted by certain judicial bodies that resolve these matters, in order to promote amicable solutions that avoid litigating with customers and help alleviate the judicial burden.

In the same way, CaixaBank and its Group companies have adapted its provisions to the risk of ongoing actions arising from claims for the amounts of payments on account for the purchase of off-plan housing, banking, financial and investment products, excessive and abnormal price of interest rates, right to reputation or statements of subsidiary civil liability arising from the potential conduct of persons with employment links.

Lastly, a criterion of prudence is adopted for posting provisions for possible punishable administrative procedures, for which coverage is allocated in accordance with the economic criteria that may be laid down by the specific administration regarding the procedure, without prejudice to the full exercise of the right of defence in instances, where applicable, in order to reduce or annul the potential sanction.

The content of the main sections of this heading is set out below.

#### IRPH (MORTGAGE LOAN REFERENCE INDEX)

The six judgments handed down to date by the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) have provided clarity in the adjudication of claims challenging the lack of transparency in loans referencing the IRPH index – judgment of 3 March 2020, two orders of 17 November 2021, order of 28 February 2023, judgment of 13 July 2023, and judgment of 12 December 2024. Likewise, the judgments handed down by the First Chamber of the Supreme Court (TS) have implemented the doctrine of the CJEU, which has been further reinforced by the recent judgments (1,590/2025 and 1,591/2025) delivered by the Plenary of the Supreme Court on 11 November 2025, in which the validity of the clause is upheld provided that certain requirements are met. Additionally, the TS has issued a new ruling dated 23 December 2025 – in a matter related to CaixaBank, originating from BMN – whose ruling is favourable. It states that the absence of historical data on market APRs in the Bank of Spain/INE databases prior to 2003 does not prevent the APR applied in 2000 from being considered balanced. The TS bases this conclusion on the small difference that existed on the contracting date between the IRPH Cajas quote and the Euribor, and on the fact that the agreed differential was 0 points.

The chief legal conclusion of the current judicial framework and without prejudice to its eventual change, is the validity of mortgage loans that include such an index.

The pre-contractual and contractual information provided to consumers in relation to mortgage loans incorporating that index must be examined on a case-by-case basis in order to determine whether or not they are affected by a lack of transparency. In any event, for the Supreme Court, in line with the settled case law of the CJEU, a potential finding of lack of transparency requires a subsequent assessment of abusiveness, and such abusiveness – due to the existence of bad faith and a significant imbalance – does not arise in these cases. The CJEU has identified key factors stating that the calculation method of the IRPH index is akin to other market indices, which holds true, and that the Annual Percentage Rate of Charge (APR) of the contract in question matches the market rates at the time of signing, a result of market supply and demand dynamics.

In accordance with the current legal validity and reasonableness of the foregoing, in addition to the best information available to date, the Group does not maintain provisions for this item, without prejudice to the availability of a fund to cover potential isolated disbursements in specific cases where the Court applies a doctrine that conflicts with that established by the Spanish High Court.

#### LITIGATION LINKED TO THE FORMALISATION COSTS CLAUSE IN MORTGAGE LOANS

The ruling of the First Chamber of the Spanish High Court of 23 December 2015 led to an increase in claims and lawsuits relating to the general conditions regulating the application of origination fees in mortgage loans.

The Group has adapted its conduct to the decisions handed down by the SC and the CJEU in this area and analyses customer complaints on a case-by-case basis.

Similarly, it maintains a consolidated approach to agreements and has signed several protocols of express agreements in Courts and Provincial Courts specialising in this matter, in order to reach agreements with its customers and de-judicialise this matter. The agreements are reached in accordance with the distribution of expenses doctrine established by the Spanish High Court.

The average amount linked to claims and lawsuits has gradually fallen with the gradual consolidation of the doctrine recognising the attribution of the expense of the Stamp Duty Tax to the borrower (until the entry into force of Royal Decree Law 17/2018, of 8 November, which amended the restated text of the Law on Property Transfer and Stamp Duty Tax).

The existence of an open debate on the scope of limitation periods sparked, from the third quarter of 2023 and for several months in 2024, a temporary wave of new claims and lawsuits.

In this specific area, the CJEU handed down three judgments, one on 25 January 2024 and two on 25 April 2024, which resolved the questions referred for a preliminary ruling by the Barcelona Provincial Court, the SC and Barcelona Court of First Instance 20 (joined cases C-810/21, C-811/21, C-812/21, C-813/21, C-481/21 and C-561/21). The Spanish High Court interpreted these decisions in accordance with national law, ruling on 14 June 2024, establishing that the starting date of the limitation period for the action for restitution of mortgage expenses unduly paid by a consumer will be the date on which the judgment declaring the nullity of the clause obliging such payments becomes final, except in those cases where the lender proves that, within the framework of its contractual relations, that specific consumer could have known at an earlier date that this stipulation (expenses clause) was abusive.

At 31 December 2025, the Group had set aside a provision of 273 million euros for this issue, listed under "Provisions for procedural matters and pending tax litigation". Based on our best estimate based on the information available to date, we consider the provisions currently made by the Group to be sufficient.

#### LITIGATION RELATED TO CONSUMER LOANS (REVOLVING CREDIT CARDS)

The Spanish Supreme Court has issued several rulings on revolving credit between 2020 and 2025. It has been progressively refining the applicable legal

framework to assess when the interest in this specific type of financing is significantly higher than the market price and recently the marketing guidelines to understand whether or not transparency exists.

This ongoing development of the legal framework has resulted in a wide variety of legal interpretations, leading to substantial litigation under conditions of considerable legal ambiguity for this type of financing.

Currently the legal framework defined by the Supreme Court is determined by the following factors: **i)** revolving credit cards are a specific market within credit facilities; **ii)** the Bank of Spain publishes a specific reference interest rate for this product in its Boletín Estadístico, which is the initial reference for determining what the “normal interest rate of money” is; **iii)** the Bank of Spain publishes the so-called TEDR (Restricted Denomination Cash Rate); **iv)** in order to establish whether an interest rate is “grossly disproportionate”, it must be compared against the Annual Percentage Rate (APR); **v)** a contract will be deemed usurious if the interest exceeds by six percentage points the APR that can be considered the normal interest rate, which will be the average interest rate in the credit card and revolving credit section of the Bank of Spain’s statistics, and if the TEDR is published and not an APR (as is the case so far), it will have to be increased by 20 or 30 basis points; **vi)** with regard to revolving credit card contracts prior to June 2010, when determining the “normal interest rate” as a benchmark, the most recent specific information from the Bank of Spain statistics (credit card and revolving credit card section) should be drawn from the closest point in time; **vii)** in cases where an open-ended financial services contract provides for the possibility of unilaterally changing the interest rate of the credit transaction (with prior notification to the borrower and with the option for the borrower to terminate the contract and simply pay what is due at the agreed interest rate), each interest change will constitute the conclusion of a new contract fixing a new interest rate.

### Specific regulations on APR limits for revolving and deferred payment following Judgment 258/2023 of the Spanish High Court

On 25 February 2023, the Plenary of the First Chamber of the Spanish High Court handed down a ruling (258/2023) that offers greater certainty and legal certainty in the application of the criteria of the Usury Repression Act to revolving credit, by establishing that revolving card interest is “notably higher” – and therefore usurious – if the difference between the average market rate (TEDR) and the agreed rate exceeds 6 percentage points, with an additional range of 0.20/0.30 additional points to equate TEDR and APR. This is a criterion that is close to other standards within the European Union (in Germany 12 points are applied, in France a margin of 33 %, in Denmark a margin of 35 %, in Sweden a margin of 40 %).

This new criterion, in addition to providing greater certainty and legal certainty, places the validity of

drawdowns made at APRs of less than 24-27 %, depending on the date of the applicable economic conditions.

### ASUFIN class suit

In relation to the collective action filed by ASUFIN against CaixaBank, and its card-issuing subsidiary, CaixaBank Payments & Consumer (CPC), the TS has issued a ruling with a date for voting and ruling on the appeal on 10 February 2026, completely dismissing ASUFIN’s cassation appeal, appreciating various reasons for inadmissibility. Consequently, the ruling of the Provincial Court of Valencia is confirmed, which had dismissed ASUFIN’s appeal and upheld the appeal filed by CPC, confirming the validity of the clauses challenged by ASUFIN in its class action lawsuit.

The process has been reduced to an action of eventual cessation of general conditions; the possibility of claiming refunds of amounts (restitution action) was rejected for the ASUFIN and in favour of CaixaBank. Later, the ruling reaffirmed this situation, completely dismissing the claim against CaixaBank in its entirety and only asks CaixaBank to cease the early repayment clause, rejecting the other requests regarding the lack of transparency in the operation of the cards, the methods of calculating interest, the right to offset debts or the change of conditions in open-ended contracts. Following an appeal by both parties, the 9th Section of the Provincial Court of Valencia handed down judgment no. 1152/2021 of 3 October 2021, by virtue of which it dismissed ASUFIN’s appeal and upheld CPC’s appeal and, consequently, dismissed the claim in its entirety, partially overturning the first instance judgment. As described in the previous paragraph, the TS has confirmed the ruling of the Provincial Court.

### Spanish High Court rulings on transparency control

On 30 January 2025, the First Chamber of the Supreme Court published two rulings on *revolving* cards - No.s 154 and 155/2025. These decisions provide guidelines for assessing the transparency of such products. The contracts analysed involve credit financial institutions from outside the CaixaBank Group and where the Supreme Court finds the marketing of revolving cards outside financial establishments relevant.

The Spanish High Court addresses two distinct aspects in each ruling. One ruling focuses on the requirement of “sufficient notice” for the delivery of pre-contractual information, specifically within the document known as European Standardised Information (ESI). The second judgment is based on how the *revolving* system should be explained in the contract in order for a consumer to be aware of its nature and consequences.

CaixaBank has been actively enhancing the transparency of these products over the years and will review these rulings to further refine its information and marketing practices, adhering to the

standards set by the Bank of Spain and the Spanish High Court's doctrine.

Specific monitoring will also be maintained of how these judicial rulings pan out, as well as of the applicable legislation – the transposition of Directive 2023/2225 is still pending, introducing clarifying provisions on what constitutes “sufficient advance notice” for the delivery of pre-contractual documentation. Such documentation may be provided less than one day before the consumer becomes bound by the credit offer or agreement, provided a reminder of the right of withdrawal is issued within the following seven days – in order to adopt any necessary measures to improve and protect customers, and to ensure reasonable and prudent coverage of any potential outflows of resources that may be deemed likely, where applicable.

### Scenario analysis

The calculation of the Group's potential resource outflows as a result of claims and complaints is particularly complex to estimate, considering the nature and dynamic nature of consumption through this credit facility.

In this regard, the amount potentially to be paid out for each contract or drawdown subject, as applicable, to restitution, depends on the arrangements actually made by each customer from the beginning of the contract's life (in some cases by more than 20 years), the type of credit card in question (with the possibility of payment at the end of the month, instalment payment or deferred payment), the payment method proactively selected by the customer in case of having different possibilities for each arrangement made (end of the month, instalment payment or deferred payment), the changes in conditions that have been applied under Article 33 of Royal Decree Law 19/2018, of 23 November, on payment services and other urgent financial measures, or any other type of agreement that affects the contract price.

It should also be recalled that the actual legal risk of the perimeter involved is not based solely on the thresholds currently set by the Spanish High Court. The case law also takes into account, whenever it is subject to proof, the specific circumstances of the case that may justify departing from these thresholds (e.g. refinancing cases, behaviour with previous defaults, etc.).

For all these reasons, and in accordance with IAS 37.92, the Group does not disclose the maximum amounts that total the contracts with effective revolving provisions.

To date, the Group has been –and will continue to be – conducting ongoing monitoring of the risk and evolution of litigation associated with this specific kind of financing, as well as establishing a provision to cover the potential outflow of funds in terms of financial prudence, according to the best estimate at any given time. It also adopted a series of effective measures in the field of contracting and customer service with a view to improving

transparency, risk prevention and understanding of customers' concerns. It will continue in this endeavour, taking into account that the legal framework now in place provides greater legal certainty regarding the definition and implementation of any specific action.

Based on the best information available to date, the heading “Provisions for procedural matters and pending tax litigation” includes the estimate of present obligations that could arise from legal proceedings, including those relating to revolving and/or deferred payment cards or, to a lesser extent, from personal loans at the interest rate subject to judicial review under these jurisprudential considerations, the occurrence of which has been considered probable. In any case, any disbursements that may ultimately be necessary will depend on the specific terms of the judgments which the Group must face, and/or the number of claims that are brought, among others. Given the nature of these obligations, the expected timing of the outflow of financial resources is uncertain, and, in accordance with the best available information today, the Group also deems that any liability arising from these proceedings will not, as a whole, have a material adverse effect on the Group's businesses, financial position or the results of its operations.

At 31 December 2025, the Group had set aside a provision of 263 million euros for this matter, as recorded under “Provisions for procedural matters and pending tax litigation”. Based on our best estimate based on the information available to date, we consider the provisions currently made by the Group to be sufficient.

### CORAL HOMES

On 28 June 2018, CaixaBank, S.A., BuildingCenter and Coral Homes Holdco, S.L.U., a company belonging to the Lone Star Group, entered into an investment agreement to establish the terms under which BuildingCenter and Coral Homes Holdco, S.L.U. would be, through a newly created company called Coral Homes, S.L., the owners and managers of the business comprising a specific set of real estate assets owned by the Company and 100 % of the share capital of Servihabitat Servicios Inmobiliarios, S.L., a company engaged in the provision of real estate management services. In addition, as part of the transaction, Servihabitat Servicios Inmobiliarios, S.L. would continue to service the Group's real estate assets for a period of 5 years under a new contract signed on market terms.

The sale entered into with Lone Star contemplated a representations and warranties clause in relation to, among other matters, the ownership of the real estate assets transferred to Coral Homes, S.L. which, under specific circumstances, could give rise to claims against the Company until June 2020.

In July 2020, Coral Homes Holdco, S.L.U. brought arbitration proceedings before the International Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in order to unwind the contribution of a small group of real estate assets included in the

business transferred to Coral Homes, S.L. and to claim alleged damages.

The deadline for issuing the arbitral award has been extended to 31 March 2026. No significant equity impact not already reflected in the financial statements as at 31 December 2025 is expected.

#### MAPFRE, PROCEEDINGS AFTER TERMINATION OF INSURANCE BANKING ALLIANCE WITH BANKIA

There are two proceedings related to the termination of Mapfre's insurance banking alliance with Bankia.

The first involves an arbitration in which Mapfre and CaixaBank agreed to submit the issue of whether CaixaBank was required, under the bancassurance agreements between Bankia and Mapfre, to pay Mapfre an additional amount equivalent to 10 % of the valuations of the life and non-life business as calculated by the independent expert chosen by both parties (Oliver Wyman). The arbitration was concluded in July 2023, with an award that found that the merger of Bankia and CaixaBank should be interpreted –according to the contractual provisions – as a change of control of Bankia and that, consequently, the price to be paid for the life and non-life insurance activity should be increased by 120 % (and not 110 %) over the valuation given to these businesses. This amount (10 %) over and above the amount that had been paid at the time, with interest and costs (a total of 52.9 million euros) was paid to Mapfre after notification of the Award.

The second process comprises a lawsuit filed by Mapfre against Oliver Wyman and CaixaBank because the former disagrees with Oliver Wyman's valuation of the Bankia Vida (BV) shares (life business). Mapfre requests the Court to declare the Oliver Wyman's breach of the order received to conduct the valuation of the BV shares and that this valuation be replaced by a higher valuation to be fixed in court, condemning CaixaBank to pay the difference between the price already paid for 51 % of the BV shares and the price arising from the new valuation fixed in court. The claim has been answered by the co-defendants and, following the preliminary hearing, the trial has been scheduled to take place over three sessions: 26 and 29 January 2027 and 1 February 2027. The Group considers that Oliver Wyman complied with the assignment and has a strong case against this claim and therefore no provision has been made.

#### JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE BANKIA RIGHTS OFFERING

Claims are currently still being processed, although in a very small number, requesting both the cancellation of share purchases in the rights offering made in 2011 on the occasion of the listing of Bankia and those relating to subsequent purchases, in relation to the latter scenario, however, they are residual claims.

On 19 July 2016, Bankia was notified of a collective claim filed by ADICAE; the processing of the proceedings is currently suspended.

In a judgment of 3 June 2021, the Court of Justice of the European Union resolved a preliminary question raised by the Spanish High Court, clarifying that in cases of issuances intended both for retail investors and to qualified investors, the latter may bring an action for damages based on inaccuracies of the prospectus, although the national court will have to take into account whether such investor had or should have knowledge of the economic situation of the issuer of the public offer of subscription of shares and besides the prospectus. After applying this criterion in the proceedings that gave rise to this question, the Spanish High Court considered that, in the specific case in question, it was not proven whether the plaintiff had access to information other than the prospectus, which is why it upheld the claim. In other judgments handed down later, however, the Spanish High Court understood that the decision to subscribe the shares was not based on the information in the prospectus, and therefore considered the dismissal of the claims to be justified.

As at 31 December 2025, only residual litigation remains in connection with civil proceedings relating to actions arising from the Bankia IPO and subsequent purchases, covering claims from the institutional, retail and secondary market tranches. Based on our best estimate based on the information available to date, we consider the provisions currently made by the Group to be sufficient.

#### DISMISSAL OF THE INVESTIGATION BY CENTRAL INVESTIGATING COURT NO. 2 (PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS 16/18) AGAINST CAIXABANK

In January 2026, at the request of the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Judge ordered the dismissal of the proceedings against CaixaBank and the Bank's former Head of Regulatory Compliance. The dismissal decision goes to show the effectiveness of CaixaBank's compliance model and the Bank's compliance culture as the grounds for closing the case.

Likewise, during the course of the proceedings, the cases against five employees were also dismissed.

The proceedings began in April 2018, when the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor's Office initiated action against CaixaBank, the former Head of Compliance of the Bank and 11 employees in relation to alleged conduct constituting a money laundering offence, linked to activity carried out at 10 CaixaBank branches in Madrid by alleged members of certain organisations made up of individuals of Chinese nationality who, according to the authorities, had defrauded the Public Treasury in the period from 2011 to 2015. With the dismissal of the case, the absence of criminal liability of the legal entity in respect of the investigated facts has been clarified.

