

**Informe de Auditoría de
Cuentas Anuales Consolidadas
emitido por un Auditor Independiente**

**CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA,
SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO
Y SOCIEDADES DEPENDIENTES**

Cuentas Anuales Consolidadas e
Informe de Gestión Consolidado
correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado
el 31 de diciembre de 2025



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INFORME DE AUDITORÍA DE CUENTAS ANUALES CONSOLIDADAS EMITIDO POR UN AUDITOR INDEPENDIENTE

A la Asamblea General de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito;

Informe sobre las cuentas anuales consolidadas

Opinión

Hemos auditado las cuentas anuales consolidadas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito (la Sociedad dominante) y sus sociedades dependientes (el Grupo), que comprenden el balance a 31 de diciembre de 2025, la cuenta de resultados, el estado del resultado global, el estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto, el estado de flujos de efectivo y la memoria, todos ellos consolidados, correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha.

En nuestra opinión, las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas expresan, en todos los aspectos significativos, la imagen fiel del patrimonio y de la situación financiera del Grupo a 31 de diciembre de 2025, así como de sus resultados y flujos de efectivo, todos ellos consolidados, correspondientes al ejercicio anual terminado en dicha fecha, de conformidad con las Normas Internacionales de Información Financiera, adoptadas por la Unión Europea (NIIF-UE), y demás disposiciones del marco normativo de información financiera que resultan de aplicación en España.

Fundamento de la opinión

Hemos llevado a cabo nuestra auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España. Nuestras responsabilidades de acuerdo con dichas normas se describen más adelante en la sección *Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales consolidadas* de nuestro informe.

Somos independientes del Grupo de conformidad con los requerimientos de ética, incluidos los de independencia, que son aplicables a nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales consolidadas en España según lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas. En este sentido, no hemos prestado servicios distintos a los de la auditoría de cuentas ni han concurrido situaciones o circunstancias que, de acuerdo con lo establecido en la citada normativa reguladora, hayan afectado a la necesaria independencia de modo que se haya visto comprometida.

Consideramos que la evidencia de auditoría que hemos obtenido proporciona una base suficiente y adecuada para nuestra opinión.

Cuestiones clave de la auditoría

Las cuestiones clave de la auditoría son aquellas cuestiones que, según nuestro juicio profesional, han sido de la mayor significatividad en nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales consolidadas del periodo actual. Estas cuestiones han sido tratadas en el contexto de nuestra auditoría de las cuentas anuales consolidadas en su conjunto, y en la formación de nuestra opinión sobre estas, y no expresamos una opinión por separado sobre esas cuestiones.

Estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito de la cartera de préstamos y anticipos a la clientela a coste amortizado

Descripción La cartera de préstamos y anticipos a la clientela a coste amortizado del Grupo al 31 de diciembre de 2025 presenta un valor, neto de ajustes de valoración, de 9.814.241 miles de euros, incluyendo dichos ajustes unas correcciones de valor por deterioro por riesgo de crédito por importe de 261.460 miles de euros, tal y como se desglosa en la nota 10 de la memoria de las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas. La estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito de la cartera de préstamos y anticipos a la clientela es una estimación significativa y compleja.

En la nota 2.g de la memoria de las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas se detallan los principios y criterios de valoración aplicados por el Grupo para la estimación de las mencionadas pérdidas por deterioro, que se realiza de forma individual o colectiva.

Los métodos utilizados para la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro conllevan la aplicación de un elevado componente de juicio, que incorpora elementos tales como la clasificación de las operaciones en función de su riesgo, la identificación y clasificación de las exposiciones deterioradas o en las que se ha producido un incremento significativo de riesgo, el valor realizable de las garantías asociadas y, en caso de las estimaciones realizadas de manera individualizada, la evaluación de la capacidad de pago de los acreditados en función de la evolución futura de sus negocios. En este contexto, el Grupo utiliza, para el análisis colectivo, modelos que agregan el comportamiento medio de las entidades del sector bancario en España, que tienen en cuenta, entre otros aspectos, el segmento de riesgo de crédito al que pertenezca la operación, las garantías reales y personales eficaces recibidas, la situación económico-financiera del deudor y, en su caso, la antigüedad de los importes vencidos, y metodologías de cálculo específicas para la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro individualizadas.

Adicionalmente, tal y como se describe en la nota 10 de la memoria de las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas, el Grupo está expuesto a riesgos derivados del entorno macroeconómico y geopolítico, que se han visto acrecentados por diversos factores acontecidos en los últimos años, e incrementan la incertidumbre en torno a las variables consideradas por la Dirección del Grupo en la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito, tales como la evolución futura de los negocios de sus clientes o las variables macroeconómicas consideradas. En consecuencia, como se describe en la mencionada nota, el Grupo ha complementado las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito con los importes que se han considerado necesarios para recoger las características particulares de determinadas exposiciones.

Por ello, la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito de la cartera de préstamos y anticipos a la clientela a coste amortizado ha sido considerada como una cuestión clave de nuestra auditoría.

**Nuestra
respuesta**

Nuestro enfoque de auditoría ha incluido el análisis y evaluación del entorno de control interno asociado a los procesos de estimación de pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito, así como la realización de procedimientos sustantivos, tanto para las estimadas individualmente, como de forma colectiva.

Nuestros procedimientos relativos al análisis evaluación del control interno se han centrado en la realización, entre otros, de los siguientes procedimientos:

- La evaluación de la adecuación de las distintas políticas y procedimientos a los requerimientos normativos aplicables.
- La revisión de los procedimientos establecidos en el proceso de concesión de operaciones para evaluar la cobrabilidad de los préstamos y anticipos en base a la capacidad de pago e información financiera del deudor.
- La revisión de los procedimientos establecidos para el seguimiento periódico de las operaciones crediticias, principalmente aquellos relacionados con la actualización de información financiera, revisión periódica del expediente del deudor y con el seguimiento de las alertas establecidas por el Grupo para la identificación de operaciones crediticias en vigilancia especial o deterioradas.
- La evaluación del diseño de los controles relevantes establecidos para la gestión y valoración de las garantías asociadas a las operaciones crediticias.

Adicionalmente, hemos realizado, entre otros, los siguientes procedimientos sustantivos:

- En relación con la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro determinadas de forma individual, hemos revisado una muestra de operaciones para evaluar su adecuada clasificación y las hipótesis utilizadas por la Dirección para identificar y cuantificar las pérdidas por deterioro, incluyendo la situación financiera del deudor, las previsiones sobre flujos de caja futuros y, en su caso, la valoración de las garantías.
- En relación con la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro determinadas de forma colectiva, hemos revisado una muestra de operaciones para evaluar la segmentación y clasificación de dichas operaciones, mediante la comprobación con documentación soporte, de ciertos atributos incluidos en las bases de datos, como por ejemplo la antigüedad de los impagos, la existencia de refinanciaciones o el valor de las garantías, entre otros.
- Además de lo anterior, hemos recalculado la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro por riesgo de crédito realizada de forma colectiva, replicando el modelo que considera los porcentajes de cobertura, de acuerdo con la segmentación y clasificación de las operaciones establecida por el Grupo, y, en su caso, los descuentos a aplicar sobre el valor de las garantías asociadas.
- En relación con la estimación de las pérdidas por deterioro complementarias, hemos evaluado la identificación realizada por la Dirección de la Sociedad dominante de la necesidad de realizar ajustes adicionales a las pérdidas por deterioro identificadas en el proceso general, realizado comprobaciones sobre los datos utilizados y analizado la idoneidad de las hipótesis consideradas y la exactitud de los cálculos realizados.

Además de lo anterior, hemos evaluado si la información detallada en la memoria de las cuentas anuales adjuntas resulta adecuada, de conformidad con los criterios establecidos en el marco normativo de información financiera aplicable al Grupo.

Sistemas automatizados de información financiera

Descripción La continuidad de los procesos de negocio de la Sociedad dominante es altamente dependiente de su infraestructura tecnológica, que se encuentra externalizada en un proveedor de servicios. En este contexto, es crítico evaluar cuestiones como la organización y marco de gobierno, que debe permitir una adecuada gestión de los riesgos tecnológicos que puedan afectar a los sistemas de información, así como a los controles sobre la seguridad física y lógica y el mantenimiento, desarrollo y explotación de los sistemas, bases de datos y aplicaciones utilizados en el proceso de elaboración de la información financiera. Por ello, hemos considerado los riesgos asociados a las tecnologías de la información como una cuestión clave de nuestra auditoría.

Nuestra respuesta

En el contexto de nuestra auditoría, con la involucración de nuestros especialistas en tecnologías de la información, hemos evaluado el entorno de control interno de la Sociedad dominante en torno a los sistemas operativos, bases de datos y aplicaciones clave que intervienen en el proceso de elaboración de la información financiera. A este respecto, nuestro trabajo ha consistido, fundamentalmente, en probar controles generales de acceso a los sistemas, gestión de cambios y desarrollos de las aplicaciones, y seguridad de las mismas. Entre otros procedimientos, hemos revisado el Informe de experto independiente de la descripción de los controles, diseño y efectividad operativa en el entorno tecnológico (ISAE 3402) correspondiente al ejercicio 2025, emitido por un experto independiente, del que hemos obtenido confirmación sobre su formación, capacidad técnica e independencia.

Otra información: Informe de gestión consolidado

La otra información comprende exclusivamente el informe de gestión consolidado del ejercicio 2025, cuya formulación es responsabilidad de los administradores de la Sociedad dominante, y no forma parte integrante de las cuentas anuales consolidadas.

Nuestra opinión de auditoría sobre las cuentas anuales consolidadas no cubre el informe de gestión consolidado. Nuestra responsabilidad sobre el informe de gestión consolidado, de conformidad con lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas, consiste en:

- a. Comprobar únicamente que el estado de información no financiera consolidado se ha facilitado en la forma prevista en la normativa aplicable y, en caso contrario, informar sobre ello.
- b. Evaluar e informar sobre la concordancia del resto de la información incluida en el informe de gestión consolidado con las cuentas anuales consolidadas, a partir del conocimiento de la entidad obtenido en la realización de la auditoría de las citadas cuentas, así como evaluar e informar de si el contenido y presentación de esta parte del informe de gestión consolidado son conformes a la normativa que resulta de aplicación. Si, basándonos en el trabajo que hemos realizado, concluimos que existen incorrecciones materiales, estamos obligados a informar de ello.

Sobre la base del trabajo realizado, según lo descrito anteriormente, hemos comprobado que la información mencionada en el apartado a) anterior se facilita en la forma prevista en la normativa aplicable y que el resto de la información que contiene el informe de gestión consolidado concuerda con la de las cuentas anuales consolidadas del ejercicio 2025 y su contenido y presentación son conformes a la normativa que resulta de aplicación.

Responsabilidad de los administradores de la Sociedad dominante y del comité de auditoría en relación con las cuentas anuales consolidadas

Los administradores de la Sociedad dominante son responsables de formular las cuentas anuales consolidadas adjuntas, de forma que expresen la imagen fiel del patrimonio, de la situación financiera y de los resultados consolidados del Grupo, de conformidad con las NIIF-UE y demás disposiciones del marco normativo de información financiera aplicable al Grupo en España, y del control interno que consideren necesario para permitir la preparación de cuentas anuales consolidadas libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error.

En la preparación de las cuentas anuales consolidadas, los administradores de la Sociedad dominante son responsables de la valoración de la capacidad del Grupo para continuar como empresa en funcionamiento, revelando, según corresponda, las cuestiones relacionadas con la empresa en funcionamiento y utilizando el principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento excepto si los citados administradores tienen intención de liquidar el Grupo o de cesar sus operaciones, o bien no exista otra alternativa realista.

El comité de auditoría de la Sociedad dominante es responsable de la supervisión del proceso de elaboración y presentación de las cuentas anuales consolidadas.

Responsabilidades del auditor en relación con la auditoría de las cuentas anuales consolidadas

Nuestros objetivos son obtener una seguridad razonable de que las cuentas anuales consolidadas en su conjunto están libres de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error, y emitir un informe de auditoría que contiene nuestra opinión.

Seguridad razonable es un alto grado de seguridad, pero no garantiza que una auditoría realizada de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España siempre detecte una incorrección material cuando existe. Las incorrecciones pueden deberse a fraude o error y se consideran materiales si, individualmente o de forma agregada, puede preverse razonablemente que influyan en las decisiones económicas que los usuarios toman basándose en las cuentas anuales consolidadas.

Como parte de una auditoría de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de auditoría de cuentas vigente en España, aplicamos nuestro juicio profesional y mantenemos una actitud de escepticismo profesional durante toda la auditoría. También:

Identificamos y valoramos los riesgos de incorrección material en las cuentas anuales consolidadas, debida a fraude o error, diseñamos y aplicamos procedimientos de auditoría para responder a dichos riesgos y obtenemos evidencia de auditoría suficiente y adecuada para proporcionar una base para nuestra opinión. El riesgo de no detectar una incorrección material debida a fraude es más elevado que en el caso de una incorrección material debida a error, ya que el fraude puede implicar colusión, falsificación, omisiones deliberadas, manifestaciones intencionadamente erróneas, o la elusión del control interno.

Obtenemos conocimiento del control interno relevante para la auditoría con el fin de diseñar procedimientos de auditoría que sean adecuados en función de las circunstancias, y no con la finalidad de expresar una opinión sobre la eficacia del control interno del Grupo.

Evaluamos si las políticas contables aplicadas son adecuadas y la razonabilidad de las estimaciones contables y la correspondiente información revelada por los administradores de la Sociedad dominante.

- Concluimos sobre si es adecuada la utilización, por los administradores de la Sociedad dominante, del principio contable de empresa en funcionamiento y, basándonos en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida, concluimos sobre si existe o no una incertidumbre material relacionada con hechos o con condiciones que pueden generar dudas significativas sobre la capacidad del Grupo para continuar como empresa en funcionamiento. Si concluimos que existe una incertidumbre material, se requiere que llamemos la atención en nuestro informe de auditoría sobre la correspondiente información revelada en las cuentas anuales consolidadas o, si dichas revelaciones no son adecuadas, que expresemos una opinión modificada. Nuestras conclusiones se basan en la evidencia de auditoría obtenida hasta la fecha de nuestro informe de auditoría. Sin embargo, los hechos o condiciones futuros pueden ser la causa de que el Grupo deje de ser una empresa en funcionamiento.
- Evaluamos la presentación global, la estructura y el contenido de las cuentas anuales consolidadas, incluida la información revelada, y si las cuentas anuales consolidadas representan las transacciones y hechos subyacentes de un modo que logran expresar la imagen fiel.
- Planificamos y ejecutamos la auditoría del Grupo para obtener evidencia suficiente y adecuada en relación con la información financiera de las entidades o de las unidades de negocio del Grupo como base para la formación de una opinión sobre las cuentas anuales consolidadas. Somos responsables de la dirección, supervisión y revisión del trabajo realizado para los fines de la auditoría del Grupo. Somos los únicos responsables de nuestra opinión de auditoría.

Nos comunicamos con el comité de auditoría de la Sociedad dominante en relación con, entre otras cuestiones, el alcance y el momento de realización de la auditoría planificados y los hallazgos significativos de la auditoría, así como cualquier deficiencia significativa del control interno que identificamos en el transcurso de la auditoría.

También proporcionamos a la comisión de auditoría de la Sociedad dominante una declaración de que hemos cumplido los requerimientos de ética relativos a independencia y nos hemos comunicado con la misma para informar de aquellas cuestiones que razonablemente puedan suponer una amenaza para nuestra independencia y, en su caso, de las medidas de salvaguarda adoptadas para eliminar o reducir la amenaza.

Entre las cuestiones que han sido objeto de comunicación al comité de auditoría de la Sociedad dominante, determinamos las que han sido de la mayor significatividad en la auditoría de las cuentas anuales consolidadas del periodo actual y que son, en consecuencia, las cuestiones clave de la auditoría.

Describimos esas cuestiones en nuestro informe de auditoría salvo que las disposiciones legales o reglamentarias prohíban revelar públicamente la cuestión.

Informe sobre otros requerimientos legales y reglamentarios

Informe adicional para la comisión de auditoría de la Sociedad dominante

La opinión expresada en este informe es coherente con lo manifestado en nuestro informe adicional para la comisión de auditoría de la Sociedad dominante de fecha 4 de mayo de 2026.

Periodo de contratación

La Asamblea General Ordinaria celebrada el 5 de mayo de 2023 nos nombró auditores por un periodo de 3 años, contados a partir del ejercicio finalizado el 31 de diciembre de 2023.

Con anterioridad, fuimos designados por acuerdo de la Asamblea General Ordinaria celebrada el 30 de junio de 2020, para el periodo de 3 años y hemos venido realizando el trabajo de auditoría de cuentas de forma ininterrumpida desde el ejercicio finalizado el 31 de diciembre de 2020.

AUDITORES
INSTITUTO DE CENSORES JURADOS
DE CUENTAS DE ESPAÑA

ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.

2026 Núm. 01/26/03235

Informe de auditoría de cuentas sujeto
a la normativa de auditoría de cuentas
española o internacional

ERNST & YOUNG, S.L.
(Inscrita en el Registro Oficial de Auditores
de Cuentas con el N° S0530)



Pablo Guinea Zavala
(Inscrito en el Registro Oficial de Auditores
de Cuentas con el N° 20570)

4 de mayo de 2026

2025 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND MANAGEMENT REPORT

**NON-BINDING ENGLISH TRANSLATION FROM THE ORIGINAL IN SPANISH.
IN THE EVENT OF DISCREPANCY, THE SPANISH-LANGUAGE VERSION PREVAILS**

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated financial statements prepared by the Governing Board of
CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO
at its meeting of 31 March 2026

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025

(Thousands of euros)

ASSETS (EUR)	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits (**)	7	2,635,978	2,772,378
Financial assets held for trading	8	17,896	12,493
Derivatives		1,362	2,627
Equity instruments		16,534	9,866
Debt securities		-	-
<i>Memorandum items: lent or given in guarantee with right of sale or pledge</i>		-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Debt securities		-	-
Loans and advances		-	-
<i>Memorandum items: lent or given in guarantee with right of sale or pledge</i>		-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	9	1,290,911	1,060,626
Equity instruments		388,676	337,087
Debt securities		902,235	723,540
<i>Memorandum items: lent or given in guarantee with right of sale or pledge</i>		-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	10	13,888,003	13,110,368
Debt securities		3,694,766	3,443,458
Loans and advances		10,193,237	9,666,910
Credit institutions		378,996	265,360
Customers		9,814,241	9,401,550
<i>Memorandum items: lent or given in guarantee with right of sale or pledge</i>		537,514	502,000
Derivatives – hedge accounting	11	1,508	2,517
Investments in joint ventures and associates	13	159,344	154,688
Jointly-controlled entities		-	-
Associates		159,344	154,688
Tangible assets	14	197,604	191,842
Property and equipment		193,614	178,193
For own use		193,614	178,003
Assigned to social projects		255	190
Investment property		3,735	13,649
<i>Of which: assigned under operating leases</i>		573	604
<i>Memorandum items: acquired under finance leases</i>		705	705
Tax assets	22	32,823	35,376
Current tax assets		4,001	4,680
Deferred tax assets		28,822	30,696
Other assets	15	51,101	54,359
Inventories		19,172	22,939
Other		31,929	31,420
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	12	19,876	24,689
TOTAL ASSETS		18,295,044	17,419,336

(**) See consolidated cash flow statement for details.

Notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025.

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025

(Thousands of euros)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

	Note	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Financial liabilities held for trading	8	1,162	2,334
Derivatives		1,162	2,334
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	16	12,783	14,927
Deposits		12,783	14,927
Customers		12,783	14,927
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	17	15,584,345	14,995,514
Deposits		13,752,916	13,056,783
Central banks		-	-
Credit institutions		207,013	223,180
Customers		13,545,903	12,833,603
Debt securities issued		1,677,726	1,773,925
Other financial liabilities		153,703	164,806
Memorandum items: subordinated liabilities		-	-
Derivatives – hedge accounting	11	65,612	75,165
Provisions	18	60,107	66,332
Pensions and other defined-benefit post-employment obligations	2.t	1,361	1,399
Commitments and guarantees given		16,296	15,075
Other provisions		42,450	49,858
Tax liabilities	22	29,953	37,332
Current tax liabilities		19,016	28,137
Deferred tax liabilities		10,937	9,195
Other liabilities	15	119,142	106,686
Of which: mandatory contributions to Social Welfare Fund		86,946	77,676
TOTAL LIABILITIES		15,873,104	15,283,363
EQUITY			
Shareholders' equity		2,331,087	2,063,973
Share capital	20	269,586	261,112
Called up paid capital		269,586	261,112
Memorandum items: uncalled capital		-	-
Retained earnings	21	1,705,461	1,474,383
Other reserves	21	91,302	69,964
Accumulated reserves or losses from joint ventures and associates		22,466	16,706
Other reserves		68,836	53,258
(Treasury shares)		(4,110)	-
Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent		268,848	258,500
(Interim dividends)		-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19	90,853	72,014
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		91,521	69,613
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		91,521	69,613
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss		(668)	2,401
Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges [effective portion]		(1,455)	(871)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		787	3,272
Non-controlling interests		-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		2,421,940	2,135,973
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		18,295,044	17,419,336
Memorandum items: off-balance sheet exposures			
Contingent commitments given	23	1,595,102	1,456,979
Financial guarantees given	23	64,292	81,238
Other commitments given	23	796,632	792,364

Notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025.

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2025 (Thousands of euros)

	Note	2025	2024
Interest income	25	458,039	509,689
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		23,589	11,815
Financial assets at amortized cost		381,024	420,045
Other interest income		53,426	77,829
(Interest expense)	26	(159,788)	(193,720)
(Expense on share capital redeemable on demand)		-	-
NET INTEREST INCOME		298,251	315,969
Dividend income	27	26,935	22,778
Profit (loss) of companies accounted for using the equity method	14	23,222	33,586
Fee and commission income	28	115,874	104,331
(Fee and commission expense)	29	-9,344	(8,515)
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	30	140	810
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	30	2,332	1,012
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net		-	53
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets or liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net		448	-
Gains or (-) losses from hedge accounting, net	11	(349)	158
Gains or (-) losses from translation differences, net		1,699	1,720
Other operating income	31	113,525	106,379
(Other operating expenses)	32	(88,336)	(85,382)
<i>Of which: mandatory contributions to Social Welfare Fund</i>		<i>(27,071)</i>	<i>(25,675)</i>
GROSS INCOME		484,397	492,899
(Administrative expenses)		(169,682)	(148,387)
(Personnel expenses)	33	(95,258)	(89,396)
(Other operating expenses)	34	(74,424)	(58,991)
(Depreciation and amortization)	12 and 14	(12,997)	(12,152)
(Provisions or (-) reversals)	35	1,015	(23,753)
(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss)	36	(19,895)	(22,945)
(Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)		(58)	565
(Financial assets at amortized cost)		(19,837)	(23,510)
(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on investments in joint ventures and associates)		-	-
(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets)	37	(416)	(687)
(Tangible assets)		(416)	(687)
(Intangible assets)		-	-
(Other)		-	-
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of non-financial assets and investments, net	37	14,829	56
<i>Of which: investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates</i>		<i>14,829</i>	<i>-</i>
Negative goodwill recognized in profit or loss		-	-
Gains or (-) losses from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not classified as discontinued operations	37	(1,073)	2,819
PROFIT OR (-) LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		296,178	287,850
(Tax expense or (-) income on profit from continuing operations)	22	(27,330)	(29,350)
PROFIT OR (-) LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS		268,848	258,500
Profit or (-) loss after tax from discontinued operations		-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		268,848	258,500
Attributable to owners of the parent	38	268,848	258,500
Attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-

Notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2025.

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO Y SOCIEDADES DEPENDIENTES
**Consolidated statement of recognized income and expense
for the year ended 31 December 2025**

(Thousands of euros)

	Note	2025	2024
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		268,848	258,500
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		20,420	30,473
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		23,488	19,012
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans		-	-
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	19	26,730	20,183
Gains or losses from hedge accounting for equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net		-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		-	-
Changes in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value with changes in income attributable to changes in credit risk		-	-
Other valuation adjustments		-	-
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		(3,242)	(1,171)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	19	(3,068)	11,461
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion)		-	-
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity		-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Currency translation		-	-
Gains or (-) losses on currency translation recognized in equity		-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Cash flow hedges (effective portion)		(778)	1,846
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity		(778)	1,846
Reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Reclassified to initial carrying amount of hedged items		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Hedging instruments (undesignated)		-	-
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity		-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(3,313)	13,436
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity		(923)	14,661
Reclassified to profit or loss		(2,390)	(1,225)
Other reclassifications		-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		-	-
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity		-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other reclassifications		-	-
Income tax on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	19	1,023	(3,820)
TOTAL RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR		289,268	288,973
Attributable to non-controlling interests		-	-
Attributable to owners of the parent		289,268	288,973

Notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the consolidated statement of recognized income and expense for the year ended 31 December 2025.

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO Y SOCIEDADES DEPENDIENTES
Consolidated comprehensive statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of euros)

At 31 December 2025

Source of changes in equity	Share capital	Retained earnings	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares	Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent	(-) Interim dividends	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance at 1 January 2025	261,112	1,474,383	69,964	-	258,500	-	72,014	-	2,135,973
Adjustments due to error correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2025	261,112	1,474,383	69,964	-	258,500	-	72,014	-	2,135,973
Total recognized income and expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	268,848	-	20,419	-	289,267
Other changes to equity	8,474	231,078	21,337	(4,110)	-258,500	-	(1,581)	-	(3,302)
Ordinary shares issued (Note 20)	8,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,474
Preference shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise or maturity of other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt/equity conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital reduction (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (or payments to members)	-	-	(4,981)	-	-	-	-	-	(4,981)
Buyback of treasury shares	-	-	-	(4,110)	-	-	-	-	(4,110)
Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of financial instruments from equity to liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of financial instruments from liabilities to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between equity items	-	231,078	29,986	-	(258,500)	-	-	-	2,564
Increase (-) decrease in equity due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other increases (-) decreases in equity	-	-	(3,668)	-	-	-	(1,581)	-	(5,249)
<i>Of which: discretionary allocation to social projects and funds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	269,586	1,705,461	91,301	(4,110)	268,848	-	90,852	-	2,421,938

Notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the consolidated comprehensive statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025.

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO Y SOCIEDADES DEPENDIENTES

Consolidated comprehensive statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

(Thousands of euros)

31 December 2024

Source of changes in equity	Share capital	Retained earnings	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares	Profit or (-) loss attributable to owners of the parent	(-) Interim dividends	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	243,017	1,287,179	50,872	-	210,365	-	42,180	-	1,833,613
Adjustments due to error correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2024	243,017	1,287,179	50,872	-	210,365	-	42,180	-	1,833,613
Total recognized income and expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	258,500	-	30,473	-	288,973
Other changes to equity	18,095	187,204	19,092	-	(210,365)	-	(639)	-	13,387
Ordinary shares issued (Note 20)	18,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,095
Preference shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise or maturity of other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt/equity conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital reduction (Note 20)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (or payments to members)	-	-	(3,560)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,560)
Buyback of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of financial instruments from equity to liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of financial instruments from liabilities to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between equity items	-	187,204	12,480	-	(210,365)	-	-	-	(10,681)
Increase (-) decrease in equity due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other increases (-) decreases in equity	-	-	10,172	-	-	-	(639)	-	9,533
<i>Of which: discretionary allocation to social projects and funds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	261,112	1,474,383	69,964	-	258,500	-	72,014	-	2,135,973

Notes 1 to 45 form an integral part of the consolidated comprehensive statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024.

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO Y SOCIEDADES DEPENDIENTES

Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2025 (Thousands of euros)

	Note	2025	2024
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		(130,964)	1,131,897
Profit for the year		268,848	258,500
Adjustments to obtain cash flows from operating activities		16,819	12,152
Depreciation and amortization	12 and 14	12,997	12,152
Other adjustments		3,822	-
Net (increase) decrease in operating assets		(1,001,485)	115,560
Financial assets held for trading		(5,403)	2,286
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		-	321
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(203,556)	(207,144)
Financial assets at amortized cost		(797,472)	286,194
Other operating expenses		4,946	33,903
Net (increase) decrease in operating liabilities		619,546	775,035
Financial liabilities held for trading		(1,172)	(568)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		-	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		588,831	702,534
Other operating expenses		31,887	73,069
Company income tax receipts (payments)		(34,692)	(29,350)
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(6,518)	(22,992)
Payments		(26,731)	(22,992)
Tangible assets	14	(24,417)	(22,992)
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates		(2,314)	-
Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale		-	-
Other payments related to investing activities		-	-
Receipts		20,213	-
Tangible assets		47	-
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates		17,458	-
Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale		2,708	-
Other receipts related to investing activities		-	-
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(617)	45,255
Payments		(9,091)	(3,561)
Dividends	20	(4,981)	(3,561)
Subordinated liabilities		-	-
Cancellation of own equity instruments		-	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments		(4,110)	-
Other payments related to financing activities		-	-
Receipts		8,474	48,816
Subordinated liabilities		-	-
Issue of own equity instruments	20	8,474	18,095
Disposal of own equity instruments		-	-
Other receipts relating to financing activities	20	-	30,721
D) EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS		1,699	-
E) NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)		(136,400)	1,154,160
F) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT START OF YEAR		2,772,378	1,618,218
G) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		2,635,978	2,772,378
MEMORANDUM ITEMS			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR		2,635,978	2,772,378
Cash		56,103	57,796
Cash equivalents in central banks		2,100,117	1,500,127
Other financial assets		479,758	1,214,455
Less: Bank overdrafts repayable on demand		-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Introduction, basis of presentation, consolidation principles and other information

a) *Introduction*

Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito (hereinafter the Bank or the Parent Company or the Company) is a cooperative credit institution whose principal activity, pursuant to its articles of association, is to collect funds from the general public through deposits, loans, financial assets sold under repurchase agreements, and other similar transactions involving a repayment obligation, and to use the funds thus obtained to offer, on its own account, loans, credit facilities and other similar transactions that meet the financial needs of both members and third parties.

Its articles of association were approved by the General Directorate for the Treasury and Financial Policy of the Ministry for the Economy and Finance on 24 January 1994.

The Bank began operating on 23 January 1946. Its activities are governed by Act 13/1989, of 26 May, on Cooperative Credit Institutions, the Cooperative Credit Institution Regulations set out in Royal Decree 84/1993, of 22 January, and Act 27/1999, of 16 July, on Cooperatives.

The Bank may engage in all kinds of lending, deposit and service activities in which other credit institutions are permitted to engage, prioritising the financial needs of its members in the exercise of such activities.

As established in its articles of association, the Bank operates on a nationwide basis. At 31 December 2025, it had a network of 254 branches (one less than at 31 December 2024), 252 of them located in Navarre and the rest in neighbouring regions. Through this network it is able to perform all types of operation typical of and/or specific to institutions of its kind.

As a cooperative credit institution, the Bank is subject to certain legal regulations that establish, inter alia, the following requirements:

- That a minimum percentage of capital is deposited with the Bank of Spain so as to ensure coverage of the minimum reserve requirement, which at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was 1% of eligible liabilities (Note 7).
- That appropriations to the Mandatory Reserve Fund and to the Social Welfare Fund are made when distributing the net surplus for the year (Notes 16 and 21).
- That a minimum level of capital and reserves must be maintained (Note 1.h and 21).
- That annual contributions are made to the Deposit Guarantee Fund for Credit Institutions and the Spanish National Resolution Fund to provide creditors with a further guarantee in addition to that provided by the Bank's equity (Note 1.i.).
- That at least 50% of the Bank's total capital and reserves is used to extend credit (loans, credit lines, discounting) to members of the Bank and/or members of associated cooperative credit institutions.

The Bank is the Parent Company of a group of companies whose activities it controls either directly or indirectly and that are engaged in various different activities and, together with the Parent Company, make up the Caja Rural de Navarra Group (hereinafter the Group). Consequently, in addition to its own separate annual financial statements, Caja Rural de Navarra is required to prepare consolidated annual financial statements for the Group.

The standalone financial statements of the Group's Parent Company, Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito, are prepared according to Spanish GAAP as defined in Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 and other financial reporting regulations applicable to the Bank. The Parent Company recognizes its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at cost as prescribed by Circular 4/2017 and permitted by IAS 27. The financial statements of Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are shown in Annex I.

At 31 December 2025, the assets, equity and profit for the year of the Parent Company made up 99%, 97% and 93%, respectively, of the equivalent Group items (compared to 99%, 96% and 61% at 31 December 2024).

b) *Basis of presentation of the annual financial statements*

Under Regulation (EC) no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of 19 July 2002, all companies subject to the law of an EU member state with shares listed on a regulated market of any EU member state, must present consolidated financial statements for years beginning on or after 1 January 2005 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as previously adopted by the EU (hereinafter, IFRS-EU). To adapt financial reporting by Spanish banks to the new standards, the Bank of Spain issued its Circular 4/2004, of 22 December, on Public and Reserved Financial Reporting Standards and Model Financial Statements, subsequently replaced on 1 January 2018 by Circular 4/2017, of 27 November, as amended.

These Group consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with IFRS-EU at 31 December 2024 taking into consideration Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017, of 27 November, as amended. The Circular develops and adapts IFRS-EU to the Spanish banking sector.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with all accounting standards, principles and mandatory valuation criteria with a material impact on these statements, so as to give a true and fair view of the Group's consolidated assets, liabilities and financial position at 31 December 2025 and of the consolidated profits from its operations, net change in equity and cash flows in the year then ended.

Note 2 summarises the accounting principles and policies and significant valuation criteria applied in preparing the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements.

The information in these consolidated financial statements is the responsibility of the Members of the Board of the Group's Parent Company.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the accounting records maintained by the Parent Company and by the other companies making up the Group. However, since the accounting policies and measurement criteria applied in the preparation of the Group's consolidated annual financial statements for 2024 may differ from those used by certain entities included in the Group, the adjustments and reclassifications necessary to harmonize these principles and criteria across the Group and to bring them in line with IFRS-EU have been made in the process of consolidation.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of euros, except where otherwise stated.

These consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared by the Governing Board of Caja Rural de Navarra and are pending approval by its members, who have the power to make amendments hereto, at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. However, the Bank's directors believes that the financial statements will be approved without material modification.

The consolidated annual financial statements for 2024 were approved at the Bank's Annual General Meeting held on 9 May 2025.

Main regulatory changes between 1 January and 31 December 2025

There were no changes in the accounting standards applied to the Group in 2025 compared to those applied in the prior year which had a material impact for the Group.

Accounting principles and measurement bases

These consolidated annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles described in Note 2 "Accounting principles, policies and measurement bases". All mandatory accounting principles and measurement bases with a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements were applied.

c) Consolidation principles

The Group is defined in accordance with IFRS-EU. All dependent companies, joint ventures and associates are subsidiaries.

I. Subsidiaries

The companies the group invests in are considered to be “subsidiaries” when the Group exercises control over them, defined as when it has exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and can use its power over the subsidiary to affect its returns.

Control is deemed to exist only when the following all apply:

- Power: An investor has power over an subsidiary when it has existing rights that give it the ability to direct the relevant activities, i.e. the activities that significantly affect the subsidiary’s returns.
- Returns. An investor is exposed, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement in the subsidiary when the returns it derives from its involvement have the potential to vary as a result of the subsidiary’s performance. The returns can be positive, negative or both.
- Relationship between power and returns: To control an subsidiary an investor must not only have power over the subsidiary and exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary but must also have the ability to use this power to affect its returns from its involvement with the subsidiary.

When assessing control, the Group also takes into consideration any relevant facts or circumstances, such as those described in the implementation guidance for the standards (e.g. whether the Group directly or indirectly owns more than 50% of the voting rights).

The financial statements of subsidiaries are fully consolidated with those of the Bank. Accordingly, all material balances deriving from transactions between fully consolidated companies have been eliminated on consolidation. Third-party interests in:

- The Group’s capital is recognized as “Non-controlling interests” in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- Profit for the year are recognized under “Attributable to non-controlling interests” in the consolidated income statement.

The results of subsidiaries acquired by the Group in the course of the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the date of acquisition to the year-end only. Likewise, the results of subsidiaries disposed of by the Group in the course of the year are included in the consolidated income statement from the start of the year to the date of disposal only.

Inter-company transactions – the balances, income and expenses arising from transactions between Group entities – are eliminated on consolidation. Also eliminated are gains or losses generated by intragroup transactions which are recognized as assets. The accounting policies applied by subsidiaries have been amended where necessary to ensure uniform policies are applied Group-wide.

Business combinations are booked according to the acquisition method. The consideration transferred to acquire a subsidiary is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, any liabilities assumed to the prior owners of the acquiree and any equity interests in the acquiree issued by the Group. Consideration also includes the fair value of any assets or liabilities resulting from any contingent consideration agreement. The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. In each business combination, the Group can choose to measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at its proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Acquisition costs are recognized as expenses for the year they are incurred.

If the business combination takes place in stages, at the final acquisition date the Group remeasures any previously held interest in the acquiree's net assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of a contingent consideration treated as an asset or liability are recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 through income for the period.

Goodwill is initially measured as the total consideration paid plus the fair value of the non-controlling interests less the net amount of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration turns out to be less than the fair value of net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in income.