INVESTIGATION DISMISSED BEFORE CENTRAL INVESTIGATING COURT NUMBER 6 (PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS 96/17) SEPARATE PART 21. POTENTIAL SUBSIDIARY CIVIL LIABILITY.

Investigation for alleged bribery and disclosure of secrets relating to the Cenytt merger. The potential criminal liability of the legal person was dismissed, and the Public Prosecutor's Office sought subsidiary civil liability from CaixaBank amounting to 3,000 euros. This was strictly a financial and subsidiary liability, for a non-material amount.

The National Court has recently agreed to exclude CaixaBank from the trial, following the decision by the Public Prosecutor's Office to withdraw the civil liability claim against the Bank, with proceedings continuing against other defendants. Consequently, the case has concluded without any repercussions for CaixaBank.

On 12 May 2025, the Criminal Chamber of the National High Court handed down a ruling which, among other matters, acquitted the person responsible for CaixaBank's Security Department at the time of the events. That judgment was appealed and, in December 2025, the Appeals Chamber of the National Court issued a ruling confirming the acquittal of CaixaBank's former Head of Security. That judgment has been appealed in cassation before the Supreme Court by the prosecution.

### 20.3.2. PROVISIONS FOR TAXES

The breakdown of the balance of this heading in the balance sheet is as follows:

#### — BREAKDOWN OF PROVISIONS FOR TAXES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Income tax assessments		1	7
Tax on deposits		22	22
Provision for bank levy litigation	167		
Other	116	271	270
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>299</b>

#### AUDIT PROCEDURES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2016–2020

The general tax inspection proceedings for the 2016–2020 periods affecting the Group were concluded this year (2025). The Group has signed the inspection reports relating to corporate income tax, value added tax, withholdings on employment income, income from movable and immovable capital and non-residents, the levy on monetisable DTAs, and the tax on customer deposits.

Furthermore, tax returns were filed in accordance with the audit reports, which revealed a tax liability of 46 million euros in value added tax and withholding

#### ENVIRONMENTAL LITIGATION

CaixaBank continuously monitors judicial trends in this regard, as well as any potential litigation or claims within the Group related to the matter in question.

As at 31 December 2025, no material litigation risks had been identified for the Group, and the analysis and monitoring of litigation in this area continue.

#### OTHER LEGAL CONTINGENCIES

Moreover, in 2025 the following proceedings, which had previously been disclosed in this Note, were concluded definitively and favourably for the CaixaBank Group:

- | the sanctioning proceedings conducted before the Portuguese Competition Authority in respect of BPI;
- | the criminal proceedings relating to the former shareholders of Banco de Valencia; and
- | the civil proceedings brought by Sareb in connection with the Senior Bonds issued from the 2017-3 and 2018-1 issuances onwards.

The final and favourable resolution of these three matters results in the elimination of any material risk associated with them; accordingly, they will no longer be reported on from this financial year onwards.

taxes on income for personal income tax purposes, an amount that was already largely covered by the Group's provisions and has already been paid. No tax liability arose from the other tax items agreed.

Moreover, assessments relating to value added tax, corporate income tax and the levy on monetisable DTAs were issued on a contested basis.

The Value Added Tax settlement agreement was issued in the current year with a partially favourable resolution and a tax payable of 0.7 million euros, which was already covered by the Group's provisions. A tax appeal has been lodged and the corresponding submissions have been filed.

The settlement agreements in respect of corporate income tax and the levy on monetisable DTAs confirm the inspection assessments. The Group has lodged tax appeals and presented the corresponding submissions, maintaining the arguments put forward before the Chief Inspector, which have also been reaffirmed based on the legal advice received.

In response to this situation, the Group has recognised the rebate received from the Tax Office amounting to 266 million euros as an amount repayable to it under "Other liabilities", of which 183 million euros relates to the CaixaBank Group.

#### INSPECTION PROCEEDINGS RELATING TO THE BANKING SECTOR LEVY

CaixaBank and certain Group entities have posted a provision of 167 million euros in relation to the tax debt arising from the initiation of the settlement agreement for the temporary tax assessment of credit institutions for 2023 and the subsequent rectification of the self-assessment for 2024.

#### OTHER ASSURANCE ACTIVITIES

CaixaBank has received a notification of the commencement of a limited tax audit in relation to Value Added Tax for the periods from January 2020 to March 2021 of Bankia, which is currently ongoing.

## 20.4. PROVISIONS FOR COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES GIVEN

Provisions for credit risk on guarantees and contingent commitments granted are recorded under this heading (Note 23).

## 20.5. OTHER PROVISIONS

The content of the main sections of this heading is set out below.

#### THE EXPECTED TIMING OF OUTFLOWS OF FUNDS EMBODYING ECONOMIC BENEFITS, SHOULD THEY ARISE, IS UNCERTAIN.

ADICAE filed a collective action for cessation in relation to the application of floor clauses in certain mortgages marketed by the bank. The procedure is currently in the phase of compliance with the Supreme Court ruling.

By order dated 29 June 2022, the Supreme Court decided to refer several preliminary questions to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU), asking whether, in the context of a collective action of this complexity, it is possible to assess the transparency of the marketing of floor clauses in the abstract. In particular, it was questioned whether such analysis could be carried out without individually assessing the circumstances prevailing at the time of contracting, also taking into account factors such as the evolution of the concept of the average consumer.

The CJEU resolved these questions in a judgment dated 4 July 2024, in which it declared that it is possible to judge in the abstract the transparency of the price of a contract in the context of a collective action. The Supreme Court, in accordance with the criteria established by the CJEU, handed down its judgment on 16 June 2025, ruling on the appeals. In that ruling, the Supreme Court confirmed that it is legally possible to analyse the transparency of the price in the contracts concerned collectively and in the abstract.

The Group does not foresee any changes in the estimation of the risk associated with these proceedings, nor does it foresee any material adverse impact arising from the CJEU ruling.

Subsequently, CaixaBank informed Commercial Court No. 11 of Madrid of its intention to comply voluntarily with the judgment, certifying the definitive cessation of the clauses and expressing its willingness to reimburse those claimants who are

parties to the proceedings, once ADICAE submits an updated list of such claimants and insofar as their entitlement to the payments can be verified.

Based on the information currently available, an additional 9.3 million euros has been provisioned to meet such payments and, therefore, the risk arising from any disbursements that may result from this litigation is considered to be reasonably covered by the corresponding provisions.

#### PROCEDURES OF THE PORTUGUESE RESOLUTION FUND (PRF)

##### Resolution of Banco Espírito Santo

In August 2014, the Bank of Portugal carried out a resolution procedure in respect of Banco Espírito Santo, SA (BES), transferring its assets to Novo Banco, SA (Novo Banco). Within the framework of this transaction, the FRN carried out a capital increase amounting to 4,900 million euros, thus becoming the sole shareholder. This capital increase was financed through loans to the FRN amounting to 4,600 million euros: 3,900 million euros provided by the Portuguese State and 700 million euros by financial institutions, including BPI with 116.2 million euros.

In 2017, the Bank of Portugal sold 75 % of Novo Banco to Lone Star, with the FRN and the Portuguese State retaining the remaining 25 % of the share capital.

In 2021, the Portuguese Resolution Fund (FRN) entered into a credit facility of up to 475 million euros with Portuguese financial institutions to support the capital of Novo Banco, SA, to which Banco BPI, SA contributed 78.9 million euros.

In June 2025, the majority shareholder, Nani Holdings (Lone Star), agreed to sell its stake to BPCE, with completion expected in the first half of 2026. Subsequently, the sale of the remaining 25 % (held by the FRN and the Portuguese State) was also agreed on the same terms. This transaction will generate estimated income of 866 million euros for the FRN, in addition to the 2024 dividends (30 million euros) and the 2025 capital reduction (149 million euros).

## Resolution of Banco Internacional do Funchal (Banif)

In December 2015, the Bank of Portugal initiated a resolution procedure for Banco Internacional do Funchal (Banif), which culminated in: (i) selling part of its assets for 150 million euros to Banco Santander Totta, SA; and (ii) contributing the rest of its assets to Oitante, SA. The resolution was financed through the issuance of debt amounting to 746 million euros, guaranteed by the FRN and the Portuguese State.

Up to the end of 2025, the FRN had recovered 176.2 million euros (equivalent to 36 % of the losses generated by this resolution). All profits obtained by the FRN from its 100 % shareholding in Oitante will be

allocated to reducing the losses of 489 million euros arising from the resolution of Banif.

## Effects of the resolution proceedings

Based on the information available as at the reporting date, the Group does not consider it necessary to make any special or extraordinary contributions to finance measures related to Banco Espírito Santo, SA, Banif or other contingent liabilities assumed by the FRN.

However, any changes to these proceedings could have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

# 21. Equity

## 21.1. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

### SHARE CAPITAL

Selected information on the figures and type of share capital figures is presented below:

#### \_INFORMATION ABOUT SHARE CAPITAL

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Number of fully subscribed and paid up shares (units) (1)	7,024,520,689	7,174,937,846	7,502,131,619
Nominal value per share (euros)	1	1	1
Closing price at year-end (euros)	10.445	5.236	3.726
Market cap at year-end, excluding treasury shares (millions of euros) (2)	73,200	37,269	27,450

(1) All shares have been recognised by book entries and provide the same rights.

(2) CaixaBank's shares are traded on the continuous electronic trading system, forming part of the Ibex-35.

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

#### \_CAPITAL MOVEMENTS

(Millions of euros)

	Number of shares	Date of first listing	Nominal amount
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2022</b>	<b>7,502,131,619</b>		<b>7,502</b>
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2023</b>	<b>7,502,131,619</b>		<b>7,502</b>
Capital reduction – share buyback programmes SBB II, SBB III and SBB IV	(327,193,773)		(327)
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2024</b>	<b>7,174,937,846</b>		<b>7,175</b>
Capital reduction – share buy-back programmes SBB V and SBB VI	(150,417,157)		(150)
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2025</b>	<b>7,024,520,689</b>		<b>7,025</b>

The Board of Directors, having obtained the relevant regulatory clearance, approved a series of share buy-back programmes to reduce CaixaBank's share

capital by redeeming the shares acquired under the programme. The characteristics of the various programmes are as follows:

## \_ SHARE BUYBACK PROGRAMMES

Euros / No. of shares

Programme	Start date	Maximum amount (million euros)	Status	No. of shares purchased	% of share capital	No. of shares after Programme	Share capital after Programme	Date of filing with the Companies Registry
SBB II	September 2023	500	Completed	129,404,256	1.72 %	7,372,727,363	7,372,727,363	03-05-2024
SBB III	March 2024	500	Completed	104,639,681	1.42 %	7,268,087,682	7,268,087,682	13-06-2024
SBB IV	SBB IV	500	Completed	93,149,836	1.28 %	7,174,937,846	7,174,937,846	04-12-2024
SBB V	November 2024	500	Completed	89,372,390	1.25 %	7,085,565,456	7,085,565,456	13-05-2025
SBB VI	June 2025	500	Completed	61,044,767	0.86 %	7,024,520,689	7,024,520,689	05-12-2025
SBB VII	November 2025	500	In progress (1)					

(1) As at 31 December 2025, transactions were carried out for a total of 108 million euros, buying back a total of 10,822,959 treasury shares, equivalent to 21.69 % of the maximum monetary amount (21,893,928 shares for 228 million euros, representing 45.58 % of the maximum amount, based on the most recent public information before the preparation of this annual report, as at 19 February 2026).

For the purposes of calculating regulatory capital and in accordance with applicable prudential regulations, CaixaBank has deducted the maximum monetary amount of the share buyback programmes (↗ see [Note 4](#)).

### CAPITAL AUTHORISATIONS

Section “03 – Corporate governance – Corporate governance – Ownership” of the consolidated Management Report includes information regarding the authorisations granted at the Annual General Meeting for the Board of Directors to increase the share capital.

Details of instruments issued under this agreement are presented in [Note 19.3](#).

## SHARE PREMIUM

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

### \_ MOVEMENT OF SHARE PREMIUM

(Millions of euros)

	Carrying amount
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2022</b>	<b>13,470</b>
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2023</b>	<b>13,470</b>
Capital reduction – share buyback programmes SBB II, SBB III and SBB IV	(1,161)
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2024</b>	<b>12,309</b>
Capital reduction – share buy-back programmes SBB V and SBB VI	(846)
<b>BALANCE AT 31-12-2025</b>	<b>11,463</b>

## RETAINED EARNINGS, REVALUATION RESERVES AND OTHER RESERVES

The breakdown of the balances of these headings is as follows:

### \_ BREAKDOWN OF RESERVES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Reserves attributable to the parent company of the CaixaBank Group	20,504	18,143	17,378
Legal reserve (1)	1,405	1,435	1,500
Restricted reserves (2)	1,037	887	560
Unrestricted reserves	7,470	5,417	5,706
Other consolidation reserves assigned to the Parent	10,592	10,404	9,612
Reserves of fully-consolidated subsidiaries (*)	(5,238)	(5,256)	(5,083)
Reserves of companies accounted for using the equity method	596	592	596
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,862</b>	<b>13,479</b>	<b>12,891</b>

(1) At the end of the financial year 2025, the legal reserve reached the minimum required by the Capital Companies Act.

(2) Mainly through the cancellation of own shares (see “Share capital” section)

## OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

The value of the undelivered shares corresponding to the variable share-based remuneration programmes (↗ see [Note 32](#)) is detailed below:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Value of shares not delivered	45	42	46

## TREASURY SHARES

The breakdown of the changes of the balance under this heading is as follows:

### \_MOVEMENT OF TREASURY SHARES

(Millions of euros / Number of shares)

	2025			2024			2023		
	No. of shares	% Share capital (1)	Cost/Sales	No. of shares	% Share capital (1)	Cost/Sales	No. of shares	% Share capital (1)	Cost/Sales
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>57,122,604</b>	<b>0.796 %</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>135,005,666</b>	<b>1.787 %</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>7,676,276</b>	<b>0.090 %</b>	<b>25</b>
Acquisitions	115,859,937		872	255,883,307		1,292	132,847,483		513
Sales (2)	(156,572,433)		(1,026)	(333,766,369)		(1,512)	(5,518,093)		(19)
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>16,410,108</b>	<b>0.234 %</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>57,122,604</b>	<b>0.796 %</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>135,005,666</b>	<b>1.787 %</b>	<b>519</b>

(1) Percentage calculated on the basis of the total number of CaixaBank shares at the end of the respective years.

(2) In 2025, 2024 and 2023, the results of treasury share transactions generated were not significant, being recognised under "Other reserves".

Note: At 31 December 2025, 2024 and 2023, a total of 274,292, 274,292 and 281,192 VidaCaixa shares, respectively, associated with unit-linked products, were not included; these shares are recognised under "Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" (↗ see [Note 11](#)).

Note: as regards the evolution of treasury shares, please refer to the section on Share capital in this Note and [Note 6.1](#).

Additionally, the number of treasury shares accepted as financial guarantees given by the Group and treasury shares owned by third parties and managed by a Group company were as follows:

### \_ TREASURY SHARES ACCEPTED AS FINANCIAL GUARANTEES AND OWNED BY THIRD PARTIES

(Millions of shares / Millions of euros)

	Treasury shares accepted as financial guarantees			Treasury shares owned by third parties managed by the Group		
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Number of treasury shares	13	13	19	16	13	14
% of share capital	0.188 %	0.187 %	0.249 %	0.226 %	0.184 %	0.182 %
Nominal amount	13	13	19	16	13	14

## 21.2. ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Changes under this heading are contained in the statement of recognised income and expenses.

## 21.3. MINORITY INTERESTS

The following table shows the Group subsidiaries in which certain minority interests held a stake of 10 % or more:

## \_SUBSIDIARIES WITH NON-CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS WITH STAKES GREATER THAN 10 %

(Percentage)

Subsidiary	Minority shareholders	Minority interests		
		31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Inversiones Inmobiliarias Tegui Resort	Metrópolis Inmobiliarias y Restauraciones		40 %	40 %
Coia Financiera Naval	Construcciones Navales P. Freire	21 %	21 %	21 %
Arrendadora de Equipamientos Ferroviarios	CAF Investment Projects, S.A.		15 %	15 %
Telefonica Consumer Finance	Telefónica		50 %	50 %
Telefónica Renting	Telefónica	50 %	50 %	50 %

# 22. Tax position

## 22.1. TAX CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated tax group for Corporation Tax includes CaixaBank, as the parent, and subsidiaries include Spanish companies in the commercial group that comply with the requirements for inclusion under regulations, including "la Caixa" Banking Foundation and Criteria Caixa. The other companies in the commercial group file taxes in accordance with applicable tax legislation.

Similarly, CaixaBank and some of its subsidiaries have belonged to a consolidated tax group for value added tax (VAT) since 2008, the parent company of which is CaixaBank.

## 22.2. YEARS OPEN FOR REVIEW

CaixaBank has 2021 and subsequent years open for review for Corporation Tax and the last four years for other taxes applicable to it. The audit and verification proceedings in respect of the 2016 to 2020 financial years were completed in 2025 (↗ see [Note 20.3.2](#)).

BPI has open tax years 2023 and onwards for the main taxes applicable to it.

The various interpretations that can be drawn from the tax regulations governing transactions carried out by financial institutions may give rise to certain contingent tax liabilities that cannot be objectively quantified. The Group's management considers that the provision under "Provisions – Procedural matters and pending tax litigation" in the balance sheet is sufficient to cover these contingent liabilities.

## 22.3. RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTING PROFIT TO TAXABLE PROFIT

The Group's reconciliation of accounting profit to taxable profit is presented below:

### \_RECONCILIATION OF ACCOUNTING PROFIT TO TAXABLE PROFIT

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX (A)</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>8,319</b>	<b>6,924</b>
<b>Adjustments to profit/(loss)</b>	<b>(342)</b>	<b>(354)</b>	<b>(435)</b>
Return on equity instruments (1)	(54)	(93)	(154)
Share of profit/(loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method (1)	(288)	(261)	(281)
<b>Taxable income/(tax loss)</b>	<b>8,332</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>6,489</b>
<b>Tax payable (taxable income * tax rate)</b>	<b>(2,500)</b>	<b>(2,390)</b>	<b>(1,947)</b>
<b>Adjustments</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>(120)</b>	<b>(161)</b>
Changes in taxation of sales and gains/(losses) of portfolio assets	10	19	(6)
Changes in portfolio provisions excluding tax effect and other non-deductible expenses	(17)	(7)	(14)
Change in deferred tax assets and liabilities	1	5	10
Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities			2
Effect on tax expense of jurisdictions with different tax rates (2)	(10)	(4)	(4)
Tax effect of issues	89	86	83
Levy on banks and similar activities		(155)	(120)
Provision for bank levy litigation	(48)		
Recognition of tax loss carryforwards and deductions	420		
Other non-deductible expenses	(79)	(60)	(84)
Taxation of dividends and other	(39)	(4)	(28)
<b>Income tax expense (B)</b>	<b>(2,164)</b>	<b>(2,525)</b>	<b>(2,108)</b>
Income tax for the year (income/(expense))	(2,173)	(2,509)	(2,107)
Income tax adjustments	9	(16)	(1)
<b>Tax on net interest income and fee and commission income (C) (Note 22.5)</b>	<b>(611)</b>		
<b>INCOME TAX EXPENSE: D= (B) + (C)</b>	<b>(2,775)</b>	<b>(2,525)</b>	<b>(2,108)</b>
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX (A) + (D)</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>4,816</b>
Tax rate (3)	33.4%	31.5%	32.5 %

(1) Income to a large extent exempt from tax due to already having been taxed at source.

(2) Practically all of CaixaBank's income and expense is taxed at the general Corporation Tax rate of 30 % in the case of the businesses in Spain, however other jurisdictions are taxed at a different tax rate with a very low impact.

(3) The effective tax rate is calculated as the ratio between the income tax expense for the year, excluding corporate income tax adjustments, and profit before tax.

## 22.4. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The changes in the balance of these headings are as follows:

## \_MOVEMENT OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2022	Regulari- sations **	Additions	Disposals	31-12-2023	Regulari- sations **	Additions	Disposals	31-12-2024	Regulari- sations **	Additions	Disposals	31-12-2025
Contributions to pension plans and funds for pre-retirement liabilities	873	12		(25)	860	14		(38)	836	(41)		(39)	756
Credit loss provisions	9,248	121		(275)	9,094	(791)		(362)	7,941	47		(374)	7,614
Provision for foreclosed property	2,641	31		(78)	2,594	1		(110)	2,485	95		(121)	2,459
Other temporary differences *	2,826	(134)	46	(434)	2,304	94	132	(440)	2,090	(62)	297	(230)	2,095
Unused tax credits	739	5		(426)	318	296	30	(303)	341	(59)	196	(309)	169
Tax loss carryforwards	1,977	23		(216)	1,784	(24)	62	(291)	1,531	(81)	224	(495)	1,179
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,304</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>(1,454)</b>	<b>16,954</b>	<b>(410)</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>(1,544)</b>	<b>15,224</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>(1,568)</b>	<b>14,272</b>
<i>Of which: monetisable</i>	<i>12,762</i>	<i>164</i>		<i>(378)</i>	<i>12,548</i>	<i>(776)</i>		<i>(510)</i>	<i>11,262</i>	<i>101</i>		<i>(534)</i>	<i>10,829</i>

(\*) Includes, inter alia, eliminations from intra-group transactions and those corresponding to different provisions, and other adjustments due to differences between accounting and tax rules.

(\*\*) Includes the change in deferred tax assets corresponding to the annual corporate tax settlement.

## \_MOVEMENT OF DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2022	Regulari- sations	Additions	Disposals	31-12-2023	Regulari- sations	Additions	Disposals	31-12-2024	Regulari- sations	Additions	Disposals	31-12-2025
Revaluation of property on first time adoption of IFRS	289			(28)	261			(12)	249			(13)	236
Intangible assets from business combinations	214		11	(15)	210			(33)	177			(27)	150
Others from business combinations	181			(57)	124	(1)		(46)	77			(48)	29
Other *	796		8	(53)	751	(1)	4	(191)	563	(1)	4	(76)	490
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,480</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>(153)</b>	<b>1,346</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(282)</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>(164)</b>	<b>905</b>

(\*) Includes, inter alia, eliminations from intra-group transactions and those corresponding to different provisions, and other adjustments due to differences between accounting and tax rules.

Twice per year, in collaboration with an independent expert, the Group assesses the recoverable amount of its recognised deferred tax assets in the balance sheet, on the basis of a budget consisting in a six-year horizon with the forecasted results used to estimate the recoverable value of the banking CGU and forecast, subsequently, applying a sustainable net interest income (NII) to the average total assets and a normalised cost of risk (CoR) of 1.51 % and 0.40 %, respectively.

At 31 December 2025, the Group had total deferred tax assets of 2,777 million euros relating to unrecognised tax credits, of which 2,636 million euros related to tax loss carryforwards and 141 million euros to tax deductions.

These amounts include the recognition, during 2025, of tax loss carryforwards and deductions amounting to 420 million euros, of which 35 million euros arose from the final adjustment of income tax for the previous year and 385 million euros from their being considered recoverable, following an improved set of projections and results obtained from the assessment exercise carried out.

The maximum recoverability period for tax assets recognised on the balance sheet as a whole is less than 10 years.

The Group conducts sensitivity analyses on the key assumptions used to project the cash flows of the recoverability model, with no significant variations arising over the aforementioned period.

The exercises to assess the recoverability of tax assets, which have been carried out since 2014, are reinforced by the *backtesting exercises*, which show a stable performance.

In light of the existing risk factors (↗ see [Note 3](#)) and the reduced deviation with respect to the estimates used to draw up the budgets, the directors consider that, despite the limitations for applying different monetisable timing differences, tax loss carryforwards and unused tax credits, the recovery of all activated tax credits is still probable with future tax benefits.

The type of deferred tax assets segregated by jurisdiction of origin are set out below:

#### NATURE OF DEFERRED TAX ASSETS RECOGNISED ON THE BALANCE SHEET 31-12-2025

(Millions of euros)

	Temporary differences	Of which: Monetisable *	Tax loss carryforwards	Unused tax credits
Spain	12,854	10,805	1,179	169
Portugal	70	24		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,924</b>	<b>10,829</b>	<b>1,179</b>	<b>169</b>

(\*) Correspond to monetisable temporary differences eligible for conversion into a claim on the tax authorities.

## 22.5. OTHER

### TAX ON NET INTEREST INCOME AND FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

The Group has paid 580 million euros in respect of the Interest and Fee Margin Tax (IMIC) for the 2024 tax period.

The IMIC for the 2024 tax period was scheduled to accrue on 31 January 2025 in accordance with Royal Decree-Law 9/2024. However, this accrual was rendered legally ineffective on 23 January 2025 when the aforementioned Royal Decree-Law was repealed on that date. Therefore, in accordance with the legal counsel received, it must be considered that such accrual did not take place.

In view of this situation, the Group has made the aforementioned payment for the 2024 tax period and has recognised it on the assets side of the balance sheet under "Financial assets at amortised cost", as it is expected to be recovered once the accrual issue is definitively determined by legislation or court order.

Additionally, and in accordance with prevailing law and regulations, the Group recognised the IMIC for the 2025 tax period under "Income tax expense or income from continuing operations" in the

consolidated statement of profit or loss, for a total amount of 611 million euros.

### PILLAR 2

Law 7/2024 transposes the Pillar 2 Directive, establishing a supplementary tax aimed at ensuring a minimum global level of taxation for multinational and large national groups.

Following the approval of the Directive, the Group embarked upon a dedicated project to assess the impact and implementation of this reform, which has no significant impact on the Group.

The Group has applied the temporary and mandatory exception to the requirements to recognise and disclose deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to income taxes.

### BANKING SECTOR LEVY

In accordance with Law 38/2022 of 28 December, to establish, inter alia, temporary levies on the banking sector of 4.8 % on net interest income and net fee and commission income, CaixaBank and certain Group companies recognised, as at 1 January 2024, a total of 493 million euros under "Other operating expenses" in statement of profit or loss.

## 23. Guarantees and contingent commitments

The breakdown of “Guarantees and contingent commitments given” included as memorandum items on the balance sheets is set out below:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF COLLATERAL AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Exposure	Provision	Exposure	Provision	Exposure	Provision
<b>Financial guarantees given</b>	<b>9,305</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>9,769</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>10,319</b>	<b>(135)</b>
Stage 1	8,693	(2)	9,074	(6)	9,202	(7)
Stage 2	452	(18)	498	(5)	986	(11)
Stage 3	160	(105)	197	(101)	131	(117)
<b>Loan commitments given</b>	<b>127,411</b>	<b>(118)</b>	<b>121,479</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>117,169</b>	<b>(119)</b>
Stage 1	123,554	(79)	118,242	(67)	113,178	(78)
Stage 2	3,547	(18)	2,873	(13)	3,584	(13)
Stage 3	310	(21)	364	(18)	407	(28)
<b>Other commitments given</b>	<b>38,396</b>	<b>(174)</b>	<b>36,022</b>	<b>(212)</b>	<b>32,097</b>	<b>(192)</b>
Stage 1	36,562	(29)	34,086	(15)	29,884	(17)
Stage 2	1,521	(35)	1,600	(37)	1,874	(55)
Stage 3	313	(110)	336	(160)	339	(120)

The Group need only pay the amount of contingent liabilities if the guaranteed counterparty breaches its obligations. It believes that most of these risks will expire without being called.

With respect to contingent liabilities, it is estimated that a significant portion will expire before being utilised and therefore cannot be considered as a future funding requirement for the Group.

The provisions relating to contingent liabilities and commitments are recognised under “Provisions” in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet (↗ see [Note 20](#)).

The heading “Loan commitments given” breaks down as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF LOAN COMMITMENTS GIVEN

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Credit institutions	1,068	1,431	831
General governments	6,076	5,397	5,422
Other sectors	120,267	114,651	110,916
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127,411</b>	<b>121,479</b>	<b>117,169</b>
<i>Of which: conditionally drawable</i>	7,962	5,588	5,463

### Contingent liabilities linked to deposit for irrevocable payment commitments (IPCs) of the SRF

Since 2016, the Group’s banking companies have opted to realise a percentage of the annual contribution payment to the Single Resolution Fund in the form of irrevocable payment commitments (IPCs), for which cash collateral has been provided. As at 31 December 2025, the cumulative amount of IPCs totalled 240 million euros (recognised under “Other commitments given”), with no provisions recorded.

The CPIs of the Single Resolution Fund are deducted from CET1.

# 24. Other significant disclosures

## 24.1. TRANSACTIONS FOR THE ACCOUNT OF THIRD PARTIES

The breakdown of off-balance sheet funds managed on behalf of third parties is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF TRANSACTIONS ON BEHALF OF THIRD PARTIES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
<b>Off-balance sheet customer funds</b>	<b>669,555</b>	<b>605,911</b>	<b>547,003</b>
Assets under management	202,860	182,946	160,827
Mutual funds, portfolios and SICAVs	150,947	133,102	114,821
Pension funds	51,913	49,844	46,006
Other *	4,450	6,534	6,179
<b>Financial instruments held in trusteeship for third parties</b>	<b>259,385</b>	<b>233,485</b>	<b>219,170</b>

(\*) Includes temporary funds associated with transfers and collections, in addition to other funds distributed by CaixaBank and Banco BPI.

## 24.2. FINANCIAL ASSETS TRANSFERRED

The Group converted a portion of their homogeneous loan and credits into fixed-income securities by transferring the assets to various securitisation special purpose vehicles set up for this purpose.

The balances relating to the transfer of assets are presented below:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF BALANCES RELATING TO ASSET TRANSFERS

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Securitised assets held on-balance sheet *	24,374	23,079	27,640
Securitised mortgage loans	11,617	15,296	19,046
Other securitised loans	4,849	4,932	7,199
Loans to corporates	1,821	2,847	4,303
Leasing arrangements		181	263
Consumer financing	2,957	1,771	2,435
Other	71	133	198
Synthetic securitisation transactions	7,908	2,851	1,395
Repo securitisation bonds	15,406	19,907	25,405
Credit enhancements	1,564	1,970	2,684

(\*) The outstanding amounts of securitisations derecognised from the balance sheet are not material.

The securitised loans retained on the balance sheet and the credit enhancements are recognised under “Financial assets at amortised cost”, while the securitisation bonds placed on the market are recognised under “Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Debt securities issued” in the balance sheet.

## 24.3. FINANCIAL ASSETS DERECOGNISED DUE TO IMPAIRMENT

A summary of the movements in the items removed from the balance sheet because their recovery is considered remote is shown below. These financial assets are recognised under “Suspended assets” in the memorandum accounts supplementing the balance sheet:

## \_CHANGES IN WRITTEN-OFF ASSETS

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>	<b>18,937</b>	<b>18,053</b>	<b>18,276</b>
Additions	1,531	1,711	2,052
Disposals	958	827	2,275
For cash recovery of principal (Note 34)	228	262	249
Disposal of written-off assets **	412	449	782
Due to expiry of the statute-of-limitations period, forgiveness or any other cause	318	116	1,244
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>	<b>19,510</b>	<b>18,937</b>	<b>18,053</b>
<i>Of which: interest accrued on the non-performing loans *</i>	<i>7,187</i>	<i>6,639</i>	<i>6,331</i>

(\*) Primarily includes interest on financial assets at the time of derecognition from the consolidated balance sheet.

(\*\*) Corresponds to the sale of non-performing and written-off assets and includes interest related to these portfolios.

# 25. Interest income

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

## \_BREAKDOWN OF INTEREST INCOME

(Millions of euros)

	2025		2024		2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
Central banks	991		1,723		1,410	
Credit institutions	714		664	1	403	
Debt securities	1,397	2,077	1,317	1,943	1,211	1,729
Financial assets held for trading	19		25		13	
Financial assets compulsorily measured at fair value through profit or loss						1
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	259	1,947	160	1,817	186	1,641
Financial assets at amortised cost	1,119	130	1,132	126	1,012	87
Loans and advances to customers and other financial income	13,211		15,421		13,535	
General governments	436		549		516	
Trade credits and bills	696		858		760	
Mortgage loans	5,373		6,696		5,809	
Loans secured by personal guarantee	6,134		6,520		5,730	
Other	572		798		720	
Adjustments to income due to hedging transactions	(195)	(175)	(143)	(30)	(79)	
Interest income – liabilities	1		1		14	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,119</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>18,983</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>16,494</b>	<b>1,729</b>
<i>Of which: interest on exposures in stage 3</i>	<i>328</i>		<i>371</i>		<i>311</i>	

The average effective interest rate of the various financial assets categories calculated on average net balances (excluding rectifications) is as follows:

## \_AVERAGE RETURN ON ASSETS

(Percentage)

	2025	2024	2023
Deposits at central banks	2.06 %	3.43 %	3.37 %
Financial assets held for trading – debt securities	2.35 %	3.29 %	2.74 %
Financial assets compulsorily measured at fair value through profit or loss – Debt securities			6.64 %
Financial assets at fair value through comprehensive income / Available-for-sale financial assets – Debt securities	2.53 %	2.17 %	1.82 %
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Loans and advances to credit institutions	3.36 %	4.13 %	3.28 %
Loans and advances to customers	3.75 %	4.53 %	3.92 %
Debt securities	1.39 %	1.5 %	1.29 %

# 26. Interest expense

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

## \_BREAKDOWN OF INTEREST EXPENSES

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
Central banks	(4)	(15)	(411)
Credit institutions	(530)	(930)	(1,435)
Money market transactions through counterparties	(1)	(11)	(19)
Customer deposits and other finance costs	(2,815)	(3,657)	(1,683)
Debt securities issued (1)	(1,479)	(1,432)	(1,063)
Adjustments to expenses as a consequence of hedging transactions	(665)	(1,983)	(1,857)
Asset interest expense	(1)	(21)	(22)
Interest on lease liabilities (Note 19.4)	(17)	(18)	(15)
Other	(69)	(18)	(13)
<b>TOTAL BANKING AND OTHER BUSINESS</b>	<b>(5,581)</b>	<b>(8,085)</b>	<b>(6,518)</b>
Finance expense from insurance contracts (2)	(1,756)	(1,692)	(1,582)
Other interest expenses	(13)	(12)	(10)
<b>TOTAL INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>(1,769)</b>	<b>(1,704)</b>	<b>(1,592)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(7,350)</b>	<b>(9,789)</b>	<b>(8,110)</b>

(1) Excluding interest from preference shares accountable as Additional Tier 1 capital (recognised in shareholders' equity).

(2) Interest accrual expenses do not include those corresponding to direct participation products, which amount to -1,830 million, -2,425 million and 1,968 million euros in 2025, 2024 and 2023 respectively, given that they are offset by income of the same nature. In these products, upon redemption, the policyholder receives the market value of the underlying assets, and there is no interest rate guarantee. Note 14 shows this interest accretion for the gross amount without offsetting.