The details of fully consolidated subsidiaries at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	% ownership interest		Thousands of euros	
			Acquisition cost	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
<u>Subsidiaries</u>				
Promoción Estable del Norte, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%	13,079	11,385
Harivenasa, S.L.	100.00%	100.00%	16,500	16,500
Solera Asistencial, S.L.	100.00%	100.00%	7,760	7,760
Bouquet Brands, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%	3,350	3,350
Tonnellerie de l'Adour, SAS	100.00%	100.00%	2,496	2,496
Informes y Gestiones Navarra, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%	1,860	1,860
Industrial Tonelera Navarra, S.A.	100.00%	100.00%	1,820	1,820
Preventia Sport, S.L.	100.00%	100.00%	443	443
Espiga I+D Alimentaria, S.L.(*)	100.00%	100.00%	11,050	10,550

(*) The stake in Espiga I&D Alimentaria, S.L. is allocated to the Bank's Education and Development Fund (EDF).

The activities and registered offices of Group companies included in the scope of consolidation at 31 December 2025 are listed below:

Company	Domicile	Business
Promoción Estable del Norte, S.A.	Pamplona	Real estate development
Harivenasa, S.L.	Noain (Navarre)	Manufacture and sale of flour
Solera Asistencial, S.L.	Pamplona	Development and operation of senior care centres
Bouquet Brands, S.A.	Pamplona	Distribution of agri-foodstuffs
Tonnellerie de l'Adour, SAS	France	Manufacture and sale of barrels and casks
Informes y Gestiones Navarra, S.A.	Pamplona	Document preparation and processing
Industrial Tonelera Navarra, S.A.	Monteagudo (Navarre)	Manufacture and sale of barrels and casks
Preventia Sport, S.L.	Pamplona	Medical sports services
Espiga I&D Alimentaria, S.L.	Pamplona	Research

II. Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries without change of control

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control are treated as equity transactions, i.e. transactions between owners of the company acting as such. The difference between the fair value of consideration paid and the proportional amount acquired of the carrying amount of the subsidiary's net assets is recognized in equity. Gains or losses on disposal of non-controlling interests are also recognized in equity.

III. Disposal of subsidiaries

When the Group ceases to control a subsidiary any remaining equity interest is remeasured at fair value at the date that control was lost and any change is recognized as a change in the carrying amount through profit or loss. This fair value is the initial carrying amount used thereafter to recognize the remaining equity interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any "Accumulated other comprehensive income" previously recognized in respect of the subsidiary's equity is treated as though the Group had directly sold the assets or liabilities concerned. This can mean that amounts previously recognized in equity are reclassified to consolidated profit or loss.

IV. Joint ventures (Jointly controlled entities)

A joint venture is a contractual arrangement whereby two or more entities ("venturers") undertake an economic activity that is subject to their joint control, joint control being defined as the contractually agreed sharing of the power to direct the financial or operating activities of an entity, or other economic activity, so as to obtain benefits from its operations, where decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the venturers.

Also classified as "Joint ventures" are equity interests in entities that are not subsidiaries but are jointly controlled by two or more entities unrelated to each other, one of these being the Group.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 there were no equity interests classified as "Joint ventures".

V. Associates

Associates are subsidiary companies over which the Group has the capacity to exercise significant influence. Significant influence usually, but not always, takes the form of an equity interest held either directly or indirectly through one or more other subsidiaries, which gives the Group 20% or more of the votes in the subsidiary company.

In consolidating associates the Group followed the equity method as defined in IAS 28. Accordingly, investments in associates were measured at the proportional amount of the Group's interest in their capital adjusted for dividends paid and other eliminations. Profit or loss from transactions with an associate are eliminated in proportion to the Group's interest. If losses made by an associate result in it having negative equity it is carried in the Group's consolidated statement of financial position at zero value unless the Group has an obligation to support it financially.

For information on associates at 31 December 2025 and 2024 see Note 13.

The accounting principles and standards and measurement criteria used to prepare the Group's 2025 and 2024 financial statements may differ from those used by certain subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates that fall within its scope. However, any such discrepancies have been eliminated by making the material adjustments and reclassifications required in the process of consolidation.

d) *Changes in scope of consolidation*

The main changes during 2025 to Caja Rural de Navarra Group's scope of consolidation were as follows:

Compañía Eólica de Tierras Altas, S.A.

On 31 July 2025, the parent company sold its 23.75% stake in Compañía Eólica de Tierras Altas, S.A. for EUR 17,458 thousand, generating a gain of EUR 14,282 thousand booked under "Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of non-financial assets and investments, net" in the 2025 income statement (Note 37).

Promoción Estable del Norte, S.A.

Contributions of EUR 1,694 thousand were made to the company during the year and, subsequently, considering that the fair value of the stake was better measured by its carrying amount, an adjustment for impairment was booked for EUR 1,664 thousand.

Espiga I&D Alimentaria, S.L.

On 30 December 2025 the Parent Company, as sole partner of Espiga I&D Alimentaria, S.L., decided to increase its capital by EUR 500 thousand by creating 5,000 newly issued shares with a nominal value of EUR 100 each and a share premium of EUR 150 thousand.

Tonnellerie de l'Adour, SAS

In 2025, the Parent Company, having concluded that the recoverable value was zero, booked an impairment adjustment of EUR 1,496 thousand.

Rural de Energía de Tierras Altas, S.A.

In 2025, the Parent Company, considering that the fair value of the stake was better measured by its carrying amount, booked an adjustment for impairment of EUR 500 thousand.

The main changes during 2024 to Caja Rural de Navarra Group's scope of consolidation were as follows:

Promoción Estable del Norte, S.A.

In 2024 the Bank took a EUR 71,552 thousand adjustment for impairment to its equity interest in Promoción Estable del Norte, S.A. which reduced the cost of the interest by the same amount. It also made a contribution of EUR 1,118 thousand to company during the year. Finally, considering that the fair value of the stake was better measured by its carrying amount, it took an adjustment for impairment of EUR 1,262 thousand.

Espiga I&D Alimentaria, S.L.

On 23 December 2024 the Bank, as sole partner of Espiga I&D Alimentaria, S.L., decided to increase its capital by EUR 1,500 thousand by creating 15,000 newly issued shares with a nominal value of EUR 100.00 each and a share premium of EUR 539 thousand.

MHM Grupo Harinero, S.L.

In 2024, the Bank reversed EUR 17,028 thousand of adjustments for impairment taken in respect of its participating interest in MHM Grupo Harinero S.L. as a result of the company's strong performance since its inception on 13 December 2022 and considering that the fair value of the stake was better measured by its carrying amount. The reversal should have happened in the 2023 financial year and was therefore recognised under "Other reserves" in the Bank's balance sheet.

e) Accounting estimates and assumptions used

In the preparation of the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements, certain estimates were made by its senior executives, and subsequently ratified by its directors, in order to quantify certain of the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and commitments reported herein. These estimates related basically to the following:

- Impairment losses on certain financial instruments (Notes 2.g, 9, 10 and 17).
- The values and useful lives of tangible assets (Note 2.i).
- The fair value of certain financial assets not listed on official secondary markets (Note 6.d).
- The actuarial assumptions used in calculating liabilities and commitments for post-employment benefits (Note 2.t).
- The probability of events considered to be contingent exposures occurring and the provisions required to cover these events if they occur (Note 2.m).
- The assumptions used to calculate the fair value of "Loans and receivables" and "Financial liabilities at amortized cost" (Note 6.d).
- Estimation of Income Tax and recovery of deferred tax assets (Note 22).
- Measurement of goodwill and assignment of prices in business combinations (Note 14).

In the current economic and political climate of falling interest rates, geopolitical uncertainty, trade tensions and switchbacks in tariff policies, among other issues, the uncertainty affecting the Bank's estimates and operations has risen considerably.

The above estimates were made using the best available data regarding the facts under analysis at 31 December 2025 and at the preparation date of these financial statements. However, it is possible that future events may force a modification (up or down) of these estimates in coming years. Any such modifications would be made prospectively in accordance with the standards applied by the Bank.

f) Comparative information

Figures for 2024 are presented alongside the accounting information for 2025 according to IFRS-EU criteria for comparative purposes and do not form part of the Group's 2025 consolidated financial statements.

To improve the readability of the financial statements, the balances for structured deposits, totalling EUR 12,783 thousand at 31 December 2024, booked under "Financial liabilities at amortized cost" on the statement of financial position, were transferred to "Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss" in the 2024 comparative information to match their treatment in the 2025 statements.

g) Equity

The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision is leading the harmonization of international financial regulation. In December 2010, the Committee approved a third set of regulations (Basel III) which tightened capital adequacy requirements, requiring capital to be made up of better-quality instruments, and sought to impose a consistent standardized approach between firms and across countries. The new capital accord improves the transparency and comparability of capital ratios. It also incorporates new prudential tools to monitor liquidity and leverage.

The European Union transposed the Basel III accords into its legal framework, allowing a phased-in adoption process which must be completed by 1 January 2019. The relevant measures are: Directive 2013/36/EU (the Capital Requirements Directive or CRD-IV) of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 26 June 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the prudential supervision of credit institutions and investment firms; and Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 (the Capital Requirements Regulation or CRR) of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 26 June 2013, on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms, effective from 1 January 2014.

Spanish law was adapted to incorporate the changes to international standards by Act 10/2014, of 26 June, for the management, supervision and solvency of credit institutions, continuing the transposition begun by Royal Decree 14/2013, of 29 November and Bank of Spain Circular 2/2014 which set out the regulatory options for capital requirements during the transition period. The minimum capital requirements laid down by the current regulations (Pillar I) are based on the Bank's exposure to credit, exchange rate, investment, market and operational risks. The Bank must also observe limits on concentration risks.

Royal Decree 84/2015, of 13 February, completed the regulatory implementation of Act 10/2014, of 26 June, for the management, supervision and solvency of credit institutions, combining in a single revised text all the regulations governing management and discipline of credit institutions issued to date at the time of publication.

Also, during 2015-2018 new standards were published to complement the CRR, regulating matters such as equity, liquidity, Pillar I risks and capital requirements.

On 2 February 2016, the Bank of Spain issued Circular 2/2016, which basically completes, for credit institutions, the transposition of EU Directive 2013/36 into Spanish law. It also picks up one of the options left up to competent national authorities under Regulation (EU) 575/2013, in addition to those already taken up by the Bank of Spain in Circular 2/2014.

This Circular also transposed certain provisions of Directive 2011/89/EU of the European Parliament and Council, of 16 November 2011, amending Directives 98/78/EC, 2002/87/EC, 2006/48/EC and 2009/138/EC, as regards supplementary oversight of financial entities in a financial conglomerate. Major provisions of this directive had already been transposed in amendments made by Act 10/2014 and Royal Decree 84/2015 to Act 5/2005, of 22 April, on oversight of financial conglomerates and amending other financial sector laws, as implemented by Royal Decree 1332/2005.

In 2017 the Bank of Spain published Circular 3/2017, of 24 October, amending Circular 2/2014, of 31 January. The fundamental aim of the Circular is to adapt some aspects of Circular 2/2014, regarding smaller banks, to the latest provisions approved by the European Central Bank for significant banks (mainly, ECB Guideline (EU) 2018/697, of 4 April 2017, on the exercise of options and discretions available in Union law by national competent authorities in relation to less significant institutions). It also eliminated the rules on transitional options in force until financial year 2017.

Finally, in 2019 the Bank of Spain published Circular 3/2019, of 22 October, to define the materiality threshold of overdue credit obligations, applicable from December 2020.

However, the economic changes brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic and the exceptional measures taken by the government significantly affected the main players in the economy.

In June 2020, Regulation EU 2020/873 of the European Parliament and Council came into force, amending both the CRR and CRR II as regards some changes made in response to the pandemic.

The most important change was to put a two-year stop on the transitional provisions to IFRS 9, limiting the potential negative impact on bank capital of any rise in expected credit loss provisions. It also created a

temporary prudential filter on exposures to sovereign debt, intended to mitigate the consequences of market volatility on banks' solvency.

Other changes included bringing forward application of some measures to ease banks' capital requirements, relating to loans backed by pensions or salaries, loans to SMEs and loans to infrastructure entities.

In December 2020, Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2020/2176 was published, amending the capital deduction for intangible assets linked to the in-house development of IT programmes. This amendment, introduced as a further support measure for the transition to a more digital banking sector, means assets comprising IT applications that have been prudently valued and whose value will not be significantly affected by the bankruptcy, insolvency or liquidation of a bank need not be directly deducted from banks' capital.

Under the requirements of the CRR, credit institutions must at all times comply with a total capital ratio of 8%. However, regulators have powers under the new regulatory system to require firms to hold additional capital over and above this.

On this point, on 5 December 2024 the Bank received notification from the Bank of Spain on its minimum prudential requirements. This requires that Caja Rural de Navarra maintain, as from 1 January 2025, a Total Capital ratio of 11.671% and a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 7.68%, measured on phased-in regulatory capital. The equivalent requirements from 1 January to 31 December 2023 were 11.658% and 7.66%, respectively. These requirements include both the Pillar 1 minimum and the Pillar 2 requirement, including the capital conservation buffer (CCB).

Remember too that the Term Sheet came into force for the total loss-absorbing capacity (TLAC), defined at international level by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) for the European capital, requiring systemically important banks to additionally meet a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL) in Pillar 1. The same package also changed the Resolution Regulation and Directive (SRMR and BRRD, respectively), which were replaced with SRMR II and BRRD II imposing MREs for all resolution institutions, whether systemically important or not, to be set by the local resolution authority on a case-by-case basis.

On 25 March 2026, the Bank of Spain formally notified to the Bank the minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities (MREL). Under this proposal, as from the date it receives official notification which is expected in the second quarter of 2026, the Bank must hold own funds and eligible liabilities of at least 15.78% of its total risk exposure amount (TREA) and 4.40% of its exposure calculated for the leverage ratio (LRE). The equivalent requirements applying from 1 January 2025 until the new proposal comes into force were for own funds and eligible liabilities of at least 15.78% in respect of the its TREA and 4.40% of its exposure in respect of the LRE.

At 31 December 2025, the Bank had an MREL ratio of 30.21% of its TREA and 12.79% of exposure for the purposes of its LRE (31 December 2024: 27.13% and 12.48%).

The Parent Company's approach to capital management complies in its definitions of concepts with the solvency standards described above (Note 21).

h) National Resolution Fund and Deposit Guarantee Fund

Single Resolution Fund

Act 11/2015, of 18 June, and its implementing regulations in Royal Decree 1012/2015, of 6 November, transpose Directive 2014/59/EU, of 15 May, into Spanish law. The regulation establishes a new resolution framework for credit institutions and investment services companies and forms part of the new Single Resolution Mechanism created by EU Regulation No. 806/2014, of 15 July, which defines Europe-wide standards and procedures for the Single Resolution Mechanism and Fund.

As part of the implementation of these standards, on 1 January 2016 the Single Resolution Fund was born. It is a financing body that can be called in by the Single Resolution Board, the European authority responsible for all decisions on resolution, to apply whatever resolution measures are adopted. The Single Resolution Fund is financed from contributions by the credit institutions and investment services customers under its remit.

The Single Resolution Mechanism is backed by the Single Resolution Fund, which will be built up gradually from banks' contributions to a level of 1% of guaranteed deposits by 31 December 2024.

The contribution of each institution is determined by Regulation (EU) 2015/63 and based on its share of the total liabilities of member institutions net of its capital and the amount of the deposit guarantee which is then weighted to reflect the institution's risk profile.

The Single Resolution Board met on 21 February 2024 and established that the Single Resolution Fund had achieved its target level of 1% of assets covered and therefore did not need to require any ex-ante contributions in 2025 and 2024. As a result the Bank had no expenses under this item in 2025 or 2024 (Note 32).

Deposit Guarantee Fund

The Parent Company is a member of the Credit Institution Deposit Guarantee Fund.

Royal Decree 2606/1996, of 20 December, as amended by Royal Decree 1012/2015, of 6 November, empowers the management committee of the Deposit Guarantee Fund to determine the annual contributions of institutions belonging to the Credit Institution Deposit Guarantee Fund.

The management committee of the Deposit Guarantee Fund for credit institutions, acting under Article 6 of Royal Decree-Law 16/2011 and Article 3 of Royal Decree 2606/1996, set the contribution for all institutions belonging to the deposit guarantee sub-fund at 1.75 per thousand of guaranteed deposits at 31 December each year (1.75 per thousand in 2022). Each institution's contribution is calculated based on their guaranteed deposits and risk profile, allowing for indicators such as capital adequacy, asset quality and liquidity, as defined in Bank of Spain Circular 5/2016 of 27 May, as amended by Circular 1/2018, of 31 January. Similarly, the contribution to the securities guarantee part of the fund was set at 2 per thousand of the guaranteed 5% of securities and other financial instruments at 31 December each year.

The expense for the ordinary contributions described above accrues, in accordance with IFRIC 21, as soon as the payment obligation is triggered, i.e. at 31 December each year.

At its meeting of 3 April 2024, the Management Committee of the Deposit Guarantee Fund resolved to suspend contributions to its deposit guarantee segment. As a result, the Bank did not have to make any contributions to the Fund in 2025 and 2024 (Note 32).

Environmental impact

Because of the activities in which it is engaged, the Group has no liabilities, costs, assets, provisions or contingencies of an environmental nature that could be material relative to its equity, financial position and results. Accordingly, no breakdowns of specific environmental information have been included in these notes to the financial statements.

i) Framework Agreement with other institutions to establish and constitute a Cooperative Institutional Protection Mechanism.

The Bank is a member of the Spanish Association of Cajas Rurales (AECR), a non-profit organisation constituted to pursue the following main purposes:

- i) to promote a Cooperative Institutional Protection Scheme (IPS) within the Association through a statutory scheme of assigning liabilities that helps member bodies set common standards for maintaining liquidity and solvency,
- ii) to oversee the consistency of the member bodies by promoting the development of the principles of solidarity and cooperation, and
- iii) to conduct advance audits and inspections to verify its purposes and objectives are being fulfilled.

On 29 December 2017 the Rural Credit Cooperatives belonging to the AECR (the “Cajas Rurales”), including Caja Rural de Navarra, signed, alongside the Association, Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. (BCE) and Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. (“Grucajrural”), a Framework Agreement to create within the Caja Rural Group a “Cooperative Institutional Protection Scheme” (IPM) and a number of ancillary agreements. The main points of these agreements are as follows:

- The previously existing solidarity arrangements were replaced by an institutional Protection Scheme (IPS) as provided for in Article 113.7 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (the CRR), on the terms set out in the Spanish Credit Cooperatives Law. The IPS included the 29 Rural Credit Cooperatives in the Association at the signature date of the Framework Agreement, Grucajrural and Banco Cooperativo (the “IPS members”).
- It created a fund to provide financial support that may be needed within the IPS financed by contributions from IPS members. The fund is administered and controlled by AECR. On 29 December 2017, the AECR notified the member Cajas Rurales of their advance contributions to the fund. This initial contribution had to reach 0.5% of the total risk-weighted assets (RWA) of the member Cajas Rurales by March 2018. It could subsequently be adjusted depending on the evolution of these total RWA.

Besides this, the Cajas Rurales’ shareholdings in BCE and Rural Group Asegurador, S.A. (RGA) were pooled into the company Grucajrural Inversiones S.L, a vehicle constituted by the Association as founding partner at 1 December 2017 and owned by the Cajas.

On 23 March 2018 the Bank of Spain recognized the IPS as compliant with the above-mentioned regulation. Also, in the first quarter of 2018 the relevant regulators recorded no objection to the contribution-in-kind of BCE and Rural Servicios Generales shares to Grucajrural.

On 19 June 2025, Grucajrural’s General Meeting of Partners approved a corporate restructuring that would wind up the company leaving Cajas Rurales, with Caja Rural de Navarra among them, as the direct owners of its stakes in BCE and RGA. The restructuring took place in two stages:

- First, in June 2025, it was agreed to reduce Grucajrural's capital by a reduction in nominal value of the shareholdings and part-repayment of the share premium, leaving the partners holding, in proportion to their stake in the company, all the shares held in RGA.
- Second, in May 2025, the Boards of Directors of Grucajrural and BCE signed a memorandum of understanding for the merger of Grucajrural (the absorbed company) into BCE (the absorbing company). These agreements were notarised on 11 September 2025 and recorded in the Madrid Trade Register on 24 September 2025.

From a financial perspective, the restructuring changed virtually nothing in the Bank's exposure to the risks and benefits of its investment as before the transaction went through nearly all of Grucajrural's assets and earnings came from its stakes in BCE and RGA. As a result, in 2025 the Bank found itself directly holding the same proportional stake in both companies as it had previously held indirectly through Grucajrural.

In accordance with Standards Twenty-Two and Twenty-Three of Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017, in line with the principle that economic substance prevails over legal form, the transaction did not result in the previously recognised financial assets being removed from the balance sheet. The investment merely underwent a formal reclassification. The criteria for recognition, classification and measurement remained unchanged. As a result, this restructuring had no impact on the assets and liabilities or income statement of the Bank in 2025 beyond the effects of the subsequent ordinary operations, including dividends received.

Accordingly, at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Parent Company formed part of a Cooperative Institutional Protection Scheme (IPS). It also forms part of the regulatory Caja Rural Group of institutions who have come together in partnership and are linked by pacts of solidarity and mutual support.

In 2025 the Parent Company contributed EUR 2,132 thousand to the fund to cover any financial support requirements that might arise within the IPS. These contributions were recognized under "Other operating expenses" in the 2025 income statement. At 31 December 2025, the Parent Company had paid this amount in full (Note 32).

j) *Post-balance sheet events*

There were no further events that significantly affect the Group and which should be included here between 31 December 2025 and the date of preparation these financial statements.

2. Accounting principles, policies and measurement bases

The accounting principles, policies and measurement bases applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements were as follows:

a) *Going concern principle.*

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, it has been assumed that the Group will remain in business for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the accounting policies applied were not intended to establish the Group's net asset value for the purpose of transferring all or part of the resulting amount in the event of its liquidation.

b) *Accruals principle*

Except, as appropriate, with regard to the consolidated cash flow statement, the consolidated financial statements have been drawn up in the basis of the actual flow of goods and services, irrespective of the dates of payment or collection.

c) *Other general principles*

The consolidated financial statements have been drawn up using the historical cost method and by the fair value measurement of financial instruments held for trading, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives).

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the making of some accounting estimates. The Management is also called on to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Such estimates may affect the amount of the assets and liabilities, the breakdown of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the amount of income and expense over the period they cover. Although estimates are based on the Management's best information as to current and future circumstances, final outturns may differ from these estimates.

d) Nature and trading of Financial derivatives

Financial derivatives are instruments which, in addition to giving rise to a profit or loss, may, in certain conditions, allow for all or part of the credit and/or market risks associated with balances and transactions to be offset, using interest rates, certain indices, the prices of certain securities, the cross exchange rates of various currencies or other similar benchmarks as underlying elements. The Group uses financial derivatives traded on organized markets or traded bilaterally with the counterparty over the counter (OTC).

Financial derivatives are used to trade with customers who request them, to manage risks on the Group's own positions (hedging derivatives) or to profit from changes in their prices. Financial derivatives that cannot be accounted for as hedging operations are considered to be derivatives held for trading.

Regarding hedging derivatives, at 31 December 2025, as mentioned in Note 1.b), the Bank opted to transition to the IFRS 9 criteria for hedge accounting, replacing under IFRS 39.

Financial derivatives are a key tool for hedging economic and accounting exposures as they allow the Bank to mitigate a number of risks, principally interest rate, exchange rate and inflationary risks (Note 6).

- Interest rate risk is the potential impact that mismatches between fixed and variable interest rates may have on profitability as rates change, via their impact on interest margins, instruments carried at fair value and the bank's own asset value.
- Exchange rate risk is the potential impact on solvency, assets and liabilities and profits of fluctuations in international exchange rates via positions denominated in foreign currencies.
- Inflation risk is the potential impact on future cash flows of an inflation rate or index (such as CPI), to which a bond is benchmarked, which may affect the real value of cash flows and the return on the bond.

To hedge these risks, the Bank uses the following hedging instruments:

- Interest rate derivatives to convert between fixed and variable interest rate exposures.
- Inflation derivatives to convert inflation risk to interest rate risk (at a fixed or variable rate).

To improve the alignment between risk management and how it is reported in the financial statements the Bank has opted to switch from applying IAS 39 hedge accounting criteria to IFRS 9 criteria as from 31 December 2024.

The main innovations brought in by IFRS 9 are as follows:

- It gives companies greater flexibility as to what types of exposures can be hedged, including net positions, grouped positions and specific risk components of non-financial items.

- It waives the rigid requirements for a hedge to be 80-125% effective, permitting instead forward-looking qualitative tests when there is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, and credit risk does not dominate changes in the value of either.
- It also introduces the idea of “cost of hedging”. The forward element of a forward contract and any basis spread on a foreign currency element can now be recognised in other comprehensive income, reducing volatility on the income statement.

This allows hedges to be rebalanced as necessary without creating discontinuities in the hedge accounting as the relationship between hedge and hedged item changes.

Economic hedges can only be recognised as accounting hedges if they meet certain requirements set out in the standard. These include clear identification of the hedged items and hedging instruments, measurement of the hedge's effectiveness over time and adequate documentation attesting the bank's intention to manage its risk via these instruments. Only when these requirements are met can financial derivatives be booked as accounting hedges, so that the accounting treatment better reflects the bank's risk management strategy (Note 6).

Whenever the Bank designates a transaction as a hedge, it does so from the first inception of the transaction or of the instruments comprising the hedge with all necessary documentation. The documentation of these hedging transactions adequately identifies the hedged item(s) and the hedging instrument(s), the nature of the risk to be hedged, and the criteria or methods used by the Bank to assess the effectiveness of the hedge over its lifetime given the risk being hedged.

The Entity only considers hedging transactions to be highly effective hedges over the life of the hedges. A hedge is considered highly effective if, over the expected life of the hedge, changes in the fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk in the hedging instrument or financial instruments are almost entirely offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows, as appropriate, of the hedging instrument or instruments.

The Entity has entered into fair value hedges, i.e. hedges that hedge the exposure to changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities or unrecognised firm commitments, or an identified portion of such assets, liabilities or firm commitments, attributable to a particular risk and provided that they affect the income statement, and cash flow hedges, i.e. hedges of changes in the estimated cash flows arising from financial assets and liabilities and highly probable transactions that an entity expects to enter into (Note 11).

From 31 December 2024, following IFRS 9 criteria, effectiveness is assessed prospectively by means of a qualitative analysis of the main components to ensure that the hedging relationship meets all requirements:

- There is an economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument (e.g. nominal, maturity date, interest rate, etc.).
- Credit risk does not have a dominant effect on changes in the value of the hedged item or the hedging instrument (e.g. assessment of the bond rating, the existence of netting agreements, collateralisation and netting in vaults, etc.).
- The hedge ratio is aligned with the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument and is consistent with the amount of risk hedged by the Fund.

Accordingly, micro hedge accounting - up to the date of transition - maintains the application scheme under IAS 39, whereby the effectiveness of micro hedge accounting is assessed both retrospectively and prospectively, so that it remains within a range between 80% and 125%.

Hedge ineffectiveness, defined as the difference between the change in value of the hedging instrument and the hedged item in each period attributable to the hedged risk, is recognised in the income statement.

Such ineffectiveness is mainly caused by the following reasons: mismatches in critical terms, use of different discount curves between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, designation of a hedging relationship after the inception date of the hedging derivative.

The Entity discontinues hedge accounting when the hedging instrument matures or is sold, when the hedging transaction no longer qualifies as a hedge, or when the hedge accounting is revoked.

However, if a hedge no longer meets the hedge ratio requirement, but the risk management objective is maintained, the Entity shall evaluate adjusting the hedge ratio to meet the effectiveness requirements again. This practice is known as rebalancing the hedge ratio.

Changes that occur subsequent to hedge designation in the valuation of financial instruments designated as hedged items and financial instruments designated as accounting hedging instruments are recorded as follows:

- In fair value hedges, differences in the fair value of the derivative and the hedged instrument attributable to the hedged risk are recognised directly under "Gains (losses) arising from hedge accounting, net" in the income statement; using as balancing entry the balance sheet captions under which the hedged item is recorded ("Derivatives - hedge accounting") or the hedged item, as appropriate, except in the case of interest rate hedges, where the differences in value are recognised under "Interest income" or "Interest expense" in the profit and loss accounts.

As an exception to the general accounting under IFRS 9, for fair value hedges on equity instruments recorded at fair value through other comprehensive income, the differences arising in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in "accumulated other comprehensive income", thus allowing the impact on profit or loss for the period to be minimised.

- In cash flow hedges, value differences arising on the effective portion of the hedged item are recognised temporarily under "Accumulated other comprehensive income - Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss - Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges (effective portion)" on the balance sheet, with a balancing entry under "Derivatives - hedge accounting" on the assets or liabilities side of the balance sheet, as appropriate. These differences are recognised in the profit and loss account at the time the gains or losses on the hedged item are recognised in profit or loss, at the time the forecast transactions are executed or at the maturity date of the hedged item. Substantially all of the Bank's cash flow hedges are interest rate and inflation hedges of financial instruments, and therefore their valuation differences are recognised under "Interest income" or "Interest expense" in the profit and loss account.

Differences in the value of the hedging instrument corresponding to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedging transactions are recognised directly under "Gains (losses) arising from hedge accounting, net" in the profit and loss account.

New in IFRS 9 compared to IAS 39, the hedging cost associated with derivatives, which includes forward points (the separation of the forward and spot elements of a forward contract), basis spread (the foreign currency exchange rate differential) and time value (the separation of the intrinsic value and time value of an option contract), may be accounted for in "Accumulated other comprehensive income" provided that they are excluded within the hedging relationship. This allows for a better alignment between the costs of hedging instruments and their effect on the hedged item.

The Entity also holds certain derivative financial instruments to mitigate certain risks inherent to its activity, which do not qualify as hedging transactions. In particular, the Entity has contracted certain swaps through which it hedges the interest rate risk of the transactions to which they relate. These derivative instruments are accounted for by the Entity as trading derivatives.

e) *Financial assets and financial liabilities – Financial instruments*

Financial assets

Financial assets are included for measurement purposes in one of the following portfolios:

- i) Financial assets at amortized cost.
- ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- iii) Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:
 - a. Financial assets held for trading.
 - b. Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss
- iv) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss
- v) Derivatives – hedge accounting

Classification into the prior categories is based on two elements:

- the Group's business model for managing the financial assets, and
- the characteristics of the contractual cash flows from the financial assets.

Business model

The business model is the way financial assets are managed to generate cash flows. The business model is determined based on how a group of financial assets are managed to achieve a specific objective. It does not, therefore, depend on the group's intentions for an individual instrument but on a set of instruments.

The business models used by the Group are:

- Holding financial assets to collect their contractual cash flows (the "hold to collect" model): under this model, financial assets are managed with the aim of collecting their specific contractual cash flows and not to achieve an overall return by holding and selling assets. That said, such assets can still be sold before maturity under certain circumstances. Sales may be considered compatible with a hold-to-collect asset model when they are infrequent or immaterial, concern near-maturity assets, are motivated by a rise in credit risk or are used to manage concentration risk.
- Selling financial assets.
- A combination of these two business models – holding financial assets to collect contractual cash flows and selling financial assets ("hold to collect and sell" model): this model implies that asset sales will be more frequent and of higher value and that this is an essential part of the business model.

Characteristics of contractual cash flows from the financial assets

A financial asset must be initially recognized in one of two categories:

- Those whose contractual terms give rise, at specific dates, to cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.
- Other financial assets.

For the purposes of this category, the principal of a financial asset is its fair value at initial recognition, which may change over the life of the asset, if parts of the principal are redeemed for instance. Interest is understood as the total consideration paid for the time value of money, for financing and structure costs and for credit risk associated to the amount of the principal outstanding during a specific period, plus a profit margin.

Classification of portfolios for measurement purposes

The Group classifies a financial asset, for measurement purposes:

- To the “Financial assets at amortized cost” portfolio, when the following conditions are met:
 - a. it is managed using a “hold to collect” business model, and
 - b. its contractual terms give rise at specific dates to cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.
- To the “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” portfolio, when the following conditions are met:
 - a. it is managed using a “hold to collect and sell” business model, and
 - b. its contractual terms give rise at specific dates, to cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest on the outstanding principal.
- To the “Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss” portfolio: when the Bank’s business model for the asset’s management or the characteristics of its contractual cash flows do not require it to be classified in any of the portfolios above.
- The “Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss” portfolio includes all instruments that are:
 - a. originated or acquired with the intention of their short-term sale.
 - b. are part of a group of financial instruments identified and managed jointly for which there is evidence of recent actions to obtain short-term profits.
 - c. derivative instruments that do not meet the definition of a hedging instrument and have not been designated as hedging instruments.

They represent an exception to the general measurement criteria described above for investments in equity instruments. In general, the Group opts to initially and irrevocably recognize as “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” any investments in equity instruments that are not classified as held for trading and which, if this option were not exercised, would be recognized as “Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss”.

The business model is not decided based on intentions for a single instrument but determined for a set of instruments in light of the frequency, volume and timing of sales in prior years, the reasons for these sales and

expectations for future sales. Sales that are infrequent or immaterial, close to an asset's maturity, motivated by increases in the credit risk of the financial assets or used to manage concentration risk, among other reasons, can still be compatible with the hold to collect model.

If a financial asset includes a clause that can affect the timing or amount of contractual cash flows (such as early redemption or duration extension clauses), the Group determines whether the cash-flows to be generated over the lifetime of the instrument from the exercise of this clause are solely payments of outstanding principal and interest (the SPPI test). To do this, it looks at all contractual cash flows that may arise before and after the change in their timing or amount.

Also, where a financial asset allows for periodic adjustments to the interest rate but the timing of the adjustment does not coincide with the term of the benchmark interest rate (e.g. the interest rate is adjusted every three months based on an annual rate), the Group assesses the timing mismatch on initial recognition and decides whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of outstanding principal and interest.

Contractual terms that, on initial recognition, have minimal impact on cash flows or are conditional on exceptional and highly improbable events occurring (such as liquidation of the issuer) do not prevent the instrument being reported at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

- i) Derivatives – hedge accounting, which includes financial derivatives acquired or issued by the Group that qualify for hedge accounting.
- ii) “Fair value changes to hedged items in portfolio hedges for interest rate risk”, which is the balancing entry to amounts credited to the consolidated income statement for changes in the value of portfolios of financial instruments whose interest rate risk is effectively hedged by fair value hedging derivatives.
- iii) Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which include equity instruments in Group companies, Jointly managed entities or Associates.
- iv) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale which are of a financial nature, which correspond to the carrying amount of an item intended for sale (discontinued operations), either individually or as part of a disposal group or business unit, and whose sale is highly probable, in the current state of the assets, within one year of the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements. The carrying amount of these financial or non-financial items is expected to be recovered via their sale price. There are also other non-current assets held for sale which are non-financial in nature whose accounting treatment is explained in Note 2.n.

Recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. They are then remeasured at the end of each financial period according to the following criteria:

- i) Financial assets are measured at fair value except for “Financial assets at amortized cost” and investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and financial derivatives which have such instruments as their underlying and are extinguished via their delivery.
- ii) The fair value of a financial assets at a particular date is understood as meaning the value for which it can be traded between fully informed parties in an arms' length transaction. The best evidence of fair value is a trading price on an active market that provides an organized, transparent and deep market.

Where no market price is available for a particular financial assets, its fair value is estimated from recent transactions in similar instruments or, if this is not possible, from suitably tested valuation models. Also taken into account are the specifics of the asset being valued, particularly the various types of risk that it carries.

Nonetheless, the inherent limitations of existing valuation techniques and any inaccuracies in the assumptions these techniques require may be such that the fair value resulting from such financial assets does not exactly coincide with the price at which it could be bought or sold on the measurement date.

- iii) Financial assets at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortized cost is understood as the acquisition cost of a financial asset adjusted for redemptions of principal and the portion taken to the consolidated income statement, via the effective interest rate method, of the difference between initial cost and redemption value at maturity less any impairment loss either recognized directly against its value or via an allowance account. For financial assets at amortized cost which are hedged by fair value hedges, changes in fair value arising from the risk or risks being hedged are recognized in the hedging transactions.

The effective interest rate is the discount rate that exactly matches the amount of a financial instrument to the cash flows it is expected to generate over its residual term, based on contractual terms and conditions including early call options, but without taking losses due to future credit risk into consideration. For fixed-income financial instruments, the effective interest rate is the interest rate contractually established at the time of acquisition plus, where applicable, any fees and commissions that, given their nature, are comparable to an interest rate. In the case of floating-rate financial instruments, the effective interest rate is the prevailing rate of return applicable until the date of the next interest rate reset.

For financial instruments not recognized at fair value through profit or loss, fair value is adjusted by adding or deducting transaction costs directly attributable to their acquisition or issue. In the case of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs are immediately recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Transaction costs are defined as directly attributable costs of acquisition or disposal of a financial asset, or the issue or assumption of a financial liability which the Bank would not have incurred were it not for the transaction.

- iv) The fair value of financial derivatives carried at their listed price in an active market is their daily trading price. If, for exceptional reasons, no trading price can be established for a particular date they are measured using methods similar to those applied for OTC derivatives.