The average effective interest rate of the various financial liabilities categories calculated on average net balances (excluding rectifications) is set out below:

## \_AVERAGE RETURN ON LIABILITIES

(Percentage)

	2025	2024	2023
Deposits from central banks	4.21 %	5.38 %	3.29 %
Deposits from credit institutions	2.77 %	3.85 %	3.47 %
Customer deposits	0.64 %	0.90 %	0.44 %
Debt securities issued (excluding subordinated liabilities)	2.88 %	2.58 %	1.99 %
Subordinated liabilities	2.61 %	2.34 %	1.87 %

## 27. Dividend income

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

### \_DIVIDEND INCOME

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
Telefónica (Note 11.1)		43	61
Banco Fomento de Angola	50	45	73
Other	11	12	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>163</b>

## 28. Fee and commission income

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
Contingent liabilities	270	256	250
Credit facility drawdowns	153	151	133
Exchange of foreign currencies and banknotes	170	168	164
Collection and payment services	1,066	1,173	1,253
<i>Of which: credit and debit cards</i>	<i>542</i>	<i>591</i>	<i>611</i>
Securities services	184	149	126
Marketing of non-banking financial products	1,837	1,678	1,555
Other fees and commissions	733	624	556
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>4,199</b>	<b>4,037</b>

### \_BREAKDOWN OF FEE AND COMMISSION EXPENSE

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
Assigned to other entities	(164)	(156)	(141)
<i>Of which: transactions with cards and ATMs</i>	<i>(123)</i>	<i>(123)</i>	<i>(118)</i>
Securities transactions	(33)	(28)	(28)
Other fees and commissions	(249)	(237)	(210)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(446)</b>	<b>(421)</b>	<b>(379)</b>

# 29. Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

## —BREAKDOWN OF GAINS OR LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Millions of euros)

	2025		2024		2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity (Note 14)	Banking and other business	Insurance activity (Note 14)	Banking and other business	Insurance activity (Note 14)
<b>On derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>(2)</b>
Financial assets at amortised cost	13		44		3	
Debt securities	10		28		3	
Loans and advances	3		16			
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	6		20		100	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10	12	12	10	(7)	(2)
Debt securities (Note 11)	10	12	12	10	(7)	(2)
<b>On financial assets and liabilities held for trading</b>	<b>292</b>		<b>(8)</b>		<b>(42)</b>	
Equity instruments	245		69		108	
Debt securities	4		9		11	
Financial derivatives *	43		(86)		(161)	
<b>For non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>
Equity instruments	(5)	3	1	2	3	5
Debt securities	5					
Loans and advances					16	
<b>Hedge accounting results</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>(44)</b>	<b>74</b>
Ineffective portions of fair value hedges	3	31	(36)	41	(44)	74
Valuation of hedging derivatives (Note 12)	(3)	162	1,084	(49)	1,916	(168)
Valuation of the items covered (Note 12)	6	(131)	(1,120)	90	(1,960)	242
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>77</b>

(\*) The net profit/(loss) linked to financial derivatives should be considered together with the profit/(loss) recorded under "Exchange differences (net)" in the statement of profit or loss since the Group manages the currency risk to which it is exposed by arranging financial derivatives, which partially hedge the currency exposure of foreign currency monetary items and the results generated on the purchase and sale of foreign currencies, the result of which is reported under the latter heading. The rest comprises primarily the margin for trading derivatives to customers and the change in valuation adjustments for credit risk (CVA/DVA) and funding (FVA) (see Note 35).

# 30. Other operating income and expense

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

## \_BREAKDOWN OF OTHER OPERATING INCOME

(Millions of euros)

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Income from investment property and other income	89	84	91
Sales and income from provision of non-financial services	175	258	339
Other income	253	182	161
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>591</b>

## \_BREAKDOWN OF OTHER OPERATING EXPENSE

(Millions of euros)

	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund * / Single Resolution Fund **	(19)	(13)	(627)
Operating expenses from real estate investments and other	(97)	(96)	(152)
Changes in inventories and other expenses of non-financial activities	(121)	(193)	(270)
Expenses associated with regulators and supervisors	(27)	(21)	(25)
Equity provision associated with monetisable DTAs	(96)	(109)	(130)
Banking sector levy (Note 22)		(493)	(373)
Other items	(420)	(412)	(351)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(780)</b>	<b>(1,337)</b>	<b>(1,928)</b>

(\*) Deposit Guarantee Fund: With the payment by the member institutions of the ordinary contributions for 2023, the minimum target level of 0.8 % required under European deposit guarantee scheme legislation was reached, with some advance and a comfortable margin; this level was required to be attained no later than 3 July 2024. For this reason, the Management Committee of the Credit Institutions Deposit Guarantee Fund agreed not to request the annual contribution to the deposit guarantee compartment from 2024 onward. From that date onwards, only the annual contribution to the securities compartment will be made.

(\*\*) Single Resolution Fund: Law 11/2015 and Royal Decree 1012/2015 established the requirements that banks would make at least one annual contribution to the National Resolution Fund (NRF) in addition to the annual contribution that will be made to the Deposits Guarantee Fund (DGF) by member institutions.

For the SRF, a minimum fundraising target equivalent to 1 % of the covered deposits of credit institutions has been set to be reached by 31 December 2023 (i.e. at the end of the initial eight-year period starting on 1 January 2016). On 15 February 2024, the Single Resolution Board (SRB) reported that, with the financial resources available in the Single Resolution Fund (SRF) as at 31 December 2023, the target level of 1% of covered deposits of the participating Member States had already been reached.

Future contributions will depend on the results of the SRB's annual assurance exercise.

# 31. Insurance service result

A breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is shown below:

## \_RECONCILIATION OF INSURANCE SERVICE INCOME AND EXPENSES

(Millions of euros)

	2025				2024				2023			
	Risk	Savings	Direct interest	Total	Risk	Savings	Direct interest	Total	Risk	Savings	Direct interest	Total
<b>Contracts not measured under PAA</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>2,020</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,449</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2,211</b>
Amounts related to changes in the liability for the remaining coverage	621	1,174	296	2,091	568	1,187	265	2,020	520	1,449	242	2,211
Expected claims and other attributable expected insurance expenses	391	766	183	1,340	380	784	141	1,305	359	1,110	132	1,601
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk	14	79	35	128	30	45	27	102	31	41	20	92
CSM recognised in PL for services rendered	216	329	78	623	158	358	97	613	130	298	90	518
<b>Contracts measured under PAA - Amounts related to changes in liability for remaining coverage</b>	<b>1,171</b>			<b>1,171</b>	<b>1,033</b>			<b>1,033</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>953</b>
<b>TOTAL INSURANCE SERVICE INCOME (Note 14)</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>3,262</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>1,472</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>3,164</b>
Incurring claims and other directly attributable expenses	(914)	(717)	(129)	(1,760)	(821)	(841)	(131)	(1,793)	(745)	(1,254)	(107)	(2,106)
Changes related to past service - Adjustments to liability for claims incurred	(96)	(64)	(22)	(182)	(46)	42	(16)	(20)	(36)	73	(11)	26
Changes related to future services - losses and loss reversals on onerous contracts		(2)	2	0	1	(8)	7	0	10	52	(2)	60
<b>TOTAL INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES (Note 14)</b>	<b>(1,010)</b>	<b>(783)</b>	<b>(149)</b>	<b>(1,942)</b>	<b>(866)</b>	<b>(807)</b>	<b>(140)</b>	<b>(1,813)</b>	<b>(771)</b>	<b>(1,129)</b>	<b>(120)</b>	<b>(2,020)</b>
<b>INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>1,144</b>

Expenses directly attributable to insurance contracts are recognised under "Insurance service expenses". The breakdown of these expenses, if recognised on the basis of their nature, is as follows:

## \_RECONCILIATION OF EXPENSES DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO INSURANCE CONTRACTS BY NATURE

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
Fee and commission income	52	53	47
Personnel expenses	457	406	369
Other administrative expenses	212	176	169
Depreciation and amortisation	81	70	61
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>646</b>

## 32. Personnel expenses

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF PERSONNEL EXPENSES

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	(2,711)	(2,607)	(2,413)
Social security contributions	(797)	(735)	(686)
Contributions to pension plans (saving and risk) *	(212)	(187)	(191)
Other personnel expenses	(252)	(247)	(226)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(3,972)</b>	<b>(3,776)</b>	<b>(3,516)</b>

(\*) Includes premiums paid

The expense recognised in "Contributions to defined pension plans" includes mainly mandatory contributions stipulated which are made to cover retirement, disability and death obligations of serving employees.

"Other personnel expenses" includes, inter alia, training expenses, education grants and indemnities and other short term benefits. This heading also records the cost of the capital-instrument-based remuneration plans, recorded with a balancing entry under 'Shareholders' equity – Other equity items' of the accompanying balance sheet, net of the corresponding tax effect.

Share-based remuneration plans are specified in the Annual Corporate Governance Report – Remuneration.

The average number of employees, by professional category and gender, is set out below:

### \_AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES \*

(Number of employees)

	2025			2024			2023		
	Male	Female	Of which: with a disability ≥ 33 %	Male	Female	Of which: with a disability ≥ 33 %	Male	Female	Of which: with a disability ≥ 33 %
Executives	3,259	2,316	41	3,196	2,220	42	3,270	2,205	35
Middle management	4,193	4,448	74	4,156	4,339	70	3,985	4,175	67
Managers	13,198	19,216	564	12,513	18,999	538	12,215	18,859	491
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,650</b>	<b>25,980</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>19,865</b>	<b>25,558</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>19,470</b>	<b>25,239</b>	<b>593</b>

(\*) The distribution, by occupational category and gender, at any given time is not significantly different from that of the average number of employees.

# 33. Other administrative expenses

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

## — BREAKDOWN OF OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(Millions of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
IT and systems	(621)	(566)	(544)
Advertising and publicity *	(195)	(170)	(156)
Property and fixtures	(122)	(120)	(134)
Rent **	(19)	(15)	(17)
Communications	(77)	(78)	(73)
Outsourced administrative services	(126)	(61)	(110)
Tax contributions	(35)	(32)	(61)
Surveillance and security carriage services	(45)	(48)	(48)
Representation and travel expenses	(72)	(67)	(66)
Printing and office materials	(10)	(11)	(13)
Technical reports	(91)	(88)	(79)
Legal and judicial	(23)	(14)	(11)
Governing and control bodies	(10)	(8)	(7)
Other expenses	(206)	(276)	(212)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(1,652)</b>	<b>(1,554)</b>	<b>(1,531)</b>

(\*) Includes advertising in media, sponsorships, promotions and other commercial expenses.

(\*\*) The short-term amount of rental expenses in which IFRS 16 has not been applied is immaterial.

## INFORMATION ON THE AVERAGE PAYMENT PERIOD TO SUPPLIERS

The following tables provide a breakdown of the required information relating to payments made and pending at the balance sheet date in Spain:

### — PAYMENTS MADE AND OUTSTANDING AT THE REPORTING DATE

(Million euros)/Number of invoices

	2025				2024				2023			
	Amount	%	Number of invoices	%	Amount	%	Number of invoices	%	Amount	%	Number of invoices	%
Total payments made	3,631		1,493,372		3,260		1,334,986		3,366		1,238,560	
<i>Of which: paid within the legal period (1)</i>	3,396	93.5 %	1,433,816	96.0 %	3,038	93.2 %	1,284,057	96.2 %	2,906	86.3 %	1,186,609	95.8 %
Total payments pending	96		13,191		64		19,242		37		6,977	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,727</b>		<b>1,506,563</b>		<b>3,324</b>		<b>1,354,228</b>		<b>3,403</b>		<b>1,245,537</b>	

(1) In accordance with the Second Transitional Provision of Act 15/2010 of 5 July, covering measures to combat non-performing assets in commercial transactions, by default, the maximum statutory period for payments between companies is 30 calendar days, which may be extended to 60 calendar days, provided that both parties agree.

## \_AVERAGE PAYMENT PERIOD AND PAYMENT RATIOS TO SUPPLIERS

(Day)

	2025	2024	2023
Average payment period to suppliers	12.7	12.6	16.0
Ratio of transactions paid	12.5	12.4	16.0
Ratio of transactions pending payment	23.5	18.6	16.7

## EXTERNAL AUDITOR/ASSURANCE PROVIDER FEES

The heading "Technical reports" shows the fees accrued for services rendered by the auditor/assurance provider, excluding the corresponding VAT, as detailed below:

### \_BREAKDOWN OF EXTERNAL AUDITOR/ASSURANCE PROVIDER FEES (1)

(Thousands of euros)

	2025	2024	2023
<b>Group auditor / assurance provider (PwC) (2)</b>			
<b>Audit – Assurance</b>	<b>6,862</b>	<b>6,861</b>	<b>6,424</b>
Audit of financial statements	6,862	6,861	6,424
Assurance of sustainability status (3)	0	0	0
<b>Review services other than audit/assurance</b>	<b>2,759</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>3,039</b>
Review services prescribed by statutory or supervisory regulation	1,448	1,490	1,843
Limited review	573	559	969
Customer asset protection reports	157	152	147
Review of forms of indicators to calculate the contribution to the SRF/SRB	9	41	37
Report on the financial status and capital adequacy of insurance companies	444	430	412
Report on agreed procedures involving impairment of BPI credit portfolio	152	142	131
Other agreed-upon procedures reports	113	166	147
Other review services	1,311	1,614	1,196
Comfort letters for issues	584	463	654
Non-Financial Reporting Review Report (NFRD) (3)	555	525	237
Report on the System of Internal Control over Financial Reporting	27	26	25
Sustainability metric assurance reports	113	430	118
Other assurance services	32	170	162
<b>Other services</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>Other auditors - (Grant Thornton)</b>			
<b>Audit – Assurance</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>235</b>	
Audit of financial statements	250	235	
<b>Review services other than audit/assurance</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	
Review services prescribed by statutory or supervisory regulation	50	50	
Limited review	50	50	
<b>Other services</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,026</b>	<b>10,309</b>	<b>9,805</b>

(1) The services arranged with our auditors comply with the Spanish Auditing Act's requirements of independence, and none of the tax consultancy work or other performed is incompatible with auditing duties.

(2) CaixaBank's separate and consolidated financial statements for 2023, 2024 and 2025 were audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L., with registered address at Paseo de la Castellana 259 B, Torre PWC, 28046 Madrid. The financial statements have been filed in the corresponding public registers of the CNMV. The GSM on 6 April 2017, approved the appointment of the external auditor for the years 2018 to 2020, following Regulation 537/2014. This appointment was extended to include 2024 and 2025 at the meetings on 31 March 2023, and 22 March 2024, respectively. PricewaterhouseCoopers Auditores, S.L. has served as CaixaBank's auditor for the financial years 2023, 2024, and 2025 (up to the preparation of these financial statements) without resigning or being removed from their position.

(3) As at the end of the 2025 financial year, EU Directive 2022/2464 on Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSRD) had not yet been transposed into Spanish or Portuguese law. Accordingly, the fees corresponding to the "Statement of Non-Financial Information" review remain classified as "Review services other than audit/assurance – Other review services", which are not excludable for the purposes of calculating the regulatory ratio.

Note: The regulatory ratio, calculated as the sum of "Review services other than audit/assurance – Other review services" and "Other services" over the average audit fees for the last three financial years, amounts to 21 %. Pursuant to current regulations, CaixaBank has only excluded from the numerator the review services prescribed by legal regulations for the auditor, under the terms of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council in Article 4(2).

# 34. Impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value

The breakdown of this item in the accompanying statement of profit or loss is as follows:

## BREAKDOWN OF IMPAIRMENT OR REVERSAL OF IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

(Millions of euros)

	2025		2024		2023	
	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity	Banking and other business	Insurance activity
<b>Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>(935)</b>		<b>(1,056)</b>		<b>(1,224)</b>	
Loans and advances	(935)		(1,056)		(1,224)	
Net charges (Note 11)	(814)		(863)		(992)	
Credit institutions			1		(2)	
Customers	(814)		(864)		(990)	
Of which POCs	58		56		(12)	
Write-downs	(349)		(455)		(481)	
Recovered written-off assets (Note 24.3)	228		262		249	
<b>Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 11)</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(3)</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(935)</b>		<b>(1,055)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(1,225)</b>	<b>(3)</b>

# 35. Information on fair value

The Group's process for determining fair value ensures that the assets and liabilities are measured according to applicable criteria. In that regard, the measurement techniques used to estimate fair value comply with the following aspects:

- | The most consistent and appropriate financial and economic methods are used, which have proven to provide the most realistic estimate of the price of the financial instrument and are commonly used by the market.
- | They maximise the use of available information, both in terms of observable data and recent transactions of a similar nature, and limit—to the extent possible—the use of unobservable data and estimates.
- | They are widely and sufficiently documented, including the reasons for their choice compared to other alternatives.
- | The measurement methods chosen are respected over time, provided that there are no reasons to change the reasons for their choice.
- | The validity of measurement models is regularly assessed using recent transactions and current market data.

Assets and liabilities are classified into one of the following levels using the following method to obtain their fair value:

## LEVEL 1

Assets and liabilities valued using the price that would be paid in an organised, transparent and deep market (“the quoted price” or “the market price”). In general, the following are included at this level:

- | Quoted debt securities. The following are mainly classified at this level:
  - | Spanish and foreign public debt bonds, as well as other debt instruments issued by Spanish and foreign issuers.
  - | Spanish and foreign public debt bonds under the insurance activity.
  - | Own securities issued by the Group, mainly simple bonds and mortgage bonds.

- | Quoted equity instruments. Investments in quoted shares and investments in collective investment institutions are mainly classified at this level.
- | Derivatives traded in organised markets.

## LEVEL 2

Assets and liabilities where the relevant inputs used in the valuation are directly or indirectly observable in the market such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, interest rate curves or credit spreads, among others. In general, the following are included at this level:

- | Debt securities of quoted debt with a low volume and level of market activity. Public debt bonds of Spanish autonomous communities, as well as other private debt instruments, are mainly classified at this level.
- | Over-the-counter hedging and trading derivatives. Interest-rate swaps, as well as financial swaps on goods and other risks, are mainly classified at this level.
- | Real estate assets corresponding to real estate investments, inventories, as well as assets arising from credit restructurings.

## LEVEL 3

Assets and liabilities for which the relevant data used for measurement are not observable market data, for the measurement of which alternative techniques are used, including price requests submitted to the issuer or the use of market parameters corresponding to instruments with a risk profile that can be equated to that of the instrument being measured. In general, the following are included at this level:

- | Debt securities.
- | Unquoted equity instruments.
- | Loans and receivables.
- | Deposits.

## 35.1. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE

The fair value of the financial instruments measured at fair value recognised in the balance sheet, broken down by associated carrying amount and level, is as follows:

### \_FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (FA) MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE (FV)

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025					31-12-2024					31-12-2023				
	Carrying amount	Fair value				Carrying amount	Fair value				Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>FA held for trading (Note 11)</b>	<b>5,799</b>	<b>5,799</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>4,365</b>		<b>5,688</b>	<b>5,688</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>4,844</b>		<b>6,993</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>6,309</b>	<b>4</b>
Derivatives (Note 12.1)	4,378	4,378	13	4,365		4,867	4,867	23	4,844		6,344	6,344	35	6,309	
Equity instruments	641	641	641			415	415	415			303	303	303		
Debt securities	780	780	780			406	406	406			346	346	342		4
<b>FA not designated for trading compulsorily measured at FV through profit or loss (Note 11)</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>68</b>
Equity instruments	71	71	30	6	35	88	88	29	6	53	124	124	50	6	68
<b>FA at FV through OCI (Note 11)</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>10,337</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>9,053</b>		<b>577</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>9,378</b>	<b>8,752</b>		<b>626</b>
Equity instruments	610	610	1		609	578	578	1		577	1,340	1,340	714		626
Debt securities	10,346	10,346	10,336	10		9,052	9,052	9,052			8,038	8,038	8,038		
<b>Derivatives - hedge accounting (Note 12.2)</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,125</b>		<b>1,125</b>		<b>359</b>	<b>359</b>		<b>359</b>		<b>526</b>	<b>526</b>		<b>526</b>	
<b>TOTAL BANKING ACTIVITY AND OTHER</b>	<b>17,951</b>	<b>17,951</b>	<b>11,801</b>	<b>5,506</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>15,765</b>	<b>9,926</b>	<b>5,209</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>17,021</b>	<b>17,021</b>	<b>9,482</b>	<b>6,841</b>	<b>698</b>
<b>FA not designated for trading compulsorily measured at FV through profit or loss (Note 11)</b>	<b>21,249</b>	<b>21,249</b>	<b>21,005</b>	<b>244</b>		<b>17,160</b>	<b>17,160</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>216</b>		<b>13,261</b>	<b>13,261</b>	<b>13,229</b>	<b>32</b>	
Equity instruments	21,247	21,247	21,003	244		17,160	17,160	16,944	216		13,261	13,261	13,229	32	
Debt securities	2	2	2												
<b>FA designated at FV through profit or loss (Note 11)</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>5,698</b>	<b>5,657</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>6,498</b>	<b>6,468</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>7,240</b>	<b>7,219</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>
Debt securities	5,698	5,698	5,657	14	27	6,498	6,498	6,468	12	18	7,240	7,240	7,219	3	18
<b>FA at FV through OCI (Note 11)</b>	<b>60,226</b>	<b>60,226</b>	<b>60,192</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>59,137</b>	<b>59,137</b>	<b>59,024</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>57,212</b>	<b>57,212</b>	<b>56,338</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>14</b>
Equity instruments	1	1			1	1	1			1					1
Debt securities	60,225	60,225	60,192	23	10	59,136	59,136	59,024	98	14	57,212	57,212	56,338	860	14
<b>Derivatives - hedge accounting (Note 12.2)</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>252</b>		<b>252</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>172</b>		<b>172</b>		<b>680</b>	<b>680</b>		<b>680</b>	
<b>TOTAL INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>87,425</b>	<b>87,425</b>	<b>86,854</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>82,967</b>	<b>82,967</b>	<b>82,436</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>78,393</b>	<b>78,393</b>	<b>76,786</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>32</b>

**\_ FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (FL) MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE (FV)**

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025					31-12-2024					31-12-2023				
	Carrying amount	Fair value				Carrying amount	Fair value				Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b>FL held for trading (Note 19)</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>2,818</b>		<b>3,631</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>3,401</b>		<b>2,253</b>	<b>2,253</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>2,161</b>	
Derivatives (Note 12.1)	2,826	2,826	8	2,818		3,420	3,420	19	3,401		2,189	2,189	28	2,161	
Short positions	307	307	307			211	211	211			64	64	64		
<b>Derivatives - hedge accounting (Note 12.2)</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>974</b>		<b>974</b>		<b>1,381</b>	<b>1,381</b>		<b>1,381</b>		<b>1,278</b>	<b>1,278</b>		<b>1,278</b>	
<b>TOTAL BANKING AND OTHER BUSINESS</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>3,792</b>		<b>5,012</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>4,782</b>		<b>3,531</b>	<b>3,531</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>3,439</b>	
<b>FL designated at FV through profit or loss (Note 19)</b>	<b>4,273</b>	<b>4,273</b>	<b>4,273</b>			<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,600</b>			<b>3,283</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>3,283</b>		
Deposits	4,269	4,269	4,269			3,594	3,594	3,594			3,281	3,281	3,281		
Other financial liabilities	4	4	4			6	6	6			2	2	2		
<b>Derivatives - hedge accounting (Note 12.2)</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>3,025</b>		<b>3,025</b>		<b>3,328</b>	<b>3,328</b>		<b>3,328</b>		<b>6,399</b>	<b>6,399</b>		<b>6,399</b>	
<b>TOTAL INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>7,298</b>	<b>7,298</b>	<b>4,273</b>	<b>3,025</b>		<b>6,928</b>	<b>6,928</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>3,328</b>		<b>9,682</b>	<b>9,682</b>	<b>3,283</b>	<b>6,399</b>	

The main valuation techniques, assumptions and inputs used in fair value estimation for levels 2 and 3 by type of financial instruments are as follows:

Instrument type	Assessment techniques	Observable inputs	Non-observable inputs
<b>Derivatives</b>	Swaps	Present value method	Interest rate curves Probability of default for the calculation of CVA and DVA
	Exchange rate options	Black-Scholes & model Stochastic local volatility model Vanna-Volga model	Interest rate curves Quoted option price Exchange rate spot prices Probability of default for the calculation of CVA and DVA
	Interest rate options	Present value method Normal Black model	Interest rate curves Quoted option price Probability of default for the calculation of CVA and DVA
	Index and equity options	Black-Scholes model Local volatility	Quoted option prices Index and share prices Correlations Dividends Probability of default for the calculation of CVA and DVA.
	Commodity options	Geometric Brownian Motion Model	Commodity spot prices Exchange rate spot prices Futures curves
	Credit	Present value method Intensity of default	Interest rate curves <i>Credit Default Swap curves</i> Probability of default for the calculation of CVA and DVA.
<b>Equity instruments</b>	DCF (Discounted Cash Flow) ECF (Equity Cash Flow) DDM (Dividend Discount Method) Underlying carrying amount	Macroeconomic inputs Risk premia and market premia Market peers	Business planes Perpetual growth (g) Net equity
<b>Debt securities</b>	Present value method	Interest rate curves Risk premia Market peers Observable market prices	Risk premia
<b>Loans and advances</b>	Present value method	Interest rate curves Early cancellation ratios	Credit loss ratios (internal models)

(1) Present value method (net present value): this model uses the cash flows of each instrument, which are established in the different contracts, and deducts them to calculate the present value.

(2) Market peers (similar asset prices): market peer instrument prices, reference indices or benchmarks are employed to calculate the performance as of the entry price or its current valuation, making subsequent adjustments to take into account the differences between the measured asset and the one taken as reference. It can also be assumed that the price of an instrument is equivalent to another one.

(3) Black-Scholes model: this model applies a log-normal distribution of the securities prices in such a way that, under a neutral risk, the return expected is the risk-free interest rate. Under this assumption, the price of vanilla options can be calculated analytically, in such a way that the volatility of the price process can be obtained by inverting the BS formula for a premium quoted on the market.

(4) Normal Black model: When interest rates approach zero (or become negative), interest rate options become non-modellable by the *Black-Scholes model*. With the same assumptions as this model, but on the assumption that forward interest rates follow a normal distribution, we obtain the Normal Black Model, which is used to measure these interest rate options.

(5) Local stochastic volatility model: Model in which volatility follows a stochastic process over time depending on the level of moneyness, reproducing the 'volatility smiles' observed in the market. These models are appropriate for long-term exotic options using Monte Carlo simulation or the resolution of differential equations for valuation purposes.

(6) Vanna-Volga model: this model is based on building the local replica portfolio whose hedging costs of second derivatives, vanna (premium derivative with respect to the volatility and the underlying) and volga (premium's second derivative with respect to the volatility), are added to the corresponding Black-Scholes prices in order to reproduce the volatility smiles.

(7) Default intensity model: a model that extracts the instant probability of default from the market Credit Default Swaps quote of a given issuer/contract. The survival function of the issuer with which credit swaps are measured is obtained using these default intensities.

(8) DCF (*Discounted Cash Flow*): This method analyses and estimates future flows for shareholders and creditors, and then updates them, discounting at a weighted average rate cost of capital (WACC).

(9) DDM (*Dividend Discount Method*): future dividend flows are estimated, and then updated, discounting at the cost of equity ( $k_e$ ). A method widely used in regulated entities with limitations, therefore, to the distribution of dividends since they must keep minimum own funds (e.g. Banking)

(10) ECF (*Equity cash flow*): This method analyses and estimates future flows for shareholders, and then updates them, discounting at the cost of equity ( $k_e$ ).

(11) Underlying carrying amount: Equity according to financial statements. A method used for holdings for which assets are considered to be measured at or near fair value.

(12) Geometric Brownian Motion Model: the price of the underlying asset is modelled using a lognormal stochastic process, enabling the valuation of options.

The measurements obtained using internal models may differ if other techniques were applied or assumptions used regarding interest rates, credit risk spreads, market risk, exchange rate risk, or the related correlations and volatilities. Nevertheless, the Group's directors consider that the models and techniques applied appropriately reflect the fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the balance sheet, and the gains and losses on these financial instruments.

The main measurement methods used by the Group to determine recurring fair value have not been changed during the year (the main measurement methods were not changed in 2024 and 2023).

## SIGNIFICANT INPUTS USED FOR FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE CLASSIFIED AT LEVEL 2

- | Dividends: future equity dividends in index and stock options are derived from estimated future dividends and dividend futures quotes.
- | Correlations: they are used as input in the measurement of share basket options and are extracted using the historical closing prices of the various components of each basket.
- | Probability of *default* for the calculation of CVA and DVA: Credit Valuation Adjustments (CVA) and Debit Valuation Adjustments (DVA) are added to the valuation of Over The Counter (OTC) derivatives due to the risk associated with the counterparty's and own credit risk exposure, respectively. In addition, Funding Valuation Adjustment (FVA) is a valuation adjustment of derivatives of customer transactions that are not perfectly collateralised that includes the funding costs related to the liquidity necessary to perform the transaction.

The CVA is calculated bearing in mind the expected exposure with each counterparty in each future maturity. The CVA for an individual counterparty is equal to the sum of the CVA for all maturities. Adjustments are calculating by estimating exposure at default (EAD), the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) for all derivatives on any underlying at the level of the legal entity with which the Group has exposure. Similarly, DVA is calculated by multiplying the expected negative exposure given the probabilities of default by the Group's LGD.

The data necessary to calculate PD and LGD come from the credit market prices (Credit Default Swaps). Counterparty data are applied where available. Where the information is not available, the Group performs an exercise that considers, among other factors, the

counterparty's sector and rating to assign the PD and the LGD, calibrated directly to market or with market adjustment factors for the probability of default and the historical expected loss. With FVA, the adjustment shares part of the CVA/DVA approaches, since it is also based on the future credit exposure of the derivatives, but in this case the exposures are not netted by counterparty, but rather at aggregate level in order to recognise the joint management of the liquidity. The data necessary to calculate funding cost are also based on prices taken from its issuance and credit derivatives markets.

The change in the value of the CVA/FVA and DVA/FVA adjustments are recognised in "Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net" in the statement of profit or loss. No significant changes in these adjustments occurred during 2025, 2024 or 2023.

Given the limited net exposure of derivatives classified as level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, sensitivity to the various market inputs does not have overall material balance sheet significance for the Bank (↗ see [Note 3.4.3](#) Structural interest rate risk and [Note 3.4.5](#) Market risk).

## SIGNIFICANT INPUTS USED FOR FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE CLASSIFIED AT LEVEL 3

Taking into account the Group's risk profile, exposure to level 3 assets and liabilities is reduced, chiefly focusing on equity instruments with a fair value based on multiple measurement models. The inputs used for estimating fair value take into account observable variables (macroeconomic inputs, risk and market premiums and comparable market variables) and unobservable variables (business plans, growth rates (g) according to estimates of institutions with recognised experience and net book equity according to the annual accounts of the measured company).

## TRANSFERS BETWEEN LEVELS

Transfers between asset and liability levels are made primarily when there is:

- | A significant increase or decrease in the liquidity of the asset in the market in which it is traded.
- | A significant increase or decrease in market activity related to an observable input or
- | A significant increase or decrease in the relevance of unobservable inputs, classified as Level 3 if an unobservable input is considered significant.

In the financial years 2025, 2024 and 2023 there have been no significant transfers between levels.

Given the Group's risk profile in relation to its portfolio of debt securities measured at fair value (↗ see [Note 3.4.1](#)), the change in fair value attributable to credit risk is not estimated to be material.

#### CHANGES AND TRANSFERS OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS IN LEVEL 3

There are no significant movements in Level 3 fair value financial instruments in the financial years 2025, 2024 and 2023.

## 35.2. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

The methodology for estimating the fair value of financial instruments at amortised cost on a recurring basis is consistent with that set out in [Note 35.1](#). It is worth highlighting that the fair value presented for certain instruments may not correspond to their realisable value in a sales or settlement scenario, since it was not determined for that purpose; in particular:

- | Loans and advances: Fair value is estimated using the present value method.
  - | The first step is to conduct a projection of all principal and interest flows associated with the contractual terms of these products. This forecast is refined through an in-house early termination model, which is tuned using our historical data.
  - | Fair value is calculated by discounting those flows to a risk-free rate curve.
  - | Lastly, the resulting amount is adjusted for the estimated expected life-time losses due to the impairment of the credit quality of each of the counterparties.

As a result, fair value incorporates the effect of updating market interest rates and the credit risk associated with loans and advances.

In loans benchmarked to a floating interest rate, the change in the fair value based on the variation of the interest rates therefore depends on the variation of the contractual interest rates as they are adapted to the market conditions and on the evolution of the spread set in the contract. In fixed-interest loans, the fair value directly depends on the difference between the contractual interest rate and the market interest rate.

- | Deposits: Fair value is obtained by using the present value method:
  - | A projection is made of the expected cash flows laid down in the various contracts.
  - | For current accounts and other demand deposits, the expected cash flows are estimated using an internal model calibrated based on available internal historical information. The factors estimated by this modelling include the sensitivity of the remuneration of these products to market

interest rates and the level of permanence of these balances on the balance sheet.

- | These estimated flows are discounted using an interest rate curve constructed by adding to the risk-free curve a credit spread that is derived from the generic probabilities of loss of credit ratings.
- | Debt securities issued: For instruments classified in Level 3, fair value is obtained using the present value method based on the expected cash flows established in the different issues and subsequently discounted using:
  - | Market interest rate curves as of the appraisal date.
  - | Own credit risk
- | Other financial liabilities: The fair value has been assimilated to carrying amount, as these are mainly short-term balances.

For more information on financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost, ↗ see [Notes 11 and 19](#).

The main valuation techniques, assumptions and inputs used in fair value estimation for levels 2 and 3 by type of financial instruments are as follows

Instrument type	Assessment techniques	Observable inputs	Non-observable inputs
Loans and advances	Present value method	Interest rate curves	Early cancellation ratios (internal model) Provisions for credit risk
Debt securities		Interest rate curves Risk premia Market peers Observable market prices	Risk premia
Deposits		Interest rate curves Credit spread	Estimated maturity of demand deposit accounts (internal model)
Debt securities issued		Interest rate curves	Own credit risk

The fair value of the financial instruments at amortised cost recognised in the balance sheet, broken down by associated carrying amount and level, is as follows:

## \_FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS (FA) MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025 *					31-12-2024					31-12-2023				
	Carrying amount	Fair value				Carrying amount	Fair value				Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FA at amortised cost (Note 11)	474,241	482,360	58,472	16,764	407,124	441,957	453,950	48,691	16,997	388,262	433,091	441,627	49,444	17,617	374,566
Debt securities	84,451	82,310	58,472	16,764	7,074	75,654	72,502	48,691	16,997	6,814	77,336	73,196	49,444	17,617	6,135
Loans and advances	389,790	400,050			400,050	366,303	381,448			381,448	355,755	368,431			368,431
<b>TOTAL BANKING ACTIVITY AND OTHER *</b>	<b>474,241</b>	<b>482,360</b>	<b>58,472</b>	<b>16,764</b>	<b>407,124</b>	<b>441,957</b>	<b>453,950</b>	<b>48,691</b>	<b>16,997</b>	<b>388,262</b>	<b>433,091</b>	<b>441,627</b>	<b>49,444</b>	<b>17,617</b>	<b>374,566</b>
FA at amortised cost (Note 11)	4,855	4,554	4,168	5	381	4,833	4,794	4,267	81	446	4,090	3,991	3,449	2	540
Debt securities	4,473	4,173	4,168	5		4,387	4,348	4,267	81		3,580	3,481	3,449	2	30
Loans and advances	382	381			381	446	446			446	510	510			510
<b>TOTAL INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>4,855</b>	<b>4,554</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>4,794</b>	<b>4,267</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>4,090</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>3,449</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>540</b>

FA: Financial assets

(\*) At 31 December 2025 the difference between book value and fair value amounted to 8,119 million euros (8,288 million euros adjusted for macro interest rate hedges).

## \_FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (FL) MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025 *					31-12-2024					31-12-2023				
	Carrying amount	Fair value				Carrying amount	Fair value				Carrying amount	Fair value			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
FL at amortised cost (Note 19)	525,403	496,223	46,023	2,096	448,104	497,822	474,419	50,259	2,289	421,871	479,374	447,413	49,524	2,314	395,575
Deposits **	466,910	437,227			437,227	434,664	411,229			411,229	416,172	385,671			385,671
Debt securities issued	52,206	52,709	46,023	2,096	4,590	56,563	56,595	50,259	2,289	4,047	56,755	55,295	49,524	2,314	3,457
Other financial liabilities	6,287	6,287			6,287	6,595	6,595			6,595	6,447	6,447			6,447
<b>TOTAL BANKING ACTIVITY AND OTHER *</b>	<b>525,403</b>	<b>496,223</b>	<b>46,023</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>448,104</b>	<b>497,822</b>	<b>474,419</b>	<b>50,259</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>421,871</b>	<b>479,374</b>	<b>447,413</b>	<b>49,524</b>	<b>2,314</b>	<b>395,575</b>
FL at amortised cost (Note 19)	988	989			989	998	998			998	1,076	1,134			1,134
Deposits	874	874			874	752	752			752	738	742			742
Other financial liabilities	114	115			115	246	246			246	338	392			392
<b>TOTAL INSURANCE ACTIVITY</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>989</b>			<b>989</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>998</b>			<b>998</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,134</b>			<b>1,134</b>

FL: Financial liabilities

(\*) At 31 December 2025 the difference between book value and fair value amounted to 29,180 million euros (27,945 million euros adjusted for macro interest rate hedges).