Derivatives for which the market is non-existent or largely inactive are measured using the most consistent and appropriate economic methodologies, maximizing the use of observable data and allowing for any factor that a market participant would take into account, such as:

- a) recent transactions in substantially equivalent instruments,
- b) discounted cash flows,
- c) market option valuation models. The techniques applied are preferably those used by market participants and have been shown to give the most realistic estimate for the price of the instrument.

All financial derivatives are initially recognized at fair value. On initial recognition the best evidence of a financial instrument's fair value is normally the transaction price. The Caja Rural de Navarra Group has no material transactions using derivative instruments whose fair value on initial recognition differs from their transaction price.

Changes in the carrying amount of financial assets are generally recognized in the consolidated income statement. Different treatment is applied to those that originate from the payment of interest and similar items, which are recognized under "Interest income", and those originating from other causes, which are recognized at net value under "Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net", "Gains

or (-) losses on financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net” or “Gains or (-) losses on financial assets or liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net” in the consolidated income statement.

Nevertheless, changes in the carrying amount of instruments included in “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” are temporarily recognized under the “Accumulated other comprehensive income” equity item except where they arise from translation differences in the value of monetary financial assets. Amounts reported in “Accumulated other comprehensive income” continue to be reported as equity until the asset that gave rise to them is derecognized from the balance sheet, at which point they are cancelled against the consolidated income statement, being recognized under “Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net”, in the case of debt instruments, and “Other reserves”, in the case of equity instruments.

In financial assets designated as hedged items and hedge accounting, measurement differences are recognized based on the following criteria:

- i) In fair value hedges, differences in both the hedges and hedged items, as regards the type of risk being hedged, are recognized directly in the consolidated income statement.
- ii) Valuation differences relating to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations are recognized directly in the consolidated income statement.
- iii) In cash flow hedges, valuation differences arising from the effective portion of the hedges are temporarily recognized under equity in “Accumulated other comprehensive income”.
- iv) In hedges of net investments in foreign operations, valuation differences arising from the effective portion of the hedges are temporarily recognized under equity in “Accumulated other comprehensive income”.

In the two latter cases, valuation differences are not recognized as income until losses or gains by the hedged item have been recognized in the consolidated income statement or the hedged item matures.

Financial liabilities

Classification

Financial liabilities are classified in the statement of financial position based on the following criteria:

- i) “Financial liabilities held for trading” which include financial liabilities issued with a view to short-term reacquisition, comprise either part of a portfolio of jointly managed identified financial instruments where recent actions have been taken to realize short-term gains or derivatives not designated as accounting hedges or liabilities originating from a firm sale of temporarily purchased or borrowed financial instruments.
- ii) “Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss” comprise financial liabilities that were designated as at fair value by the Group either on initial recognition or when it would more accurately reflect their real circumstances because:
 - It eliminates or significantly reduces inconsistencies in the recognition or measurement that might arise from using different criteria to measure assets and liabilities or recognize their gains and losses.

- They constitute a group of financial liabilities or financial assets and liabilities managed, and whose returns are measured, based on their fair value using a documented strategy for risk management or investment and for which Key Managers can also see fair value information.
- lii) “Financial liabilities at amortized cost”, comprising those not included under any other heading of the consolidated statement of financial position and that arise in the course of banks’ ordinary deposit-taking activities, irrespective of type of instrument and residual term to maturity.
- iv) “Derivatives – hedge accounting” comprises financial derivatives acquired or issued by the Group that qualify for hedge accounting.
- v) “Fair value changes to hedged items in portfolio hedges for interest rate risk”, which is the balancing entry to amounts credited to the consolidated income statement for changes in the value of portfolios of financial instruments whose interest rate risk is effectively hedged by fair value hedging derivatives.
- vi) “Shares redeemable on demand” are financial instruments issued by the Group which, although legally capital, do not meet the requirements to be classed as equity. They are measured as “Financial liabilities at amortized cost” except those the Group has designated as “Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss” and which qualify for such treatment.
- vii) “Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale” are the credit balances originating from “Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale”.

Recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognized at amortized cost on the same basis as financial assets, except for:

- i) Financial liabilities included in “Financial liabilities held for trading” and “Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss” which are carried at fair value on the same basis as financial assets. Financial liabilities hedged by fair value hedges are adjusted and the corresponding changes in fair value attributable to the risk being hedged are booked under “Micro hedging” account of the item to which the financial liabilities belong.
- ii) Financial derivatives that have as their underlying a capital instrument whose fair value cannot be established with sufficient objectivity and which is settled by delivery of the instrument are measured at cost.

Changes in the carrying amount of financial liabilities are generally recognized with a balancing entry in the consolidated income statement. Different treatment is applied to changes that originate from the payment of interest and similar items, which are recognized under “Interest expense”, and those originating from other causes, which are recognized at net value under “Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net”, “Gains or (-) losses on financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net” or “Gains or (-) losses on financial assets or liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net” in the consolidated income statement.

Income and expense from financial assets and liabilities

Income and expense from financial instruments at amortized cost are recognized in accordance with the following criteria:

- a) Accrued interest is recorded on the consolidated income statement, applying the transaction’s effective interest rate to its gross carrying amount (except doubtful assets, where interest is charged on net carrying amount).

- b) Other changes in value are recognized as income or expense when the financial instrument is derecognized from the statement of financial position, reclassified or when financial assets generate impairment losses or gains for reversals of such losses.

Income and expense from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in accordance with the following criteria:

- a) Changes in fair value are recognized directly in the consolidated income statement, distinguishing, in the case of instruments that are not derivatives, between the portion attributable to income accrued on the instrument, which will be recognized as interest or dividends as applicable, and the rest of the change in fair value, which will be recognized in "Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities" for the applicable item.
- b) Accrued interest on debt instruments is calculated using the effective interest method.

Exceptionally, where applicable, the Group must recognize changes in the value of a financial liability designated at fair value through profit or loss as follows:

- a) the portion of the change in the financial liability's fair value attributable to changes in its own credit risk are recognized in other comprehensive income, and then taken directly to reserves if the financial liability is derecognized,
- b) and, the rest of the fair value change is taken to "Profit for the year".

Income and expense from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in accordance with the following criteria:

- a) Accrued interest and, if applicable, accrued dividends are recognized in the consolidated income statement. Interest is treated in the same way as for assets at amortized cost.
- b) Translation differences are recognized in the consolidated income statement in the case of monetary financial assets and in other comprehensive income for non-monetary assets.
- c) In the case of debt instruments, impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the consolidated income statement.
- d) Other value changes are recognized in other comprehensive income.

As a result, when a debt instrument is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the amounts recognized in profit for the year will be the same as for instruments measured at amortized cost.

When a debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit for the period. In contrast, when an equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognized, the gain or loss in accumulated other comprehensive income is not recycled to the income statement but taken to reserves.

For each of the above portfolios, recognition would change if the instruments formed part of a hedging relationship.

Reclassification of financial instruments between portfolios

If the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, and in these circumstances only, all affected assets are reclassified as follows. This reclassification is done prospectively from the date of the

reclassification, with no need to review previously recognized gains, losses or interest. Changes in business model are generally very rare, but the following circumstances may arise:

- i) If the Group reclassifies a debt instrument from amortized cost to fair value through profit or loss, the Group must estimate its fair value at the reclassification date. Any resulting gain or loss, due to a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value, is recognized in the consolidated income statement.
- ii) If the Group reclassifies a debt instrument from fair value through profit or loss to amortized cost, the fair value of the asset at the reclassification date becomes the new gross carrying amount.
- iii) If the Group reclassifies a debt instrument from amortized cost to fair value through other comprehensive income, the Bank must estimate its fair value at the reclassification date. Any resulting gain or loss, due to differences between the previous amortized cost and fair value, is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and estimated expected credit loss are not adjusted as a result of this reclassification.
- iv) If a debt instrument is reclassified from fair value through other comprehensive income to amortized cost, the asset is booked at its fair value at the reclassification date. Any accumulated gain or loss recorded in equity under "Accumulated other comprehensive income" is cancelled against the carrying amount of the asset at the reclassification date. The debt instrument is valued at the reclassification date as though it had always been carried at amortized cost. The effective interest rate and estimated expected credit loss are not adjusted as a result of this reclassification.
- v) If the Group reclassifies a debt instrument from fair value through profit or loss to fair value through other comprehensive income, the financial asset continues to be carried at fair value and previously recognized value changes are unchanged.
- vi) If the Group reclassifies a debt instrument from fair value through other comprehensive income to fair value through profit or loss, the financial asset continues to be carried at fair value. Any accumulated gain or loss recorded in equity under "Accumulated other comprehensive income" is transferred to the income statement at the reclassification date.
- vii) When an investment in a subsidiary, joint venture or associate ceases to be reported as such any remaining investment is measured at fair value at the reclassification date. Any resulting gain or loss due to differences between the previous carrying amount and fair value is booked to profit or loss or other comprehensive income based on how the investment is to be subsequently measured.

In 2025 and 2024 there was no reclassification of financial instruments between portfolios and no sales of financial assets at amortized cost/held to maturity.

f) *Transfers and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities*

The accounting treatment of transfers of financial assets depends on the degree to which the associated risks and rewards are transferred to third parties. The following cases can be distinguished:

- I. If substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred, the transferred financial asset is derecognized and any right or obligation retained or created in the transfer recognized separately.
- II. If substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial asset are retained, the transferred financial asset is not derecognized and continues to be measured by the same criteria used before the transfer. Nonetheless, in these cases the following items are recognized:

- An associated financial liability for an amount equal to the payment received, which is subsequently measured at amortized cost.
 - Both the income generated by the transferred (but not derecognized) financial asset and the expense generated by the new financial liability.
- III. If substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the financial asset transferred are neither transferred nor retained, the following distinction is made:
- If the Bank does not retain control, the transferred financial asset is written off and any right or obligation retained or created in the transfer is recognized.
 - If the Bank retains control of the transferred financial asset, the asset continues to be recognized on the reporting date at an amount equivalent to its exposure to potential changes in value and a financial liability associated with the transferred asset is recognized. The net amount of the transferred asset and associated liability will be the amortized cost of the rights and obligations retained, if the transferred asset is measured at amortized cost, or the fair value of the rights and obligation retained, if the transferred asset is measured at fair value.

As a result, financial assets are only derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position when the cash flows they generate have been extinguished or the implied risks and benefits have been substantially transferred to third parties. Likewise, financial liabilities are only derecognized once the obligations they generate have been extinguished or they have been acquired with a view to their cancellation or reissue.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group had no assets transferred prior to 1 January 2004, which, in accordance with previous regulations were derecognized from the consolidated balance sheet.

g) *Impairment of financial assets and other credit exposures*

The Group applies impairment requirements to debt instruments at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income and other exposures that carry credit risk, such as loans and advances, financial guarantees given and other commitments given.

The IFRS 9 approach to impairment is to recognize expected credit loss on transactions, measured collectively or individually, considering all reasonable and supportable information available, including forward-looking information.

Impairment losses over the period in debt instruments are recognized as an expense in “Impairment of value or (-) reversal of impairment of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss and net modification gains or losses” in the consolidated income statement. Impairment losses are recognized against an allowance account that reduces the carrying amount of the assets.

Hedges of impairment losses on credit risk exposures other than debt instruments are recognized as a provision in “Provisions – Commitments and guarantees given” on the liability side of the balance sheet. Write-downs and reversals of these hedges are recognized under “Provisions or (-) reversals” on the consolidated income statement.

The criteria for impairment by type of instrument and accounting portfolio are as follows:

Debt instruments measured at amortized cost

The Group determines its impairment losses by monitoring debtors individually, including all debtors of material amounts, and collectively, for groups of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics

indicative of the debtors' capacity to pay the amounts outstanding. When a specific instrument cannot be classified in a group of assets with similar risk characteristics it is assessed only individually to determine if it has been impaired and, if so, to estimate the impairment loss.

The Group has policies, methods and procedures to estimate potential losses from its credit risk as a result of counterparty insolvency or country risk. These policies, methods and procedures cover the concession, amendment, measurement, monitoring and control of debt instrument transactions and off-balance sheet exposures, the identification of any impairment and, where applicable, the calculation of amounts needed to cover estimated losses.

Accounting classification in light of insolvency credit risk

The Group has defined criteria to identify creditors presenting weaknesses or objective signs of impairment and rank them according to their credit risk.

The following sections set out the principles of and methodology used by the Group for its classification.

Classification categories

Debt instruments not included as "Financial assets held for trading" and off-balance sheet exposures are classified, based on their insolvency credit risk, as either:

- i. Standard risk (Phase 1):
 - a) Transactions that do not meet the criteria for any other classification.
- ii. Standard risk on special watch (Phase 2): transactions that do not meet the criteria to be classed as individually doubtful or written off, but whose solvency shows weaknesses that may lead to greater losses than similar risks classified as standard.
- iii. Doubtful risk (Phase 3):
 - a) On grounds of arrears: transactions where a contractual payment of principle, interest or expenses is, in general, more than 90 days overdue but not classed as written off. This category also includes guarantees given when the recipient of the guarantee is in arrears on the guaranteed transaction. Also, all sums owed by a particular borrower when they are, in general, more than 90 days overdue on loans representing more than 20% of the total amounts pending payment.
 - b) For reasons other than arrears: transactions that, while not qualifying as doubtful or written off on grounds of arrears, present reasonable doubt as to the recovery of the whole of the contractual amounts, or off-balance sheet exposures that are not classed as doubtful on grounds of arrears but whose payment by the Group is probable and whose recovery doubtful.
- iv. Write-offs:

this category includes all debt instruments, whether overdue or not, where the probability of recovery, individually assessed, is considered to be remote due to a clear or irrecoverable impairment of the solvency of either the transaction or the borrower. Assets classified as written off are automatically derecognized and provisioned for the full gross carrying amount of the transaction.

Transaction classification criteria

The Group uses a range of criteria to classify borrowers and transactions into various credit risk categories. These include:

- i. Automatic criteria,
- ii. Specific criteria for refinancing, and,
- iii. Criteria based on monitoring models, supported by monitoring specific parameters.

The automatic factors and specific classification criteria for refinancing constitute a classification and clean-up process that is applied to the whole portfolio. In addition, to help early identification of weakness and impairment, the Group has a monitoring model that prescribes appropriate management procedures for debts according to their different levels of default risk.

Transactions classed as doubtful are reclassified as standard risk when, as a result of having collected all or part of the amounts owed, in the case of doubtful loans on grounds of arrears, or having successfully completed the clean-up period, in the case of doubtful loans for other reasons, the original motivation for their classification as doubtful has disappeared, unless there are other reasons to retain this classification, such as the borrower being more than 90 days overdue on other outstanding credit transactions.

Using these procedures, the Group classifies its borrowers as standard on special watch or doubtful on grounds of arrears or maintains them as standard risk.

The Group has set an exposure threshold of EUR 3,000 thousand, beyond which borrowers are deemed to be material. This classification includes risks which have been manually classified – i.e. not because of automatic classification criteria – as doubtful risks for reasons other than arrears (such as transactions that no longer have substantial amounts more than 90 days overdue but which have not been reclassified as standard risks because of the borrower's arrears on other debts) and transactions identified as at “no appreciable risk” or guaranteed by third parties posing “no appreciable risk” but classified as doubtful on grounds of arrears or for other reasons.

Refinancing and restructuring transactions

The Group's credit risk management policies and procedures ensure careful monitoring of borrowers and provisions are taken on any indication that their solvency may be impaired. The Group recognizes insolvency provisions on any restructuring/refinancing transaction where the position of their borrower so requires, when the transactions are arranged. Restructuring/refinancing transactions are defined as follows:

- Refinancing transaction: transactions undertaken for economic or legal reasons related to existing or expected financial difficulties of the borrower. They involve the Bank or other Group entities cancelling one or more credit arrangements to the borrower or another company or company in its economic group, or recognising them as fully or partly paid, to make it easier for the borrowers to pay their debt (principal and interest) where they are unable, or expect to be unable, to meet their repayment terms on time.
- Restructuring transaction: the financial terms of a transaction are amended for economic or legal reasons related to existing or expected financial difficulties of the borrower to make it easier for them to pay their debt (principal and interest) where they are unable, or expect to be unable, to meet their repayment terms on time, even when such an amendment is allowed for in the original agreement. A transaction is always considered to be a restructuring if its terms are amended to extend the maturity, the repayment schedule is amended to reduce the size of repayments in the short term or reduce their frequency or extend the grace period for payment of principal, interest or both, except where the terms and conditions are amended for reasons other than the borrower's financial difficulties and are similar to the market terms that other lenders would offer to similar risks.

If a transaction is classified to a particular risk category, refinancing cannot improve its risk profile. Refinanced transactions are initially classified by their characteristics, mainly related to the financial difficulties of the borrower, and include a number of clauses such as extended grace periods.

In general, the Group classifies refinancings and restructurings as standard risk on special watch, unless they meet the criteria for doubtful loans. Exceptionally, the Group may class some refinanced or restructured transactions as standard risk (if they have cash guarantees, are underwritten by a mutual guarantee society or public sector company guarantor or if the guarantees have been increased). Also, the Group assumes there is a restructuring or refinancing in the following circumstances:

- When all or some payments were more than 60 days overdue (without being classed as doubtful risk) at least once in the three months before the transaction was amended or would have been more than 60 days in arrears without such amendment.
- When, on or around the time the additional financing is granted, the borrower has paid principal or interest on another transaction all or some of which was more than 60 days overdue during the three months before the refinancing.
- When the Bank has approved the application of implied restructuring or refinancing clauses on debtors with payments more than 60 days overdue or which would have been 60 days in arrears without the application of these clauses.

These types of transaction are specifically flagged in the IT system so that they can be appropriately accounted for and monitored.

Once initially classified, any transaction can only be reclassified to a lower risk category where this is justified by significant evidence of an improvement in the outlook for the transaction's recovery, whether because the borrower has been meeting its payment obligations on schedule for a long time, because a significant percentage of the initial debt has been repaid, because more than 2 years have passed since the approval date of the transaction or because the borrower has no other transaction more than 30 days overdue at the end of the trial period.

Calculation of coverage

The Group applies the criteria set out below to calculate the coverage provided for credit risk losses.

Transactions identified as having no appreciable risk (fundamentally, with central banks, financial institutions, mutual guarantee societies and government transactions, all in the EU or certain countries considered to be risk-free) are assigned 0% coverage, unless classed as doubtful in which case an individual estimate of impairment loss is made.

Individual estimates of coverage

The following exposures are individually estimated:

- i. Coverage of doubtful loans of individually material borrowers (risks above EUR 3,000 thousand).
- ii. Any transactions or borrowers whose characteristics make a collective impairment calculation impossible.
- iii. Coverage of transactions identified as having no appreciable risk which are classified as doubtful, either on grounds of arrears or for reasons other than arrears.

The Group has developed a methodology for estimating such coverage, calculating the difference between the gross carrying amount of the transaction and the present value of estimated cash flows that it expects to collect, discounted at the effective interest rate. In such cases any effective guarantees received are taken into consideration.

Two methods are used to calculate the recoverable amount of individually valued assets:

- i. Estimated cash flows: debtors whose estimated capacity to generate future cash flows through the development of their own business makes it possible, by the development of the borrower's business and their financial structure, to repay part or all of the contracted debt. This involves estimating the cash flows that the borrower will earn from the conduct of their business. Additionally, such cash flows may be supplemented by sales of assets that are not essential to generating cash flows from the business.
- ii. Execution of guarantees: debtors who cannot generate cash flows from their own business, who will have to liquidate assets to meet their debt payments. This involves estimating cash flows based on the execution of guarantees.

Collective estimates of coverage

The following exposures are collectively estimated:

- i. Exposures classified as standard risk (including those classified as on special watch).
- ii. Exposures classified as doubtful that are not measured by individual estimates of coverage.

The impairment assessment takes into account all credit exposures, debt instruments and off-balance sheet exposures. The Group has applied Bank of Spain parameters and methodology, based on data and statistical models that aggregate average behaviour across the whole Spanish banking sector and provide full compatibility with IFRS, to define the classification and assessment of impairment in the Group's on- and off-balance sheet exposures to its customers. The methodology considers, among other points, the credit risk segment of the transaction, real and effective personal guarantees received, the debtor's financial position and, where applicable, the age of amounts overdue.

In estimating coverage for credit risk losses, the recoverable amount of property collateral is calculated by adjusting the benchmark value for any uncertainty in the estimate and potential falls in value before foreclosure and sale, as well as foreclosure, maintenance and selling costs.

The Group determines the recoverable amount of real effective guarantees at their benchmark value less haircuts, based on experience and information available to the Spanish banking sector, in accordance with the methodology required by IFRS and other regulations in force.

Classification and coverage for credit risk derived from country risk

Country risk is the risk affecting counterparties living in a certain country due to circumstances other than the normal run of business: sovereign risk, transfer risk or risks derived from international financial activity. The Bank groups transactions with third parties based on countries' economic performance, political situation, regulatory and institutional structure, payment capacity and experience, assigning each group the percentage insolvency provisions prescribed by regulations in force.

Transactions are classed as doubtful assets due to materialisation of country risk where the final debtors are resident in countries facing prolonged difficulty in servicing their debt and the possibility of repayment is considered doubtful and where the chances of recovering off-balance sheet exposures are considered remote due to circumstances attributable to the country.

Provisions for this risk are immaterial compared to coverage for impairment constituted by the Group.

Guarantees

Real and personal guarantees are deemed to be effective when the Group can show that they validly mitigate credit risk. Analysis of the effectiveness of guarantees takes into account, among other matters, the time it would take to execute the guarantees and the Group's capacity and experience in doing so.

In no case are guarantees considered effective if their effectiveness depends substantially on the creditworthiness of the debtor or any group to which it may belong.

Subject to these conditions, the following types of guarantee can be considered effective:

- i. Property guarantees structured as first charge mortgages:
 - a) Finished buildings and parts of buildings:
 - Residential properties.
 - Offices, commercial premises and multi-use units.
 - Other buildings, such as non-multi-use units and hotels.
 - b) Urban and licensed urbanisable land.
 - c) Other real property (buildings, parts of buildings and other land plots).
- ii. Pledges of financial instruments:
 - Cash deposits.
 - Debt or equity securities issued by issuers of recognized creditworthiness.

- iii. Other real guarantees:
- Movable goods deposited in guarantee.
 - Second and lower-ranking mortgages on buildings.
- iv. Personal guarantees which engage the direct and joint liability of the new guarantors to the customer. Guarantors must be people or entities of demonstrable solvency for the purpose of guaranteeing the full repayment of the transaction on the terms agreed.

The Group applies measurement criteria for real collateral against assets in Spain compliant with regulations in force. In particular, the Group applies criteria to the selection and contracting of appraisers designed to guarantee their independence and the quality of their valuations. All appraisers are appraisal companies and agencies registered in the Bank of Spain's Special Register of Appraisal Companies. Valuations are carried out using criteria set by Ministerial Order ECO/805/2003 on measurement standards for property and certain rights for financial purposes.

Property posted as collateral for loans and buildings are appraised at the time the loan is granted or recognized – in the case of buildings this means either on purchase, foreclosure or grant in payment – and also if the asset suffers a significant fall in value. The discounting criteria in Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 are applied.

Debt instruments at fair value

Impairment losses on debt securities classed as “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” are measured as the difference between acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments) and fair value – when the former is greater than the latter – less any impairment loss previously recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Where there is objective evidence that the decline in fair value is due to impairment, the unrealized losses recognized in “Accumulated other comprehensive income” in equity are taken directly to income. If all or part of the impairment loss is subsequently recovered, the corresponding amount is recognized in the income statement for the period when it is recovered.

In the case of debt securities recognized as “Available-for-sale financial assets” and/or “Financial assets held for trading”, the Group deems them to be impaired if any payment of principal or interest is more than 90 days in arrears or if they have lost more than 40% of their cost value and credit rating.

In the case of debt instruments transferred to “Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale” losses previously recorded in equity are deemed to be realised and are therefore recognized in the consolidated income statement on their transfer.

Equity instruments

Impairment losses on equity instruments classed as “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” are measured as the difference between acquisition cost (net of any principal repayments) and fair value – when the former is greater than the latter – less any impairment loss previously recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Where there is objective evidence that the decline in fair value is due to impairment, the unrealized losses recognized in “Accumulated other comprehensive income” in consolidated equity are taken directly to “Other consolidated reserves”. If all or part of the impairment loss is subsequently recovered, the corresponding amount is recognized under “Accumulated other comprehensive income” in consolidated equity.

In the case of equity instruments transferred to “Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale” losses previously recorded in equity are considered to be realised and recognized in the consolidated income statement on their transfer.

In the case of investments in associates, the Group estimates the amount of impairment losses by comparing their recoverable amount to their carrying amount. Impairment losses are recognized in consolidated income as they occur and subsequent recoveries are recognized in income in the period in which the recovery takes place.

h) Financial guarantees

Financial guarantees are defined as contracts whereby the Group undertakes to pay specific amounts on behalf of a third party if the latter fails to do so. The main types of contracts included in this category, which are recognized in the memorandum accounts at the end of the consolidated statement of financial position, are financial and technical guarantees, irrevocable documentary credits issued or confirmed by the Group, insurance policies and credit derivatives in which the Group acts as the seller of protection.

When the Group issues contracts of this kind, they are recognized in the “Other liabilities” line in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value and also, at the same time, in the “Other financial assets” line of “Loans and advances – Customers” at the present value of cash flows receivable. Both entries use a discount rate similar to that applied to credits with a similar term and risk extended to the same counterparty by the Group. Subsequent to issuance, contracts of this type are recognized by recording the differences in consolidated income as “Finance income” or “Fee and commission income”, according to whether they correspond to “Other financial assets” or “Other liabilities”, respectively.

Financial guarantees are classified on the basis of the default risk assigned to the customer or transaction and, where applicable, an estimate made of the provisions required to cover the credit risk (Note 18). The credit risk is determined by applying criteria similar to those used to quantify impairment losses on financial assets classified under “Financial assets at amortized cost” (Note 2.g).

i) Tangible assets

Property and equipment for own use are presented at acquisition price, discounted pursuant to certain legal regulations and re-measured in accordance with the provisions of the new accounting standards, less the related accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Tangible assets are grouped into the following items: property and equipment for own use, investment property, assigned to operating leases and assigned to the Social Welfare Fund.

All tangible asset items are depreciated on a straight-line basis according to the estimated years of useful life shown below. The land on which buildings and other structures are constructed has an indefinite life and is not therefore depreciated.

Annual provisions for the depreciation of tangible assets are recognized with a balancing entry in the consolidated income statement and are calculated using the following percentage depreciation rates, determined on the basis of the average estimated years of useful life of the related assets:

	<u>Annual percentage</u>
Buildings for own use	4%
Furniture and fixtures	15-20%
Computer hardware	(*)
(*) Decreasing digit method (based on three or four years, depending on the items).	

The depreciation periods and methods used for each tangible asset item are reviewed by the Group as a minimum at the end of each reporting period. Upkeep and maintenance expenses that do not improve the productivity or extend the useful life of the respective assets are charged directly to the consolidated income statement when incurred.

At each closing date, the Group reviews whether there are internal or external indications that the net value of its tangible asset items exceed their recoverable amount. If so, it writes down the carrying amount accordingly and reduces future depreciation charges to match the new carrying amount and the remaining useful life, where this has been re-estimated. Any such reduction to the carrying amount of property and equipment for own use is charged to “Net impairment/(reversal) of non-financial assets – Tangible assets” in the consolidated income statement.

Similarly, where there are indications that property or equipment has recovered previously impaired value, the Group reverses the prior period impairment loss, through a credit to “(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets) – Tangible assets” in the consolidated income statement and adjusts future depreciation charges accordingly. Reversals can never increase the carrying amount of an asset above its initial pre-impairment value.

Tangible assets are derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position when they are disposed of, including if assigned under finance leases, or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected to be obtained from their disposal, assignment or abandonment. The difference between the sale price and carrying amount is recognized in the consolidated income statement for the period in which the asset is derecognized.

j) Leasing

I. Finance leases

Finance leases are those that transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee.

Factors that the Group considers when deciding whether a lease is a finance lease include the following:

- Whether the lease covers most of the asset’s useful life.
- Whether the exercise price of the purchase option is less than the residual fair value of the asset when the lease ends.
- Whether at the inception of the lease the present value of the minimum lease payments amounts to substantially all of the fair value of the asset.
- Whether the use of the asset is confined to the lessee.

When the Group acts as lessor of an asset in a finance lease, the summed present values of the amounts the lessee will receive plus guaranteed residual value, usually taken to be the exercise price of the lessee’s call option at the end of the contract, are recognized as third-party finance, and are therefore included in “Loans and receivables” on the consolidated statement of financial position, based on the nature of the lessee.

When the Group acts as lessee in a finance lease, the cost of the leased assets is presented in the statement of financial position according to the type of asset leased and a liability for the same amount simultaneously recognized. This amount is determined as the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of all amounts payable to the lessor plus, where relevant, the exercise price of the call option. These assets are depreciated on the same basis as property and equipment for the Group’s own use (Note 2.i.).

In both cases, the finance income and finance expense generated by the lease contracts are credited or debited to “interest income” or “interest expense”, respectively, discounted to present at the effective interest rate of the transactions as prescribed in Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017.

II. Operating leases

Lease accounting differentiates between leases where the Group acts as lessee and those where it acts as lessor:

i. The Group acts as lessee

At the start of any contract the Group assesses whether it is or contains a lease. Where it is found to be or contain a lease, the Group books an asset on its statement of financial position, representing its right to control the use of the leased asset for a set period. At the same time, it recognizes a lease liability representing the Group's obligation to make the outstanding payments for use of the underlying asset.

Exceptions to this treatment apply to short-term leases (with terms of 12 months or less) or those where the underlying assets are of low value. For these two types of lease, the Group recognizes the lease payments as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease period under “Administrative expenses – Other general administrative expenses” on the consolidated income statement.

At the start date of the lease, the Group recognizes a lease liability on the underlying asset at the present value of the outstanding lease payments at that date, discounted at the lease's implied interest rate, if this can be easily determined. If not, the rate the Group pays on the financing it used to acquire the asset is used. The lease liability is recognized under “Financial liabilities at amortised cost – Other financial liabilities” on the statement of financial position. Meanwhile, the finance expense associated with the lease liability is recognized under “Interest expense – Financial liabilities at amortised cost” on the consolidated income statement. The lease liability is measured initially as the carrying amount plus the present value of the interest payments discounted at the effective interest rate, which then reduces as lease payments are made.

The right-of-use asset is initially recognized under “Tangible assets – Property and equipment” on the statement of financial position, at the value of the lease liability adjusted for any payments made at or before the start date, initial direct expenses or the cost of dismantling or eliminating the underlying asset or returning it to the condition specified in the contract.

Thereafter, the right-of-use asset is adjusted to reflect:

- Accumulated depreciation. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the underlying asset and the lease term. Annual depreciation writedowns are recognized with a balancing entry under “Depreciation and amortization” on the consolidated income statement.
- Any impairment losses recognized under “Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets” on the consolidated income statement.
- Any change in valuation of the lease liability.

The criteria used for depreciation, estimating useful lives and recognizing any impairment losses are the same as those applied to tangible assets for own use, described in Note 2.i.).

Variable lease payments that are not benchmarked to an index or interest rate are not included when measuring the lease liability or corresponding right-of-use asset. They are instead recognized as an expense for the period under “Administrative expenses – Other general administrative expenses” on the consolidated income statement.

ii. The Group acts as lessor

Leases where the Group acts as lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Where analysis of the lease conditions indicates that substantially all the risks and benefits of the leased asset are transferred to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other cases are classified as operating leases.

k) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-monetary assets that are without physical substance. They are deemed to be identifiable when they are separable from other assets – i.e. they can be individually disposed of, let or transferred – or when they arise from contractual or other legal rights. An intangible asset is recognized when, besides satisfying the above definition, the Group considers it probable that the economic benefits arising from the asset will be realized and its cost can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost of acquisition or production and subsequently measured at cost less any accrued amortization or impairment loss.

Goodwill

Goodwill corresponds to payments made by the Group in anticipation of future economic benefits deriving from assets of an acquired entity that cannot be individually and separately identified and recognized. It is recognized only when acquired for consideration in a business combination.

Positive differences between the acquisition cost of interests in the capital and the corresponding carrying amounts of the assets acquired, adjusted on the date of first consolidation, are recognized as follows:

- i) If the excess can be assigned to specific assets or liabilities of the companies acquired, it is added to the value of assets whose market value is higher than the carrying amount stated in the consolidated statement of financial positions of the companies acquired, or subtracted from the value of liabilities whose market value is lower than the carrying amount. The accounting treatment is similar to that of the corresponding Group assets or liabilities, respectively.
- ii) Where differences can be assigned to specific intangible assets, they are explicitly recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position provided their fair value at the acquisition date can be measured reliably.
- iii) The remaining amount is recognized as goodwill, which is allocated to one or more specific cash-generating units.

Negative differences between the acquisition cost of interests in the capital of associates and the corresponding carrying amounts of the assets acquired, adjusted on the date of first consolidation, are recognized as follows:

- i) If the difference can be assigned to specific assets or liabilities of the companies acquired, it is added to the value of liabilities whose market value is higher than the carrying amount stated in the consolidated statement of financial position of the companies acquired, or subtracted from the value of assets whose market value is lower than the carrying amount, where the accounting treatment is similar to that of the Group's equivalent liabilities or assets, respectively.
- ii) Unassignable amounts are recognized in the consolidated income statement for the year when the acquisition took place.

The remaining intangible assets are divided into two groups: those with an indefinite useful life when, based on analysis of all relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period when they are expected to generate net cash flows to the Group, and those with a finite useful life. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized. At each reporting date, the Group reviews their remaining useful life to determine whether it can still be considered indefinite and, if not, makes the corresponding accounting changes. Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized over that life using similar criteria to the depreciation of property and equipment.

The Group also recognizes any impairment loss to the carrying amount of these assets, with a balancing entry in the consolidated income statement. The criteria for recognising impairment losses in these assets and any recoveries of previously recognized impairment are similar to those used for tangible assets.

l) Inventories

Inventories include, inter alia, land and other property held by the Group for sale as part of its real estate development activities and any other assets, other than financial instruments, that are held for sale in the ordinary course of its business and are in the process of production, construction or development.

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost, including all costs of acquisition or transformation and other direct and indirect costs incurred to create their current condition and location, and net realisable value. Net realisable value is defined as the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs to sell.

The cost of inventory items that are not tradeable in the normal course of business and the cost of goods and services produced and reserved for specific projects are determined individually for each case. The cost of other inventories is determined using the first-in, first-out method (FIFO).

Both reductions and subsequent recoveries in the net realisable value of inventories are recognized in income for the year in which they occur.

In the event of their sale, the carrying amount of inventories is derecognized from the consolidated statement of financial position and recycled to the consolidated income statement as an expense under "Other operating expenses" for the same period in which the revenue from their sale is recognized under "Other operating income".

m) Provisions and contingent exposures

The Group makes a distinction between provisions and contingent liabilities. Provisions are defined as present obligations of the Group arising as a result of past events, which are specific in nature at the reporting date but uncertain as to their amount or timing of cancellation, which the Group expects to cancel on maturity through an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits.

Such obligations may arise for the following reasons:

- i) A legal or contractual requirement.
- ii) An implicit or tacit obligation, arising from a valid expectation created by the Group in respect of third parties that it will assume certain kinds of responsibilities. Such expectations arise when the Group publicly accepts responsibilities and derive from past performance or business policies in the public domain.
- iii) Near certain changes in the regulations on certain issues. In particular, draft legislation with which the Group will be required to comply.

Contingent exposures are possible obligations of the Group that arise out of past events which are contingent upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events over which the Group does not have control. Contingent exposures include present obligations of the Group where an outflow of funds including economic benefits is unlikely to be required to settle them or, in extremely rare cases, where the amount of the obligation cannot be measured reliably.

Provisions and contingent exposures are classified as probable when they are more likely to occur than not, possible when they are less likely to occur than not, and remote when their occurrence is extremely rare.

The Group includes in the consolidated financial statements all significant provisions and contingent exposures in respect of which the probability of the obligation having to be met is greater than the probability of its not having to be met. Contingent exposures classified as possible are not recognized in the consolidated financial statements, but are reported, unless the likelihood of an outflow of funds including economic benefits being required is considered remote.

Provisions are quantified on the basis of the best available information on the consequences of the event at their origin and are estimated at the close of each accounting period. They are used to cover the specific obligations for which they were recognized and are reversed in full or in part when such obligations cease to exist or are reduced.

Provisions for commitments and guarantees given include the amount of the provisions established to cover contingent commitments given – defined as transactions where the Group guarantees the obligations of a third party as a result of financial guarantees granted or contracts of another kind – and contingent commitments – defined as irrevocable commitments that could give rise to the recognition of a financial asset – and the amount of other provisions established by the Group.

Ongoing lawsuits and/or claims

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 a number of lawsuits and claims had been filed against the Group as a result of the normal conduct of its business. Both the Bank's legal advisors and its directors are of the view that the outcome of these proceedings and claims will have no significant effect beyond that provisioned in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, totalling EUR 42,450 thousand at 31 December 2025 (EUR 49,858 thousand at 31 December 2024), recorded under "Provisions – Other provisions" (Note 18) on the consolidated statement of financial position.

n) *Non-current assets and liabilities and disposal groups held for sale*

"Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" on the consolidated statement of financial position include the carrying amount of items intended for sale (discontinued operations), either individually or as part of a disposal group or business unit, and whose sale is highly probable, in the current state of the assets, within one year of the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements. Also classed as "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" are investments in associates that meet the same criteria.