(\*\*) In accordance with IFRS 13.47, the fair value of demand liabilities such as current accounts shall not be less than the amount payable to the customer, i.e. their amortised cost. However, taking into account the stability of the customer liability base under normal operating conditions, an estimate of the fair value is made, particularly on demand deposits, based on liquidity risk management criteria.

### 35.3. FAIR VALUE OF REAL ESTATE ASSETS

In the particular case of real estate assets, their fair value is obtained by requesting the appraisal value from external appraisal agencies. These agencies maximise the use of observable market data and other factors that market participants would consider when pricing, limiting the use of subjective considerations and unobservable or contrasted data. Along these lines, its fair value, based on the fair value hierarchy, is classified as Level 2.

The Group has a corporate policy that guarantees the professional competence and independence and objectivity of external valuation agencies, under which these agencies must comply with neutrality and credibility requirements so that use of their estimates does not undermine the reliability of their valuations. This policy stipulates that all valuation agencies and appraisers used by the Group in Spain must be included in the Bank of Spain's Official Registry and that their valuations be performed in accordance with the methodology set out in Ministerial Order ECO/805/2003, of 27 March. Therefore, the main appraisal companies with which the Group has worked during the financial year 2025 are as follows: Tasaciones Inmobiliarias, S.A., Gloval Valuation, S.A.U., Gesvalt, S.A., UVE Valoraciones, S.A., CBRE Valuation Advisory, S.A. and Sociedad de Tasación, S.A., among others.

The Group has established the following criteria to obtain the appraisal values of real estate assets.

- | For properties resulting from credit restructurings, appraisals have been requested in accordance with the criteria established by Order ECO/805/2003 and its subsequent ECM 599/2025:
  - | Appraisals under 2 years old are used for real estate investments, using the rental update method.
  - | Appraisals under one year old are used for stock, using the cost method application.
  - | For properties classified as non-current assets held for sale, valuations less than one year old are used, applying the market comparison method.

- | In the specific case of properties arising from credit restructurings (foreclosed assets) classified as non-current assets held for sale and investment property, the Group has developed an internal methodology that determines the discount to be applied to the appraised value (obtained from valuation companies and agencies) based on recent experience in the Group's asset sales over the past three years. This methodology is mainly based on the following drivers:

- | Type of property: The model categorises the type of property, differentiating between residential, commercial, land and ongoing.
- | Location. The model categorises property by zones, according to the commercial interest of their geographical location.
- | The time that the property has been on the market. The model categorises property based on the time from the date of ownership of the property to the date of sale.

In accordance with the drivers described above, the Group calculates for each sale the difference between the amount of the sale price, in the numerator and the amount of the latest updated appraisal in force, in the denominator, thus determining the adjustment to be made to the appraisal value to obtain the fair value. The updating of the data used to calculate the adjustment based on appraisal values is conducted on a two-year basis.

In order to determine sale costs, the Group calculates the ratio between the assumed marketing costs and the total volume of sales of realised assets.

In addition, the Group has established an analysis of backtesting between the adjustment calculated by the model and the price at which the properties were finally sold. This exercise is conducted on a biannual basis.

The measurement methods used by the Group to determine non-recurring fair value have not been changed during the year (measurement methods were not changed during the years 2024 and 2023).

The fair value of real estate assets by asset type, along with their associated carrying amount, is set out below:

## \_FAIR VALUE OF REAL ESTATE ASSETS BY THE TYPE OF PROPERTY

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
<b>Tangible assets – Investment property (Note 15)</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>1,959</b>
Homes, land and other	766	1,354	944	1,539	1,042	1,529
Industrial buildings	44	51	7	11	13	20
Offices and commercial premises	74	98	312	146	368	410
<b>Other assets – Inventories</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Non-current assets for sale classified as held for sale* (Note 18)</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>2,035</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>2,275</b>
Homes, land and other	1,010	1,472	1,339	1,825	1,448	1,994
Industrial buildings	58	70	54	67	68	90
Offices and commercial premises	53	64	118	143	150	191
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>3,122</b>	<b>2,786</b>	<b>3,746</b>	<b>3,121</b>	<b>4,277</b>

(\*) This includes only assets arising from credit restructurings.

# 36. Related-party transactions

Pursuant to the Regulation of the Board of Directors, the Board, following a report from the Audit and Control Committee, shall approve transactions conducted by the Bank or its subsidiaries with directors, with shareholders holding 10 % or more of the voting rights or represented on the Bank's Board of Directors, or with any other related party as defined in IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures, unless by law this falls within the remit of the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders.

For the purpose of this approval, the following will not qualify as related party transactions: **i)** transactions conducted between the Bank and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, directly or indirectly; **ii)** transactions between the Bank and its subsidiaries or investee companies provided that no other party related to the Bank has an interest in such subsidiaries or investee companies; **iii)** execution by the Company and any executive director or member of Senior Management, of the contract regulating the terms and conditions of the executive functions they are to perform, including determining the specific amounts or remuneration to be paid under that contract, to be approved in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation; **iv)** transactions carried out based on measures to safeguard the stability of the Bank, taken by the competent authority responsible for its prudential supervision.

The Regulation establishes that the Board will be able to delegate the approval of: **i)** transactions between Group companies that are made in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length; **ii)** transactions arranged under contracts whose standard terms and conditions apply to a large number of customers, that are signed at generally set rates or prices by whomever is acting as the goods or service provider in question, and where the

amount of the transaction does not exceed 0.5 % of the Bank's annual net income.

Loan and deposit transactions or financial services arranged by CaixaBank with "key management personnel", in addition to related party transactions, were approved under normal market conditions. Moreover, none of those transactions involved a significant amount of money. Likewise, there was no evidence of impairment to the value of the financial assets or to the guarantees or contingent commitments held with "key management personnel".

There are no related party transactions, as defined in Article 529s of the CCA that have exceeded, either individually or aggregated, the established disclosure thresholds. However, in order to prepare the financial statements, the most significant transactions that have taken place during the year have been disclosed in detail.

The most significant balances between the Group and its related parties are set out below, complementing the other balances in the notes to this report.

**\_BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES**

(Millions of euros)

	Significant shareholder (1) (2)			Associates and joint ventures			Directors and senior management (3)			Other related parties (4)			Employee pension plan		
	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
<b>ASSETS</b>															
Loans and advances	8	14	15	595	567	976	7	7	8	20	19	22	2		
Mortgage loans	7	13	14				7	7	8	10	11	10			
Other	1	1	1	595	567	976				10	8	12	2		
Of which: valuation adjustments					(1)	(2)				(2)	(2)	(1)			
Equity instruments				1	1	1									
Debt securities	15,733	16,065	16,755												
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,741</b>	<b>16,079</b>	<b>16,770</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>LIABILITIES</b>															
Customer deposits	374	490	387	1,018	1,087	693	18	19	18	17	21	19	378	51	199
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>1,087</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>199</b>
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS</b>															
Interest income	362	578	492	23	38	36									
Interest expense	(4)	(11)	(3)	(12)	(18)	(8)		(1)					(5)	(2)	(8)
Fee and commission income			1	364	360	375									
Fee and commission expenses	(3)					(2)									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>401</b>		<b>(1)</b>					<b>(5)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(8)</b>
<b>OTHER</b>															
Contingent liabilities	55	58	32	42	16	17				1	1	1			
Contingent commitments	1	1	1	335	337	99	1	1	1	2	3	2			
Assets under management (AUMs) and assets under custody (5)	55,049	34,504	28,287	1,397	1,277	1,142	48	44	31	33	29	24	3,279	3,259	3,351
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,105</b>	<b>34,563</b>	<b>28,320</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3,279</b>	<b>3,259</b>	<b>3,351</b>

(1) These refer to balances and transactions carried out with the "la Caixa" Banking Foundation, CriteriaCaixa, BFA Tenedora de Acciones, SAU, the FROB and its subsidiaries. As at 31 December 2025, CriteriaCaixa's shareholding in CaixaBank stood at 31.27% (31.22% and 31.92% as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively), and as at 31 December 2025, the stake of BFA Tenedora de Acciones, SAU in CaixaBank was 18.08% (18.03% and 17.32% as at 31 December 2024 and 2023, respectively).

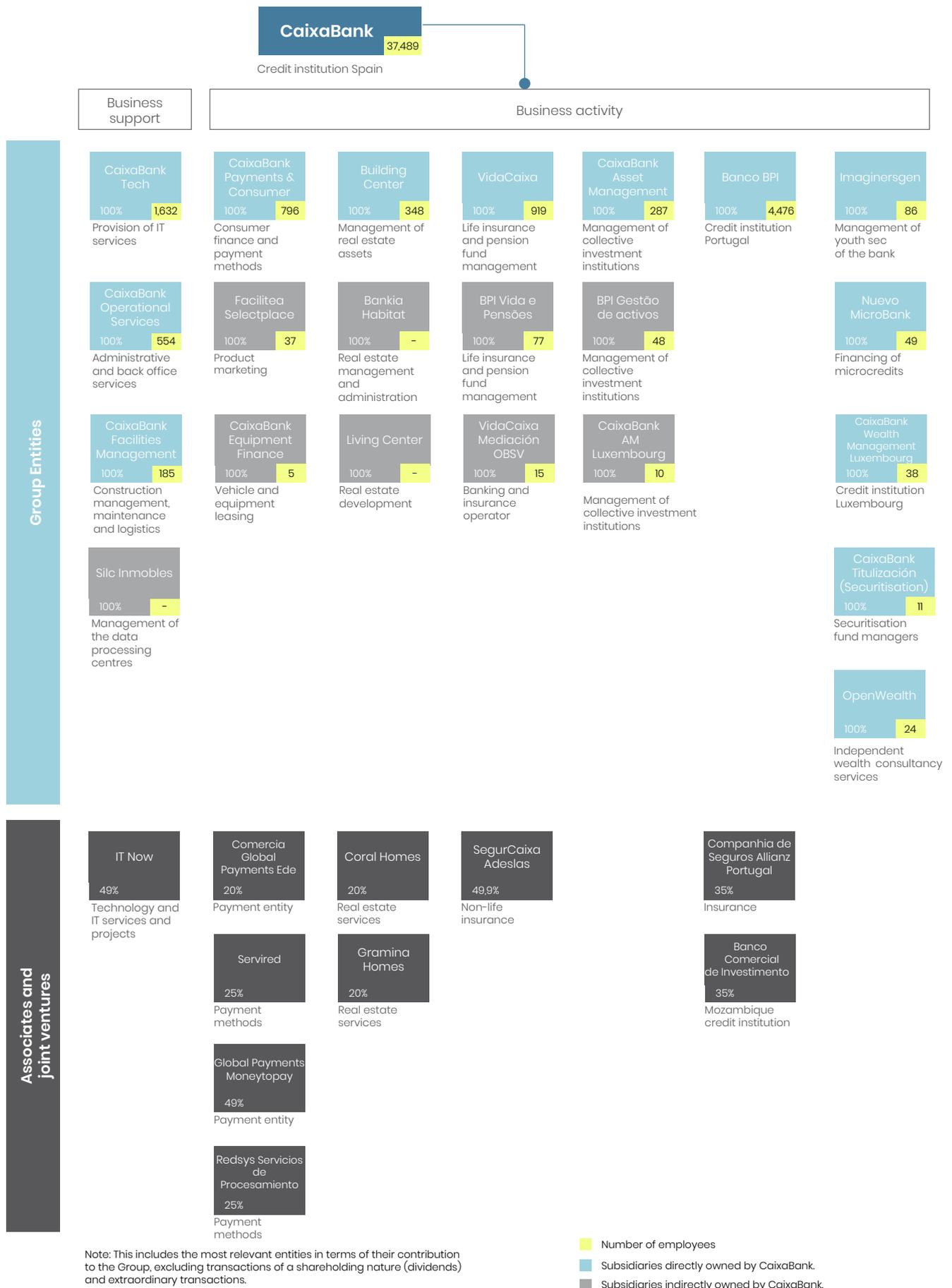
(2) As regards the cost of lawsuits relating to preferential shares and subordinate obligations of the former Bankia, pursuant to the agreement with BFA to distribute costs in this field, Bankia already assumed a maximum loss of 246 million euros resulting from the costs related to the execution of the sentences in which it was convicted in the various proceedings against Bankia (now CaixaBank) due to the aforementioned issues. The potential contingency arising from current and future claims including interest and costs would be, where applicable, paid by BFA under the said agreement. In any case, litigation in this area is currently negligible. In 2025, a total of 2 claims were received from individual investors carrying a negligible economic risk.

(3) Directors and Senior Management of CaixaBank.

(4) Family members and entities related to members of the Board of Directors and Senior Management of CaixaBank.

(5) Includes Collective Investment Schemes, insurance contracts, pension funds and securities.

The main Group companies and the nature of their relationship are set out below.



Related companies	Nature of the relationship
	<p>CaixaBank provides the FBLC Group (including CriteriaCaixa) certain services, under the Internal Protocol on Relations entered into by the parties.</p> <p>CaixaBank, S.A. is the parent company of the tax group for the purposes of corporate income tax with regard to the majority of the consolidated group's subsidiaries with tax residence in Spain. The tax group includes CriteriaCaixa and "la Caixa" Banking Foundation, in accordance with prevailing legislation.</p>
	<p>CaixaBank fully or partially intermediates the financial transactions of the companies under its consolidated group and finances their activities. Similarly, CaixaBank holds BPI prudential issuances in its portfolio, within the framework of the management of the Group's joint liquidity. Additionally, VidaCaixa procures financial interest rate swaps with CaixaBank to adapt the flows of investments to insurance contract commitment derivatives. CaixaBank subsequently closes out this risk in the market.</p>
	<p>CaixaBank receives fees for the services of its subsidiaries and associates marketed via its network in Spain.</p> <p>BPI earns fees from the services marketed through its network in Portugal. Similarly it fully or partially brokers the financial transactions of these companies and finances their activities.</p>
	<p>IT Now (<i>joint venture</i> between the Group and Kyndryl) provides CaixaBank Tech with technological and IT development services. In turn, CaixaBank Tech provides IT services to the FBLC Group (including CriteriaCaixa) and to the rest of CaixaBank Group's subsidiaries.</p>
	<p>CaixaBank Operational Services and CaixaBank Facilities Management provide the companies of the identified staff administrative back-office services and works management, maintenance and logistics services, respectively.</p>
	<p>CaixaBank has outsourced certain employee commitments to VidaCaixa.</p>
	<p>Silc inmuebles maintains the real estate and carries out maintenance on the data processing centres, which are leased to CaixaBank.</p>
	<p>BuildingCenter is the owner of properties which are leased to subsidiaries of the Group and for which it receives rental income. BuildingCenter also provides management services for certain CaixaBank assets for which it receives a fee. LivingCenter is the owner of the properties resulting from the business combination with Bankia.</p>

Transactions between Group companies form part of the normal course of business and are carried out at arm's length.

The most significant operations carried out in the financial years 2025, 2024 and 2023 between group companies, additional or complementary to those mentioned in the previous notes to these financial statements, are as follows:

2025 Merger of CaixaBank (absorbing company) with CaixaBank Advanced Business Analytics and HipoteCaixa 2 (absorbed companies), with no impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Merger of CaixaBank Payments & Consumer (acquiring company) with Telefónica Consumer Finance (acquired company), with no impact on the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

2024 There were no significant transactions during the year.

2023 Termination of the *servicing contracts* maintained with *Servihabitat Servicios Inmobiliarios, SLU* (a subsidiary of *Coral Homes HoldCo, SLU*, an associate of the Group). (effective at the start of 2024).

There were no significant transactions in 2025, 2024 and 2023 with the significant shareholder beyond those referred to in the preceding notes to these financial statements.

## DESCRIPTION OF RELATIONS WITH CRITERIACAIXA AND "LA CAIXA" BANKING FOUNDATION

The 'la Caixa' Banking Foundation (FBLC), CriteriaCaixa and CaixaBank have an Internal Protocol on Relations available on the CaixaBank website, last updated in 2021, which governs the mechanisms and criteria of relations between CaixaBank and FBLC and CriteriaCaixa, particularly in the following areas: *i)* management of related-party transactions, establishing mechanisms to avoid conflicts of interest; and *ii)* regulation of the information flows needed to fulfil reporting obligations in terms of trading and supervision.

The latest amendment to the Internal Protocol on Relations was made to adapt it to the entry into force of Act 5/2021, of 12 April, which amends the revised text of the Spanish Capital Companies Law, among other matters, with respect to the regime governing related-party transactions carried out by listed companies. This affects transactions between CaixaBank and CaixaBank Group companies, on the one hand, and "la Caixa" Banking Foundation and "la Caixa" Banking Foundation Group companies, such as Criteria, on the other.

CaixaBank (as licensee) has a license agreement in effect with FBLC (as licensor) governing the use of certain trade names and the assignment of Internet domain names. The trade names licensed out under that agreement include the "la Caixa" brand and the star logo. The trade name license was granted in 2014 with an indefinite nature. However, it may be terminated by withdrawal or notice of termination by the licensor after 15 years have passed from signing, or in the event the stake held by FBLC in CaixaBank is less than 30 % of the share capital and voting rights of CaixaBank, or in the event there is a shareholder with a larger stake in CaixaBank. The Company pays FBLC a fee for this licence that can be reviewed annually.

FBLC assigned to CaixaBank and CaixaBank Group companies, free of charge, the trade marks corresponding to their corporate names and the trade marks related to banking, financial, investment and insurance products and services, except for those that contain the "Miró Star" (Estrella de Miró) graphic design or the "la Caixa" denominative sign, which are covered by the licence. It also assigned the domain names used relating to the same company names.

Beyond the provisions of the above paragraphs, the Group's activities are not dependent on or significantly influenced by patents or licences, industrial contracts, new manufacturing processes or special commercial or financial contracts.