The carrying amount of these items, which may be financial or non-financial assets, is expected to be recovered via their sale price rather than through their continued use.

And so, real estate or other non-current assets received by the group as full or part payment of its debtors' obligations are reported under "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" unless the Group has decided to make continuing use of these assets.

Also, "Liabilities included in disposal groups held for sale" include credit balances of the Group's disposal groups and discontinued operations.

“Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale” are generally measured at the lower of carrying amount at the time they are classified as such and their estimated fair value net of costs to sell, except those of a financial nature. For as long as they remain classified as “Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale” tangible and intangible assets that would normally be depreciated or amortized are not.

Foreclosed assets or assets received in settlement of debt, whatever the legal procedures that led to this outcome, are initially recognized at the lower of the carrying amount of the associated financial asset, i.e. amortized cost less any estimated impairment, and fair value at the time of foreclosure or receipt less estimated costs to sell. Fair value is taken to be the market value measured by full appraisal of each asset less costs to sell.

All costs of the foreclosure process are recognized immediately in the consolidated income statement for the year the foreclosure took place. Registration fees and taxes paid may be added to the value initially recognized provided that their addition does not raise this amount above the appraisal value less estimated costs to sell referred to in the previous paragraph. All costs to maintain and protect the asset incurred between foreclosure and sale, such as insurance or security, are taken to consolidated income as accrued.

Subsequently, this appraisal value is updated in line with a benchmark valuation used to estimate fair value. When measuring fair value less costs to sell, the Group takes into account appraisals by different appraisal companies all of whom are registered in the Bank of Spain Special Register and the discounts to benchmark value estimated by the Bank of Spain on the basis of past experience and information held by the Spanish banking sector. Also, when a building has a fair value of EUR 250,000 or less it is updated using automated valuation models. Any buildings that have remained on the balance sheet for three years undergo a full reappraisal in any event. The appraisal company that updates the valuation is always different from the one that carried out the previous valuation.

Where the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the assets less costs to sell, the Group adjusts the carrying amount of assets by the difference, with an offsetting entry in “Gains or (-) losses from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not classified as discontinued operations” on the income statement. In the event of any subsequent rise in the fair value of assets, the Group reverses previously taken losses, increasing the book value of the assets up to the pre-impairment amount, with an offsetting entry in “Gains or (-) losses from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not classified as discontinued operations” on the income statement.

Proceeds from the sale of non-current assets held for sale are reported under “Gains or (-) losses from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not classified as discontinued operations” on the consolidated income statement.

Discontinued operations

The Group classifies as a discontinued activity or operation any Group component that has been sold or otherwise disposed of or classified as “Non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale” and also fulfils any of the following conditions:

- It represents a business line or geographical area of operations which is material and independent of the rest.
- It forms part of an individual and coordinated plan to sell, or otherwise dispose of, a business line or geographical area of operations which is material and independent of the rest.
- It is a subsidiary acquired for the sole purpose of selling it.

Results generated during the year by Group components classified as discontinued operations are recognized under “Profit or (-) loss after tax from discontinued operations” on the consolidated income statement whether or not the component still remains on the balance sheet at the end of the year. If activities previously presented as discontinued operations are reclassified as continuing operations, their income and expenses are reported by nature on the consolidated income statements for the current and prior years.

o) Foreign currency transactions

I. Functional currency

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

II. Translation criteria for foreign currency balances

Balances receivable and payable in foreign currency are translated to euros at the spot rate on initial recognition. The following translation criteria are subsequently applied:

- Cash items denominated in foreign currency are translated to their functional currencies using the official average Spanish spot rate at the close of the year.
- Non-cash items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate applying on the date of acquisition.
- Non-cash items recognized at fair value are translated at the exchange rate applying on the date of fair value measurement.
- Income and expenses are translated at the exchange rate applying on the transaction date or using the average exchange rate for the period for all transactions performed in that period.
- Equity items are translated at historical exchange rates.

III. Recognition of translation differences

Translation differences arising on the translation of foreign currency balances are generally recognized in income, except for differences arising on non-cash items.

At 31 December 2025, the value of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies was EUR 102,963 thousand and EUR 93,779 thousand, respectively (compared with EUR 74,229 thousand and EUR 72,287 thousand at 31 December 2024).

p) *Recognition of income and expense*

As a general rule, income is recognized at the fair value of the consideration received or to be received, less trade and other discounts. Where the cash inflows are deferred, fair value is determined by discounting the future cash flows.

The recognition of any revenue item in consolidated income or consolidated equity is subject to fulfilment of the following prerequisites:

- The amount can be reliably estimated.
- It is probable that the Bank will receive the economic benefits of the transaction.
- The information must be verifiable.

The main criteria applied by the Group for the recognition of income and expense are described below.

I. Interest and similar income and expense

As a general rule, interest and similar income and expense items are recognized according to their accrual periods, using the effective interest rate method. Dividends received from other companies are recognized in income at the time the Group becomes entitled to receive them.

II. Fees, commissions and similar items

Income and expense arising from fees, commissions and similar charges are recognized in income according to various criteria, depending on their type. The main fee and commission items are:

- Fees related to financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss, which are recognized when paid.
- Fees originating from transactions or services that continue over an extended period, which are recognized over the life of the transaction or service.
- Fees relating to a service rendered in a single act, which are recognized when the single act is carried out.

The Group classifies fees and commissions received or paid as follows:

Finance fees and commissions

Fees of this type, which form an integral part of the effective return or cost of a finance transaction, are collected or paid in advance and generally recognized in income over the expected term of the finance, net of direct costs, as an adjustment to the cost incurred or effective revenue generated on the transaction.

Non-finance fees and commissions

Fees of this type arise when services are rendered by the Group and are recognized in income over the period in which the service is rendered or, if relating to a service rendered in a single act, when the single act is carried out.

III. Non-finance income and expense

These are recognized for accounting purposes on an accrual basis.

q) Swaps of tangible and intangible assets

When tangible and intangible assets are the subject of swaps, the Group measures the assets received at their fair value plus any cash considerations delivered in exchange, unless clearer evidence of the fair value of the asset received exists. When it is not possible to measure fair value reliably, the assets received are recognized at the carrying amount of the assets delivered plus any cash considerations delivered in exchange.

Losses on asset swaps are recognized directly in the consolidated income statement, while gains are only recognized if the swap is of a commercial nature and the fair values of the swapped assets can be reliably measured.

r) Social Welfare Fund

The Group recognizes mandatory allocations to the Education and Development Fund under liabilities and as an expense for the year. Voluntary contributions are recognized as a distribution of earnings.

Applications of this fund are normally credited to cash and banks, unless the amount of the related welfare project corresponds to the Group's own activities, in which case the Education and Development Fund is reduced and a revenue item is simultaneously recognized in the consolidated income statement.

s) Off-balance sheet customer funds

The Group recognizes funds deposited by third parties for investment in investment funds, pension funds and endowment policies at their fair value in memorandum accounts, making a distinction between funds managed by Group companies and funds marketed by the Group but managed by non-Group third parties.

The memorandum accounts also include the fair value or, if no reliable fair value estimate is available, cost value of assets acquired by the Group on behalf of third parties as well as debt securities, equity instruments, derivatives and other financial instruments held in custody, under guarantee or on commission at the Group on behalf of those responsible for the same.

The fees charged for these services are recognized in the consolidated income statement as "Fee and commission income".

t) Personnel expenses and post-employment benefits

Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured, without discounting, at the amount payable for services received and generally recognized as personnel expenses for the year plus an accrued liability of an amount equal to the difference between the total expense and the amount already settled.

Pension commitments

The only Group company that has significant pension commitments to its employees is the Parent Company.

In accordance with the current collective wage agreement, Caja Rural de Navarra is obliged to supplement the state social security system benefits accruing to widows and orphans of employees who die while employed by the Group. It must also pay a seniority bonus to employees who leave the Parent Company due to retirement or serious full and permanent disability after twenty or more years' service. The amount of this bonus is established in the collective agreement.

Caja Rural de Navarra has covered all the aforementioned commitments through various policies contracted with the insurance company Vidacaixa Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A..

Liabilities recognized under the defined benefit plans are measured as the current value of the obligation at the reporting date less the fair value of plan assets. Obligations under defined benefit plans are calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method assuming the earliest possible retirement age.

"Plan assets" are those assets associated with a specific defined benefit obligation which will be used directly to settle these commitments and which meet the following conditions:

- They are owned by a legally separate third party that is not related to the Group.
- They can be used only to pay or finance commitments to employees and are unavailable to creditors of the Parent Company even in the event of insolvency.
- They can be returned to the Parent Company only if all employee benefit commitments have been settled or if they are to be used to reimburse the Parent Company for employee benefits already paid.
- They are not non-transferable securities issued by the Parent Company.

At 31 December 2025, the defined benefit obligation was in deficit as the fair value of plan assets was less than the present actuarial value of the contracted obligations.

This deficit was recognized as a provision for defined benefit pension plans under "Provisions – Pensions and other defined-benefit post-employment obligations" on the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025.

Post-employment benefits are defined as any remuneration to employees paid after they have ceased to be employed by the Group. Post-employment benefits, including those covered by internal or external pension funds, are divided into defined contribution or defined benefit plans based on the terms and conditions of the associated obligations, taking into consideration all commitments undertaken both within and outside the terms and conditions formally agreed with employees.

Post-employment benefits are reported as follows:

- i) On the income statement: employee current service costs and past service costs that were not recognized in the year accrued, net interest on provisions (assets), and the gain or loss on settlement.

- ii) On the statement of changes in equity: revaluations of provisions (assets), impact of actuarial gains and losses, any returns on plan assets that were not included in net interest on provisions (assets), and changes in the present value of plan assets as a result of changes in the present value of cash-flows available to the entity which are not included in net interest on provisions (assets). Amounts recognized in the statement of changes in equity will not be reclassified to the income statement in future years.

Defined benefit plans are therefore reported in the income statement as follows:

- a) Current service cost as “Personnel expenses”.
- b) Net interest on provisions as “Interest expense”.
- c) Net interest on assets as “Interest income”.
- d) Past service cost as “(Provisions) reversals”.

The most significant actuarial assumptions applied are as follows:

Actuarial assumption	2025	2024
Interest rate	3.50%	3.25%
Expected return on plan assets	3.50%	3.25%
Mortality tables	PER2020 Col 1st order	PER2020 Col 1st order
Incapacity tables	N/A	N/A
Annual cumulative salary increase	3.00%	3.00%

The discount rate applied to these obligations was based on market yields for a similar term to the average expected period for the accrued liabilities, which is 18.1 years.

	Change in assumption	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate	0.50%	-7.21%	7.99%
Annual salary growth rate	0.50%	8.09%	-7.36%

The sensitivity analysis above assumes a change in the assumptions shown while all other factors remain constant.

The amounts recognized in the Bank's financial statements for pensions and similar obligations are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Assets/liabilities on statement of financial position		
Post-employment obligations	(3,349)	(3,352)
Fair value of plan assets	1,988	1,953
Other	-	-
Net asset (provision) recognized on statement of financial position (Note 18)	(1,361)	(1,399)

Expenses charged to the income statement for defined benefit obligations to employees are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Charged (credited) directly to income		
Personnel expenses:		
- Current service cost	187	170
- Allocation to provisions	-	-
Net income and interest expense	44	44
Total expenses charged	231	194

The table below reconciles the amounts reported as present value of defined benefit obligations at the start and end of 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros
Balance at 31 December 2023	3,143
Current service cost	170
Interest expense	106
Remeasurements	8
Benefits paid	(75)
Effect of curtailments/settlements	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	3,352
Current service cost	187
Interest expense	103
Remeasurements	(215)
Benefits paid	(89)
Effect of curtailments/settlements	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	3,349

The table below reconciles the amounts reported as fair value of defined benefit plan assets at the start and end of 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros
Fair value at 31 December 2023	1,871
Expected return on plan assets	63
Remeasurements	(10)
Contributions by the Bank	159
Benefits paid	(75)
Redemptions	(55)
Fair value at 31 December 2024	1,953
Expected return on plan assets	66
Remeasurements	(56)
Contributions by the Bank	166
Benefits paid	(89)
Redemptions	(52)
Fair value at 31 December 2025	1,988

The breakdown of the main asset classes in the defined benefit plan (as % of total plan assets) is as follows:

	2025	2024
Shares	-	-
Debt instruments	-	-
Property	-	-
Insurance policies	100%	100%
Other assets	-	-
Total	100%	100%

The Bank expects to contribute EUR 235 thousand to defined post-employment benefit plans in respect of 2026 (EUR 214 thousand in 2025).

The estimate of the corresponding payments expected from defined post-employment benefit plans over the next 10 years is as follows (in thousands of euros):

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031-2035
Probable post-employment benefits	110	35	74	85	108	837

Termination benefits

Termination benefits are recognized as a provision for pensions and other defined-benefit post-employment obligations and as personnel expenses only when it can be demonstrated that the Group has committed to terminating the employment of an employee or group of employees before the normal retirement date or to paying termination benefits to employees as incentives in a voluntary redundancy offer.

u) Tax on profit from continuing operations

The income tax expense for the year is recognized in the consolidated income statement except when it results from a transaction recognized directly in equity, in which case the income tax effect is also recognized in equity.

“(Tax expense or (-) income on profit from continuing operations)” is tax payable on taxable profit for the year, adjusted for changes arising in the year due to temporary differences, tax relief, tax credits and tax loss carryforwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities include the aforesaid temporary differences, which are the amounts expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their related tax bases.

Deferred tax assets, tax relief, tax credits and tax loss carryforwards are only recognized if it is considered likely that the Group will have sufficient future taxable profits against which they can be offset.

Deferred tax liabilities are always recognized, except those arising upon the initial recognition of goodwill or the deferred tax liabilities associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly-controlled entities, provided that the investor is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and, in addition, that it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Notwithstanding the above, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized in connection with the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed on each reporting date to determine whether they remain valid and whether there is sufficient evidence on the probability of future taxable profits being made against which tax assets can be applied. Any necessary corrections are then made.

The reviews consider the following factors:

- Projected profits of the Parent Company and each subsidiary, based on budgets approved by the Group’s directors, adjusted using constant growth rates estimated by the Parent Company’s management,
- Estimates of reversals of temporary differences depending on their nature, and,
- Legal expiry periods or caps for the use of deferred tax assets in each country.

Income and expenses recognized directly in equity are accounted for as temporary differences.

On 28 December 2016, Navarre Regional Law 26/2016, on Company income tax, was published in the Navarre Official Bulletin, taking effect the next day and applying to all tax periods starting as from 1 January 2018. This amended Navarre Regional Law 24/1996, of 30 December, on Company income tax, used to determine company income tax until that date, although it did not actually change the tax rate payable by the Bank.

v) Consolidated statement of recognized income and expense and consolidated statement of changes in equity

These statements form part of the consolidated financial statements and show all changes in equity occurring in the reporting period. The main features of the information presented in each part of the statement are outlined below.

Consolidated statement of recognized income and expense

This statement shows the income and expense generated by the Group as a result of its activities in the reporting period, distinguishing between items of income and expense that are recognized in profit and loss for the year and items of income and expense that, as required under current regulations, are recognized directly in equity.

This financial statement therefore presents:

- Consolidated profit for the year
- The net income or expense recognized under “Other comprehensive income” that will not be reclassified to profit or loss.
- The net income or expense recognized under “Other comprehensive income” that may be reclassified to profit or loss.
- “Total recognized income and expenses for the year”, calculated as the sum of the three items above.

Changes in income or expense recognized under “Other comprehensive income” as “Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss” are composed of:

- a) Actuarial gains or losses on defined benefit pension plans: this includes gains or losses over the period from changes in the valuation of obligations due to changes and differences in actuarial assumptions, certain returns on plan assets and changes in the limit of the asset.
- b) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale: this includes gains and losses for the period that must be recognized in other comprehensive income as a result of the measurement of this asset class and which are not subsequently taken to income.
- c) Share of other recognized income and expense of investments in joint ventures and associates: this item, which only appears in the consolidated statement of recognized income and expense, summarizes gains and losses for the period from companies accounted for using the equity method obligatorily recognized in OCI and not subsequently taken to income.

- d) Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income: this item includes gains or losses for the period from changes in the fair value of equity instruments, when an entity has irrevocably opted to report these in OCI.
- e) Gains or losses from hedge accounting for equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net: this represents changes over the period in the ineffectiveness of fair value hedges where the hedged item is an equity instrument at fair value through OCI. It also includes the difference between changes in fair value of equity investments recognized as “Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedged item)” and changes in fair value of hedging derivatives booked under “Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (hedge)”
- f) Changes in fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in credit risk: this shows changes in the fair value for the period of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in own credit risk.

Changes in income or expense recognized under “Other comprehensive income” as “Items that can be reclassified to profit or loss” are composed of:

- a) Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (effective portion): this includes the change over the period in retained earnings due to the impact of exchange rate differences on the effective portion of hedges, continuing or discontinued, of net investments in foreign operations.
- b) Currency translation: this recognizes changes over the period due to the translation of functional currency items into the reporting currency.
- c) Cash flow hedges (effective portion): this recognizes the gain or loss over the period in the effective portion of the changes in fair value of hedging instruments in this type of hedging relationship.
- d) Hedging instruments (undesignated): this includes changes over the period in accrued change in the fair value of the following items when they have not been designated as a hedge: time value of options, future elements of futures contracts, base differential of exchange differences on financial instruments.
- e) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income: this includes gains or losses for the period on these instruments not due to impairment or exchange differences, recognized in, respectively, “impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss)” and “Gains or (-) losses from translation differences, net”, in the income statement.
- f) Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale: this includes gains and losses for the period that must be recognized in other comprehensive income as a result of the measurement of this asset class and which can subsequently be taken to income.
- g) Share of other recognized income and expense recognized in investments in joint ventures and associates. This item, which only appears in the consolidated statement of recognized income and expense, summarizes gains and losses for the period from companies accounted for using the equity method obligatorily recognized in OCI which can be subsequently taken to income.

Each individual item is also broken down into the following sub-items:

- a) Gains or losses recognized in equity: reflects the amount of income, net of expenses arising in the year, recognized directly in equity. Amounts recognized directly in equity during the year are held in this

item, although they are recycled in the same year to income or transferred to the initial carrying amount of assets and liabilities, or reclassified to another item, in accordance with paragraphs b), c) and d) below, respectively. When this breakdown refers to paragraph b) of the previous item, it is called “Gains or (-) losses on currency translation recognized in equity”.

- b) Reclassified to profit or loss: measurement gains or losses previously recognized in equity, including in the same year, which are recognized in the income statement (sometimes this process is referred to as “recycling of income and expense” and the amount transferred as “Reclassification adjustments”).
- c) Reclassified to initial carrying amount of hedged items: this sub-item is only used for the items covered by c) in the previous section. It shows measurement gains or losses previously recognized in equity, even in the same year, which are recognized in the initial carrying amount of assets and liabilities as a result of cash flow hedges.
- d) Other reclassifications: transfers between items during the year, in accordance with the criteria set out in the standards of this section.

The amounts of items in this account are carried gross. Income tax for each item, whether or not they are recyclable to income, is shown in a separate item at the end.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

This statement shows all changes in equity, including those resulting from changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. The statement therefore provides a reconciliation between the carrying amount of each item of consolidated equity at the beginning and end of the period, grouping movements by type under the following headings:

- Effects of changes in accounting policies and correction of errors: reflecting changes in equity resulting from retrospective adjustments to consolidated financial statement balances because of changes in accounting principles or to correct errors.
- Total recognized income and expenses for the year: representing the aggregate value of all the aforementioned items recognized in the statement of recognized income and expense.
- Other changes to equity: representing the remaining items recognized in equity, including capital increases or decreases, distribution of earnings, treasury share transactions, equity-based payments, transfers between equity items, and any other increase or decrease in equity.

w) Consolidated cash flow statement

The consolidated cash flow statement uses a number of specific concepts, which are defined as follows:

- i) Cash flows are inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, that is, investments that are short-term, highly liquid and subject to a low risk of changes in value.
- ii) Operating activities are the Group’s typical activities and other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing and interest paid by financing received, even if it relates to financial liabilities classified as financing activities.
- iii) Investing activities are those relating to the acquisition, sale or disposal by other means of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and equivalents, such as property and equipment, intangible assets, equity investments, joint ventures and associates, non-current assets and disposal

groups classified as “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” and the associated liabilities.

Changes arising from the acquisition or disposal of a set of assets or liabilities making up a business or activity are reported under “Other business units” in the standalone financial statements or under “Subsidiaries and other business units” in the consolidated statements as positive or negative items as appropriate.

iv) Financing activities are activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the consolidated net assets and liabilities that are not part of operating activities.

The Group treats the balances included under “Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits” in the consolidated statement of financial position as cash and cash equivalents.

x) Business combinations

Business combinations are defined as transactions through which two or more entities or economic units are merged into a single entity or group of companies.

When the business combination results in the creation of a new entity that issues shares to the owners of two or more entities that have merged, one or other of the two original entities is deemed to be the acquirer and the transaction is treated in the same way as if one entity had acquired the other.

Business combinations are booked by the acquisition method. The consideration transferred to acquire another company is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, any liabilities to the previous owners that the Group takes on and any equity interests in the acquiree issued by the Bank. Consideration also includes the fair value of any assets or liabilities resulting from any contingent consideration agreement. The identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the acquisition date. In each business combination, the Group can choose to measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at its proportionate share of the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Acquisition costs are recognized as expenses for the year they are incurred.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of a contingent consideration treated as an asset or liability are recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 in the consolidated income statement.

Goodwill is initially measured as the total consideration paid plus the fair value of the non-controlling interests less the net amount of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration turns out to be less than the fair value of net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

During a one-year “measurement period” from the date of the business combination the acquirer can adjust the provisional amounts recognized as it completes the estimates required to prepare the first consolidated financial statements following the combination.

y) Goodwill

Positive differences between the acquisition cost of business combinations and the percentage interest acquired in the net fair value of the assets and contingent liabilities of the acquirees are recognized as goodwill on the consolidated statement of financial position. Goodwill therefore corresponds to payments made by the Group in anticipation of future economic benefits deriving from assets of an acquired entity that cannot be individually and separately identified and recognized. It is recognized only when acquired for consideration as

a result of a business combination. This goodwill is never amortized but at each reporting date it is tested for any impairment that would reduce its fair value below its recognized net cost and, if so, it is written down with the resulting loss being recognized in the consolidated income statement.

Goodwill impairment tests are based on measurements that principally use the discounted distributed profits method, which takes account of the following parameters:

- Key business assumptions. These assumptions are the basis for forecasting future cash flows used in the valuation. For financial businesses the variables projected may include: lending volumes, non-performing loans, customer deposits and interest rates in a projected economic environment and capital requirement.
- Estimates of macro-economic and other financial variables.
- Forecast period. The forecast term/period is usually 5 years. Beyond this, profits and yields are assumed to run at a constant level. Economic projections at the time of the valuation are used to make forecasts over this period.
- Discount rate. The present value of future dividends, used to derive value in use, is calculated at a discount rate based on the entity's cost of equity (Ke) to a market participant. It is determined using the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) method: " $Ke = R_f + \beta * (R_m - R_f) + \alpha$ "; where Ke = rate of return demanded by the shareholder, β = the company's systemic risk factor, R_m = market rate of return, R_f = risk-free rate and α = an additional premium to take account of future contingencies".
- A perpetual growth rate used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the period covered by the most recent forecasts. This is based on long-term estimates of key economic and business variables, taking into account at all times the state of financial markets. The estimated perpetual growth rate is 1%.

Impairment losses recognized for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

3. Changes and errors in accounting principles and estimates

I. Changes in accounting principles

Changes in accounting principles, whether resulting from a change in an accounting standard affecting a particular transaction or event or a decision of the Governing Board of the Bank or the Board of Directors of a Group company, for duly disclosed reasons, are applied retrospectively, except where:

- It would be impractical to determine the effects of a given change on the comparative information for a prior year. In this case the new accounting principle is applied as from the earliest prior year for which retrospective application is practical. Sometimes it may be impractical to determine the cumulative impact at the start of the current financial year of the application of a new accounting principle to all prior years. In this case the new accounting principle is applied prospectively starting from the earliest practical date.
- The measure or accounting standard that amends or creates the principle sets a start date for its application.

In 2025, there were no changes to regulations since the prior year that had a significant impact on the Group's financial statements (Note 1.b). Nonetheless, we list below changes to IFRSs in force or in the process of adoption by the European Union that may be material for the Group:

Standards and interpretations adopted by the EU and applicable for the first time this year.

None of the accounting standards applied to the Group in 2025 underwent changes from those applied in the prior year which had a material impact for the Group.

Standards and interpretations not yet in force at 31 December 2025

At the preparation date of these financial statements a number of new International Financial Reporting Standards and Interpretations had been published whose application was not mandatory at 31 December 2025. Although, in some cases, the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) allows early adoption of the amendments before their mandatory application date, the Group has not adopted them early.

Below, we summarise the standards and interpretations most relevant to the Group:

Standards and interpretations	Title
Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7(*)	Classification and measurement of financial instruments.
IFRS 18 (**)	Presentation and disclosure in financial statements.

(*) Applicable to years beginning on or after 1 January 2026.

(**) Applicable to years beginning on or after 1 January 2027.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7- Classification and measurement of financial instruments

The amendments clarify that financial liabilities are derecognised on the "settlement date". However, they introduce an accounting policy option to derecognise liabilities settled by an electronic payment system before the settlement date provided that certain conditions are met.

They also provide additional guidance on the classification of financial assets with ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance). Clarifications have also been made on 'non-recourse features' and the characteristics of contractually linked instruments. Finally, new additional disclosures have been introduced for financial instruments with contingent features and for equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income.

These amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after 1 January 2026.

IFRS 18 - Presentation and disclosure in financial statements

IFRS 18 mainly introduces, among other changes, three new requirements to improve companies' reporting of their financial performance and to provide investors with a better basis for analysing and comparing companies:

- It improves the comparability of the statement of financial performance by introducing three new categories: operating, investing and financing, and new subtotals: operating profit and profit before financing and income taxes.
- It provides greater transparency on management-defined performance measures by introducing new guidelines and breakdowns.
- It provides guidance to provide a more useful grouping of information in the financial statements.

This standard is effective from 1 January 2027.

The Group does not expect these amendments to have any material impact.

II. Changes in accounting estimates

A change in an accounting estimate is an adjustment of the carrying amount of an asset or a liability, or the amount of the periodic consumption of an asset, that results from the assessment of the present status of, and expected future benefits and obligations associated with, the corresponding assets and liabilities.

Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or new developments and, accordingly, are not corrections of errors. Changes are recognized prospectively in the consolidated income statement for the year or for the current and future years affected by the change.

There were no corrections of material prior-period errors in 2025 and 2024, nor were there any material changes in accounting estimates that had an effect in those years or are expected to have an effect in future periods.

4. Appropriation of earnings

The appropriation of the Parent Company's net profit for 2025 that the Parent Company's Governing Board will propose to members for approval at the Annual General Meeting, together with the appropriation for 2024 approved at the General Meeting held on 9 May 2025, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Profit or (-) loss for the year before mandatory allocation to the Education and Development Fund and after Income Tax	301,818	261,734
To dividends and remuneration (*)	(5,348)	(4,981)
Total retained earnings or surplus available	296,470	256,753
To the Mandatory Reserve Fund	269,399	231,078
To the Education and Development Fund	27,071	25,675
Total appropriated	296,470	256,753

(*) No interim dividend had been paid at 31 December 2025 or 2024.

The profits or losses of consolidated subsidiaries will be appropriated as agreed at their respective General Shareholders' Meetings.

5. Remuneration and other benefits paid to key management personnel

The Parent Company considers certain members of the Management Committee, as well as the members of its Governing Board, to be key management personnel.

Remuneration paid to members of the Governing Board

Members of the Parent Company's Governing Board receive no remuneration for the work they perform as board members, except per diem allowances and other expenses.

The table below sets out the gross remuneration received by members of the Parent Company's Governing Board in 2025 and 2024:

Board members	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Ignacio Terés Los Arcos	27	23
Pedro Jesús Irisarri Valencia	8	8
Marcelino Etayo Andueza	7	8
Carlos Sánchez Diestro	8	9
Alberto Arrondo Lahera	3	3
Ana María Eizaguirre Larrañaga	3	3
Ainhize Muratori Irurzun	2	3
Jesús María del Castillo Torres	2	3
Gabriel Urrutia Aicega	1	3
Pedro Jose Goñi Juamperez	3	3
Ignacio Zabaleta Jurio	7	7
Jose Joaquín Rodríguez Eguilaz	2	2
Fermín Esandi Santesteban	3	3
Beatriz Díaz de Cerio Martínez	3	3
Alatz Salvatierra Echeverría	3	3
Yolanda Álvarez Murugarren	2	-
Maria Puy Ugarte Zúñiga	3	-
Total	87	84

The Parent Company has no pension commitments in respect of any current or former member of its Governing Board.

As regards professional indemnity insurance for damages caused in the discharge of their duties, the Parent Company has taken out insurance policies covering all directors. The premiums on these policies were EUR 50 thousand and EUR 50 thousand in 2025 and 2024, respectively, and were recognized under "Other administrative expenses" in the 2025 income statement.

Loans

Any credit facilities extended to members of the Parent Company's Governing Board at 31 December 2025 and 2024 are detailed in Note 39.

Remuneration paid to senior executives

Ordinary remuneration accrued by the Parent Company's senior executives in 2025 totalled EUR 2,421 thousand. This amount was shared among 19 persons composing the "identified staff" —executives whose professional activities have a major incidence on the Parent Company's risk profile— including the Managing Director and other managers. Remuneration in 2024 was EUR 2,556 thousand to 19 people. The Bank has no additional commitments with any member of senior management beyond their entitlements as employees of the Parent Company (Note 2.t).

6. Risk management

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility of losses being incurred as a result of non-fulfilment of contractual obligations on the part of the Group's counterparties, the Bank being the Group company most exposed to this risk. In the case of repayable finance extended to third parties (in the form of credit facilities, loans, deposits, securities and other instruments), credit risk is a consequence of non-recovery of principal, interest and other items in the amount, within the deadlines and pursuant to the other terms and conditions set out in the credit agreements. Off-balance sheet risk arises when counterparties fail to fulfil their obligations in respect of third parties and the Group is required to assume these obligations itself by virtue of its contractual undertaking.

Credit risk is the most significant risk to which the Group is exposed in the execution of its banking activities and is defined as the risk of a counterparty being unable to repay the amounts it owes in full.

The Group's credit risk management policies are thus defined and structured based on objective, professional criteria while also being designed to allow maximum flexibility in final customer decisions.

Management of credit risk in the Bank is an integrated, streamlined process that is initiated as soon as a customer applies for a loan through the branch network and ends when the funds lent out have been repaid in full. In addition, there are different basic criteria for accepting any credit risk and minimum documentation required under regulations in force, all of which relate to the key issues of liquidity, security, profitability and collateral business.

With a view to establishing more flexible and specialized procedures for examining and analysing customer credit applications, the Bank has set up dedicated units for each segment or type of credit facility that, due to their specific characteristics, is or should be processed in a particular way. In this way, we are able to provide a highly professional but flexible service to customers while at the same time ensuring the precision in decision-making that allows us to build a credit portfolio of the highest quality.

Credit risk management encompasses three key areas:

Money markets

Credit risk on money market positions is limited as wherever possible the Bank uses the services of Banco Cooperativo Español, the bank providing centralized services to the cooperative credit institutions making up the Caja Rural Group.

Debt securities

The breakdown of these instruments by rating, in order of the highest rating awarded by any of the rating agencies shown below, at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Credit rating	2025	2024	S&P 's	Moody 's	Fitch	DBRS
1	22.26%	19.92%	AAA to AA-	Aaa to Aa3	AAA to AA-	AAA to AAL
2	66.09%	67.61%	A+ a-	A1 to A3	A+ a-	AH to AL
3	11.64%	12.45%	BBB+ to BBB-	Baa1 to Baa3	BBB+ to BBB-	BBBH to BBBL
4	-	-	BB+ to BB-	Ba1 to Ba3	BB+ to BB-	BBH to BBL
5	-	-	B+ to B-	B1 to B3	B+ to B-	BH to BL
6	0.01%	0.02%	Lower than B-	Lower than B3	Lower than B-	Lower than BL
Unrated	-	-				
	100.00%	100.00%				

Loans and receivables

Caja Rural de Navarra's risk management procedure is initiated as soon as a customer applies for a loan and ends when the funds lent have been repaid in full.

When approving loans, one of the highest priorities for the Bank is case-by-case analyses, which take account of the type of applicant (individual, company, agricultural sector, etc.), the type of loan (revolving credit, consumer credit, investment, trade discounting, etc.), ability to pay and the guarantees provided (personal, mortgage, collateral, etc.).

Before the Bank can perform this analysis, certain information must be collected, essentially from three sources:

- Customers
- External sources (RAI, the Bank of Spain Register of Defaults, other registers, etc.)
- Internal records on existing Bank customers (average balances, payment history, etc.).

Once approved and arranged, all loans and credit facilities are subject to ongoing monitoring, which may take either of the following forms: in the case of high-risk customers (either individually or as part of an economic group), the Bank monitors financial position, any increases in system debt, payment history, etc.; for all other customers, all transactions that result in payment incidents are monitored.

In addition to monitoring individual customers and customer groups, the Group monitors its investment portfolio by product, by interest rate and by decision-making centre, with a view to identifying potential changes in portfolio returns and the manner in which credit facilities are being granted (amounts, rates, charges, etc.) such that decisions affecting the investment policy to be adopted at any given time can be taken as quickly as possible.

In line with its general policy on credit risk, the Bank has scoring and rating models to support its risk-taking and management. These models incorporate in a standardised way the various risk variables affecting the transactions or customer segment under consideration and assign a rating and probability of default. These are then taken into account when making decisions in an objective manner and also provide a standardised way to rank transactions and/or counterparties by creditworthiness. The Bank is currently rolling out some internal models and expects to be able to have a first version ready, including models used to manage the mortgage portfolio, in approximately one year.

The following table gives a breakdown of credit risk exposure at the close of 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Loans and advances – Customers	9,814,241	9,401,550
Loans and advances – Credit institutions	378,996	265,360
Debt securities	4,597,001	4,166,998
Derivatives	2,870	5,144
Guarantees given	860,924	875,042
Total risk	15,654,032	14,714,094
Credit lines drawable by third parties	1,595,102	1,456,979
Total exposure	17,249,134	16,171,073

The breakdown of the carrying amount of credit risks benefiting from guarantees and credit enhancements in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Mortgages (guaranteed by real property)	5,576,618	5,384,484
Residential buildings	4,548,772	4,319,620
Commercial buildings	1,027,846	1,064,864
Other loans with real guarantees	292,353	244,382
Cash	21,711	30,145
Rest	270,642	214,237
Financial guarantees received	1,428,117	1,453,743
Total	7,297,088	7,082,609

Information on the distribution of “Loans and advances – Customers” by sector, NPL ratio, provisions and risk concentration is provided below.

Sector

	2025	2024
Farming and stock-raising	3.08%	3.16%
Industry and construction	17.90%	18.58%
Services	21.81%	22.93%
Personal and other	57.22%	54.58%

Impaired assets and impairment adjustments

	2025	2024
Total impaired assets (Note 10)	207,878	199,986
Total loans and advances to customers, gross (before corrections for impairment)	10,030,384	9,612,383
NPL ratio (*)	2.07%	2.10%

Total valuation adjustments for impairment of financial assets	266,551	255,031
NPL coverage	128.22%	127.52%
Coverage of total loans and advances to customers	2.66%	2.65%

(*) The calculation of this ratio does not include balances with financial corporations in order to more accurately reflect the NPL ratio.

Concentration risk

The EU Capital Requirements Regulation, as amended, sets restrictions on large exposures, defined as those with a value of at least 10% of eligible capital. No exposure to a single client or group can exceed 25% of eligible capital, except exposures which are subject to an excess capital charge if they exceed the large exposure limits. The Parent Company applies these limits via its risk policy, which sets counterparty exposure limits that comply with the regulatory requirements and establishes excess control procedures.

At 31 December 2025, no group is classed as a “large exposure” for taking up 10% or more of capital. At 31 December 2024, one group was considered to be a “large exposure”, 10% or more of capital. Exposure to this group was EUR 259,769 thousand, equivalent to 12.55% of capital.

The table below gives a breakdown of “Loans and advances to customers” in “Financial assets at amortized cost – Loans and advances – Customers” by type of counterparty at 31 December 2025 and 2024, showing the amounts covered by each of the main types of guarantee and, for secured loans, the carrying amount of the loan as a percentage of latest appraised or measured value of the collateral (loan to value).

31.12.2025 (a)	Total	Of which: mortgages (b)	Of which: Other real collateral (b)	Secured loans. Most recent LTV (c)				
				Up to 40%	Between 40% and 60%	Between 60% and 80%	Between 80% and 100%	Above 100%
General governments	170,501	285	264	460	36	51	3	-
Other financial corporations and self-employed (financial businesses)	67,034	6,594	138	485	3,273	2,904	14	70
Non-financial corporations and self-employed (non- financial businesses) by purpose	4,013,129	970,507	296,346	403,049	369,174	225,309	183,511	85,809
- Construction and real-estate development (including land) (d)	214,914	207,216	4,855	78,609	47,439	41,292	35,939	8,792
- Civil engineering	25,471	1,774	6,062	6,386	1,450	-	-	-
- Other	3,772,745	761,517	285,430	318,054	320,285	184,018	147,572	77,017
Large corporates (e)	1,322,314	72,332	51,256	34,962	29,753	11,549	36,712	10,611
SMEs and self-employed	2,450,430	689,185	234,174	283,092	290,532	172,469	110,860	66,405
Other households (f) by purpose (g)	5,519,759	4,917,444	39,477	826,838	1,322,459	1,888,725	662,954	255,946
- Housing	4,953,110	4,776,772	20,630	767,210	1,285,679	1,854,564	649,431	240,518
- Consumption	86,307	6,644	3,688	4,469	2,729	1,768	1,057	310
- Other	480,341	134,029	15,159	55,159	34,051	32,394	12,466	15,118
TOTAL	9,770,422	5,894,830	336,240	1,230,831	1,694,942	2,116,990	846,482	341,825
MEMORANDUM ITEMS								
Refinancing, refinanced and restructured loans	146,587	51,276	814	17,117	18,743	9,055	3,586	3,590

31.12.2024 (a)	Total	Of which: mortgages (b)	Of which: Other real collateral (b)	Secured loans. Most recent LTV (c)				
				Up to 40%	Between 40% and 60%	Between 60% and 80%	Between 80% and 100%	Above 100%
General governments	185,224	308	415	321	282	-	120	-
Other financial corporations and self-employed (financial businesses)	151,260	7,225	318	659	3,744	98	3,044	-
Non-financial corporations and self-employed (non- financial businesses) by purpose	3,933,885	1,004,264	247,799	411,644	325,290	242,471	160,919	111,738
- Construction and real-estate development (including land) (d)	196,163	186,833	5,512	60,017	45,851	53,157	19,712	13,609
- Civil engineering	23,259	1,983	4,807	5,223	-	1,566	-	-
- Other	3,714,463	815,448	237,480	346,404	279,439	187,748	141,207	98,129
Large corporates (e)	1,249,482	138,010	30,554	81,733	39,639	9,639	26,549	11,004
SMEs and self-employed	2,464,981	677,438	206,926	264,671	239,800	178,109	114,658	87,125
Other households (f) by purpose (g)	5,095,817	4,541,928	31,488	766,766	1,173,816	1,675,717	638,041	319,075
- Housing	4,563,156	4,400,917	16,421	703,576	1,136,220	1,647,200	626,490	303,852
- Consumption	77,450	7,489	3,699	4,531	2,529	2,790	839	498
- Other	455,211	133,522	11,368	58,659	35,067	25,727	10,712	14,725

TOTAL	9,366,186	5,553,725	280,020	1,179,390	1,503,132	1,918,286	802,124	430,813
MEMORANDUM ITEMS								
Refinancing, refinanced and restructured loans	189,560	83,211	840	58,652	10,827	7,402	2,795	4,376

- (a) Loans to customers are defined in the same way as in preparing the statement of financial position. This statement includes all transactions of this type, irrespective of the item under which they are recognized in the statement of financial position. Amounts shown are the carrying amount of transactions, i.e. after deducting valuation adjustments for hedging of specific transactions.
- (b) The carrying amount of all loans with mortgages or other real collateral of whatever loan to value and form (mortgage, finance lease, reverse repurchase loan, etc.).
- (c) Loan to value is the ratio that comes from dividing the carrying amount of each loan at the reporting date by the last appraisal or other valuation of the corresponding real collateral.
- (d) Includes all activities related to construction and real-estate development, including land bank financing, irrespective of the principal economic activity of the counterparty.
- (e) Non-financial corporations are classified as “Large corporates” and “SMEs” based on the definitions set out in Recommendation 2003/361/EC, of 6 May 2003, concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Self-employment is the activity exercised by individuals in the course of their business activities.
- (f) Households includes not-for-profit entities providing services to households but not the business activities of the self-employed.
- (g) Loans are classified by purpose using the criteria in Circular 4/2017.

The table below gives the concentration of risk by geographical location, broken down by type of counterparty and showing the carrying amount (a) of each exposure at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

31.12.2025	Total	Spain	Rest of EU	Americas	Rest of World
Central banks and credit institutions	3,989,094	3,336,278	540,186	39,276	73,354
General governments	3,445,739	2,922,773	518,002	-	4,964
– Central government	2,690,758	2,235,527	450,267	-	4,964
– Other public sector	754,981	687,246	67,735	-	-
Other financial corporations and self-employed (financial businesses)	429,293	236,017	147,825	23,282	22,169
Non-financial corporations and self-employed (non-financial businesses)	5,366,794	5,025,341	290,239	38,496	12,718
– Construction and real-estate development (including land) (b)	463,716	463,716	-	-	-
– Civil engineering	53,557	53,557	-	-	-
– Other	4,849,521	4,508,068	290,239	38,496	12,718
Large corporates (c)	2,124,342	1,817,414	266,047	34,861	6,020
SMEs and self-employed (c)	2,725,179	2,690,654	24,192	3,635	6,698
Other households (d)	5,567,537	5,558,236	6,218	1,643	1,440
– Housing	4,953,110	4,944,998	5,915	809	1,388
– Consumption	86,307	86,068	34	205	-
– Other	528,120	527,170	269	629	52
TOTAL	18,798,457	17,078,645	1,502,470	102,697	114,645

31.12.2024	Total	Spain	Rest of EU	Americas	Rest of World
Central banks and credit institutions	3,811,042	3,212,221	515,094	28,131	55,597
General governments	3,197,211	2,766,741	411,460	-	19,011
– Central government	2,426,172	2,142,306	278,952	-	4,914
– Other public sector	771,039	624,435	132,508	-	14,097
Other financial corporations and self-employed (financial businesses)	621,894	465,757	117,535	8,931	29,669
Non-financial corporations and self-employed (non-financial businesses)	5,172,561	4,947,381	175,488	36,423	13,268
– Construction and real-estate development (including land) (b)	420,910	420,909	-	-	-
– Civil engineering	47,149	47,149	-	-	-
– Other	4,704,502	4,479,323	175,488	36,423	13,268
Large corporates (c)	1,933,266	1,736,050	156,607	32,642	7,968
SMEs and self-employed (c)	2,771,236	2,743,273	18,881	3,781	5,300
Other households (d)	5,142,274	5,134,982	5,235	1,417	640
– Housing	4,563,156	4,557,223	4,943	398	592
– Consumption	77,450	77,404	33	13	-
– Other	501,668	500,355	259	1,006	48
TOTAL	17,944,982	16,527,082	1,224,812	74,902	118,185

31.12.2025 Spain	REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS					
	Total	Navarre	Madrid	Basque country	La Rioja	Rest
Central banks and credit institutions	3,336,278	72,329	3,164,238	19,734	0	79,977
General governments	2,922,774	84,190	120,317	208,969	7,075	2,502,222
– Central government	2,235,527	0	0	0	0	2,235,527
– Other public sector	687,246	84,190	120,317	208,969	7075	266,695
Other financial corporations and self-employed (financial businesses)	236,017	7,718	198,009	17,121	986	12,183
Non-financial corporations and self-employed (non- financial businesses)	5,025,341	1,815,836	604,989	1,812,945	442,044	349,527
– Construction and real-estate development (including land) (b)	463,716	182,239	10,403	229,055	40674	1,345
– Civil engineering	53,557	23,150	10,054	17,975	2127	251
– Other	4,508,068	1,610,447	584,532	1,565,915	399,243	347,931
Large corporates (c)	1,817,414	568,382	449,864	471,628	94184	233,356
SMEs and self-employed (c)	2,690,654	1,042,065	134,668	1,094,287	305059	114,575
Other households (d)	5,558,236	2,259,317	42,567	2,756,724	433,721	65,907
– Housing	4,944,998	1,928,129	33,135	2,587,387	337631	58,716
– Consumption	86,068	49,853	391	25,353	9113	1,358
– Other	527,170	281,335	9,041	143,984	86977	5,833
TOTAL	17,078,646	4,239,390	4,130,120	4,815,493	883,826	3,009,816

31.12.2024 Spain	REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS					
	Total	Navarre	Madrid	Basque country	La Rioja	Rest
Central banks and credit institutions	3,212,221	46,770	3,039,913	28,606	-	97
General governments	2,766,741	86,988	125,175	197,295	8,871	2,348
– Central government	2,142,306	-	-	-	-	2,142
– Other public sector	624,435	86,988	125,175	197,295	8,871	206
Other financial corporations and self-employed (financial businesses)	465,757	27,415	418,433	4,878	1,403	14
Non-financial corporations and self-employed (non- financial businesses)	4,947,381	1,820,142	523,706	1,838,076	434,774	331
– Construction and real-estate development (including land) (b)	420,909	134,543	6,785	242,485	35,810	2
– Civil engineering	47,149	20,881	7,976	16,692	1,308	-
– Other	4,479,323	1,664,718	508,945	1,578,899	397,656	329
Large corporates (c)	1,736,049	608,443	402,525	438,440	71,801	215
SMEs and self-employed (c)	2,743,274	1,056,275	106,420	1,140,459	325,855	103
Other households (d)	5,134,982	2,171,527	34,006	2,463,340	405,042	61
– Housing	4,557,223	1,858,780	26,299	2,305,034	312,494	55
– Consumption	77,404	45,297	285	22,765	8,042	1
– Other	500,355	267,450	7,422	135,541	84,506	5
TOTAL	16,527,082	4,152,842	4,141,233	4,532,195	850,090	2,851

- (a) Exposures shown in this statement include loans and advances, debt securities, equity instruments, derivatives (held-for-trading or hedging), investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, and guarantees given, irrespective of the item under which they are reported on the statement of financial position.

Assets are shown at the carrying amount of transactions, i.e. after deducting valuation adjustments for hedging of specific transactions. Guarantees are measured at their nominal value.

The geographical breakdown of risk is based on the country of residence of the borrowers, securities issuers or counterparties for the derivatives or guarantees given.

- (b) Includes all activities related to construction and real-estate development, including land bank financing, irrespective of the principal economic activity of the counterparty.

- (c) Non-financial corporations are classified as “Large corporates” and “SMEs” based on the definitions set out in Recommendation 2003/361/EC, of 6 May 2003, concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Self-employment is the activity exercised by individuals in the course of their business activities.
- (d) Households includes not-for-profit entities providing services to households but not the business activities of the self-employed.

The geographical breakdown of risk is based on the country or autonomous region of residence of the borrowers, securities issued or counterparties for the derivatives or contingent exposure.

Refinancing

The aim of any refinancing process is to reach an agreement satisfactory to both parties, which allows the customer to cancel its debts with the Group, meet all its other commitments and, where applicable, remain in business. To achieve this may require more than a financial restructuring. It may involve a restructuring of business operations and strategy to ensure the firm’s viability.

The basic principles that will be followed when agreeing such transactions are as follows:

- Viability of the loan is fundamental. If there is no prospect of viability for the loan and/or customer then there can be no refinancing. If there is no viability the Bank must realize its collateral (foreclosure) or negotiate the taking of assets in lieu of payment to avoid a rise in costs.
- Collateral improvement. No refinancing should lead to a reduction in collateral. All arrangements should tend to increase the collateral already held by the Group.
- Try to reduce the size of the loan. As a rule, the Group’s risk to its customer should not increase unless the increase in collateral reduces the risk to below its previous level.
- Allow for possible problems in the event of insolvency. When dealing with companies, it is essential to be aware of the law on accepting guarantees and the circumstances in which they may be cancelled.
- Improve the Group’s position. The aim of these transactions must always be to improve the Group’s position relative to the debtor and other creditors.
- Medium/long-term vision. It is essential to seek comprehensive solutions for customers in the medium/long term.
- Approval by central services. These transactions must all be approved by central services.

The Group may consider a transaction is viable, i.e. the customer should be able to pay, if the following requirements are met:

- Individuals
 - For transactions with monthly repayments, these must be no more than 50% of recurrent monthly income.
 - A transaction based on the sale of assets can be considered viable provided there has been no prior refinancing based on the same grounds.
 - Inclusion of guarantors that could on their own either settle the debt or contribute to its repayment.
- Legal entities
 - A credible viability/repayment plan must be submitted. A plan based on the sale of assets can be considered viable provided there has been no prior refinancing based on the same grounds.
 - Inclusion of guarantors that could on their own either settle the debt or contribute to its repayment.

The Group carries out regular monitoring of those transactions classified as standard as well as those classified as doubtful or special watch. Transactions classified as doubtful or special watch may be reclassified into another category if the Group's analysis shows that the borrower's ability to pay has improved and it has been meeting its contractual obligations over a sufficiently long period (Note 2.g).

In accordance with the changes brought in by Circular 6/2012 of 28 September, which defined criteria for classifying transactions as refinancing, refinanced or restructured loans, and with the Group's own policies and the Bank of Spain's published recommendations, the table below gives a breakdown, at 31 December 2025 and 2024, of the refinancing, refinanced and restructured loans made by the Bank:

	31.12.2025		TOTAL						Of which: in arrears/doubtful							
	Unsecured		Secured						Unsecured		Secured					
	No. transactions	Gross carrying amount	No. transactions	Gross carrying amount	Maximum applicable collateral		Cumulative impairment		No. transactions	Gross carrying amount	No. transactions	Gross carrying amount	Maximum applicable collateral		Cumulative impairment	
					Mortgages	Other real collateral							Mortgages	Other real collateral		
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations and self-employed (financial businesses)	1	3	1	108	108	-	(108)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations and self-employed (non-financial businesses)	1,537	125,249	193	54,937	50,219	1,493	(54,870)	768	45,772	81	20,391	18,015	944	(43,286)		
Of which: Loans for construction and real estate development (including land)	1	164	11	3,223	3,097	-	(695)	-	-	3	468	468	-	(216)		
Other households	92	2,347	279	35,634	32,867	23	(16,713)	6	971	115	17,429	15,502	10	(13,022)		
Total	1,630	127,599	473	90,679	83,194	1,516	(71,691)	826	46,743	205	37,820	33,517	954	(56,308)		
NEW INFORMATION																
Loans classified as non-current assets and liabilities and disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31.12.2024		TOTAL						Of which: in arrears/doubtful							
	Unsecured		Secured						Unsecured		Secured					
	No. transactions	Gross carrying amount	No. transactions	Gross carrying amount	Maximum applicable collateral		Cumulative impairment		No. transactions	Gross carrying amount	No. transactions	Gross carrying amount	Maximum applicable collateral		Cumulative impairment	
					Mortgages	Other real collateral							Mortgages	Other real collateral		

	Mortgages				Other real collateral				Mortgages				Other real collateral			
Credit institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General governments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial corporations and self-employed (financial businesses)	1	18	1	113	94	-	(113)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-financial corporations and self-employed (non-financial businesses)	2,067	130,734	173	89,688	87,066	900	(51,042)	728	39,250	81	19,366	18,585	452	(37,258)		
<i>Of which: Loans for construction and real estate development (including land)</i>	1	160	10	2,923	2,767	-	(844)	-	-	2	212	212	-	(85)		
Other households	98	2,816	271	35,680	32,415	38	(18,334)	60	1,329	116	18,822	16,165	24	(15,817)		
Total	2,166	133,568	445	125,481	119,575	938	(69,489)	788	40,579	197	38,188	34,750	476	(53,075)		
NEW INFORMATION																
Loans classified as non-current assets and liabilities and disposal groups held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Policies, methods and procedures regarding responsible consumer lending and transparency and protection of banking services customers

Caja Rural de Navarra has established risk policies compliant with Act 2/2011, of 4 March, on the sustainable economy, with Ministerial Order EHA/2899/2011, of 28 October, on transparency in banking services and with Bank of Spain Circular 5/2012, of 27 June, on transparency of banking services and responsible lending.

These policies are contained in the ““Lending Policy Handbook” approved when first published by the Governing Board and whose latest version was approved by the Governing Board at their meeting on 22 December 2023. The Handbook includes the following policies:

- Rigorous analysis of the customer’s ability to repay, i.e. an appropriate ratio of income to obligations.
- Documentary verification of the information provided by the customer and of his/her solvency.
- Appropriate independent appraisal of real collateral.

Caja Rural de Navarra has also taken the following measures to ensure transparency and protection of banking services customers:

- Posting its current charges in branches and websites (including interest rates, fees and expenses) for the different financial products.
- Each year, customers are sent a personal letter detailing the interest, fees and expenses charged in the previous year for the products they have contracted.

b) Market risk

The Group is exposed to market risk due to its banking activities. However, as the Parent Company engages in only a limited level of market trading, its main controls of market risk are various limits on market activity including limits on fixed income and equity exposures, monthly stop-losses and a global annual stop-loss. The Bank also applies concentration limits on exposures to securities and economic sectors, as well as on positions in foreign currency.

In addition, to measure the risks assumed on certain portfolios, the Bank also performs VaR (Value at Risk) analyses and analyses of portfolio sensitivity to interest rate fluctuations.

b.1.) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALC), which meets regularly to systematically analyse exposure to this risk and to plan and manage the balance sheet. The ALC sets guideline risk policies to be applied on an ongoing basis, so that the Group can maximize its finance income and optimize its balance sheet financing.

Interest rate risk in the whole balance sheet is measured by calculating interest gaps and performing duration analyses and simulations. For these purposes, the Bank has the support and assistance of the Asset and Liabilities Department of Banco Cooperativo Español, which draws up regular reports on interest rate risk. The Bank's statement of financial position has a high level of immunity to interest rate fluctuations. At 31 December 2025, it was estimated that a 200 basis point decline in interest rates would reduce net interest income by 15.87% (at 31 December 2024 the impact of such a movement was estimated to be a 14.26% fall in net interest income).

The table below details the Group's exposure to interest rate risk, grouping the carrying amount of financial assets by the interest rate reset date or by the maturity date in the case of fixed-rate transactions. The table uses contractual interest rate review dates in the case of floating-rate transactions. For fixed-rate transactions, it uses contractual maturity dates. Traditional banking liabilities, such as current or savings accounts, are classified according to the balance and the remuneration of each account: balances of up to EUR 90,000 at interest rates of less than or equal to 0.5% are classified in the "2 to 3 years" tranche; balances of up to EUR 90,000 with interest rates of over 0.5% are classified in other tranches up to 1 year, in line with the said interest rate; and lastly, balances of over EUR 90,000 are considered more sensitive and are classified in the shortest tranches based on the Bank's experience, with more than 50% in the "Less than 1 month" tranche.

	Thousands of euros							
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years
2025								
<u>Assets</u>								
Loans and advances								
– Credit institutions								
Loans and advances								
– Customers								
Debt securities								
Total								
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Deposits – Credit institutions								
Deposits– Customers								
Debt securities issued								
Total								
Gap								
Cumulative gap								

	Thousands of euros							
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	Over 5 years
2024								
<u>Assets</u>								
Loans and advances	108,931	126,021	-	30,409	-	-	-	-
– Credit institutions								
Loans and advances	1,023,170	1,560,342	3,519,185	1,176,175	594,520	318,044	197,071	1,013,043
– Customers								
Debt securities	85,604	102,395	556,572	505,853	766,367	538,142	582,647	1,029,418
Total	<u>1,217,705</u>	<u>1,788,758</u>	<u>4,075,757</u>	<u>1,712,437</u>	<u>1,360,887</u>	<u>856,186</u>	<u>779,718</u>	<u>2,042,461</u>
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Deposits – Credit institutions	4,462	10,053	15,275	125,583	50,103	6,983	6,363	4,358
Deposits– Customers	4,612,253	766,499	2,605,053	345,878	345,755	348,652	3,763,439	46,100
Debt securities issued	-	-	-	602,563	-	1,119,781	-	51,581
Total	<u>4,616,715</u>	<u>776,552</u>	<u>2,620,328</u>	<u>1,074,024</u>	<u>395,858</u>	<u>1,475,416</u>	<u>3,769,802</u>	<u>102,039</u>
Gap	(3,399,011)	1,012,205	1,455,429	638,413	965,030	(619,231)	(2,990,084)	1,940,422
Cumulative gap	<u>(3,399,011)</u>	<u>(2,386,806)</u>	<u>(931,377)</u>	<u>(292,964)</u>	<u>672,066</u>	<u>52,835</u>	<u>(2,937,249)</u>	<u>(996,827)</u>

b.2.) Price risk

This is defined as the risk arising as a result of changes in market prices caused either by factors specific to the instrument or by factors affecting all instruments traded on the market.

The Group uses the VaR method to manage its portfolios of “Equity instruments”, using data series of one year, calculated with a 99% confidence level, and a time horizon of one day. Using these assumptions, the “Equity instruments” portfolio would have a one-day VaR of EUR 1,296 thousand at 31 December 2025 (compared with

EUR 1,148 thousand at 31 December 2024). Since most of the portfolio of listed equities is classified as “Available-for-sale financial assets”, the greatest impact would be on equity.

b.3.) Exchange rate risk

The Group had no significant exposure to exchange rate risk on the date of these consolidated annual financial statements.

c) Liquidity risk

This risk reflects the potential difficulties the Group could experience in raising or accessing liquid assets in sufficient quantity and value to cover its payment obligations at any given time.

At Caja Rural de Navarra, as a credit institution focused on retail banking, this risk derives mainly from the existence of a very significant volume of liabilities (customer deposits) payable on demand, but for which the timing of repayment is not certain. However, past experience demonstrates that the behaviour of this category of liabilities tends to be very stable over time.

Caja Rural de Navarra monitors the performance of those lines of the statement of financial position that affect its liquidity on an ongoing basis, keeping within certain limits and using dedicated tools to predict potential fluctuations that may require action to sustain short-, medium- and long-term liquidity. These controls are carried out by the ALC.

A breakdown of financial securities by residual term to maturity at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is given below. The maturity dates used are those in the contractual terms and conditions. The same criteria as in the section on interest rate risk were applied to group customer demand deposits, current accounts and savings by tranche. In its management of liquidity risk, the Group considers the collection/payment of cash flows, which include the principal of transactions and interest that mature in each tranche.

		Thousands of euros						
		Demand	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2025								
<u>Assets</u>								
Loans and advances – Credit institutions								
Loans and advances – Customers								
Debt securities								
Total								
<u>Liabilities</u>								
Deposits – Credit institutions								
Deposits – Customers								
Debt securities issued								
Total								
Gap								
Cumulative gap								

		Thousands of euros						
		Demand	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
2024								
<u>Assets</u>								
	Loans and advances – Credit institutions	1,473,696	1,500,000	126,021	2,102	36,814	-	3,138,632
	Loans and advances – Customers	-	526,689	524,941	1,646,342	4,642,081	3,297,913	10,637,966
	Debt securities	-	62,173	91,286	423,609	2,650,937	1,220,847	4,448,853
	Total	1,473,696	2,088,862	742,248	2,072,053	7,329,832	4,518,760	18,225,451
<u>Liabilities</u>								
	Deposits – Credit institutions	-	1,374	3,684	14,185	209,781	6,052	235,077
	Deposits – Customers	-	4,570,796	780,104	2,634,907	4,825,685	51,466	12,862,957
	Debt securities issued	-	-	6,380	631,481	1,134,001	136,286	1,908,148
	Total	-	4,572,170	790,168	3,280,573	6,169,468	193,803	15,006,182
	Gap	1,473,696	(2,483,308)	(47,920)	(1,208,520)	1,160,364	4,324,957	3,219,269
	Cumulative gap	1,473,696	(1,009,612)	(1,057,532)	(2,266,051)	(1,105,687)	3,219,269	3,219,269

As the table shows, the Group has a short-term liquidity gap, as is normal in retail banking, although as mentioned above historical data reveal a high degree of stability in its deposits.

d) **Fair value of financial instruments**

This risk corresponds to changes occurring in the fair value of financial instruments, as defined in Note 2.e).

As described in Note 2.e.), except for financial instruments classified as “Financial assets at amortized cost” and equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured or derivative securities with such equity instruments as their underlying, the Group’s financial assets are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet at their fair value. Likewise, except for financial liabilities designated as “Financial liabilities at amortized cost”, all the Group’s financial liabilities are recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at their fair value.

Also, some items recognized in “Financial assets at amortized cost” and “Financial liabilities at amortized cost” could be related to fair value hedges (Note 2.e), their value having been adjusted by an amount equivalent to the changes in fair value resulting from the hedged risk, mainly interest rate risk.

The table below shows the fair values, at the close of 2025 and 2024, of the financial assets and liabilities indicated below grouped according to the different measurement methods used by the Group to determine fair value:

2025	Thousands of euros				
	Total balance	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	2,635,978	2,635,978	2,635,978	-	-
Financial assets held for trading	17,896	17,896	16,534	-	1,362
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,290,911	1,290,911	978,968	-	311,944
Financial assets at amortized cost	13,888,003	14,021,029	3,642,207	9,999,826	378,996
Derivatives – hedge accounting	1,508	1,508	-	1,508	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	17,834,296	17,967,322	7,273,686	10,001,334	692,302
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	12,783	12,783	-	12,783	-
Financial liabilities held for trading	1,162	1,162	-	-	1,162
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	15,584,345	15,072,328	-	14,918,625	153,703
Derivatives – hedge accounting	65,612	65,612	-	65,612	-
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	15,651,119	15,151,885	-	14,997,020	154,865

2024	Thousands of euros				
	Total balance	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits	2,772,378	2,772,378	2,772,378	-	-
Financial assets held for trading	12,493	12,493	9,866	-	2,627
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,060,626	1,060,627	777,128	-	283,499
Financial assets at amortized cost	13,110,368	13,279,387	3,348,656	9,665,371	265,360
Derivatives – hedge accounting	2,517	2,517	-	-	2,517
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	16,958,382	17,127,402	6,908,028	9,665,371	554,003
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	14,927	14,927	-	-	14,927
Financial liabilities held for trading	2,334	2,334	-	-	2,334
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	14,980,587	14,543,116	-	14,378,311	164,806
Derivatives – hedge accounting	75,165	75,165	74,765	-	400
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	15,073,013	14,635,542	74,765	14,393,238	167,540

The following criteria were used to determine fair values:

- Level 1: the prices quoted in active markets for these financial instruments.

- Level 2: the prices quoted in active markets for similar instruments or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are based on directly or indirectly observable market data.
- Level 3: valuation techniques in which some of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data.

The particular valuation techniques used and the assumptions made for determining fair values are as follows:

- Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits: The fair value of these assets is considered equal to their carrying amount since they are either redeemable on demand or payable in the near term.
- Debt securities: For government bonds and certain fixed-income securities issued by credit institutions, the price quoted on active markets is used (Level 1). For some fixed-income securities, measurement methods based on discounting cash flows have been applied, using the yield curves and market spreads of similar instruments (Level 2). For all other debt securities, prices calculated by accredited external appraisers are used (Level 3).
- Equity instruments: the price quoted on active markets has been used (Level 1). For some venture capital funds and investments in foreign financial institutions fair value has been calculated using valuation techniques in which all the significant inputs are based on market data (Level 2).
- Financial assets at amortized cost - Customers: Fair value has been estimated by discounting future cash flows based on the yield curve at the close of each year, using a discount factor corresponding to the residual term between the date of analysis and the date of revision or maturity. Likewise, the level of credit risk provisions for the credit risk portfolio has been quantified in accordance with the accounting standard applicable and is considered sufficient to cover the credit risk in question. However, in an economic and financial crisis of the kind we are currently experiencing, and given that there is no market for these financial assets, the amount at which such assets might be exchanged between interested parties could be lower than the net asset value recognized since the potential buyer may wish to discount not only losses incurred and already recognized in accordance with applicable accounting standards but also the losses that it is estimated might occur in future in the event of a prolongation of the current unusually lengthy and severe economic downturn.
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost: Financial liabilities at amortized cost: Fair value has been estimated by discounting future cash flows based on the yield curve at the close of each year, using a discount factor corresponding to the residual term between the date of analysis and the date of revision or maturity.

Differences between the fair value and carrying amount of financial instruments may exist for the following reasons:

- In the case of fixed-income instruments, fair value changes according to movements in market interest rates. The longer the instrument's residual term to maturity, the greater the change in fair value.
- In the case of instruments bearing interest at a floating rate, fair value may differ from carrying amount if the spread on the benchmark interest rate has changed since the instrument was issued. Assuming spreads remain stable, fair value is equal to carrying amount only on reset dates. On all other dates, flows that are already certain are subject to interest rate risk.

No financial instruments were transferred between measurement levels in 2025 and 2024. Movements in Level 3 assets during both years were as follows:

	Assets	Liabilities
Balance at 31 December 2023	532,180	262,181
Valuation adjustments recognized in income	-	-
Valuation adjustments not recognized in income	20,183	-
Purchases, sales and settlements	1,640	(94,641)
Net inflows/(outflows) to Level 3	-	-
Translation and other differences	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	554,003	167,540
Valuation adjustments recognized in income	-	-
Valuation adjustments not recognized in income	26,730	-
Purchases, sales and settlements	111,569	(12,675)
Net inflows/(outflows) to Level 3	-	-
Translation and other differences	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	692,302	154,865

e) Transparency of information on loans for construction and real estate development, home loans, assets received in settlement of debts and finance requirements and strategies

In accordance with the Bank of Spain's transparency guidelines on loans for construction and real estate development, home loans and assets received in settlement of debt and assessment of market financing needs and with Bank of Spain Circular 5/2011, of 30 November, the Group reports as follows:

Information on loans for construction and real estate development

The value of loans for construction and real estate development and associated coverage at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

2025			
	Gross carrying amount	Excess of gross exposure over recoverable amount of effective guarantees	Cumulative impairment
Loans for construction and real estate development (including land) (Spanish business)	219,491	30,816	(4,492)
Of which: in arrears/doubtful	1,862	575	(1,327)
Memorandum items: Write-offs	(58,114)		
Memorandum items:			
- Loans and advances to customers, excluding public sector (Spanish businesses) (carrying amount)	9,619,052		
- Total assets (all businesses)	18,295,044		
- Impairment and provisions for exposures not classified as doubtful risks (all business)	(123,185)		
2024			
	Gross carrying amount	Excess of gross exposure over recoverable amount of effective guarantees	Cumulative impairment
Loans for construction and real estate development (including land) (Spanish business)	202,991	34,803	(6,629)
Of which: in arrears/doubtful	550	128	(534)
Memorandum items: Write-offs	57,608		
Memorandum items:			
- Loans and advances to customers, excluding public sector (Spanish businesses) (carrying amount)	9,195,657		
- Total assets (all businesses)	17,419,336		
- Impairment and provisions for exposures not classified as doubtful risks (all business)	(121,971)		

The table below shows disclosures of finance for construction, real estate development and home loans at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Loans for construction and real estate development.		
Gross carrying amount		
	2025	2024
Unsecured by property	8,352	9,786
Secured by property	211,139	193,205
Buildings and other completed constructions	62,544	32,821
Homes	43,500	18,741
Rest	19,044	14,080
Buildings and other constructions under construction	125,055	103,251
Homes	119,264	99,937
Rest	5,791	3,314
Land	23,540	57,133
Consolidated urban land	23,540	57,110
Other land	-	23
Total	219,491	202,991

Information on home loans

The breakdown of home loans at 31 December 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Of which: in arrears/doubtful	Gross carrying amount	Of which: in arrears/doubtful
Home loans	4,803,218	30,225	4,423,741	33,677
Unsecured by mortgages	107,678	242	102,360	412
Secured by mortgages	4,695,541	29,984	4,321,381	33,265

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the breakdown of home loans secured by mortgages according to the percentage loan to latest available value is as follows:

	LTV					
	2025					
	LTV under 40%	LTV 40-60%	LTV 60-80%	LTV 80-100%	LTV over 100%	Total
Gross carrying amount	728,011	1,262,734	1,831,809	642,791	230,196	4,695,541
Of which: In arrears/doubtful	5,630	8,836	7,659	3,877	3,982	29,984

	LTV					
	2024					
	LTV under 40%	LTV 40-60%	LTV 60-80%	LTV 80-100%	LTV over 100%	Total
Gross carrying amount	663,970	1,116,278	1,621,842	621,754	297,538	4,321,382
Of which: In arrears/doubtful	4,758	8,782	8,526	5,792	5,406	33,265

Information on assets acquired in settlement of debt

The detail of assets acquired in settlement of debt at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	2025		2024	
	Gross carrying amount	Cumulative impairment	Gross carrying amount	Cumulative impairment
Real estate assets acquired from construction and real estate development loans	34,398	(21,245)	36,131	(17,749)
Buildings and other completed constructions	3,390	(563)	3,966	(604)
Homes	1,260	(177)	1,452	(177)
Rest	2,130	(386)	2,514	(427)
Buildings and other constructions under construction	49	(49)	49	(49)
Homes	-	-	-	-
Rest	49	(49)	49	(49)
Land	30,959	(20,633)	32,116	(17,096)
Consolidated urban land	11,390	(5,344)	10,481	(5,644)
Other land	19,569	(15,289)	21,635	(11,452)
Real estate assets originating from loans to individuals to fund home purchases	2,803	(477)	3,016	(376)
Other real estate assets foreclosed or received in settlement of debt	5,522	(1,305)	4,712	(1,292)
Equity instruments foreclosed or received in settlement of debt	945	(765)	945	(765)
Equity instruments of holding companies of real estate assets foreclosed or received in payment of debt	-	-	-	-
Loans to holding companies of real estate assets foreclosed or received in payment of debt	-	-	-	-
Total	43,668	(23,792)	44,804	(20,182)

Policies for managing problematic assets

As part of its general risk management policy, Caja Rural de Navarra has specific processes for dealing with assets from the construction and real estate development sector.

These processes aim to sustain, wherever possible and without impairing the recovery of contracted risks, the business continuity and viability of companies and other customers, mitigating the risks to which the Group is exposed. This means seeking alternatives that allow projects to be completed and sold, analysing where risks can be renegotiated if the customer's credit position improves, with a view to keeping the debtor in business. The process considers the Bank's track record with the debtor, their manifest ability to pay and potential improvements to the customer's expected loss, looking to increase loan collateral without increasing risk exposure to the customer.

The Group also supports developers once developments have been completed, working in partnership to manage and speed up sales.

If the above approach fails or is insufficient, other alternatives are analysed, such as taking assets in lieu of payment or buying assets and, as a last resort, legal proceedings to foreclose the buildings.

All assets taken onto the Group's balance sheet are managed with a view to their disposal or lease. For this purpose, the Group has operating companies that specialize in the sale or leasing of real estate assets. The

Group has the resources to develop these strategies and coordinate the work of the subsidiaries and branch network.

In accordance with Act 8/2012, at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group held, among other assets, all the real estate assets acquired as a result of its financing of construction and real estate development operations in Promoción Estable del Norte, S.A.. The breakdown and percentage interest in each asset are given in Note 1.e).

The cumulative volume of assets transferred to Promoción Estable del Norte, S.A. at 31 December 2025 and 2024 was EUR 18,742 thousand and EUR 19,142 thousand, respectively, and the net carrying amount of the company at these two dates was EUR 6.946 thousand and EUR 6.916 thousand, respectively. At 31 December 2025 the balance of capital or member contributions transferred to the company was EUR 13,079 thousand (EUR 11,385 thousand at 31 December 2024), against a revaluation for impairment of EUR 6,133 thousand (EUR 4,470 thousand at 31 December 2024).

Assessment of market financing needs

Caja Rural de Navarra has historically adhered to a liquidity management policy that does not rely on wholesale financing that involves future repayment commitments. This means that the Group's liquidity assumptions do not include the issue of securities on wholesale markets that entail future repayment commitments as sources of funding to grow its core business (loans and advances).

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Group has raised finance on the markets a number of times for the following purposes:

- To increase and diversify available liquidity.
- To maintain ample regulatory liquidity ratios.
- To gain experience of different forms of financing in different markets and instruments, including those that can be used to meet the requirements of regulations or prudential supervision, subordinated or unsubordinated, and maintain an ongoing relationship with investors and other market participants such as investment banks and rating agencies.
- To strengthen its Sustainability strategy based on issues made within the existing sustainability framework.
- To generate collateral discountable at the European Central Bank and/or usable as security for secured financing transactions at clearing houses.

Overall, the Group foresees no need for wholesale financing given its repayment schedule and the current level of available liquidity.

In addition, Caja Rural de Navarra has various contingency plans for obtaining liquidity. These include a sizeable stock of assets discountable at the European Central Bank.

In the medium to long term the Group will maintain the same policy of not using market financing to grow its lending business, while at the same time maintaining the aforementioned contingency plans.

7. Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits

The detail of this line of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Thousands of Euros

	2025	2024
Cash	56,103	57,796
Cash balances at central banks	2,100,117	1,500,127
Other demand deposits	479,758	1,214,455
	2,635,978	2,772,378

At 31 December 2025, the Parent Company had a balance of EUR 2,100,117 thousand deposited with the Bank of Spain, remunerated at the marginal deposit facility rate (31 December 2024: EUR 1,500,127 thousand).

The Bank complies with the minimum reserve requirement pursuant to the provisions of Article 10 of Regulation (EC) 1745/2003 of the European Central Bank, of 12 September 2003, regulating the maintenance of minimum reserves held indirectly through an intermediary (Note 10).

Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. and the rural credit cooperatives that constitute its membership have concluded agreements whereby members assign funds to Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. for exclusive investment in the interbank and money markets, with members assuming joint liability for any losses that may be incurred as a result of such investments. In 2023, the investments the Bank had made under these agreements matured and no new investments were made. As a result at 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Parent Company had no liabilities related to the above-mentioned agreements.

For purposes of preparation of the consolidated cash flow statement, the Group treated the balance of this line of the consolidated statement of financial position as “Cash and cash equivalents”.

The average annual interest rate applied to “Other demand deposits” in 2025 was 2.29% (3.75% in 2024). Interest accrued on the financial assets included in this portfolio in 2025 was a net positive EUR 23,858 thousand compared with EUR 28,074 thousand in 2024).

8. Financial assets and liabilities held for trading

The breakdown of this line of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 by type of counterparty is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Assets		Liabilities	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
By counterparty				
Credit institutions	1,362	1,131	1,162	1,593
Other resident sectors	2,917	6,293	-	741
Other non-resident sectors	13,617	5,069	-	-
Total	17,896	12,493	1,162	2,334

The fair value of items included in “Financial assets and liabilities held for trading” was calculated using valuation techniques based on market data.

Financial assets held for trading. Equity instruments

The breakdown of this line of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Shares in credit institutions	-	269
Shares in other resident companies	2,917	4,528
Shares in other non-resident companies	13,617	5,069
Total	16,534	9,866

All securities classified as “Equity instruments” at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were shares listed for trading on official markets.

Financial assets held for trading. Derivatives

This line includes, at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

- Swaps related to the Group’s securitisation transactions.
- Transactions contracted to hedge the market risk associated with structured customer deposits incorporating an embedded derivative.
- Currency hedging transactions with customers (currency forward contracts).

Details of the notional and fair values of the financial derivatives recognized under “Derivatives”, by type of market, counterparty, residual term to maturity and type of risk, are as follows:

		Thousands of euros			
		Notional value		Fair value	
		Memorandum accounts		Assets	
				Liabilities	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
By type of market					
Bilateral (OTC) markets		124,660	184,437	1,362	2,627
TOTAL		124,660	184,437	1,362	2,627
By type of product					
Swaps		2,707	4,747	39	99
Futures		25,418	29,795	27	113
Options		96,535	149,895	1,296	2,415
TOTAL		124,660	184,437	1,362	2,627
By counterparty					
Resident credit institutions		61,770	93,523	228	862
Other resident sectors		62,890	90,914	1,134	1,765
TOTAL		124,660	184,437	1,362	2,627
By residual term to maturity					
Less than 1 year		109,214	31,280	1,296	2,415
1 to 5 years		12,739	14,867	27	113
Over 5 years		2,707	138,290	39	99
TOTAL		124,660	184,437	1,362	2,627
By type of risk					
Interest rate risk		2,707	4,747	39	99
Equity risk		25,418	29,795	27	113
Currency risk		96,535	149,895	1,296	2,415
TOTAL		124,660	184,437	1,362	2,627

The notional and/or contractual value of the formal derivative contracts does not represent the real risk assumed by the Group as the net position is obtained by offsetting and/or grouping together these financial instruments.

9. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The breakdown of this line in the consolidated statement of financial position by region, type of counterparty and type of instrument, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
By counterparty		
Spanish public sector	340,949	255,546
Non-resident General governments	148,126	120,852
Credit institutions	432,336	218,051
Other resident sectors	211,833	328,504
Other non-resident sectors	157,667	137,673
Total	1,290,911	1,060,626
By type of instrument		
<u>Debt securities</u>	902,235	723,540
Spanish government debt	340,949	255,546
Non-resident General governments	148,126	120,852
Issued by credit institutions	259,207	206,054
Other Spanish fixed-income securities	25,343	25,140
Other non-resident fixed-income securities	128,610	115,948
<u>Equity instruments</u>	388,676	337,087
Shares in credit institutions	173,129	11,997
Shares in Spanish companies	186,441	303,313
Shares in foreign companies	29,106	21,777
Total	1,290,911	1,060,626

The Group made no reclassifications between its financial instrument portfolios in 2025 and 2024.

The average annual interest rate for debt securities included in “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” in 2025 was 2.98% (1.83% in 2024), while interest accrued in 2025 on these financial assets was EUR 23,589 thousand (EUR 11,815 thousand in 2024) (Note 25).

A breakdown by residual term to maturity at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is given in Note 6.

At the close of 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of “Equity instruments” according to the listing status of the securities included in the entry and the percentage accounted for by each category was as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Thousands of euros	% of total	Thousands of euros	% of total
Listed for trading	61,763	15.89%	46,999	13.94%
Not listed for trading	326,913	84.11%	290,088	86.06%
	388,676	100.00%	337,087	100.00%

The Group has recognized the following investments measured at fair value under “Equity instruments – Not listed for trading”:

	Thousands of euros	
	Fair value	
	2025	2024
Company		
Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. (*)(**)	156,523	5
Seguros Generales Rural, S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros (*)(**)	126,811	1
Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. (*)	-	259,769
Espiga Equity Fund, Fondo de Capital Riesgo de Régimen Simplificado	616	370
Rural Servicios Informáticos, S.C. (*)	26,033	19,773
Docalia, S.L. (*)	3,322	2,884
DZ Bank A.G.	1,972	1,709
Minicentrales Canal de las Bardenas A.I.E.	180	180
Start-Up Capital Navarra, S.A.	123	123
Caja Rural de Jaén, S.C.C.	648	648
Caja Rural de Burgos, Fuentepelayo, Segovia y Castellans, S.C.C.	-	815
ABE Private Equity Fund, FCR	8,543	1,617
Fondo Innovación Filpe	712	1,635
Other reserves	1,416	2,129
Total	326,913	291,672

(*) Due to agreements between existing shareholders, the Bank considered that the best evidence to establish the fair value of these companies was its ownership interest in these companies on the basis of its share in their equity at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

(**) The Bank has taken over investments in Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. and RGA Seguros Generales S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros, entitling it to 17.84% and 20.29% of the capital, respectively, and a 19.99% share of their profits at 31 December 2025 (vs. 0% at 31 December 2024) (Note 1). Under the partner agreement, the number of votes a single Caja can cast is capped at the equivalent of a 20% stake in the share capital of either Subsidiary, even if the Caja owns a greater percentage of the capital.

The General Meeting of Partners de Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. held on 14 May 2025 agreed to pay the scrip dividend as a EUR 30.1 million capital increase charged against the share premium of Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. accompanied by an offer to acquire free allotment rights. The same Meeting also agreed to pay a cash dividend of EUR 35.4 million to the company's shareholders.

The scrip dividend was effected by a capital increase via the issue of 301,100 new shares. Nominal value was EUR 100 per share, with no share premium, resulting in a EUR 30,110,000 capital increase by Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. with a fair value per share of EUR 245.68, equivalent to the theoretical value per share at 31 December 2024. Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. also offered to buy back free allotment rights at EUR 15.54 per right.

Regarding the stake held at end-2024, the General Meeting of Partners of Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. held on 20 June 2024 agreed to pay the scrip dividend as a EUR 22.9 million capital increase charged against the share premium of Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. accompanied by an offer to acquire free allotment rights. The same Meeting also agreed to pay a cash dividend of EUR 37.6 million to the company's shareholders.

The scrip dividend was funded by a capital increase via the issue of 228,530 new shares. Nominal value was EUR 100 per share, with no share premium, resulting in a EUR 22,853,000 capital increase by Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. with a fair value per share of EUR 236.82, equivalent to the fair value per share at 31 December 2023. Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. also offered to buy back free allotment rights at EUR 11.93 per right.

Accordingly, Caja Rural de Navarra, as a partner in Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L., both in 2025 and 2024, opted to subscribe for its full allotment of shares pro rata its stake in the share capital and sell the surplus free rights.

Following these transactions, the Bank recognized EUR 21,861 thousand (2024: EUR 18,132 thousand under “Dividend income” in the income statement (Note 27).

The main differences in 2025 from previous years were as follows:

- On 14 May 2025 the Bank acquired 18,569 shares with a nominal value of EUR 100 for EUR 4,765 thousand.
- On 14 May 2025 the Bank also resolved to pay the scrip dividend via a capital increase charged against the share premium from the Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. takeover.
- On 19 June 2025, following the events set out in Note 1.2, Caja Rural de Navarra took over direct stakes in Banco Cooperativo Español S.A. And RGA Seguros Generales S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros of 17.84% and 20.29%, respectively.
- Regarding the investment in Rural Servicios Informáticos, S.C., on 26 June 2025, its General Meeting of Partners voted to hold a EUR 8,408 thousand capital increase, by issuing 570,087 new shares with nominal value of EUR 14.75 each, and associated share premium of EUR 2,181 thousand. The capital increase was structured as a debt/equity swap. As a result, the Bank subscribed for 105,453 new shares paid for by the conversion of an existing EUR 1,959 thousand loan. Finally, at the end of 2025 the Bank recognized EUR 3,947 thousand of positive value adjustments.

The main differences in 2024 from previous years were as follows:

- On 4 July 2024 the Bank acquired 7,818 shares with a nominal value of EUR 100 for EUR 1,984 thousand. Following this purchase, the value of the investment in Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. increased by EUR 28,013 thousand as a result of carrying the company at fair value and the above-mentioned scrip dividend.
- Regarding the investment in Rural Servicios Informáticos, S.C., on 20 June 2024, its General Meeting of Partners voted to hold a EUR 7,564 thousand capital increase, by issuing 512,816 new shares with nominal value of EUR 14.75 each, and associated share premium of EUR 1,855 thousand. The capital increase was structured as a conversion of debt. As a result, the Bank subscribed for 93,617 new shares charged to the conversion of an existing EUR 1,719 thousand loan. Finally, at the end of 2024 the Bank recognized EUR 399 thousand of negative valuation adjustments.

The breakdown of “Accumulated other comprehensive income” shown under equity at 31 December 2025 and 2024 resulting from changes in the fair value of the assets in this portfolio is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Debt securities	787	3,272
Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges [effective portion]	(1,455)	(871)
Equity instruments	91,521	69,613
	90,853	72,014

Movements recognized in “Accumulated other comprehensive income” corresponding to securities classified in “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” are detailed in Note 19.

Overdue and impaired assets

▪ Debt securities

Details of the valuation adjustments recognized by the Group at the 2025 and 2024 accounting close due to the impairment of debt securities included in “Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income” are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	878	1,443
Net additions charged/(credited) to income (Note 36)	6	(565)
Balances for the year	-	-
Other movements	-	-
Closing balance	936	878

10. Financial assets at amortized cost

The breakdown of this asset item in the consolidated statement of financial position by nature of the related financial instrument is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Loans and advances		
Credit institutions	378,996	265,360
Customers	9,814,241	9,401,550
Debt securities	3,694,766	3,443,458
Total	13,888,003	13,110,368

Loans and advances – Credit institutions

The breakdown of this line of the consolidated statement of financial position by type of credit facility and by currency where the borrower is resident is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
By type		
Term deposits	378,994	265,357
Other assets	-	-
Total	378,994	265,357
Valuation adjustments	2	3
Total	378,996	265,360
By currency		
Euro	300,459	211,038
US dollar	71,832	47,056
Rest	6,705	7,266
Total	378,996	265,360

In accordance with Article 10 of European Central Bank Regulation (EC) 1745/2003 of 12 September 2003, concerning the application of minimum reserves, the Parent Company uses the services of Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. to indirectly maintain its minimum reserves through an intermediary. Accordingly, the Bank holds a deposit in the Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. for the purpose of indirect compliance with the minimum reserves rate, registered under “Term accounts”, with a balance at 31 December 2025 of EUR 218,855 thousand, compared with EUR 126,021 thousand at 31 December 2024.

A breakdown by residual term to maturity in 2025 and 2024 is given in Note 6.

The average annual interest rate applied to deposits with credit institutions in 2025 was 2.25% (3.21% in 2024). Interest accrued on the financial assets included in this portfolio in 2025 totalled EUR 28,034 thousand compared with EUR 34,532 thousand in 2024 (Note 25).

Loans and advances – Customers. Credit risk.

The breakdown of this item in the consolidated statement of financial position by type and status of facility, borrower sector, region in which the borrower is resident and type of interest rate applied is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Gross risk	10,030,384	9,612,383
Of which doubtful assets (Note 6.a)	207,878	199,986
Valuation adjustments	(216,143)	(210,833)
Total	9,814,241	9,401,550
By product		
On demand and short notice	6,762	502
Credit cards	78,860	70,035
Trade debtors	599,405	585,196
Finance leases	259,115	216,125
Other term loans	8,845,410	8,516,140
Non-loan advances	24,689	13,553
Total	9,814,241	9,401,550
By borrower sector		
General governments	170,516	185,241
Other financial corporations	73,067	152,783
Non-financial corporations	3,762,261	3,670,437
Households	5,808,397	5,393,089
Total	9,814,241	9,401,550
By guarantee		
Mortgages (guaranteed by real property)	5,576,618	5,384,484
Other loans with real guarantees	292,354	244,382
Financial guarantees received	1,428,117	1,453,743
Unsecured loans	2,517,152	2,318,941
Total	9,814,241	9,401,550
By interest rate type		
Floating	4,635,593	4,790,819
Fixed	5,178,648	4,610,731
Total	9,814,241	9,401,550

The average annual interest rate applied to the financial instruments included in this item in 2025 was 3.08% (3.69% in 2024) and the interest accrued was EUR 283,922 thousand (EUR 334,405 thousand in 2024) (Note 25).

The carrying amount shown in the above table, ignoring the portion corresponding to “Accumulated other comprehensive income”, represents the Group’s maximum credit risk exposure from these financial instruments.

A breakdown by residual term to maturity is given in Note 6.

Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 exempts from its derecognition requirements all financial assets and liabilities that were derecognized before 1 January 2004 (Note 2.f).

In respect of derecognitions that took place after 1 January 2004, as the conditions governing the asset transfers meant that the Bank retained material risks and benefits from the securitized assets (basically credit risk on the transactions transferred), these assets have not been derecognized from the statement of financial position. Also, in compliance with the standard, a financial liability has been initially recognized for an amount

equal to the payment received and is carried at amortized cost. These transactions therefore remain on the consolidated statement of financial position, in amounts of EUR 5,402 thousand and EUR 8,067 thousand at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively.

In addition, liabilities of EUR 4,405 thousand and EUR 3,926 thousand were recognized in “Financial liabilities at amortized cost – Deposits – Customers” in the statements of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024, respectively, (Note 17). The difference between the liability balances and the carrying amounts of the assets transferred in the securitizations reflects securitisation fund assets initially retained or subsequently recovered by the Bank which are presented in the aforementioned liability account after netting.

The Bank transferred assets to the following securitisation funds: Rural Hipotecario VIII, Rural Hipotecario IX and Rural Hipotecario XVII, all managed by Europea de Titulización S.A.

In addition, the Group had subordinated loans in the amount of EUR 9,061 thousand outstanding with the aforementioned securitisation funds at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The detail of the valuation adjustments made in relation to transactions classified as “Loans and advances – Customers” is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
<u>Valuation adjustments</u>		
Valuation adjustments for impairment of financial assets	(261,460)	(253,734)
Accrued interest	14,103	19,107
Fees and commissions	(15,565)	(17,455)
Transaction costs	46,779	41,249
Premium/discount on acquisition	-	-
	<u>(216,143)</u>	<u>(202,650)</u>

Loans and advances – Customers. Valuation adjustments for impairment of financial assets

The table below shows financial assets at amortized cost, detailing the credit risk, gross value and associated impairment losses, at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros	
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Gross (*)		
Phase 1 – Normal risk	9,633,698	9,125,965
Phase 2 – Normal risk on special watch	237,325	286,432
Phase 3 – Doubtful risk	204,677	199,986
	10,075,701	9,612,383
Valuation adjustments for impairment		
Phase 1 – Normal risk	(88,621)	(85,272)
Phase 2 – Normal risk on special watch	(32,468)	(35,403)
Phase 3 – Doubtful risk	(140,370)	(133,059)
	(261,460)	(253,734)
Net carrying amount		
Phase 1 – Normal risk	9,545,077	9,040,693
Phase 2 – Normal risk on special watch	204,857	251,029
Phase 3 – Doubtful risk	64,307	66,927
	9,814,241	9,358,649

(*) Not including “Other valuation adjustments”.

The summary of movements by phase in the Parent Company portfolio “Loans and advances – Customers” in 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	Phase 2 from Phase 1	Phase 1 from Phase 2	Phase 3 from Phase 2	Phase 2 from Phase 3	Phase 3 from Phase 1	Phase 1 from Phase 3
2025	80,965	31,371	30,207	8,046	29,172	2,868
2024	74,967	27,703	26,523	7,846	31,579	3,498

Impact of the economic environment on credit risk coverage

The social and political events of the last three years are affecting the global economy in a variety of ways. The Ukraine war and subsequent sanctions on Russia, and the war in the Middle East, caused significant disruption, instability and volatility in global markets and a surge in inflation, driven mainly by a rise in energy prices.

The current uncertain economic outlook has obliged accounting regulators and bank supervisors to maintain their recommendations, focusing on special measures to mitigate possible impacts on the regulatory calculation of expected loss and on solvency, and urging banks to assess all available information and to give greater weight to long-term forecasts rather than the short-term economic environment.

The common denominator of all these recommendations is that, given the doubts surrounding the depth, duration and scope of the current crisis, the difficulty of making reliable economic forecasts, the transitory nature of the economic shock and the need to factor in mitigating measures by governments, it is both sensible and necessary for the Bank to apply extreme prudence and do everything it can to anticipate and minimise the impacts of the crisis on its balance sheet and income statement.

With this in mind, the Group has applied the following recommendations when calculated expected loss from credit risk under Circular 4/2017 Annex 9. These take into account the impact of current high energy and commodity costs on profits in the different sectors of the Spanish economy:

- Identify those sectors or borrower groups in their area of operations which are most vulnerable to general rises in both operating and financial expense, with a view to actively managing their risks and taking prudent impairment provisions to build up conservative levels of coverage.

Continuously update the appraisal values of collateral and foreclosed assets in light of the new circumstances of the real estate market and quantify any impacts if property prices should fall.

As a result, the Group has set aside an additional EUR 52,500 thousand provision for impairment of credit risks, at both 31 December 2025 and 2024, over and above that required by Circular 4/2017 Annex 9. Most of this reflects our analysis of exposures to the sectors hardest hit by the surge in costs of energy and raw materials and the substantial rise in financing costs.

Details of the movement in 2025 and 2024 in “Valuation adjustments for impairment of financial assets” forming part of the balance of the “Loans and receivables – Customers” line are as follows:

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Opening balance 2025	85,272	35,403	133,059	253,734
Increases from origination/(reductions from derecognition)	11,326	3,090	-	14,416
Changes in credit risk (net)	50,716	191	-	50,907
Changes without derecognition (net)	(3,847)	(744)	-	(4,591)
Decreases due to write-offs	-	-	-	-
Other movements	(54,846)	(5,472)	7,311	(53,006)
Closing balance at end- 2025	88,621	32,468	140,370	261,460

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Opening balance 2024	85,359	26,089	131,905	243,353
Increases from origination/(Reductions from derecognition)	5,639	(1,165)	(3,787)	687
Changes in credit risk (net)	49,682	13,157	14,721	77,560
Changes without derecognition (net)	-	395	(646)	(251)
Decreases due to derecognized write-offs	-	-	(13,621)	(13,621)
Other movements	(55,408)	(3,073)	4,487	(53,994)
Closing balance at end- 2024	85,272	35,403	133,059	253,734

The detail of “(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss) – Loans and receivables – Customers” on the consolidated income statement at 31 December 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Net impairment in the period	21,895	27,526
Suspense items recovered	(2,298)	(4,198)
Assets directly derecognized	240	182
Other items	-	-
Total (Note 36)	19,837	23,510

The impairment losses recognized at 31 December 2025 and 2024 cover the minimum provisions required by the Bank of Spain, taking account of the status and circumstances of the transactions and borrowers.

Loans and receivables – Debt securities

The breakdown by counterparty of this line of the consolidated statement of financial position is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
Counterparty	2025	2024
Spanish public sector	2,360,746	2,275,336
Non-resident General governments	374,870	309,649
Credit institutions	596,150	633,776
Other resident sectors	78,564	67,590
Other non-resident sectors	286,451	158,294
Total	3,696,781	3,444,645
Valuation adjustments for impairment of financial assets	(2,015)	(1,187)
Total	3,694,766	3,443,458

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, all debt securities in the “Financial assets at amortized cost” portfolio were classified as “standard risk”.

The average annual interest rate for debt securities included in “Available-for-sale financial assets” in 2025 was 1.81% (1.56% in 2024), while interest accrued in 2025 on these financial assets was EUR 69,018 thousand (EUR 51,108 thousand in 2024) (Note 25).

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 no securities had been sold from this portfolio.

A breakdown by residual term to maturity at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is given in Note 6.

Details of the valuation adjustments for asset impairment recognized by the Group at the close of 2025 and 2024 for “Debt securities” included in “Financial assets at amortized cost” are as follows:

	2024	2023
Closing balance at end of the prior year	1,187	1,363
Net additions charged/(credited) to income (Note 36)	825	(175)
Balances for the year	-	-
Other movements	-	(1)
Closing balance	2,015	1,187

Impaired assets

Details of financial assets classified as “Financial assets at amortized cost” and considered impaired due to credit risk at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

- Impaired assets

	2025	2024
Up to 6 months overdue or not due	110,877	115,988
6 to 9 months overdue	13,348	12,254
9 to 12 months overdue	10,323	7,628
12 to 15 months overdue	16,027	7,963
15 to 18 months overdue	7,857	12,925
18 to 21 months overdue	4,763	7,548
More than 21 months overdue	47,884	35,680
	211,079	199,986

Accumulated finance income from impaired financial assets not recognized in income at 31 December 2025 and 2024 amounted to EUR 4,791 thousand and EUR 4,442 thousand, respectively.

Details of the movements in impaired financial assets derecognized because the likelihood of their recovery was considered remote but where the Group is still seeking to recover the amounts receivable are as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Opening balance	307,744	292,182
Additions	13,174	21,710
Charged to valuation adjustments for impairment of financial assets	5,884	13,621
Charged directly to income	168	181
Recoveries	7,123	7,908
Collected in cash	(2,298)	(4,198)
Definitively derecognized	(2,275)	(1,950)
Due to write-offs	(2,275)	(1,950)
Closing balance	316,345	307,744

11. Derivatives – hedge accounting for assets and liabilities

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments are recognized at fair value, as detailed in Note 2.d).

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Bank's main hedged positions and the derivatives designated to hedge them were as follows:

- Fair value hedges: the hedged assets are inflation-linked assets held in Financial assets at amortized cost, some of the mortgage covered bonds issued by the ~Bank and various customer deposit products. Risk is hedged using interest rate derivatives (fixed-variable swaps).
- Cash-flow hedges: the hedged assets are inflation-linked assets held in Financial assets at amortized cost and hedging transactions contracted by certain customers. This risk is hedged using inflation and interest rate swaps.

The Bank's actual risk is not the notional value of the contracts but the net position in these financial instruments after they are offset and/or combined.

The breakdown of hedging derivatives at the close of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Assets	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Hedging derivatives	1,508	2,517
Fair value micro-hedges of debt securities	1,494	2,417
Cash-flow hedges of options sold to customers	14	100
Liabilities		
	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Hedging derivatives	65,612	75,165
Cash-flow micro-hedges of debt securities	10,821	10,709
Cash-flow hedges of options sold to customers	51	100
Fair value micro-hedges of debt securities	39,672	43,303
Fair value micro-hedges of debt securities issued	15,068	20,653
Fair value hedges of structured products	-	400

At 31 December 2025 all hedging derivatives took the form of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives arranged with credit institutions. Their notional value was EUR 587,177 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR 855,299 thousand). Most were fair value hedges of certain investments in fixed-income securities and debt securities issued by the Bank and outstanding at each reporting date.

These hedging positions led the Bank to recognise a hedge accounting gain of EUR 349 thousand (2024: gains of EUR 158 thousand).

Below we give a breakdown of items hedged by fair value hedges at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	Thousands of euros									
	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	Carrying amount		Hedging adjustments to carrying amount of assets/liabilities		Other discontinued micro-hedges including hedges of net positions		Macro-hedging Hedged items in a portfolio hedged for interest rate risk		Ineffectiveness recognised in income statement	
ASSETS	239,782	243,455	(8,486)	(2,646)		-		-		-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-		-		-		-		-
Debt securities		-		-		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-		-
Loans and advances		-		-		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-		-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	239,782	243,455	(8,486)	(2,646)		-		-		-
Debt securities	239,782	243,455	(8,486)	(2,646)		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-		-
Inflation	239,782	243,455	(8,486)	(2,646)		-		-		-
Loans and advances		-		-		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-		-
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		520,182	4,437	5,191		-	27	(478)		-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		520,182	4,437	5,191		-	27	(478)		-
Debt securities issued	253,262	505,094	4,437	5,191		-		-		-
Interest rate	253,262	505,094	4,437	5,191		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-		-
Deposits	12,739	15,088		-		-	27	(478)		-
Interest rate	12,739	15,088		-		-	27	(478)		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-		-

Below we give a breakdown of items hedged by cash-flow hedges at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
	Carrying amount		Cash-flow hedge reserve or foreign currency translation reserve		Continuing hedge		Discontinued hedge	
ASSETS	149,160	148,854		(2,255)		-		-

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-		-		-		-
Debt securities		-		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-
Loans and advances		-		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	149,160	148,854	-	(2,255)		-		-
Debt securities	149,160	148,854	-	(2,255)		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-
Inflation	149,160	148,854	-	(2,255)		-		-
Loans and advances		-		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		-		-		-		-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		-		-		-		-
Debt securities issued		-		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-
Deposits		-		-		-		-
Interest rate		-		-		-		-
Currency and gold		-		-		-		-
Inflation		-		-		-		-

The table below summarises the maturity dates of fair value and cash-flow hedges and the average interest rate at 31 December 2025 and 2024:

	2025							
	Thousands of euros							
	Nominal							
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Average interest rate	
							Collections	Payments
FAIR VALUE HEDGES	-	-	12,739	250,000	200,000	462,739	1.640	1.763
Interest rate risk	-	-	12,739	-	-	12,739	0.750	2.614

<i>Of which:</i>								
<i>Interest rate swap</i>	-	-	-	250,000	-	250,000	0.750	2.614
Interest and exchange rate risk								
<i>Of which:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cross currency swap</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Inflation swap</i>	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	2.752	0.700
CASH-FLOW HEDGES	-	-	-	-	130,000	130,000	3.393	1.808
Interest rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Interest rate swap</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest and exchange rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cross currency swap</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation risk	-	-	-	-	130,000	130,000	3.393	1.808
<i>Of which:</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Inflation swap</i>	-	-	-	-	130,000	130,000	3.393	1.808
DERIVATIVES – HEDGE ACCOUNTING	-	-	12,739	250,000	330,000	592,739	-	-

	2024							
	Thousands of euros							
	Nominal							
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total	Average interest rate	
							Collections	Payments
FAIR VALUE HEDGES	-	-	250,000	264,867	200,000	714,867	1.770	2.602
Interest rate risk	-	-	250,000	264,867	-	514,867	1.167	3.342
<i>Of which:</i>								
Interest rate swap	-	-	250,000	264,867	-	514,867	1.167	3.342
Interest and exchange rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>								
Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation risk	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	3.323	0.700
<i>Of which:</i>								
Inflation swap	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000	3.323	0.700
CASH-FLOW HEDGES	-	-	-	9,586	130,846	140,432	3.265	1.797
Interest rate risk	-	-	-	9,586	846	10,432	1.662	1.662
<i>Of which:</i>								
Interest rate swap	-	-	-	9,586	846	10,432	1.662	1.662
Interest and exchange rate risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>								
Cross currency swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inflation risk	-	-	-	-	130,000	-	3.393	1.808
<i>Of which:</i>								
Inflation swap	-	-	-	-	130,000	-	3.393	1.808
DERIVATIVES – HEDGE ACCOUNTING	-	-	250,000	274,453	330,846	855,299	-	-

In 2025 and 2024 no significant amounts were reclassified to income other than those shown in the recognized income statements attached to this document.

All accounting hedges met the effectiveness test in 2025 and 2024.

12. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

The breakdown of this line of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Tangible assets	19,876	24,689
Investment property	244	222
Foreclosed property and equipment	42,748	43,903
Valuation adjustments for impairment of financial assets	(23,116)	(19,459)
	19,876	24,689

Movements in “Investment property” and “Foreclosed tangible assets” included in “Non-current assets held for sale” in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	Investment property	Foreclosed tangible assets
Cost -		
Balances at 31 December 2023	705	44,700
Additions	-	4,053
Retirements and writedowns	(248)	(4,850)
Transfers	-	-
Other movements	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2024	457	43,903
Additions	-	-
Retirements and writedowns	(31)	2,054
Transfers	-	(3,209)
Other movements	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2025	426	42,748
Accumulated depreciation-		
Balances at 31 December 2023	203	-
Provisions	32	-
Retirements and writedowns	(23)	-
Transfers	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2024	212	-
Provisions	1	-
Retirements and writedowns	(31)	-
Transfers	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2025	182	-
Property and equipment, net -		
Balances at 31 December 2024	222	43,903
Balances at 31 December 2025	244	42,748

The fair value of non-current assets in disposal groups held for sale located in Spain was estimated in light of their expected recoverable amounts, taking into account the parameters set out by Bank of Spain Circular 4/2017 for each type of foreclosed asset and, for real estate development assets existing at 31 December 2011, the criteria set out in Royal Decree-Law 2/2012 of 3 February. It also includes as an input the appraisals done by appraisal companies registered with the Bank of Spain and valuations carried out using criteria set by Ministerial Order ECO/805/2003 on valuation standards for property and certain rights for financial purposes. The main appraisal companies used by the Bank in 2025 and 2024 were Sociedad de Tasación, S.A., Krata, S.A., Zehazki, S.A., Técnicos en Tasación, S.A., Gestión de Valoraciones y Tasaciones, S.A., Tinsa Tasaciones Inmobiliarias, S.A.U., Catsa, S.A., Servicios Vascos de Tasaciones, S.A., Gloval Valuation, S.A.U. and Agrupación Técnica de Valor, S.A.

Sales of foreclosed assets were done on an arm’s length basis. In 2025, EUR 600 thousand of finance was granted for sales transactions equivalent to an average of 17.21% of the sale price. This compares to EUR 1,436 thousand and 15.66% in 2024.

The net impact of such sales in 2025 was to add EUR 1,185 thousand to net income (2024: EUR 4,190 thousand).

Movements in “Valuation adjustments for impairment of financial assets” in “Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale” in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	19,459	18,072
Net additions charged to income (Note 37)	1,181	1,371
Reversals or sales	-	-
Transfers	(2,476)	16
Closing balance	23,116	19,459

13. Investments in joint ventures and associates

The breakdown of the Bank’s equity investments at 31 December 2025 and 2024, by company, was as follows:

	% ownership interest		Thousands of euros			
			Acquisition cost		Net carrying amount	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
<u>Associates</u>						
MHM Grupo Harinero, S.L.	49.99%	49.99%	68,837	68,837	93,620	85,757
Bodegas Príncipe de Viana, S.L.	50.00%	50.00%	11,016	11,016	12,658	12,994
Renovables de la Ribera, S.L.	50.00%	50.00%	10,750	10,750	16,584	15,422
Errotabidea, S.L.	46.01%	46.01%	8,432	8,432	12,987	12,500
Iparlat, S.A.	20.17%	20.17%	4,836	4,836	13,672	12,665
Compañía Eólica de Tierras Altas, S.A.	-	23.75%	-	3,184	-	5,844
Rioja Vega, S.A.	25.00%	25.00%	4,490	4,490	2,406	2,489
Iberjalón, S.A.	20.00%	20.00%	2,222	2,222	3,658	3,647
Bosqalia, S.L.	48.40%	48.40%	1,452	1,452	539	553
Omegageo, S.L.	50.00%	50.00%	1,091	1,091	2,426	2,121
Rural de Energía de Tierras Altas, S.A.	50.00%	50.00%	500	500	490	491
Servicios Empresariales Agroindustriales, S.A.	33.33%	33.33%	30	30	154	205
Total			113,656	116,840	159,194	154,688

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 no implied goodwill was recognized in the carrying amount of associates.

The activities, registered offices and key performance indicators of companies accounted for by the equity method at 31 December 2025 are as follows:

Company	Domicile	Business	Thousands of euros		
			Total assets	Equity	Earnings
MHM Grupo Harinero, S.L.	Madrid	Holding group for production and sale of flours	377,061	187,278	39,083
Bodegas Príncipe de Viana, S.L.	Pamplona	Production and sale of wine	36,236	25,317	(467)
Omegageo, S.L.	Pamplona	Civil engineering and building projects	6,201	4,852	615
Renovables de la Ribera, S.L.	Pamplona	Construction and operation of wind farms	97,795	33,166	2,313
Bosqalia, S.L.	Pamplona	Forestry	1,121	33,166	2,313
Errotabidea, S.L.	Pamplona	Development and management of rent-controlled housing	1,127	28,224	1,462
Servicios Empresariales Agroindustriales, S.A.	Pamplona	Management of cooperative services	1,115	463	3
Rioja Vega, S.A.	Viana (Navarre)	Production and sale of wine	11,349	9,599	(345)
Iparlat, S.A.	Urnieta (Guipúzcoa)	Production of dairy products	149,390	33,166	2,313
Iberjalón, S.A.	Zaragossa	Construction and operation of wind farms	21,047	18,290	1,038
Rural Energía de Tierras Altas, S.A.	Soria	Renewable electricity generation	596	980	(2)

The activities, registered offices and key performance indicators of companies accounted for by the equity method at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

Company	Domicile	Business	Thousands of euros		
			Total assets	Equity	Earnings
MHM Grupo Harinero, S.L.	Madrid	Holding group for production and sale of flours	341,717	169,702	30,918
Bodegas Príncipe de Viana, S.L.	Pamplona	Production and sale of wine	37,774	26,344	504
Omegageo, S.L.	Pamplona	Civil engineering and building projects	5,294	4,257	639
Renovables de la Ribera, S.L.	Pamplona	Construction and operation of wind farms	103,522	18,705	2,332
Bosqalia, S.L.	Pamplona	Forestry	1,242	1,142	243
Errotabidea, S.L.	Pamplona	Development and management of rent-controlled housing	42,045	22,867	1,097
Servicios Empresariales Agroindustriales, S.A.	Pamplona	Management of cooperative services	1,291	618	93
Rioja Vega, S.A.	Viana (Navarre)	Production and sale of wine	12,777	9,954	112
Compañía Eólica de Tierras Altas, S.A.	Soria	Construction and operation of wind farms	23,250	19,151	3,146
Iparlat, S.A.	Urnieta (Guipúzcoa)	Production of dairy products	143,938	62,795	7,000
Iberjalón, S.A.	Zaragossa	Construction and operation of wind farms	24,786	17,487	937
Rural Energía de Tierras Altas, S.A.	Soria	Renewable electricity generation	979	1,000	(1)

The total assets, equity and earnings figures shown in the above table are those of the individual companies, prepared in accordance with the accounting principles applied by each one, before standardization and harmonization adjustments for the purposes of consolidation into the financial statements of Caja Rural de Navarra and subsidiaries.

At the close of 2025 and 2024, all balances included under “Investments in joint ventures and associates” corresponded to securities not listed for trading on official markets.

Movements in this line of the consolidated statement of financial position in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Thousands of euros
Balance at 31 December 2023	136,502
Additions (Note 1.e)	-
Profit or (-) loss of companies accounted for using the equity method	33,586
Retirements	(15,400)
Transfers	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	154,688
Additions	-
Profit or (-) loss of companies accounted for using the equity method	23,222
Retirements	(5,844)
Transfers	(12,723)
Balance at 31 December 2025	159,344

In accordance with the criterion in Note 2.g., no impairment losses were recorded against investments in these companies at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

14. Tangible assets, intangible assets and business combinations

Tangible assets

Movements in “Tangible assets” on the consolidated statement of financial position in 2025 and 2024 were as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Property and equipment			
	Assigned to		Investment property	Total
	For own use	social projects		
Cost -				
Balances at 31 December 2023	335,618	424	24,188	360,230
Additions	29,173	11	-	29,184
Retirements and writedowns	(1,605)	-	(2,851)	(4,456)
Additions/(retirements) in business combinations	(1,605)	-	-	(1,605)
Transfers	(36)	-	-	(36)
Balances at 31 December 2024	361,545	435	21,337	383,317
Additions	24,344	58	8	24,417
Retirements and writedowns	(9,691)	-	-	(9,691)
Additions/(retirements) in business combinations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	12,088	-	(12,102)	(14)
Balances at 31 December 2025	388,286	500	33,447	398,029
Accumulated depreciation-				
Balances at 31 December 2023	171,687	222	2,762	174,694
Provisions	12,036	-	31	12,067
Retirements and writedowns	(145)	-	(573)	(718)
Additions/(retirements) in business combinations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(36)	-	-	(36)
Balances at 31 December 2024	183,542	222	2,220	186,007
Provisions	12,870	-	89	12,959
Retirements and writedowns	(1,740)	-	-	(1,740)

Additions/(retirements) in business combinations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2025	194,672	222	2,309	197,226
Valuation adjustments for impairment -				
Balances at 31 December 2023	-	-	6,155	6,155
Provisions (Note 37)	-	-	(687)	(687)
Additions/(retirements) in business combinations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-
Balances at 31 December 2024	-	-	5,468	5,468
Provisions (Note 37)	-	-	-	-
Additions/(retirements) in business combinations	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	(2,269)	(2,269)
Balances at 31 December 2025	-	-	3,199	3,199
Property and equipment, net -				
Balances at 31 December 2024	178,003	190	13,649	191,842
Balances at 31 December 2025	193,614	255	3,735	197,604

Payments in 2025 as a result of the application of IFRS 16 totalled EUR 853 thousand (2024: EUR 864 thousand).