# 37. Other disclosure requirements

## 37.1. THE ENVIRONMENT

CaixaBank periodically carries out a double materiality assessment to identify those topics that are relevant for reporting purposes, both from the perspective of risks and opportunities for the Group and in terms of impacts on its stakeholders. Accordingly, the environment and, in particular, the management of climate risks, opportunities and impacts is a material issue for the Group and is discussed in greater detail in the following sections:

Item	Section
Accounting treatment applicable to certain financial instruments indexed to ESG characteristics	See <a href="#">Note 2.2</a>
Risks arising from climate change in relation to the Group's financial position	See <a href="#">Note 3</a> See <a href="#">"06. Sustainability information – E – Environment – EI – Climate change – Management of climate change-related risks"</a> See <a href="#">"06. Sustainability information – ES – Sustainable finance – Sustainable business – Mobilisation of sustainable finance in Spain"</a>
Impact on the Group's financial projections of decarbonisation commitments, including potential impairment exposure on potentially obsolescent non-financial assets under climate transition scenarios.	See <a href="#">Note 16</a>
With regard to property, plant and equipment, there are no significant amounts of property, plant and equipment in the Group that are affected by any environmental aspect.	See <a href="#">Note 15</a>
The Group has not been subject to any significant fines or sanctions related to environmental compliance.	See <a href="#">Note 20.3</a>
Environmental financing and investment solutions, and adaptation to climate change and the energy transition across our value chain	See <a href="#">"06. Sustainability information – ES – Sustainable Finance"</a>
Environmental management and carbon footprint derived from the Group's activities, including the mitigation strategy where renewable certificates of origin are considered.	See <a href="#">"06. Sustainability Information – E – Environment – EI – Climate Change – Risk management and monitoring"</a>

## 37.2. CUSTOMER SERVICE

CaixaBank has a Customer Service Office charged with handling and resolving customer complaints and claims. This office has no connections with commercial services and performs its duties with independent judgment and according to the protection rules for financial services customers.

The complaints admitted by the customer service departments and by the supervisors' complaints services are as follows:

### COMPLAINTS

(Number)

Procedure type	CSO			Bank of Spain			CNMV			DGS (Directorate General of Insurance)		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
<b>Complaints admitted</b>												
Preliminary claims	96,767	372,903	128,925	99	147	196						
Other	124,005	174,850	209,839	1,887	2,357	4,010	116	154	231	326	467	521

The average resolution time in 2025 stood at 7 calendar days, compared with 14 and 7 calendar days in 2024 and 2023, respectively.

For further information on the Customer Service Department (SAC), [↗](#) see section ["06 Sustainability information – S – Social – S4 – Customers – Customer service"](#) of the consolidated management report.

## 38. Statements of cash flows

The main cash flow variations corresponding to the financial year are set out below by type:

- | Operating activities (4,410 million euros): starting from the profit for the year, the change is mainly due to the increase in loans to customers and customer deposits (classified under financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost, respectively).
- | Investment activities (-34 million euros): cash flows arising mainly from additions to and disposals of tangible and intangible assets, as well as from the sale of non-current assets held for sale.
- | Financing activities (-8,349 million euros): mainly from flows arising from debt issuances and maturities and share buyback (SBB) programmes, as well as interim and final dividends paid during the period.

# Appendix 1 – CaixaBank investments in subsidiaries

## \_LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

(Thousands of euros)

Corporate name	Business activity	Registered address	% shareholding		Share capital	Reserves	Results	Cost of direct holding (net)
			Direct	Total				
Aris Rosen, S.A.U.	Services	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	60	255	(64)	-
Arquitrabe Activos, S.L.	Holding of shares	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	98,431	10,590	8,714	106,623
BPI (Suisse), S.A. (1)	Financial services	Switzerland	-	100.00	3,000	8,257	(927)	-
BPI Gestão de Activos – Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Investimento Mobiliário, SA	Management of collective investment institutions	Portugal	-	100.00	2,500	15,268	7,150	-
BPI Vida e Pensões – Companhia de Seguros, SA	Life insurance and pension fund management	Portugal	-	100.00	76,000	58,551	27,200	-
Banco BPI, S.A.	Banking	Portugal	100.00	100.00	1,293,063	2,654,684	511,597	2,060,366
Bankia Habitat, S.L.U.	Holding of shares	Madrid – Spain	-	100.00	755,560	(46,321)	(11,378)	-
BuildingCenter, S.A.U.	Holder of real estate assets	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	100,003	819,761	(118,432)	1,282,814
Caixa Capital Biomed S.C.R. S.A.	Venture capital company	Barcelona – Spain	90.91	90.91	1,200	314	(332)	1,084
Caixa Capital Fondos Sociedad De Capital Riesgo S.A.	Venture capital company	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	1,200	6,494	(7)	5,703
Caixa Capital Micro SCR S.A.	Venture capital company	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	1,200	515	(60)	1,254
Caixa Capital Tic S.C.R. S.A.	Venture capital company	Barcelona – Spain	80.65	80.65	1,209	1,997	2,924	6,823
Caixa Emprendedor XXI, S.A.U.	Promotion of business and entrepreneurial initiatives	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	1,007	17,762	(595)	17,954
CaixaBank Asset Management, SGIIC, S.A.U.	Management of collective investment institutions	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	86,310	52,474	201,764	119,475

## \_LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

(Thousands of euros)

Corporate name	Business activity	Registered address	% shareholding		Share capital	Reserves	Results	Cost of direct holding (net)
			Direct	Total				
CaixaBank Brasil Escritório de Representação Ltda. (2)	Representation office	Brazil	100.00	100.00	1,194	4,241	927	345
CaixaBank Equipment Finance, S.A.U.	Vehicle and equipment leasing	Madrid – Spain	-	100.00	10,518	60,379	(1,927)	-
CaixaBank Facilities Management, S.A.	Project management, maintenance, logistics and procurement	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	1,803	1,871	790	2,053
CaixaBank Notas Minoristas, S.A.U.	Finance	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	60	4,032	(33)	4,092
CaixaBank Titulizacion S.G.F.T., S.A.U.	Securitisation fund management	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	1,503	1,977	1,654	6,423
CaixaBank Wealth Management Luxembourg, S.A.	Banking	Luxembourg	100.00	100.00	12,701	45,049	13,273	65,725
CaixaBank Asset Management Luxembourg, S.A.	Management of collective investment institutions	Luxembourg	-	100.00	150	3,860	1,184	-
CaixaBank Operational Services, S.A.	Specialised services for back office administration	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	1,803	19,515	1,344	9,579
CaixaBank Payments & Consumer, E.F.C., E.P., S.A.	Consumer finance	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	135,156	1,696,156	118,616	1,602,028
CaixaBank Tech, S.L.	Provision of IT services	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	15,003	101,871	12,674	167,812
Centro de Servicios Operativos e Ingeniería de Procesos, S.L.U.	Specialised services for back office administration	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	500	14,800	(19)	17,306
Coia Financiera Naval, S.L.	Provision of financial services and intermediation in the shipbuilding sector	Madrid – Spain	76.00	76.00	3	17	-	2
Facilitea Selectplace, S.A.U.	Product marketing	Barcelona – Spain	-	100.00	60	29,943	38,824	-
Grupo Aluminios de Precisión, S.L.U. (*)	Aluminium casting in sand moulds	Burgos – Spain	100.00	100.00	7,500	23,061	2,168	3,360
Hiscan Patrimonio, S.A.	Holding of shares	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	46,867	52,882	46,359	148,500
Imaginersgen, S.A.	Digital business	Barcelona – Spain	99.99	100.00	60	4,867	13,522	1,858
Inter Caixa, S.A.	Services	Barcelona – Spain	99.99	100.00	60	(2)	(7)	-
Livingcenter Activos Inmobiliarios, S.A.U.	Real estate development	Barcelona – Spain	-	100.00	137,331	1,253,354	(20,147)	-
Líderes de Empresa Siglo XXI, S.L.	Private security of goods and people	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	378	1,461	362	754

## \_LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES

(Thousands of euros)

Corporate name	Business activity	Registered address	% shareholding		Share capital	Reserves	Results	Cost of direct holding (net)
			Direct	Total				
Nuevo Micro Bank, S.A.U.	Financing of microloans and other loans with a social impact	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	90,186	327,103	23,205	90,186
OpenWealth, S.A.	Other financial services, with the exception of insurance and pension plans NEC.	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	120	544	150	425
PremiaT Comunidad Online, S.L.	Marketing of cashless platform	Barcelona – Spain	-	100.00	100	1,876	(41)	-
Puerto Triana, S.A.U.	Shopping centre real estate	Seville – Spain	100.00	100.00	124,290	440	(4,110)	120,621
Silc Inmobles, S.A.	Real estate administration, management and operation	Madrid – Spain	-	100.00	40,070	89,839	317	-
Telefónica Renting, S.A.	Equipment leasing	Madrid – Spain	-	50.00	800	9,418	19,358	-
Tenedora Fintech Venture, S.A.U.	Holding of shares	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	60	1,608	(22)	369
Unión de Crédito para la Financiación Mobiliaria e Inmobiliaria, E.F.C., S.A.U.	Mortgage loans	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	18,986	52,475	894	70,639
Valenciana de Inversiones Mobiliarias, S.L.U.	Holding of shares	Valencia – Spain	100.00	100.00	4,330	109,289	(27)	113,370
VidaCaixa Mediació, Sociedad de Agencia de Seguros Vinculada, S.A.U.	Insurance agency	Madrid – Spain	-	100.00	269	75,564	2,769	-
VidaCaixa, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros Sociedad Unipersonal	Direct life insurance, reinsurance, and pension fund management	Madrid – Spain	100.00	100.00	1,347,462	36,657	1,247,915	2,534,688
Web Gestión 4, S.A.	Real estate management and administration	Barcelona – Spain	100.00	100.00	60	1,529	(39)	1,591

(\*) Companies considered as non-current assets held for sale.

(1) All data except cost are in local currency: Swiss franc (thousands)

(2) All data except cost are in local currency: Brazilian real (thousands).

Note: The information corresponding to non-listed companies is based on the most recent data available (actual or estimated) at the time of authorisation for issue of these notes to the financial statements.

Note: Besides the companies set out in the details of the Appendix, the Group holds a 100 % share of the share capital of the following companies that are inactive and/or have no business activity: GDS Grupo de Servicios I, S.A.; Web Gestión 1, S.A.; Gestión Global de Participaciones, S.L.U.; Caixa Corp, S.A.; Estugest, S.A.; Inversiones Corporativas Digitales, S.L. and Negocio de Finanzas e Inversiones II, S.L. Similarly, the following companies of which the Group wholly owns the share capital, are currently in liquidation: Inmobiliaria Piedras Bolas, S.A. de C.V.; Playa Paraíso Maya, S.A. de C.V.; Inmacor Desarrollos, S.A. de C.V.; Proyectos y Desarrollos Hispanomexicanos, S.A. de C.V.; Grand Coral Property and Facility Management, S.A., de CV; Tubespa, S.A. and Costa Eboris, S.L.U. Likewise, the company has the following investees as subsidiaries: Habitat Dos Mil Dieciocho, S.L.; Puertas de Lorca Desarrollos Empresariales, S.L.U, in liquidation; and Abside Capital SICAV, S.A., which are currently in liquidation.

# Appendix 2 – CaixaBank stakes in agreements and joint ventures of the Group

## \_LIST OF AGREEMENTS AND JOINT VENTURES

(Thousands of euros)

Corporate name	Business activity	Registered address	% shareholding		Assets	Liabilities	Ordinary income	Share capital	Reserves	Results	Total comprehensive income	Cost of direct holding (net)	Dividends accrued on total ownership interest
			Direct	Total									
Arrendadora Ferroviaria, S.A.	Lessor of trains	Barcelona – Spain	54.15	54.15	120,191	120,718	6,006	60	(614)	26	26	-	-
FrauDfense, S.L.	IT Services	Madrid – Spain	-	33.33	2,926	406	-	3	4,769	(2,253)	(2,253)	-	-

Note: The information corresponding to non-listed companies is based on the most recent data available (actual or estimated) at the time of authorisation for issue of these notes to the financial statements.

Note: The company also has joint control over the subsidiaries Royactura, S.L. (in liquidation) and Inversiones Alaris, S.L. (in liquidation), which are currently under liquidation.

# Appendix 3 – CaixaBank investments in associates of the Group

## \_LIST OF ASSOCIATES

(Thousands of euros)

Corporate name	Business activity	Registered address	% shareholding		Assets	Liabilities	Ordinary income	Share capital	Reserves	Results	Total comprehensive income	Cost of direct holding (net)	Dividends accrued on total ownership interest
			Direct	Total									
Ape Software Components S.L.	Computer programming activities	Barcelona – Spain	-	25.22	2,516	2,182	2,015	12	244	79	79	-	-
Banco Comercial de Investimento, S.A.R.L. (1)	Banking	Mozambique	-	35.67	242,449,679	206,995,320	30,262,269	10,000,000	22,844,720	2,609,639	2,609,639	-	-
Bizum, S.L.	Payment entity	Madrid – Spain	-	24.00	29,405	15,115	64,727	2,346	8,635	3,308	3,308	-	-
Brilliance-Bea Auto Finance Co., L.T.D. (2)	Automotive sector financing	China	-	22.50	2,505,279	878,734	101,074	1,600,000	98,250	(71,705)	(71,705)	-	-
Comercia Global Payments, Entidad de Pago, S.L.	Payment entity	Madrid – Spain	-	20.00	801,897	314,640	675,912	4,857	371,533	110,866	110,866	-	28,948
Companhia de Seguros Allianz Portugal, S.A.	Insurance	Portugal	-	35.00	1,516,615	1,291,510	680,954	31,636	143,038	50,431	50,431	-	14,034
Concessia, Cartera y Gestión de Infraestructuras, S.A.	Infrastructure construction and operation	Madrid – Spain	24.20	32.20	5,362	-	-	5,787	(270)	(155)	(155)	-	-
Coral Homes, S.L.	Real estate services	Madrid – Spain	-	20.00	846,478	42,170	418,322	270,774	660,403	(126,868)	(126,868)	-	-
Drembul, S.L.	Real estate development	Logroño – Spain	21.83	46.83	52,449	2,880	3,808	30	39,511	2,712	2,712	2,363	-
Girona, S.A.	Holding of shares	Girona – Spain	34.22	34.22	6,210	470	1,221	1,200	4,548	(9)	(9)	1,642	-
Global Payments Moneytopay, EDE, S.L.	Payment entity	Madrid – Spain	-	49.00	254,946	224,019	22,629	1,367	22,051	7,509	7,509	-	4,941
Gramina Homes, S.L.	Real estate services	Madrid – Spain	-	20.00	109,772	6,973	34,121	27,626	75,415	(242)	(242)	-	-

**\_LIST OF ASSOCIATES**

(Thousands of euros)

Corporate name	Business activity	Registered address	% shareholding		Assets	Liabilities	Ordinary income	Share capital	Reserves	Results	Total comprehensive income	Cost of direct holding (net)	Dividends accrued on total ownership interest
			Direct	Total									
IT Now, S.A.	Services relating to technology-IT projects	Barcelona – Spain	39.00	49.00	63,563	43,061	209,544	3,382	15,378	1,742	1,742	1,323	-
Murcia Emprnde Sociedad de Capital Riesgo, S.A.	Venture capital company	Murcia – Spain	28.68	28.68	4,110	52	-	2,557	473	1,015	1,015	600	-
Parque Científico y Tecnológico de Córdoba, S.L.	Science park operation and management	Córdoba – Spain	15.58	35.69	28,234	22,437	830	23,422	(19,478)	(1,213)	(1,213)	-	-
Portic Barcelona, S.A.	Other services related to information technology and telecommunications	Barcelona – Spain	25.81	25.81	2,654	353	2,620	291	1,903	106	106	105	-
Qivalis B.V.	Other financial services, with the exception of insurance and pension plans NEC.	Netherlands	9.09	9.09	33,000	-	-	11	32,989	-	-	3,000	-
Redsys Servicios de Procesamiento, S.L.	Payment methods	Madrid – Spain	-	24.90	134,594	57,806	162	5,815	57,179	13,794	13,794	-	-
SegurCaixa Adeslas, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros	Non-life insurance	Madrid – Spain	-	49.92	5,754,640	3,634,705	5,380	469,670	919,352	555,172	553,743	-	223,095
Servired, Sociedad Española de Medios de Pago, S.A.	Payment methods	Madrid – Spain	-	25.00	104,936	104,326	6,494	60	594	(45)	(45)	-	-
Sistema de Tarjetas y Medios de Pago, S.A.	Payment methods	Madrid – Spain	-	20.61	610,075	601,102	9,279	240	6,304	2,429	2,429	-	-
Sociedad Española de Sistemas de Pago, S.A.	Payment entity	Madrid – Spain	23.23	23.23	16,857	4,849	19,407	524	8,671	2,813	2,813	1,777	52
Societat Catalana per a la Mobilitat, S.A.	Development and implementation of the T-mobilitat project	Barcelona – Spain	16.79	16.79	128,367	107,292	26,702	13,823	617	4,894	4,894	1,846	-
TFP, S.A.C. (5)	Factoring	Peru	16.20	16.20	13,747	171	1,922	6,000	9,803	(2,227)	(2,227)	538	-
Telefonica Factoring España, S.A.	Factoring	Madrid – Spain	20.00	20.00	71,514	56,414	35,154	5,109	1,740	8,252	8,252	2,525	2,099
Telefonica Factoring do Brasil, Ltda. (4)	Factoring	Brazil	20.00	20.00	147,380	138,545	52,560	5,000	1,000	2,836	23,654	2,029	1,305

## \_LIST OF ASSOCIATES

(Thousands of euros)

Corporate name	Business activity	Registered address	% shareholding		Assets	Liabilities	Ordinary income	Share capital	Reserves	Results	Total comprehensive income	Cost of direct holding (net)	Dividends accrued on total ownership interest
			Direct	Total									
Telefónica Factoring Colombia (3)	Factoring	Colombia	16.20	16.20	188,919,983	177,268,818	40,008,184	4,000,000	2,125,218	5,525,947	5,525,947	380	221
Zone2Boost, S.L.	Holding company for business acquisition	Barcelona – Spain	-	40.00	3,559	129	2,162	3	3,965	(538)	(538)	-	-

(1) All data except cost are in local currency: Mozambique metical (thousands).

(2) All data except cost are in local currency: Renminbi (thousands).

(3) All figures except cost and dividend are shown in local currency: Colombian pesos (thousands).

(4) All figures except cost and dividend are shown in local currency: Brazilian real (thousands).

(5) All data except the cost are in local currency: Peruvian sol (thousands).

Note: The information corresponding to non-listed companies is based on the most recent data available (actual or estimated) at the time of authorisation for issue of these notes to the financial statements.

Note: The Company also has significant influence in the investee Guadapelayo, S.L. (in liquidation), S.L, which is currently in liquidation.

# Appendix 4 – Disclosures on changes in ownership interests in 2025

(Article 155 of the Capital Companies Law and Article 105 of Law 6/2023 of 17 March on Securities Markets and Investment Services).

No purchases or sales of equity interests were carried out during 2025.

# Appendix 5 – Annual banking report

In compliance with the provisions of Article 87 of Law 10/2014, of 26 June, on the regulation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions, the information required is detailed below:

## **Name, nature and geographical location of activity**

The name, nature and geographical location of the activity is detailed in [Note 1.1](#) of the consolidated annual accounts.

[Appendices 1, 2 and 3](#) of the CaixaBank Group's consolidated financial statements list the subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates that make up CaixaBank Group.

[Appendix 4](#) to the consolidated financial statements provides information on notifications of changes in shareholdings during 2025.

## **Business volume**

CaixaBank, S.A. is established in Spain, and has 7 foreign subsidiaries (10 branches), specifically in Poland, Morocco (3 branches), the UK, Germany, France, Portugal (2 branches) and Italy.

CaixaBank also has 17 representative offices which do not carry out banking activities but provide information on the Company's services in the following 16 jurisdictions: Algeria, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China (2), Chile, Colombia, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, USA, Hong Kong, India, Turkey, Peru, Singapore and South Africa.

Banco BPI has 301 branches in Portugal.

Business volume by country on a consolidated basis is as follows:

**\_GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION: BREAKDOWN OF ORDINARY INCOME FROM CUSTOMERS \***

(Millions of euros)

	Banking and insurance			BPI			Corporate centre			Group total		
	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023	2025	2024	2023
Spain	23,533	25,592	23,701				(32)	16	17	23,501	25,608	23,718
Portugal	219	184	183	1,704	1,972	1,685				1,923	2,156	1,868
Poland	131	118	106							131	118	106
Morocco	25	21	17							25	21	17
United Kingdom	352	285	214							352	285	214
Germany	409	403	286							409	403	286
France	315	285	218							315	285	218
Italy	146	128	35							146	128	35
Angola							43	39	30	43	39	30
Share of profit/(loss) accounted for using the equity method **							15	41	42	15	41	42
Other	72	36	30			1				72	36	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,202</b>	<b>27,052</b>	<b>24,790</b>	<b>1,704</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>1,686</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>26,932</b>	<b>29,120</b>	<b>26,565</b>

(\*) Corresponding to the following items in the Group's public statement of profit or loss:

1. Interest income
2. Dividend income
3. Share of profit/(loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method
4. Fee and commission income
5. Gains/(losses) on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net
6. Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net
7. Gains/(losses) on assets not designated for trading compulsorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net
8. Gains/(losses) on financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net
9. Gains/(losses) from hedge accounting, net
10. Other operating income
11. Insurance revenue

(\*\*) Relates mainly to the share of profit/(loss) of international associates accounted for using the equity method.

**I Gross profit/(loss) before tax**

The gross profit before tax on a consolidated basis for the financial year 2025 amounts to 8,674 million euros (8,319 and 6,924 million euros in the financial years 2024 and 2023, respectively), which includes the ordinary income from the branches detailed in the previous point.

**I Income tax**

Profit taxes paid or refunded in the year in each jurisdiction include tax instalments and withholding taxes paid. Refunds collected for income tax from previous years are also considered. In addition, in 2025 the Interest and Fee Margin Tax (IMIC) is taken into account. Lastly, it includes the results of settlements arising from tax inspection assessments that were paid in that financial year.

The amount of cash payments and refunds of corporate income tax does not correspond to the amount of the income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. The amount of the payments includes the instalments and withholdings paid on the profit for the year. However, the refunds are not directly linked to the profit for the year since they correspond to profits earned in

previous years minus the corresponding instalments and withholdings. The income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss if it is directly related to the profit before tax for the current financial year.

The net income tax expense on a consolidated basis for 2025 amounted to (2,775) million euros (2,525 million euros and 2,108 million euros in 2024 and 2023, respectively), as presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in the annual financial statements. The amount recognised in 2025 includes 611 million euros in respect of IMIC corresponding to the 2025 financial year itself (payable in 2026).

Income tax payments in 2025 amounted to 2,361 million euros, of which mainly 1,925 million euros in Spain, 318 million euros in Portugal, 25 million euros in the United Kingdom, 30 million euros in France, 16 million euros in Germany, 29 million euros in Italy, 11 million euros in Poland and 5 million euros in Morocco. The refund for advance payments on account of corporate income tax for previous years totalled 1,039 million euros in Spain. In addition, in 2025 a payment of 580 million euros was made in respect of IMIC in Spain, corresponding to 2024, which remains recognised on the balance sheet under the line item "Financial assets at amortised cost".

## | Grants and public aid received

The Group received the following grants and public aid:

### \_ GRANTS AND PUBLIC AID

(Millions of euros)

Body	Item	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Ministry of Industry, Energy and Tourism - department of shipbuilding	Aid for shipbuilding	8.6	8.1	10.1
State Foundation for Training in Employment	Employee training courses under meeting certain conditions	3.9	4.2	3.7
Spanish regional governments	Installation of ATMs in certain areas	2.0	1.9	1.2

## | Indicators and ratios

The relevant indicators and ratios are set out in the section **"07 Shareholders and Investors – Key Group figures"** of the Management Report for financial year 2025. The return on assets in 2025, calculated as net profit (adjusted to reflect the amount of the Additional Tier 1 coupon, after tax, reported in equity) divided by average total assets over the last twelve months, was 0.9 % and 0.9 % in 2024 and 0.7 2023% in 2023

## | Full-time workforce by country

The full-time workforce by country is as follows:

### \_ FULL-TIME STAFF BY COUNTRY

(Number of employees)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Spain	42,122	41,304	40,174
Portugal	4,672	4,426	4,441
Poland	31	26	24
Morocco	41	33	29
United Kingdom	42	33	28
Germany	40	35	25
France	36	30	27
Switzerland	2	6	9
Other countries - Representative offices	134	121	106
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47,120</b>	<b>46,014</b>	<b>44,863</b>

# Appendix 6 – Foreclosed assets in Spain

The following is a breakdown of foreclosed real estate assets according to their origin and type of property, relating to the business in Spain:

## \_FORECLOSED REAL ESTATE ASSETS - 31-12-2025 \*

(Millions of euros)

	<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>Allowances for impairment **</b>	<b>Of which from foreclosure</b>	<b>Net carrying amount</b>
Acquired from loans to real estate constructors and developers	576	(260)	(185)	316
Finished constructions	465	(178)	(114)	287
Homes	385	(142)	(86)	243
Other	80	(36)	(28)	44
Unfinished constructions	18	(10)	(8)	8
Homes	15	(9)	(7)	6
Other	3	(1)	(1)	2
Land	93	(72)	(63)	21
Urban land	66	(49)	(44)	17
Other land	27	(23)	(19)	4
Acquired from mortgage loans to homebuyers	1,740	(531)	(356)	1,209
Other real estate assets	690	(269)	(214)	422
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>(1,060)</b>	<b>(755)</b>	<b>1,947</b>

(\*) Includes foreclosed assets classified as "Tangible assets – Investment property" amounting to 814 million euros, net, and rights arising from foreclosure proceedings in the amount of 54 million euros, net. It excludes the foreclosed real estate assets of Banco BPI, with a net carrying amount of 0,9 million euros, as this does not qualify as business in Spain.

(\*\*) Cancelled debt associated with the foreclosed assets totalled 4.138 million euros and total write-downs of this portfolio amounted to 2.191 million euros, 1.059 million of which are allowances for impairment recognised in the balance sheet.

## \_FORECLOSED REAL ESTATE ASSETS - 31-12-2024 \*

(Millions of euros)

	<b>Gross carrying amount</b>	<b>Allowances for impairment **</b>	<b>Of which from foreclosure</b>	<b>Net carrying amount</b>
Acquired from loans to real estate constructors and developers	773	(308)	(210)	465
Finished constructions	618	(213)	(134)	405
Unfinished constructions	30	(16)	(10)	14
Land	125	(79)	(66)	46
Acquired from mortgage loans to homebuyers	2,138	(612)	(404)	1,526
Other real estate assets	828	(287)	(225)	541
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,739</b>	<b>(1,207)</b>	<b>(839)</b>	<b>2,532</b>

(\*) Includes foreclosed assets classified as "Tangible assets – Investment property" amounting to 1,008 million euros, net, and rights arising from foreclosure proceedings in the amount of 102 million euros, net. It excludes the foreclosed real estate assets of Banco BPI, with a net carrying amount of 1 million euros, as this does not qualify as business in Spain.

(\*\*) Cancelled debt associated with the foreclosed assets totalled 5.135 million euros and total write-downs of this portfolio amounted to 2.603 million euros, 1.207 million of which are allowances for impairment recognised in the balance sheet.

## \_FORECLOSED REAL ESTATE ASSETS - 31-12-2023 \*

(Millions of euros)

	Gross carrying amount	Allowances for impairment **	Of which from foreclosure	Net carrying amount
Acquired from loans to real estate constructors and developers	849	(329)	(225)	520
Finished constructions	651	(213)	(131)	438
Unfinished constructions	45	(25)	(16)	20
Land	153	(91)	(78)	62
Acquired from mortgage loans to homebuyers	2,470	(696)	(469)	1,774
Other real estate assets	799	(269)	(215)	530
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,118</b>	<b>(1,294)</b>	<b>(909)</b>	<b>2,824</b>

(\*) Includes foreclosed assets classified as "Tangible assets – Investment property" amounting to 1,127 million euros, net, and rights arising from foreclosure proceedings in the amount of 115 million euros, net. It excludes the foreclosed real estate assets of Banco BPI, with a net carrying amount of 2 million euros, as this does not qualify as business in Spain.

(\*\*) Cancelled debt associated with the foreclosed assets totalled 5,685 million euros and total write-downs of this portfolio amounted to 2,862 million euros, 1,294 million of which are allowances for impairment recognised in the balance sheet.

# Appendix 7 – Real estate financing

## FINANCING FOR REAL ESTATE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

The tables below show financing for real estate construction and development, including developments carried out by non-developers (business in Spain):

### \_FINANCING FOR REAL ESTATE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Total amount	Of which: non-performing	Total amount	Of which: non-performing	Total amount	Of which: non-performing
Gross amount	4,363	186	4,307	277	4,388	295
Allowances for impairment	(142)	(111)	(164)	(126)	(205)	(151)
<b>NET AMOUNT</b>	<b>4,221</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4,143</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>4,183</b>	<b>144</b>
Excess gross exposure over the maximum recoverable value of collateral	1,000	117	1,061	124	935	155
Written-off assets	1,761		1,793		1,823	
Loans and advances to customers excluding public administrations	329,783		284,245		280,739	

The tables below show the breakdown of financing for real estate developers and developments, including developments carried out by non-developers (business in Spain), by collateral:

### \_FINANCING FOR REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS AND DEVELOPMENTS BY TYPE OF COLLATERAL

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
<b>Without mortgage collateral</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>516</b>
<b>With mortgage collateral</b>	<b>3,603</b>	<b>3,537</b>	<b>3,872</b>
Finished constructions	2,199	2,411	2,783
Homes	1,496	1,600	1,870
Other	703	811	913
Unfinished constructions	1,151	909	870
Homes	1,075	793	746
Other	76	116	124
Land	253	217	219
Urban land	117	126	104
Other land	136	91	115
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,363</b>	<b>4,307</b>	<b>4,388</b>

Below are detailed the financial guarantees granted in relation to real estate construction and development, reflecting the maximum level of credit risk exposure, which is the amount the Group would have to pay if the guarantee were executed.

### \_FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
<b>Financial guarantees given related to real estate construction and development</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>113</b>
Amount recognised under liabilities on the balance sheet	0	0	0

## FINANCING TO HOUSEHOLDS FOR HOME PURCHASE

Home purchase loans with a mortgage guarantee, by loan-to-value (LTV) ratio and based on the latest available appraisal, are as follows:

### \_HOME PURCHASE LOANS BY LTV \*

(Millions of euros)

	31-12-2025		31-12-2024		31-12-2023	
	Gross amount	Of which: non-performing	Gross amount	Of which: non-performing	Gross amount	Of which: non-performing
<b>Without real estate mortgage</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>With real estate mortgage, by LTV **</b>	<b>123,900</b>	<b>2,665</b>	<b>118,246</b>	<b>3,492</b>	<b>117,925</b>	<b>3,338</b>
LTV ≤ 40 %	35,259	447	34,791	440	36,474	433
40 % < LTV ≤ 60 %	37,422	557	36,345	640	36,954	601
60 % < LTV ≤ 80 %	36,277	539	33,021	680	30,539	650
80 % < LTV ≤ 100 %	9,624	429	7,800	581	6,885	533
LTV > 100 %	5,316	694	6,289	1,151	7,073	1,121
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124,975</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>119,206</b>	<b>3,501</b>	<b>118,896</b>	<b>3,346</b>

(\*) Includes financing for home purchases granted by subsidiary company Unión de Crédito para la Financiación Mobiliaria e Inmobiliaria EFC, SAU (Credifimo).

(\*\*) LTV calculated according to the latest available valuations. The ranges for non-performing transactions are updated in accordance with prevailing regulations.

## Appendix 8 – Reconciliation of the balance sheet: public perimeter and prudential perimeter

(Millions of euros)

						31-12-2025
	Public balance sheet	(-) Insurance activity	(-) Other entities within the public perimeter	(+) Adjustments and eliminations	(+) Change of consolidation method	Restricted Balance Sheet
Cash and cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	45,828	(600)	(1)			45,227
Financial assets held for trading	5,799			6,425		12,224
Non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss.	21,320	(21,249)		5		76
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	5,698	(5,698)				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	71,182	(60,226)				10,956
Financial assets at amortised cost	479,096	(4,855)	(4)	405		474,642
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	1,377	(252)				1,125
Changes in the fair value of hedged items in interest rate risk hedged portfolios	(169)					(169)
Investments in joint ventures and associates	1,749				2,838	4,587
Assets covered by reinsurance contracts	60	(60)				
Tangible assets	6,514	(56)	(5)	(1)		6,452
Intangible assets	5,269	(1,045)				4,224
Tax assets	17,115	(337)	(90)	50		16,738
Other assets	1,423	(111)		1,633		2,945
Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale	1,779		(145)		11	1,645
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>664,040</b>	<b>(94,491)</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>8,519</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>580,671</b>
Financial liabilities held for trading	3,133			4,053		7,186
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	4,273	(4,273)				
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	526,391	(988)	(5)	993		526,391
Derivatives – Hedge accounting	3,999	(3,025)				974
Changes in the fair value of the hedged items of a portfolio hedged against interest rate risk	(1,235)					(1,235)
Insurance contract liabilities	79,892	(79,892)				
Provisions	3,785	(2)		2		3,785
Tax liabilities	2,923	(636)		405		2,692
Other liabilities:	2,337	(3)		17		2,351
Liabilities included in disposal groups of items classified as held for sale	16		(16)			
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>625,514</b>	<b>(88,818)</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>5,473</b>		<b>542,145</b>
Shareholders' equity	38,962	(5,673)	(223)	3,047	2,849	38,962
Accumulated other comprehensive income	(452)					(452)
Minority interests	16					16
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>	<b>38,526</b>	<b>(5,673)</b>	<b>(223)</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>38,526</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<b>664,040</b>	<b>(94,491)</b>	<b>(246)</b>	<b>8,519</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>580,671</b>

## Appendix 9 – Reconciliation of the statement of profit or loss – public and prudential perimeter

(Millions of euros)

						31-12-2025
	Public perimeter	(-) Insurance activity	(-) Other entities within the public perimeter	(+ Adjustments and eliminations	(+ Change of consolidation method	Restricted scope
Interest income	18,021	(1,902)		40		16,159
Interest expense	(7,350)	1,769		(63)		(5,644)
<b>NET INTEREST INCOME</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>(133)</b>		<b>(23)</b>		<b>10,515</b>
Dividend income	61					61
Share of profit/(loss) of entities accounted for using the equity method	288				1,054	1,342
Fee and commission income	4,413	(420)		884		4,877
Fee and commission expenses	(446)	1		(21)		(466)
Gains/losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	41	(12)		(1)		28
Gains/losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading	292					292
Gains/losses on non-trading financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	3	(3)		1		1
Gains/losses arising from hedge accounting	34	(31)				3
Exchange differences	(124)			1		(123)
Other operating income	517	(5)	(20)	23		515
Other operating expenses	(780)	5	4	1		(770)
Insurance service result	1,320	(1,320)				
Net result from reinsurance contracts held	(20)	20				
<b>GROSS INCOME</b>	<b>16,270</b>	<b>(1,896)</b>	<b>(15)</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>16,274</b>
Administrative expenses	(5,624)	94	3	(513)		(6,040)
Depreciation and amortisation	(791)	47	9	(64)		(799)
Provisions or reversal of provisions	(189)		(11)			(200)
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss or net profit or loss due to a change	(935)					(935)
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment on investments in joint ventures and associates	(56)					(56)
Impairment/(reversal) of impairment on non-financial assets	(107)		(2)			(109)
Gains/(losses) on derecognition of non-financial assets, net	30	(4)		1		27
Profit/(loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations	76		11	(1)		86
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>(1,759)</b>	<b>(6)</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>8,247</b>
Tax expense or income related to profit or loss from continuing operations	(2,775)	427	1			(2,347)
<b>PROFIT OR LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS</b>	<b>5,899</b>	<b>(1,331)</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>5,901</b>
Profit/(loss) after tax from discontinued operations	2		(2)			
<b>PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD</b>	<b>5,901</b>	<b>(1,331)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>5,901</b>
Attributable to minority interests (non-controlling interests)	10					10
Attributable to owners of the parent	5,891	(1,331)	(7)	284	1,054	5,891