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group had no property and equipment that was temporarily out of service or had been withdrawn from active use.

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Group had no significant outright sale undertakings relating to tangible assets.

Fully depreciated tangible assets still in use within the Group were worth a total of EUR 108,901 thousand and EUR 103,300 thousand, respectively, at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

The Group carries out regular appraisals of its main buildings to identify potential impairment. Based on the latest available appraisals, the Directors consider that the fair values of the Bank's property and equipment do not differ significantly from their carrying amounts.

15. Other assets and liabilities

The breakdown of these asset and liability items in the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position at the close of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Assets:		
Inventories relating to non-financial activities	19,172	22,939
Of which: Real estate business	45	3,230
Agricultural business	6,763	6,359
Rest	12,364	13,350
Transactions in transit	29,557	29,994
Accruals	295	1,188
Other items	2,077	238
	51,101	54,359

Liabilities:

Social Welfare Fund	87,273	77,676
Transactions in transit	4,967	6,186
Accruals	26,726	22,504
Other items	176	320
	119,142	106,686

Social Welfare Fund

In accordance with Act 13/1998 on Cooperative Credit Institutions, Act 27/1999 on Cooperatives and the Parent Company's articles of association, the Education and Development Fund must consist of at least 10% of free cash flow, to be used for activities that fulfil one of the following purposes:

- Training and education of the members and employees of Caja Rural in the principles and values of the cooperative movement or in specific material relating to its corporate or labour-related activity and other cooperative activities.
- Promoting the cooperative model and fostering relationships between cooperative entities.
- Cultural, business and welfare initiatives serving the local area or community in general, initiatives that enhance quality of life, promote community development and/or protect the environment.

The basic guidelines for application of the Education and Development Fund are agreed by members at the General Meeting.

In pursuit of the Fund's objectives, the Group may work in conjunction with other companies and entities, in such cases providing either full or partial funding.

The Education and Development Fund can be neither encumbered nor garnished and allocations to the Fund must be recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position separately from all other items, pursuant to the provisions of the regulations governing the activities of credit institutions.

The definitive allocation to the Education and Development Fund is approved by the Parent Company's Governing Board. Once approved, the Fund is managed by the Marketing Department.

In 2025 and 2024, the Education and Development Fund was used, in accordance with the basic guidelines agreed by members at the General Meeting, for the following activities:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Consultancy, training and promotion of the cooperative business model	2,638	2,192
Teaching and research	4,550	3,310
Sports aid	2,917	1,767
Charity work	915	716
Cultural, recreational and other activities	1,349	645
Economic and social development	5,645	736
Strategic projects	1	1,264
	18,015	10,630

Tangible assets assigned to the Education and Development Fund at 31 December 2025 totalled EUR 255 thousand (31 December 2024: EUR 190 thousand) (Note 14).

The breakdown by item of the balances assigned to the Parent Company's Education and Development Fund at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Application of Education and Development Fund		
Maintenance costs incurred in the year	(18,015)	(10,630)
Applied to property and equipment	250	197
Applied to other investments	60,037	53,277
TOTAL	42,272	42,844
Amount committed	17,390	8,074
Amount not committed (Note 32)	27,071	25,675
Amount committed for investments	540	1,083
TOTAL	45,001	34,832
Education and Development Fund (Social Welfare Fund)	87,273	77,676

16. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

The breakdown of this balance sheet liability at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Customer deposits	12,783	14,927
Debt securities issued	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-
Total	12,783	14,927

This subcategory includes customer deposits that combine a term deposit with an investment in structured derivatives.

Notes 6.b and 6.c set out certain information on, respectively, the liquidity risk and market risk borne by financial liabilities in this category. Note 6.d sets out certain information on the fair value of financial liabilities in this category.

The average interest rate on these instruments was 2.46% in 2025 (2.96% in 2024). Accrued interest in 2025 by financial liabilities in this portfolio was EUR 325 thousand (EUR 3,114 thousand in 2024)(Note 26).

17. Financial liabilities at amortized cost

The breakdown of this balance sheet item at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Deposits	13,752,916	13,041,856
Central banks	-	-
Credit institutions	207,013	223,180
Customers	13,545,903	12,818,676
Debt securities issued	1,677,726	1,773,925
Other financial liabilities	153,703	164,806
Total	15,584,345	14,980,587

Deposits – Credit institutions

The breakdown of this consolidated statement of financial position item by type of deposit and currency of denomination is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Nature		
Term deposits	206,565	222,788
Other accounts	-	-
Valuation adjustments	448	392
Total	207,013	223,180
Currency		
Euro	183,316	204,847
US dollar	23,025	17,609
Other currencies	672	724
Total	207,013	223,180

A breakdown of this item by residual term to maturity is given in Note 6.

“Term deposits” also included EUR 55,716 thousand at 31 December 2025 corresponding to funds from the Instituto de Credito Oficial (ICO) relating to intermediation loans (EUR 69,117 thousand at 31 December 2024).

The average interest rate of these securities was 1.87% in 2025 (3.11% in 2024) and the accrued interest in 2025 on the financial liabilities included in this portfolio came to EUR 5,761 thousand (EUR 10,540 thousand in 2024) (Note 26).

Deposits – Customers

The breakdown of customer deposits by type of deposit, type of counterparty, type of interest rate and currency of denomination is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Nature		
Demand deposits	9,245,029	8,749,444

Term deposits	4,277,258	4,039,045
Valuation adjustments	23,617	30,187
Total	13,545,903	12,818,676
Type of counterparty		
General governments	593,882	658,458
Other financial corporations	45,302	42,696
Other non-financial corporations	3,423,533	3,234,869
Households	9,483,187	8,882,653
Total	13,545,903	12,818,676
Type of interest rate		
Floating	1,045,436	1,054,370
Fixed	12,500,468	11,764,306
Total	13,545,903	12,818,676
Currency		
Euro	13,475,830	12,764,794
US dollar	63,037	46,321
Other currencies	7,037	7,561
Total	13,545,903	12,818,676

The average interest rate of these securities was 0.77% in 2025 (1.02% in 2024) and the accrued interest in 2025 on the financial liabilities in this portfolio came to EUR 111,595 thousand (EUR 140.995 thousand in 2024) (Note 26).

Pursuant to prevailing legislation, term deposits include the liability corresponding to the securitisation transactions mentioned in Note 10, amounting to EUR 4,405 thousand at 31 December 2025 (versus EUR 3,926 thousand at 31 December 2024).

A breakdown of this item by residual term to maturity is given in Note 6.

Debt securities issued

In this line of the statement of financial position, the Group recognizes the value of bonds and other bearer debt securities and promissory notes that are not subordinated liabilities. This line also includes the portion of compound financial instruments that is treated as a financial liability.

The breakdown of this item in the consolidated statement of financial position, by type of financial liability, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Mortgage covered bonds	1,645,835	1,749,529
Other non-convertible securities	-	-
Valuation adjustments	31,891	24,396
Total	1,677,726	1,773,925

The details of the "Mortgage covered bonds" item are as follows:

Issue	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Issue date	Redemption date	Effective interest rate

Issue III – Mortgage covered bonds	51,603	51,594	07/02/2014	07/02/2029	3.67%
Issue VIII – Mortgage covered bonds	-	601,630	08/05/2018	08/05/2025	0.81% (*) (*)
Issue XI – Mortgage covered bonds	506,503	508,829	16/02/2022	16/02/2029	0.82%
Issue XII - Issue of Mortgage covered bonds	509,652	509,197	26/01/2023	26/04/2027	3.09% (**)
XIII. Issue of Mortgage covered bonds	102,688	102,675	06/03/2024	07/11/2039	3.551%
XIV, Issue of Mortgage covered bonds	507,280	-			
	<u>1,677,726</u>	<u>1,773,925</u>			

(*) The parent company had contracted a hedging interest rate swap (IRS), swapping a fixed rate to a floating rate benchmarked to 6-month Euribor on a nominal equal to 41.50% of the VIII issue of mortgage covered bonds (Note 11) at 31 December 2024 (Note 11).

(**) The parent company contracted a hedging interest rate swap (IRS), which swaps a fixed rate to a floating rate benchmarked to 3-month Euribor on a nominal equal to 50% (31 December 2024: 50%) of the XII issue of mortgage covered bonds (Note 11).

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Parent Company also held other issues of mortgage covered bonds, which were retained in their entirety on its books with a debit balance of EUR 500,000 thousand each year, recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position, as required by regulations on the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities (Note 2.f).

As Caja Rural de Navarra is an issuer of mortgage covered bonds, in accordance with Article 21 of Royal Decree 716/2009, of 24 April, and Bank of Spain Circular 7/2010, of 30 November, Note 40 to the consolidated financial statements gives information on the special accounting register that must be kept by institutions issuing covered bonds and mortgage bonds.

Also, Royal Decree-Law 24/2021, of 2 November, transposed into Spanish law Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision. The new rules stipulate that the volume of mortgage covered bonds issued by an institution must be covered at all times by the payment claims on the assets that form the cover pool (i.e. all assets held as collateral to secure the issuer's obligations to bondholders over their lifetime). The cover pool should be at least 5% overcollateralised relative to the principal of the issue programme.

At 31 December 2025, the cover pool for all mortgage covered bonds was overcollateralised by 34.06% (31 December 2024: 60.99%), including the liquidity buffer. At the same date, 99.25% of mortgages in the pool were residential (96.96% at 31 December 2024). The rest were commercial. 58.69% were at floating rates (50.84% at 31 December 2024). The covered bond programme then in issue totalled EUR 2,250 million (EUR 2,250 million at 31 December 2024), all at a fixed coupon.

The average interest rate of these securities 2.31% in 2025 (2.30% in 2024) and the accrued interest in 2025 on the financial liabilities in this portfolio came to EUR 40,993 thousand (EUR 29,245 thousand in 2024) (Note 26).

Other financial liabilities

All financial liabilities recognized in this line are classified as “Financial liabilities at amortized cost” and measured accordingly. The balance includes any payment obligations having the substance of a financial liability that are not included in other items.

The breakdown of other financial liabilities by type of instrument is as follows:

Thousands of euros	
2025	2024

Payment obligations	3,985	7,164
Tax revenue collection accounts	39,261	36,024
Payable for purchases and non-financial services	19,348	16,910
Other items	91,109	104,708
Total	153,703	164,806

18. Provisions

The breakdown of this line of the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Pensions and other post-employment benefit obligations (Note 2.t)	1,361	1,399
Commitments and guarantees given	16,296	15,075
Other provisions	42,450	49,858
	60,107	66,332

The balance recognized under “Provisions for guarantees given” and “Other provisions” of the consolidated statement of financial position at the close of 2025 and 2024 and movements in those years were as follows:

	Commitments and guarantees given	Other provisions
At 31 December 2023		
Opening balance	11,526	34,459
Increases from origination/(Reductions from derecognition)	3,458	20,295
Other movements	83	(4,896)
Closing balance	15,075	49,858
31 December 2024		
Opening balance	15,075	49,858
Increases from origination/(Reductions from derecognition)	1,015	-
Other movements	206	(7,408)
Closing balance	16,296	42,450

Other provisions

At 31 December 2025 and 2024 this item includes provisions to cover the estimated cost of various legal proceedings and claims brought against the Parent Company relating to the marketing of products and mortgage floor clauses and administration costs, among other items. The Directors consider that, based on the information currently available and provisions taken against these cases, the outcome would have no material impact on the Group's assets. To arrive at this estimate, the Parent Company took into account the information available at the date of preparation of the annual financial statements, including a legal assessment of the various proceedings and claims, an estimate of future claims to come, and their likely outcome based on historical precedent. That said, the assumptions used are subject to uncertainties which

could affect the estimates made. Any such changes would be recognized as explained in Note 2.m), unless specified otherwise.

Regarding pension commitments and the possible need to recognize additional provisions, Note 2.t) of these financial statements sets out the corresponding movements for 2025 and 2024 under “Pensions and other defined-benefit post-employment obligations” on the statement of financial position.

19. Accumulated other comprehensive income

The breakdown of this line of the statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:	91,521	69,614
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	91,521	69,614
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:	(668)	2,401
Hedging derivatives. Cash flow hedges [effective portion]	(1,455)	(871)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	787	3,272
	90,853	72,014

The equity item “Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss” reflects the net change in the fair value of fixed-income instruments recognized in the Group’s equity. Changes are taken to consolidated income when the financial assets are sold.

The equity item “Accumulated other comprehensive income – Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss” reflects the net change in the fair value of equity instruments recognized in the Group’s equity. Changes are taken to equity under “Other reserves” on disposal.

20. Share capital

Capital contributions made to the Parent Company by members in 2025 and 2024, and changes in capital occurring in those years, are shown in the table below.

	Thousands of euros
Balance at 31 December 2023	243,017
Subscriptions	32,983
Redemptions	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	243,017
Subscriptions	18,095
Redemptions	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	261,112

Pursuant to prevailing legislation and the Parent's articles of association, the minimum contribution for individuals is EUR 60.11, while the minimum contribution for legal entities is EUR 120.22.

Contributions at 31 December 2025 and 2024 were represented by 4,484,878 and 4,343,904 fully paid-up registered shares, respectively, with a nominal value of EUR 60.11 each. At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Bank had no own contributions in its portfolio.

The Parent Company satisfies its minimum capital requirement of EUR 4,808,096.83, established pursuant to the provisions of the enacting regulations of Act 13/1989, of 26 May, on Cooperative Credit Institutions.

The remuneration that may be paid on capital contributions is limited to no more than six percentage points above the legal interest prevailing in the reporting period. The rate of remuneration for contributions is determined at the General Meeting each year, where members authorise the Governing Board to set the rate of remuneration and the payment schedule. In 2025 and 2024 remuneration paid to cooperative members in respect of capital contributions made came to EUR 4,981 thousand and EUR 3,560 thousand, respectively. In 2025, the Bank paid EUR 4,981 thousand for the whole of the pending remuneration in respect of 2024 approved at the General Meeting of 9 May 2025 (Note 4). Also, as stated in Note 4, the Governing Board will propose to the General Meeting that the rate of remuneration for contributions in respect of 2025 should be EUR 5,347 thousand. This amount will be paid, if approved, 2026.

In accordance with prevailing regulations, the sum of capital contributions must not exceed 2.5% of share capital in the case of individuals and 20% in the case of legal entities. Legal entities that are not cooperative entities cannot hold more than 50% of capital. None of the aforementioned limits had been exceeded at 31 December 2025 and 2024.

21. Retained earnings and Other reserves

Definition

The balance in the consolidated statement of financial position under "Equity – Retained earnings" and "Equity – Other reserves" comprises the net amount of retained profit or loss recognized in income in prior years and appropriated to equity, as well as the reserves of companies accounted for by the equity method.

Breakdown

The detail of this item and movements in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Mandatory Reserve Fund	Other reserves	Accumulated reserves or losses from joint ventures and associates	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	1,287,179	48,556	2,316	1,338,051
Appropriation of prior year's profit	187,204	5,565	17,596	210,365
Transfers	-	1,760	(1,760)	-
Other movements	-	(2,623)	(1,446)	(4,069)
Balance at 31 December 2024	1,474,383	53,258	16,706	1,544,347
Appropriation of prior year's profit	231,078	(6,164)	33,586	258,500
Transfers	-	28,822	(28,822)	-
Other movements	-	(2,375)	(654)	(3,029)
Balance at 31 December 2025	1,705,461	73,541	17,761	1,796,763

Mandatory Reserve Fund

The aim of the Mandatory Reserve Fund is to strengthen and guarantee the Parent Company's solvency. In accordance with Act 13/1989, of 26 May 1989, on Cooperative Credit Institutions, the Mandatory Reserve Fund is established and maintained by allocating at least 20% of earnings for each year, net of prior years' accumulated losses, if any. Any gains generated on the disposal of property and equipment or obtained from sources unrelated to the Bank's specific objectives must also be assigned to this Fund, unless the Group recognizes an overall loss for the year.

The Parent Company's articles of association establish that 90% of profit for the year must be allocated to the Mandatory Reserve Fund.

Other reserves

The breakdown by company of “Other reserves” at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros			
	Other reserves		Accumulated reserves or losses from joint ventures and associates	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Parent Company, after consolidation adjustments	98,778	79,347	-	-
Informes y Gestiones Navarra, S.A.	2,249	2,644	-	-
Promoción Estable del Norte, S.A.	(46,439)	(46,486)	-	-
Industrial Tonelera Navarra, S.A.	4,979	4,802	-	-
Solera Asistencial, S.L.	8,940	7,287	-	-
Bouquet Brands, S.A.	80	37	-	-
Preventia Sport, S.L.	(449)	(504)	-	-
Harivenasa, S.L.	7,974	7,542	-	-
Tonnellerie de l'Adour, SAS	(2,087)	(1,400)	-	-
Espiga I&D Alimentaria, S.L.	(488)	(11)	-	-
MHM Grupo Harinero, S.L.	-	-	541	541
Bodegas Príncipe de Viana, S.L.	-	-	1,876	1,726
Rural de Energía de Tierras Altas, S.A.	-	-	(9)	(8)
Bosqalia, S.L.	-	-	(899)	(1,017)
Renovables de la Ribera, S.L.	-	-	4,676	3,506
Omegageo, S.L.	-	-	1,027	711
Servicios Empresariales Agroindustriales, S.A.	-	-	123	145
Rioja Vega, S.A.	-	-	(1,998)	(2,029)
Errotabidea, S.L.	-	-	3,883	3,563
Iberjalón, S.A.	-	-	1,378	1,237
Compañía Eólica de Tierras Altas, S.A.	-	-	-	1,913
Iparlat, S.A.	-	-	7,162	6,418
Total	73,541	53,258	17,761	16,706

Shareholders' equity and capital management

In managing its capital the Parent Company has since 1 January 2014 followed the conceptual definitions set out in the solvency regulations described in the CRD-IV and CRR (Note 1.i).

The strategic objectives set by the Parent Company's Management Committee in relation to capital management are as follows:

- To comply with applicable regulations on minimum capital requirements at all times, in both its standalone and consolidated financial statements.
- To pursue maximum efficiency in capital management, such that, together with other risk and return variables, capital consumption is considered a key variable in the analyses of investment decisions taken by the Bank.

To achieve these objectives the Parent Company applies a range of capital management policies and processes, whose main elements are:

- The Parent Company is responsible for monitoring, control and analysis of the degree of compliance with capital adequacy regulations.
- In its strategic and commercial planning the Parent Company considers as a key factor in its decisions the impact that they will have on the Bank's eligible capital base and the relationship between capital consumption, profitability and risk.

The detail of its eligible capital base and minimum requirements at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Common equity tier 1 capital ratio (CET1) (I)	2,328,292	2,069,999
Eligible capital	265,476	261,112
Eligible reserves	1,705,461	1,501,536
Qualifying profit	243,639	231,078
Accumulated other comprehensive income	123,068	72,653
Deductions and transitional adjustments	(9,352)	3,620
Additional tier 1 capital (II)	-	-
Tier 2 capital (III)	-	-
Complementary credit risk allowances and provisions	-	-
Deductions and transitional adjustments	-	-
Total eligible capital (I) + (II) +(III)	2,328,292	2,069,999
Total minimum capital requirement	(616,617)	(610,400)
Surplus (*)	1,711,675	1,459,599
Risk-weighted assets	7,707,716	7,630,003
Capital ratios		
Common equity tier 1 ratio (minimum 4.5%)	30.21%	27.13%
Tier 1 ratio (minimum 6%)	30.21%	27.13%
Capital ratio (minimum 8%) (*)	30.21%	27.13%

(*) As stated in the notification sent to the Bank by the Bank of Spain (Note 1.g) as part of its supervisory review and evaluation process (SREP), as from 1 January 2025 Caja Rural de Navarra must maintain a total capital ratio of 12.149% and a CET1 ratio of 8.16%, measured against regulatory phased-in capital. At 31/ December 2025 the Bank calculated it had surpluses over these minimums of EUR 1,711,675 thousand of Total Capital and EUR 1,711,675 thousand of CET 1 capital.

In addition to the guarantee that its shareholders' equity provides to creditors, the Parent Company is required, pursuant to prevailing regulations, to make annual contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund for Credit Institutions and the National Resolution Fund. The purpose of these funds is to guarantee deposits pursuant to the terms established in specific regulations (Note 1.j).

22. Tax position

The Group is open to tax inspection on returns filed in the last four years on all the principal taxes to which it is subject. In accordance with tax law, declared taxable income cannot be considered definitive until it has been inspected by the tax authorities or four years has elapsed since the return was filed.

Because the tax regulations relating to the activities of financial institutions can be interpreted in different manners, certain contingent tax liabilities for the years open to inspection could exist. Although it is not possible to objectively quantify the tax obligations that could arise as a result of future tax inspections, the Governing Board is of the opinion that the possibility of significant liabilities arising in this respect is remote, and that any such liabilities would in any case be without material impact on the financial position of the Group and, thus, the consolidated annual financial statements.

On 11 September 2025 the merger by absorption of Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L. (the absorbed company) into Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. (the absorbing company) was executed before Mr. Juan Barrios Alvarez, Notary of the Ilustre Colegio de Notarios de Madrid, and recorded in number 2,120 of his protocol.

The reverse merger by absorption resulted in Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A. succeeding to all rights and tax obligations of Grucajrural Inversiones, S.L..

The transaction took place under the special tax regime regulated by Title VII, Chapter VII, of Spanish Law 27/2014, of 28 November, on Corporate Income Tax, as stipulated in Clause one Section VI "Application of the special tax regime", of the Merger deed, notified to the State Tax Administration Agency on 28 November 2025, and registered under number RGE868071912025.

As required by Article 86 of this regulation, it is stated that the carrying amount of the contributed stake in Grucajrural was EUR 142,333 thousand and its taxable amount was EUR 44,462 thousand. The carrying amount of the stake received in BCE was also EUR 142,333 thousand.

Reconciliation between accounting and taxable profit

A breakdown of "(Tax expense or (-) income on profit from continuing operations)" in the 2025 and 2024 consolidated income statement is given below:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Income tax expense accrued in the year	25,574	28,042
Tax expense to subsidiaries	1,571	1,014
Tax rate adjustments to prior years	-	156
Other taxes on income	185	138
TOTAL	27,330	29,350

Under Navarre Regional Law 26/2016, of 28 December, the Parent Company is subject to a 25% tax rate for the tax years 2025 and 2024.

Certain deductions for double taxation, reinvestment and training expenses may be applied to these rates. Because tax legislation permits different treatments for certain transactions, accounting profit differs from taxable profit.

The Parent Company and its subsidiaries do not file consolidated tax returns as the subsidiaries are public limited companies and cannot therefore be included in the same tax return as the parent, since it is a

cooperative entity. However, the reconciliation between the Parent Company's accounting profit and taxable profit for 2025 and 2024 is included below:

	Thousands of euros					
	2025			2024		
	Increases	Decreases	Total	Increases	Decreases	Total
Consolidated profit before accrued tax and after mandatory allocation to the Education and Development Fund			301,632			289,776
Permanent differences	9,873	(203,680)	(193,807)	6,206	(179,218)	(173,012)
Adjusted accounting profit			107,825			116,764
Temporary differences						
- Arising in the year	517	(2,262)	(1,745)	21,599	(1,223)	20,376
- Arising in prior years	484	(5,200)	(4,716)	480	(4,052)	(3,572)
Taxable profit for the year			101,364			133,568

In 2025 and 2024, the permanent differences reflect falls in taxable income, mainly due to mandatory contributions to the Mandatory Reserve Fund (Note 21) and the Social Welfare Fund (Note 15), and interest on capital contributions (Note 4).

Applying the Parent Company's effective income tax rate for 2025 to adjusted accounting profit and taxable profit, the amounts of income tax expense accrued and payable for the year were EUR 25,574 thousand and EUR 25,341 thousand, respectively (2024: EUR 28,042 thousand and 24,684 thousand, respectively).

Aside from income tax expense on the income statement, the Group recognized EUR 2,509 thousand of tax assets and EUR 7,554 thousand of tax liabilities under "Tax assets" for tax reported under "Accumulated other comprehensive income" that relates to "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" up to the moment they are sold (31 December 2024: EUR 290 thousand of tax assets and EUR 3,117 thousand of tax liabilities).

Tax assets and liabilities

The balance of "Current tax assets" and "Current tax liabilities" shown in the consolidated statement of financial position includes the assets and liabilities corresponding to various taxes applicable to the Group, including VAT, withholdings at source and income tax payments on account, and the provision for Company income tax relating to profit for each year (Note 2.u.).

The difference between the tax expense accrued and the tax expense payable is the result of the deferred tax assets and liabilities arising due to temporary differences.

The deferred taxes recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 arose from the following sources:

Thousands of euros	
2025	2024
Deferred tax assets arising from:	
Allocations to pension funds	-
Other unallowable provisions	24,726
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	795
Deferred tax of subsidiaries	1,587
Debt securities at fair value	1,098
Other	616
Total	28,822
Deferred tax liabilities arising from:	
Equity instruments at fair value	6,366
Remeasurement of property	2,600
Deferred tax of subsidiaries	743
Other	1,228
Total	10,937

At 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Parent Company had no income tax deductions and credits pending use.

23. Guarantees and contingent commitments given

Guarantees given

At the close of 2025 and 2024, the breakdown of guarantees given, defined as those amounts the Group will have to pay on behalf of third parties if the parties originally liable default, is as follows:

Thousands of euros	
2025	2024
Financial guarantees	64,292
Guarantees and other sureties	769,002
Irrevocable documentary credits issued	27,630
Total	860,924

A significant proportion of these contingent exposures will mature without the Group being required to make any payment. Therefore the joint balance of these commitments cannot be seen as representing a real future need for funding or liquidity that that will result in future outflows from the Group to third parties.

Income from guarantee instruments is recognized under "Fee and commission income" in the consolidated income statement and is calculated by applying the rate established in the related contract to the nominal amount of the guarantee.

Contingent commitments given

The breakdown of contingent commitments given at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Drawable by third parties	1,595,102	1,456,979
Other contingent commitments	-	-
	1,595,102	1,456,979

This includes irrevocable commitments to provide financing in accordance with certain previously stipulated conditions and deadlines.

The breakdown by counterparty of amounts drawable by third parties in 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Credit institutions	11	11
General governments	164,649	159,805
Other resident sectors	1,428,807	1,295,051
Credit cards	309,129	286,378
Demand accounts	1,119,677	1,008,672
Other	1	1
Non-resident	1,635	2,112
Total	1,595,102	1,456,979

24. Off-balance sheet customer funds

The breakdown of funds from customers managed by the Group off the balance sheet at the close of 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Companies and investment funds	4,113,469	3,183,856
Pension funds and endowment policies	855,890	707,727
Total	4,969,359	3,891,583

The Group does not manage assets under management or financial mandates directly. Its activities are limited to marketing and the mandates are then entrusted to Banco Cooperativo Español, S.A., which signs the portfolio administration and management contract with the Group's customers and is therefore the party liable in their respect.

The breakdown of the net fee and commission income generated by the aforementioned activities in 2025 and 2024, which are included in "Sale of non-banking products" (Note 28), is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Investment companies and funds	30,679	23,665
Pension funds and endowment policies	27,224	25,236
	57,903	48,901

The Group also provides securities administration and custody services to its customers. Commitments assumed by the Group in relation to these services at 31 December 2025 and 2024 came to EUR 885,595 thousand and EUR 662,253 thousand, respectively.

25. Interest income

The breakdown by source of interest income accrued in 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	3
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 9)	23,589	11,815
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 10)	380,974	420,045
Debt securities	69,018	51,108
Loans and advances	311,956	368,937
Credit institutions	28,034	34,532
Customers	283,922	334,405
Other assets	53,199	77,826
Interest income on liabilities (Note 17)	277	-
Total	458,039	509,689

26. Interest expense

The breakdown by source of interest expense accrued in 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Financial liabilities at amortized cost (Note 17)	158,354	180,780
Deposits	117,361	151,535
Central banks	5	-
Credit institutions	5,761	10,540
Customers	111,595	140,995
Debt securities	40,993	29,245
Derivatives – hedge accounting, interest rate risk	1,313	12,567
Other liabilities	121	373
Total	159,788	193,720

27. Dividend income

“Income from equity instruments” corresponds to dividends and other remuneration on equity instruments paid from the profits of subsidiaries after the date of acquisition of the interest.

The breakdown of this line of the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Financial assets held for trading	106	158
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	26,829	22,620
Total	26,935	22,778

28. Fee and commission income

“Fee and commission income” reflects the sum of all fees and commissions accrued in favour of the Group in the year, except those that form an integral part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments.

The breakdown of this line of the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
For guarantees given	6,953	7,403
For contingent commitments given	2,335	2,309
For exchange of foreign currencies and notes	229	226
For collection and payment services	38,997	35,678
For securities services	7,054	6,875
For sale of non-banking products	57,903	48,912
Other fees and commissions	2,403	2,928
Total	115,874	104,331

29. Fee and commission expense

“Fee and commission expense” reflects the sum of all fees and commissions accrued to the charge of the Group in the year, except those that form an integral part of the effective interest rate on financial instruments.

The breakdown of this line of the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Fees and commissions assigned to other entities and correspondents	7,836	7,267
Fees and commissions paid on securities transactions	826	721
Other fees and commissions	682	527
Total	9,344	8,515

30. Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net and Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net

The breakdown of the balances of these items, by type of instrument and accounting classification, is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	140	810
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,390	1,225
Financial assets at amortized cost	(2,365)	(416)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	115	1
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	2,332	1,012
Total	2,472	1,822

31. Other operating income

The breakdown of this line of the income statement in 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Rental income	524	499
Accrued income for the period	4,232	4,790
Other operating income from subsidiaries	108,769	101,090
Total	113,525	106,379

32. Other operating expenses

The breakdown of this line of the income statement in 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund (Note 1.j)	81	62
Contribution to the Single Resolution Fund (Note 1.j)	-	-
Contribution to the Institutional Protection Scheme (Note 1. l)	2,132	-
Mandatory contribution to Social Welfare Fund (Note 15)	27,071	25,675
Other items	832	867
Other operating expenses from subsidiaries	58,220	58,778
Total	88,336	85,382

33. Personnel expenses

“Personnel expenses” reflects all remuneration accruing to personnel on the payroll, whether permanent or temporary, irrespective of their position or activity, in the course of the year. It includes the current service cost of pension plans and breaks down as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Wages and salaries	57,013	53,985
Social security contributions	15,771	14,670
Transfers to defined benefits plans (Note 2.t)	187	170
Other personnel expenses	250	538
Personnel expenses of subsidiaries	22,037	11,805
Total	95,258	81,168

The breakdown by professional category and gender of the Group’s average headcount is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Senior managers	194	89	209	88
Executives	123	225	135	221
Administrative staff	170	244	161	224
Messengers	2	-	2	-
Staff of subsidiaries	171	462	158	282
Total	694	1,020	665	815

Of the total headcount at 31 December 2025, 5 of the Parent Company in each year had a recognized disability of 33% or more. 1 of these is a senior manager, 2 are executives and 1 is an administrator. At 31 December 2024: 6 employees of the Parent Company had a recognized disability of 33% or more, 2 being senior managers, 3 executives and 1 an administrator). In addition, another 6 employees of the subsidiaries have the same recognized level of disability at 31 December 2025 (6 at 31 December 2024).

34. Other operating expenses

The breakdown of this line of the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Property and equipment	3,112	2,736
Computer hardware and software	28,418	23,544
Communications	1,231	1,145
Advertising and marketing	6,221	5,176
Legal	7,787	5,343
Staff travel and agency costs	808	720
Security guards and cash transportation	850	839
Subcontracted administrative services	2,892	1,353
Contributions and taxes	5,747	4,944
Other general expenses	6,267	4,877
Other expenses of subsidiaries	11,091	8,314
Total	74,424	58,991

Fees paid to Ernst & Young, S.L. for the audit of the Bank’s and its subsidiaries’ financial statements in 2025 amounted to EUR 226 thousand (2024: EUR 219 thousand). Ernst & Young, S.L. billed fees for non-audit services

totalling EUR 23 thousand in respect of the Customer Asset Protection Report, and agreed procedures report (2024: EUR 28 thousand billed for the Customer Asset Protection Report and Report on agreed procedures).

In 2025 and 2024, fees for auditing subsidiaries paid to auditors other than the statutory auditors totalled EUR 46 thousand and EUR 55 thousand, respectively.

35. Provisions and reversals

The detail of this line of the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Provisions for commitments and guarantees given (Note 18):	1,243	3,458
For contingent liabilities	1,568	2,271
For contingent commitments	(325)	1,187
Other provisions (Note 18)	(2,258)	20,295
Total	(1,015)	23,753

36. Net impairment/reversal of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss

The detail of this line of the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Financial assets at amortized cost (Note 10)	19,837	23,510
Customers	19,009	23,685
Debt securities (Note 10)	828	(175)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	(565)
Total	19,895	22,945

37. (Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets) and Gains or (-) losses from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not classified as discontinued operations

The detail of this line of the consolidated income statement is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets)	(416)	(687)
Tangible assets (Note 14)	(416)	(687)
Other	-	-
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of non-financial assets and investments, net	14,829	-
Gains on disposal of equity investments (Note 1.d)	14,282	-
Other	547	-
Gains or (-) losses from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not classified as discontinued operations	(1,073)	2,819
(Impairment) reversal (Note 12)	(1,181)	(1,371)
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition (Note 12)	2,254	4,190
Total	(1,489)	2,132

38. Contribution to consolidated Profit or (-) loss for the year attributable to owners of the parent

The breakdown of the contributions to consolidated profit made by consolidated companies is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Parent Company (after consolidation adjustments)	253,623	223,180
Subsidiaries (after consolidation adjustments)	4,523	1,734
Associates	23,228	33,586
	281,374	258,500

39. Related parties

In addition to the information set forth in Note 5 in relation to remuneration received, details of the balances included in the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2025 and 2024 and in the consolidated income statements for 2025 and 2024 that arise from transactions with related parties are as follows:

	Associates		Governing Board and senior management		Other related parties (*)	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
Assets						
Loans and advances to customers	25,072	27,805	448	671	1,673	1,909
Liabilities						
Customer deposits	17,874	21,283	1,743	1,608	27,419	25,072
Other						
Contingent exposures	31,157	35,737	-	-	1,071	1,144
Commitments	3,419	3,457	71	6	4,260	5,301
Income						
Interest income	235	1,496	1,001	27	18	92
Interest expense	13	216	205	14	15	426
Fee and commission income	50	197	187	1	3	57

(*) "Other related parties" includes direct family members and companies related to members of the Governing Board and senior management team.

All transactions with related parties were performed at arm's length.

40. Information on the mortgage market

In accordance with Royal Decree 716/2009, of 24 April, developing aspects of Act 2/1981, of 25 March, on regulation of the mortgage market and other rules governing the mortgage and financial system, and Bank of Spain Circular 3/2010, of 29 June, the Governing Board approved the "Handbook of policies and procedures for managing lending", drawn up by the Parent Company to guarantee compliance with the rules governing the mortgage market, which notably sets criteria for the following measures:

- The ratio of the loan to the mortgaged building's appraisal value (in accordance with Ministerial Order ECO/805/2003) and the selection of appraisers authorized by the Bank of Spain.
- The ratio of debt to the borrower's ability to generate income, verification of information disclosed by the borrower and of their solvency as well as other additional guarantees.
- The matching of cash flows from the cover pool with the cash flows of payments required to service issues of securities.

The General Meeting of Caja Rural de Navarra is empowered to issue bonds and other fixed-income securities and delegate the Governing Board to issue any type of debt up to a set ceiling, including mortgage bonds.

Royal Decree-Law 24/2021, of 2 November, transposed into Spanish law Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and covered bond public supervision. The new rules stipulate that the volume of mortgage covered bonds issued by an institution must be covered at all times by the payment claims on the assets that form the cover pool (i.e. all assets held as collateral to secure the issuer's obligations to bondholders over their lifetime). The cover pool should be at least 5% overcollateralised relative to the principal of the issue programme.

At 31 December 2025, the cover pool for all mortgage covered bonds was overcollateralised by 34.06% (31 December 2024: 60.99%), including the liquidity buffer. At the same date, 96.25% of loans in the mortgage portfolio were for residential mortgages (96.96% at 31 December 2024). The rest were commercial. 58.69% were at floating rates (64.11% at 31 December 2024). The covered bond programme then in issue totalled EUR 2,250 million (EUR 2,250 million at 31 December 2024), all at a fixed coupon.

The nominal value of covered bonds issued by the Bank is as follows:

	Thousands of euros	
	2025	2024
Issue III – Mortgage covered bonds	50,000	50,000
Issue VIII – Mortgage covered bonds	-	600,000
Issue XI – Mortgage covered bonds	500,000	500,000
Issue XII – Issue of Mortgage covered bonds	500,000	500,000
XIII. Issue of Mortgage covered bonds	100,000	100,000
XIV, Issue of Mortgage covered bonds	500,000	-
	<u>1,650,000</u>	<u>1,750,000</u>

None of the issues was placed by public offering. All are denominated in euros. At 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Bank had no mortgage bonds in issue and therefore had no corresponding replacement assets either.

The disclosures of mortgage market information required under Article 19 of Royal Decree-Law 24/2021 can be found on the Bank's website.

41. Agency agreements

The Bank had no “agency agreements” within the meaning of Article 22 of Royal Decree 1245/1995, of 14 July, either at the 2025 and 2024 balance sheet close or at any time in the course of those years.

42. Abandoned balances and deposits

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 18 of Act 33/2003, of 3 November, on the Property of Institutions (Ley del Patrimonio de las Administraciones Públicas), at end-2025 and end-2024 the Parent Company had balances in accounts that qualify as abandoned in the meaning of the aforesaid article, of EUR 1 thousand and EUR 47 thousand, respectively.

43. Customer Service Department

The accompanying management report includes a summary of the report presented to the Parent Company’s Governing Board on the work performed by this Department in 2025, as required under Ministry for the Economy Order ECO/734/2004, of 11 March.

44. Segment reporting

Business segments

The core business of the Caja Rural de Navarra Group is retail banking. It has no other material business lines that, pursuant to prevailing regulations, require the Group to provide information segmented by business lines.

Geographical segments

The Parent Company and all other companies of the Caja Rural de Navarra Group carry out virtually all their activities in Spain and have a similar customer base in all parts of the country. It therefore reports all its operations under a single geographical segment.

45. Disclosures of average payment period to suppliers. Third additional provision “Disclosure obligation” of Act 15/2010, of 5 July

As required by the second final provision of Act 31/2014, of 3 December, amending the third additional provision of Act 15/2010, 5 July, itself amending Act 3/2004, 29 December, which set out measures to combat bad debt in commercial transactions and disclosures to include in the notes to the financial statements on delayed payments to suppliers in commercial transactions, calculated in accordance with the Spanish Accounting and Audit Institute (ICAC) Resolution of 29 January 2016, the details of the Parent Company’s average supplier payment period in 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	2025	2024
	Days	
Average supplier payment period	26.52	26.61
Ratio of transactions paid	26.52	26.61
Ratio of transactions outstanding	29.63	20.57
	Amount (thousands of euros)	
Total payments made	227,304	191,144
Total payments outstanding	1.450	2,301
Monetary value of invoices paid within the deadline allowed by the default regulations	228,294	192,161
Percentage of all payments made within the deadline	99.80%	99.34%
	Number of invoices	
Invoices paid within the deadline allowed by the default regulations	32,120	28,316
Percentage of all invoices	98.99%	98.08%

ANNEX I

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO

Balance at 31 December 2025

(Thousands of euros)

ASSETS (EUR)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Cash, cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits (**)	2,635,099	2,768,192
Financial assets held for trading	2,500	5,839
Derivatives	1,362	2,627
Equity instruments	1,138	3,212
Debt securities	-	-
<i>Memorandum items: lent or given in guarantee with right of sale or pledge</i>	-	-
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-
Debt securities	-	-
Loans and advances	-	-
<i>Memorandum items: lent or given in guarantee with right of sale or pledge</i>	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,306,307	1,067,280
Equity instruments	404,072	343,740
Debt securities	902,235	723,540
<i>Memorandum items: lent or given in guarantee with right of sale or pledge</i>	-	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	13,868,872	13,095,672
Debt securities	3,694,766	3,443,458
Loans and advances	10,174,106	9,652,214
Credit institutions	378,996	265,359
Customers	9,795,110	9,386,855
<i>Memorandum items: lent or given in guarantee with right of sale or pledge</i>	537,514	502,000
Derivatives – hedge accounting	1,508	2,517
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	159,701	164,351
Group companies	49,290	50,255
Assigned to social projects	11,050	10,550
Associates	110,411	114,096
Tangible assets	116,896	112,494
Property and equipment	115,282	101,034
For own use	115,026	100,844
Assigned to social projects	255	190
Investment property	1,614	11,460
<i>Of which: assigned under operating leases</i>	573	604
<i>Memorandum items: acquired under finance leases</i>	-	-
Intangible assets	-	-
Tax assets	31,237	34,002
Current tax assets	4,001	4,680
Deferred tax assets	27,235	29,322
Other assets	32,099	31,344
Other	32,099	31,344
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	19,876	24,689
TOTAL ASSETS	18,174,096	17,306,380

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO

Balance at 31 December 2025

(Thousands of euros)

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY (EUR)	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Financial liabilities held for trading	1,162	2,334
Derivatives	1,162	2,334
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	12,783	14,927
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	15,543,828	14,933,613
Deposits	13,731,747	13,011,792
Central banks	-	-
Credit institutions	169,941	177,881
Customers	13,561,806	12,833,911
Debt securities issued	1,677,726	1,773,925
Other financial liabilities	134,355	147,896
<i>Memorandum items: subordinated liabilities</i>	-	-
Derivatives – hedge accounting	65,612	75,165
Provisions	60,107	66,332
Pensions and other defined-benefit post-employment obligations	1,361	1,399
Commitments and guarantees given	16,296	15,075
Other provisions	42,450	49,858
Tax liabilities	28,469	36,268
Current tax liabilities	18,275	27,865
Deferred tax liabilities	10,194	8,403
Share capital redeemable on demand	-	-
Other liabilities	119,143	106,380
<i>Of which: mandatory contributions to Social Welfare Fund</i>	<i>87,273</i>	<i>77,676</i>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	15,831,104	15,235,019
EQUITY		
Shareholders' equity	2,249,919	1,998,706
Share capital	269,586	261,112
Called up paid capital	269,586	261,112
Memorandum items: uncalled capital	-	-
Retained earnings	1,705,461	1,474,383
Other reserves	29,995	27,152
(Treasury shares)	(4,110)	-
Profit for the year	248,987	236,059
(Interim dividends)	-	-
Accumulated other comprehensive income	93,073	72,654
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	93,741	70,253
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	93,741	70,253
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(668)	2,401
Hedging derivatives. Reserve of cash flow hedges [effective portion]	(1,455)	(871)
Changes in fair value of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	787	3,272
TOTAL EQUITY	2,342,992	2,071,360
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	18,174,096	17,306,380
Memorandum items: off-balance sheet exposures	-	-
Contingent commitments given	1,602,113	1,463,111
Financial guarantees given	64,292	81,238
Other commitments given	797,985	793,805

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO
Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
Interest income	458,230	510,030
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,589	11,815
Financial assets at amortized cost	381,215	420,385
Other interest income	53,426	77,830
(Interest expense)	(158,397)	(191,860)
(Expense on share capital redeemable on demand)	-	-
NET INTEREST INCOME	299,833	318,170
Dividend income	40,023	36,981
Fee and commission income	120,037	107,556
(Fee and commission expense)	(9,344)	(8,515)
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	140	810
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets and liabilities held for trading, net	224	(137)
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	-	53
Gains or (-) losses on financial assets or liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, net	448	-
Gains or (-) losses from hedge accounting, net	(349)	158
Gains or (-) losses from translation differences, net	1,704	1,710
Other operating income	4,756	5,289
(Other operating expenses)	(30,117)	(26,604)
<i>Of which: mandatory contributions to Social Welfare Fund</i>	<i>(27,071)</i>	<i>(25,675)</i>
GROSS INCOME	427,355	435,471
(Administrative expenses)	(136,703)	(120,041)
(Personnel expenses)	(73,371)	(69,364)
(Other operating expenses)	(63,332)	(50,677)
(Depreciation and amortization)	(6,689)	(6,742)
(Provisions or (-) reversals)	1,015	(23,753)
(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss)	(19,858)	(22,945)
(Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)	(58)	565
(Financial assets at amortized cost)	(19,800)	(23,510)
Net (impairment)/reversal of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	(3,660)	(462)
(Impairment or (-) reversal of impairment on non-financial assets)	(408)	-
(Tangible assets)	(408)	-
(Other)	-	-
Gains or (-) losses on derecognition of non-financial assets and investments, net	14,772	47
<i>Of which: investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates</i>	<i>14,772</i>	<i>-</i>
Negative goodwill recognized in profit or loss	-	-
Gains or (-) losses from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not classified as discontinued operations	(1,077)	2,819
PROFIT OR (-) LOSS BEFORE TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	274,747	264,395
(Tax expense or (-) income on profit from continuing operations)	(25,760)	(28,336)
PROFIT OR (-) LOSS AFTER TAX FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	248,987	236,059
Profit or (-) loss after tax from discontinued operations	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	248,987	236,059

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO
Statement of recognized income and expense for the year ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	248,987	236,059
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	20,419	30,474
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	23,488	19,013
Actuarial gains or (-) losses on defined benefit pension plans	-	-
Changes in fair value of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	26,730	20,183
Gains or losses from hedge accounting for equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income, net	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Other valuation adjustments	-	-
Changes in fair value of financial liabilities at fair value with changes in income attributable to changes in credit risk	-	-
Income tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(3,242)	(1,170)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	(3,069)	11,461
Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (effective part)	-	-
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity	-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Currency translation	-	-
Gains or (-) losses on currency translation recognized in equity	-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Cash flow hedges (effective part)	(778)	1,846
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity	(778)	1,846
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Reclassified to initial carrying amount of hedged items	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Hedging instruments (undesignated)	-	-
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity	-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,314)	13,436
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity	(923)	14,661
Reclassified to profit or loss	(2,390)	(1,225)
Other reclassifications	-	-
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
Valuation gains or (-) losses recognized in equity	-	-
Reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other reclassifications	-	-
Income tax on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	1,023	(3,820)
TOTAL RECOGNIZED INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR	269,406	266,532

Comprehensive statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2025
(Thousands of euros)

At 31 December 2025

Source of changes in equity	Share capital	Retained earnings	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares	Profit for the year	(-) Interim dividends	Other Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total
Balance at 1 January 2025	261,112	1,474,383	27,152	-	236,059	-	72,654	2,071,360
Adjustments due to error correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2025 (*)	261,112	1,474,383	27,152	-	236,059	-	72,654	2,071,360
Total recognized income and expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	248,987	-	20,419	269,406
Other changes to equity	8,474	231,078	2,843	(4,110)	(236,059)	-	-	2,226
Ordinary shares issued	8,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,474
Preference shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise or maturity of other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt/equity conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (or payments to members)	-	-	-	-	(4,981)	-	-	(4,981)
Buyback of treasury shares	-	-	-	(4,110)	-	-	-	(4,110)
Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of financial instruments from equity to liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of financial instruments from liabilities to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between equity items	-	231,078	-	-	(231,078)	-	-	-
Increase (-) decrease in equity due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other increases (-) decreases in equity	-	-	2,843	-	-	-	-	2,843
<i>Of which: discretionary allocation to social projects and funds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2025	269,586	1,705,461	29,995	(4,110)	248,987	-	93,073	2,342,992

Comprehensive statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024
(Thousands of euros)

31 December 2024

Source of changes in equity	Share capital	Retained earnings	Other reserves	(-) Treasury shares	Profit for the year	(-) Interim dividends	Other Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	243,017	1,287,178	8,695	-	190,766	-	42,180	1,771,836
Adjustments due to error correction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments due to changes in accounting policies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 1 January 2024 (*)	243,017	1,287,178	8,695	-	190,766	-	42,180	1,771,836
Total recognized income and expenses for the year	-	-	-	-	236,059	-	30,474	266,533
Other changes to equity	18,095	187,205	18,457	-	(190,766)	-	-	32,991
Ordinary shares issued	18,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,095
Preference shares issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise or maturity of other equity instruments issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt/equity conversion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital reduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends (or payments to members)	-	-	-	-	(3,561)	-	-	(3,561)
Buyback of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale or cancellation of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of financial instruments from equity to liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers of financial instruments from liabilities to equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers between equity items	-	187,205	-	-	(187,205)	-	-	-
Increase (-) decrease in equity due to business combinations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other increases (-) decreases in equity	-	-	18,457	-	-	-	-	18,457
<i>Of which: discretionary allocation to social projects and funds</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	261,112	1,474,383	27,152	-	236,059	-	72,654	2,071,360

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2025

(Thousands of euros)

	2025	2024
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(130,964)	1,124,104
Profit for the year	268,848	236,059
Adjustments to obtain cash flows from operating activities	16,819	6,742
Depreciation and amortization	12,997	6,742
Other adjustments	3,822	-
Net (increase) decrease in operating assets	(1,001,485)	79,148
Financial assets held for trading	(5,403)	766
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	321
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	(203,556)	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(797,472)	(205,624)
Financial assets at amortized cost	4,946	284,735
Other operating expenses	619,546	(1,050)
Net (increase) decrease in operating liabilities	(1,172)	830,197
Financial liabilities held for trading	-	(568)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	588,831	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,887	824,439
Other operating expenses	(34,692)	6,326
Company income tax receipts (payments)	(6,518)	(28,042)
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(26,731)	(16,194)
Payments	(24,417)	(16,194)
Tangible assets	(2,314)	(15,691)
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	-	(503)
Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale	-	-
Receipts	20,213	-
Tangible assets	47	-
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates	17,458	-
Non-current assets and liabilities held for sale	2,708	-
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(617)	45,255
Payments	(9,091)	(3,561)
Dividends	(4,981)	(3,561)
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Cancellation of own equity instruments	-	-
Acquisition of own equity instruments	(4,110)	-
Other payments related to financing activities	-	-
Receipts	8,474	48,816
Subordinated liabilities	-	-
Issue of own equity instruments	8,474	18,095
Disposal of own equity instruments	-	-
Other receipts relating to financing activities	-	30,721
D) EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE FLUCTUATIONS	1,699	-
E) NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C+D)	(136,400)	1,153,165
F) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT START OF YEAR	2,772,378	1,615,027
G) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	2,635,978	2,768,192
MEMORANDUM ITEMS		
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	2,635,978	2,768,192
Cash	56,103	57,796
Cash equivalents in central banks	2,100,117	1,500,127
Other demand deposits	479,758	1,210,269
Other financial assets	-	-
Less: Bank overdrafts repayable on demand	-	-

ANNEX II – ANNUAL BANKING REPORT

Information at 31 December 2024 of the Caja Rural de Navarra Group provided by Act 10/2014 and Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and Council.

The information below has been prepared in compliance with article 87 and the two of Act 10/2014, of 26 June, on the regulation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions, published in the Spanish Official State Bulletin on 27 June 2014, transposing Article 89 of Directive 2013/36/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 26 June 2013, on access to the activity of credit institutions and the supervision of credit institutions and investment firms, amending Directive 2002/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 June 2002 (CRD IV).

CRD IV requires credit institutions to file with the Bank of Spain and publish an annual report containing a breakdown of the following information on a consolidated basis:

- a) Name, nature and geographical location of activities.
- b) Turnover.
- c) Number of employees on a full time equivalent basis.
- d) Profit or loss before tax.
- e) Tax on profit or loss.
- f) Public subsidies received.

Detailed information on these points is set out below:

CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

2025 was marked by the gradual consolidation of a new economic environment with high uncertainty. The global economy held up reasonably well, helped by an gradual loosening of financial conditions. That said, growth remained moderate in most regions. In the course of the year, financial markets were again heavily impacted by monetary policy, expectations for the timing of rate cuts and the impact of a volatile geopolitical and trade environment.

Macro-economically, global GDP growth was around 3%, a level compatible with the economic cycle. This scenario encouraged a more positive performance in the first half of the year, with a gradual easing of volatility and stronger growth. However, the market continued on its downward path, which had markets starting to price in tighter monetary policy by the major central banks, driving significant movements in asset prices.

In the United States, the economy again surprised on the upside with strong demand, fuelled by household consumption and a labour market that, while slowing, remained robust. Against this backdrop, the Federal Reserve took a cautious approach to monetary policy, aiming for gradual normalisation, prompting bouts of volatility on debt markets, especially at the short end. Throughout the year, sovereign debt yields reflected the trade-off between real returns and inflation expectations.

Looking at global financial markets, 2025 was a year of transition towards less restrictive interest rates. Fixed income recovered part of its appeal as a source of yield, especially in the mid-tenors of the curve, while equities again made gains, albeit punctuated by corrections linked to changing monetary expectations and geopolitical risks. Overall, volatility remained under control, only spiking on publication of important macroeconomic data or central bank decisions.

In sum, 2025 was a year of stabilisation for both the real economy and financial markets. Easing inflation, expectations of looser monetary policy and the absence of systemic tensions made for a more market-friendly environment. Looking ahead to the next few years, the outlook is for modest growth and a more balanced financial scenario, which will nonetheless be affected by geopolitical events and pace of monetary policy normalisation. Against this backdrop, the Spanish and Navarre economies are starting in a relatively good place and can face the coming challenges of the economic and financial environment with greater assurance.

2025 FINANCIAL YEAR

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA MADE A PROFIT OF EUR 269 MILLION, NEARLY ALL OF WHICH WILL BE TAKEN TO RESERVES

- The Bank has maintained its historically prudent approach, taking almost all of its profit for the year to reserves, raising the value of its equity to EUR 2,422 million, up 13.39% on the prior year.

- This level of equity again places Caja Rural de Navarra among the most solvent institutions on the market, with a phased-in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 30.21%.
- Caja Rural de Navarra has a network of 254 branches, including 138 in Navarra. In total it employs 1,101 people, 48 more than last year.
- The NPL ratio stood at 2.09%, significantly below the sector average of 2.69% of loans outstanding, according to the latest published data.

PROFIT

The measures taken by the European monetary authorities to rein in inflation since 2024 continued to weigh on interest rates. This, together with good management of non-performing loans, enabled Caja Rural de Navarra to improve its effectiveness and efficiency. In this market environment, it earned net interest income of EUR 298 million and gross income of EUR 484.4 million, a 1.72% reduction on the previous year. Profit for the year was EUR 269 million, up 4% on the prior year.

Caja Rural de Navarra will, as usual, use these profits (EUR 269 million) to increase its equity, allocating the great majority of the profit obtained (EUR 269 million) to non-distributable reserves. Equity will therefore rise to EUR 2,422 million, a 13.39% increase on the previous year.

In this way, Caja Rural de Navarra reinforces its solidity and generates the resources it needs to continue growing in the future.

SOLVENCY

Consolidated shareholders' equity totalled EUR 2,422 million, 13.39% more than the previous year.

Caja Rural de Navarra's solvency measured by its Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio was 30.21%, 308 basis points up on the previous year and, once again, among the highest in the Spanish financial sector.

CREDIT RATING

Caja Rural de Navarra is rated by international agencies Fitch and Moody's. The Bank's credit ratings are among the highest in the sector at, in December 2025: BBB+ (stable) by Fitch and A3 by Moody's.

KEY BUSINESS FIGURES

Customer deposits

Caja Rural de Navarra manages EUR 13,546 million in private sector customer deposits, an increase of 5.42% on the prior year which represents sustained and stable growth.

Lending

Loans and advances to customers outstanding at Caja Rural de Navarra totalled EUR 9,814 million at end-2025, 4.55% up on the previous year.

Non-performing loans

Caja Rural de Navarra's NPL ratio at the end of 2025 was 2.09%, similar to last year and well below the national NPL ratio of 2.69%, according to latest published figures.

ACCIÓN SOCIAL: “MAKE HERE. GROW HERE”.

Caja Rural de Navarra's *Acción Social* programmes have direct and indirect impacts on social development and well-being, as well as nurturing the social, economic and cultural environments in which it works.

The Bank's local presence and commitment to its community make Caja Rural de Navarra an important social actor. And this is a clear differentiating factor, providing a direct line to the real demands and needs of the community.

Caja Rural de Navarra's social work is directed through 8 baselines of action approved by the General Assembly and which support hundreds of actions in a wide range of areas including sport, culture, education, health, research, the environment, welfare, professional development, entrepreneurship, training and the promotion of cooperatives.

The *Acción Social* slogan “Make here. Grow here”, embodies our close links with the region and its population. With the land and its people. This is the Bank's “social dividend”, helping to build a better society by supporting projects that generate value to improve the quality of life in our local region, delivering solutions for different social, environmental, sporting and cultural needs.

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA'S BUSINESS MODEL

Proximity and neighbourhood banking is now a successful model in the European financial sector. Credit cooperatives, the main exponents of this model, command a European market share of 20%. This makes credit cooperatives key parts of a competitive banking industry, serving one in five retail banking customers across Europe and providing nearly a third of all financing for SMEs.

In Spain, a market where most banks are closing branches and cutting staff numbers, Caja Rural de Navarra remains true to a business model of local and regional banking, offering customers in-person local services and advice, including in areas of financial exclusion, with the branch as the hub of valued relationships.

In line with this philosophy, Caja Rural de Navarra has expanded its branch network to 254 branches, with one new opening this year in Soto de Lezkairu in Pamplona. It also increased the number of employees, offering work to 1,101 people, 48 more than last year. And in 2026 it plans to open 3 further branches, reinforcing its commitment to its customers.

This, together with its drive for digitisation, means the Bank can deliver a coherent and responsive service to all its customers.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CUSTOMER SERVICE DEPARTMENT 2025

In accordance with Article 17.2 of Ministerial Order ECO/734/2004, of 11 March, on the Customer Service Departments of Financial Institutions, a summary of the department's activities in 2025 is presented below.

The Customer Service Department is there to attend to and resolve complaints and claims by customers and users of the Bank's financial services where these are grounded in legally recognized rights and interests derived from contracts, transparency regulations, customer protection rules or good financial usage and practice.

Summary of the department's activity in 2025.

As reflected in the last report, in 2024 there was a surge in claim numbers which then fell back in 2025. Also, as in previous years, we should highlight the key factors that affect the Service each year:

1.- As stated in previous years, the image of the banking industry has been different for some years now. Banks are seen as tarnished and customers' perceptions have changed. The high profits made by all banks, the interest rate rises that have hit customers' finances, and the maintenance fees on some products have all been contributory factors.

2.- Our customers are better informed both financially and legally. They are aware of the latest regulations and rulings and able to exercise their rights.

3.- Many legal practices have specialised in banking and there are websites that offer specific content on how to submit banking claims and general information on claims that customers can make, including pre-prepared claim templates.

4.- There are new channels offering easy access to make claims and complaints. Customer service departments are now obliged to provide easy and prominent ways to file claims, including posting the requisite forms and e-mail addresses on the banks' websites.

5.- In Navarre, some law firms are advertising and bringing pressure to bear through the media to encourage claims. Methods include sponsored news items in regional newspapers and showing up at residents' meetings for shared-ownership buildings.

6.- In the Basque Country, a high number of complaints come through the consumer bodies of local municipalities (OMIC-KIUB) or the Kontsumobide (the Basque Government's consumer body).

The Customer Service Department is aware that, as most financial institutions offer rather similar products and prices, we have to make sure that service quality and proximity to customers are differentiating factors and, probably, the key identity markers for the Bank. By offering customers good service and proximity, satisfaction and empathy, we can secure their trust and continued custom.

In 2025, the Customer Service Department received a total of 3,677 complaints, claims, enquiries and incidents. These contacts are analysed below by type:

Type	2025	2024	2023
Complaints	212	263	278
Claims	3,218	15,172	5,868
Enquiries	247	214	154
Incidents	-	2	-
Total	3,677	15,651	6,300

Of the total of 3,677 submissions, 1,176 were resolved in favour of the customer, 583 not admitted and the remaining 1,918 rejected. Payouts to customers this year totalled EUR 844,924.38.

By Autonomous Region, they broke down as follows:

Autonomous Regions	2025	2024	2023
Navarre	2,216	7,895	3,318
Basque Country	1,242	6,509	2,649
La Rioja	218	1,233	333
Madrid	-	1	-
Non-customers	1	13	-
TOTAL (EUR)	3,677	15,651	6,300

The ratio of claims by Autonomous Region where the Bank is active weighted by the number of branches in each Region is as follows:

	Navarre	Basque Country	La Rioja	Madrid
2025	15.94	13.5	9.08	-
2024	57.21	71.53	51.38	1
2023	23.70	29.43	13.88	-

By **product**, the 3.677 complaints and claims broke down as follows:

Subject	2025	2024	2023
ASSETS	2,745	14,782	5,363
LIABILITIES AND PAYMENT ACCOUNTS	248	270	257
INSTRUMENTS AND PAYMENT SERVICES	369	293	244
OTHER PRODUCTS/BANKING SERVICES	187	163	338
OTHER (investment products/services, Data Protection (LOPD), etc.)	128	143	98
TOTAL	3,677	15,651	6,300

The number of claims about mortgages accounted for 2,619 or 71.23% of the total. Of these, 2,072, or 56.35% of all claims received, related to mortgage servicing costs. Total payments in respect of mortgage servicing costs were EUR 777,926.66. While the number of claims has fallen, the amounts paid out rose, as well as the total number of cases resolved in the customers' favour.

It is important to add that, unlike in these previous years, “**floor clause**” claims have, since 1 April 2025, begun to be managed by the Customer Service Department. This is due to Organic Law 1/2025, of 2 January, measures to improve the efficiency of the Public Justice Service, replaced Royal Decree-Law 1/2017, of 20 January, on urgent measures to protect consumers regarding floor clauses.

Also, 22 claims were escalated to the Bank of Spain's Banking Conduct Department. Although the total claims received by the Supervisor fell, the percentage of all claims going through this route rose, particularly if we strip out claims for mortgage servicing fees, which are outside the Supervisor's remit.

	Bank of Spain	Total claims	%	Claims without payments	%
2025	22	3,677	0.60%	1,605	1.37%
2024	28	15,651	0.18%	2,509	1.12%
2023	16	6,300	0.25%	2,134	0.75%

The annual average response time of the Customer Service Department was 11.19 days, much shorter than the 2024 average of 24.09 days. The faster turnaround time makes sense as the number of claims fell, particularly claims for mortgage servicing fees, which had pushed up the response times in 2024.

The Bank of Spain requires that customer Service Departments report on claims received every half-year, in accordance with Circular 4/2021, of 25 November, on model reserved financial statements regarding market conduct, transparency and customer protection and the register of claims. Accordingly, each six months the Bank submits a detailed record of claims received by the Customer Service Department over the period. We therefore continue to insist that complaints should be managed quickly and effectively at branch level, providing the best possible service to our customers, to avoid damaging the Bank's image and quality of service in the eyes of the regulator. This is the way to bring down the number of claims and complaints as the services to our customers improve.

As Secretary, the Head of the Customer Service Department is also responsible for convening the Quality Committee, which includes among its members: the Head of Marketing, a branch manager, Risk Management staff, the Head of Human Resources, the Compliance Officer, the Head of the Collections and Payments Department, staff from Organisation and IT, the Head of Legal, the Head of Internal Audit and staff from the Customer Service Department.

At each meeting of the Committee, the attendees are given a details of the complaints or claims received in the period under analysis, with specific comments on most numerous or significant, so that the Department can set criteria for resolving them –based on rules of conduct, best banking practice and jurisprudence– identify possible future events that could affect the Bank, ensure all of the Bank's internal areas represented on the Committee are aware of the issues and take the appropriate preventative and improvement measures in each department and for each product that has been the subject of complaints.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The main risks to which the Group is exposed in its transactions in financial instruments are detailed in Note 6 to the financial statements. In addition, Notes 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17 include information on the various portfolios of financial instruments.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Group engaged in no research and development activities 2025.

AVERAGE SUPPLIER PAYMENT PERIOD

Payments to suppliers in 2024 were made in an average of 27 days, below the 60-day legal term required by Act 15/2010, of 5 July, on measures to combat bad debt in commercial transactions, amended by Act 31/2014, of 3 December, itself amending the Capital Companies Act on the improvement of corporate governance. The average payment period was calculated using the method set out in this law.

OUTLOOK FOR 2026

In 2025 we completed the Strategic Plan 2023-2025 and we can claim to have completed a Strategic Plan in line with what happened in previous months. To briefly summarise:

- The main and biggest shortfall was in lending, where, despite our best efforts and good figures for 2025, we still came up well short of the numbers budgeted in the plan. Without overdoing prudence, but without ignoring it either, non-performing loans and payment defaults performed better than budgeted in the Plan.
- The performance on Resources, both on- and off-balance sheet, was very strong, with good figures in all years of the Plan.
- The picture is mixed when it comes to customer recruitment, a critical and strategic indicator for Caja Rural de Navarra. Figures were good for recruiting new individual customers, well above target, and just on target for new legal entities.
- There were strong figures and outturns on the income statement, especially net financial income, which was inevitably heavily influenced by the trend in interest rates in the Plan's early years.

In 2026, we are embarking on a new Strategic Plan, which will run for the next three years up to and including 2028. This plan aims in broad terms to continue the success of recent years. We are starting from a position of strength, with advantages including robust solvency, ample and stable liquidity, dynamic commercial offers backed by good product tools and pricing, a favourable environment and still plenty of scope for market growth. We have to work to turn these opportunities into results.

The new Strategic Plan will rest on four pillars:

- 1) Orderly, ambitious and profitable business growth, with a major focus on business and companies and upselling to loyal customers, especially those recruited during the previous Strategic Plan.

Sustained growth in ordinary products and control and a tight grip on expenses, coupled with the planned growth in balance sheet items, should sustain margins in the 2026 Income Statement, where a portion of the fall in interest rates has yet to feed through. In 2027 and 2028, with rates now expected to be flatter, margin growth will have to come from volume rather than pricing effects.

- 2) Maintaining the “proximity model” both externally with our customers and internally with employees and branches. Maintaining the branch as a hub for general business and advice to customers, rather than transactions. For transactions we will increasingly rely on technological advances, which will make the Bank more productive and, of course, more (cyber-)secure.

- 3) Treasury and Subsidiaries act as other balance sheet items to offset and complement the Retail Banking items on both Statement of Financial Position and Income Statement.

4) Sustainability and *Acción Social*: we must never forget the kind of institution we are and our commitments to society. Internally, we embrace sustainability as the obligation to maintain or improve both RAF ratios and market shares.

CSR REPORT AND NON-FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025

Act 11/2018, of 28 December, on non-financial information and diversity, regulates the disclosure of information in these two areas. Caja Rural de Navarre, as a public interest entity, has also published Non-Financial Statements for the Caja Rural de Navarre Group, which form part of the Consolidated Management Report, in compliance with its obligations under the regulation. These were published alongside the Corporate Social Responsibility Report (CSR Report) in accordance with international standards.

The non-financial statement forms part of this consolidated management report and can be found on the website: <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/en/information-investors> under Sustainability – CSR Report.

ANNEX IV – CSR REPORT
AND NON-FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
2025

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA 2025 NON- FINANCIAL STATEMENTS SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

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General Disclosures

General Information [ESRS 2]

Basis for preparation of the Report [BP-1]

[DP 3, DP 5(a)] Caja Rural de Navarra Group (CRN Group) has prepared these Consolidated Non-Financial Statements and Sustainability Report using a comprehensive and transparent approach that aims to provide a clear and detailed view of our sustainable practices and outcomes.

The report has been prepared in accordance with the CSRD (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive) and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772, which develops the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), providing the harmonised framework for sustainability disclosures. Although the CSRD had not yet been transposed into Spanish law by 31 December 2025, this report follows the recommendations issued by the Spanish National Securities Market Commission (CNMV) and the Spanish Accounting and Auditing Institute (ICAC), that Spanish entities subject to the CSRD should publish their reports on the basis of the CSRD, while also complying with the disclosure requirements under current regulations.

The report also meets the requirements of Spanish Law 11/2018 on non-financial information, Law 22/2015 on the Audit of Accounts and the applicable regulations on the European Taxonomy—including Regulation 2178/2021 and its delegated regulations—which complement the CSRD guidelines. This set of regulations strengthens the regulatory consistency of the report and ensures the quality, comparability and reliability of the information disclosed, guaranteeing its full alignment with European standards. **[DP 5(b)(i)]**

[DP 5(c)] In preparing the report, consideration has been given to the full range of activities that make up the Group's value chain, both upstream and downstream of its direct operations. We have also considered the impact of these activities on the Group's stakeholders, specifically addressing how the Group's activities affect the environment, local communities and employees. This approach ensures full regulatory compliance, providing a consistent and traceable view of sustainability throughout the value chain.

In this way, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** CSRD report is based on the integration of materiality criteria, which means that all the issues reported in this report are relevant and significant for the Group and its stakeholders.

Finally, it should be noted that this report is structured in accordance with the principles of the CSRD, which requires entities to report on key environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors. It is therefore structured to make sure all the information disclosed is accurate, consistent and aligned with international standards.

Scope of Consolidation of the Report

[DP 5(b)(ii)] This section defines the scope of the information reported by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, specifying the entities and activities that form part of the consolidated Group and whose sustainability has been assessed. It details the subsidiaries included in the report and any entity outside the scope of consolidation whose data may be relevant to the Group's environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance.

In this regard, **Caja Rural de Navarra**, a credit institution, ("**Caja Rural de Navarra**", "Caja Rural" or "the Bank"), is the parent entity of the Group ("**Caja Rural de Navarra Group**", "CRN Group" or "the Group"). The table below lists its subsidiaries, all wholly owned, at 31 December 2025:

Company	Region
Cereal sector	
ESPIGA I&D ALIMENTARIA, S.L.U.	Spain, cereal innovation centre
HARIVENASA, S.L.U.	Spain, exports to twenty countries
EXPLOTACIÓN AGRÍCOLA LAS LIMAS, S.L.	Rice cultivation
Winery services sector	
INDUSTRIA TONELERA DE NAVARRA	Spain
TONNELLERIE DE L'ADOUR	Global
MERRANDERIE D'ADOUR	France
BOUQUET BRANDS	Navarre, Madrid and Malaga
BAHIA DE CADIZ	Cadiz
Senior care services sector	
SOLERA ASISTENCIAL	Navarre
SOLERA NAVARRA	Navarre
TORRE MONREAL	Navarre
SERESGERNA	Navarre
Caja Rural customer support sector	
Informes y Gestiones Generales, S.A.	Navarre, Rioja, Basque Country
Informes Técnicos y Valoraciones Generales, S.L.	Navarre, Rioja, Basque Country
PROMOCION ESTABLE DEL NORTE	Navarre, Rioja, Basque Country
PREVENTIA SPORT	Navarre

In addition to these wholly-owned subsidiaries, **Caja Rural de Navarra** also holds joint and non-controlling equity investments in a number of sectors.

In this respect, it should be borne in mind that the Bank's shareholdings are stable. Historically, there have been investments and divestments, but the purpose of this activity is not speculative and many of the subsidiaries have been consolidated by CRN for more than twenty years.

In line with the above, the scope of this report covers the parent company, **Caja Rural de Navarra**, as well as all the subsidiaries over which it exercises effective control, i.e. those in which it holds a stake of more than 50%. This scope of application coincides fully with the Group's accounting consolidation scope, thus guaranteeing consistency and comparability between the financial information and the sustainability information reported.

Cross-cutting considerations for the preparation of the report [BP-2]

[DP 6, 7, 8] In the interests of transparency on the preparation of this Sustainability Report and in compliance with the provisions of BP-2, note that the disclosures required by this section have been included in a cross-cutting manner throughout this report.

The report responds in full to all sustainability disclosure requirements in the ESRS and in Law 11/2018, without recourse to information by external reference. Likewise, the main content of the report focuses on the activity and performance of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, including all entities within the consolidation scope defined in the previous section. **[DP 16, 17]**

It has been structured in accordance with the principles of the CSRD Directive, ensuring that disclosures on environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors is complete, consistent and aligned with European sustainability reporting standards.

Specifically, the General Information section covers the strategy and business model of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** and its value chain, which are set out in the following sections. These are followed by topical chapters, structured in accordance with the ESRS, on each topic found to be material by the double materiality process. The final sections deal with the topics specific to the Group, completing the required reporting framework.

[DP 14] Finally, it is important to note that no material errors have been detected in the information reported in the Group's sustainability reports published in previous years.

Time horizons used in the report [DP9]

The Bank has not deviated from the medium and long-term time horizons defined in section 6.4 of ESRS 1 for the information presented in this Report. The horizons applied in the double materiality process, as well as their scope, are detailed in the section *Double materiality process* [IRO1].

However, the time horizons defined in the Environmental Information chapter —mainly the calculation of the carbon footprint and the climate stress test— may differ from those in ESRS 1. In such cases, the estimates, targets and timelines applied are explicitly detailed and justified, ensuring that such definitions are at all times in line with supervisory practices applicable to the financial sector.

Value chain estimates [DP 10]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group reports disclosures for its entire value chain in accordance with the results of the double materiality process (see section *Double materiality process* [IRO-1] of this report). The Group defines its value chain as set out in the section *Strategy, business model and value chain* [SBM-1].

Where environmental disclosures require data from upstream or downstream in the value chain and primary data is not available, the Group uses methodologies based on indirect sources — sector data, emission factors or proxies— from recognised methodological frameworks. In the field of Climate Change (E1) - Downstream, these methodologies allow quantitative estimates to be produced, including for financed emissions.

Estimates subject to uncertainty [DP 11]

For the preparation of this report, estimates and assumptions have been taken into consideration to quantify some of the required metrics, following the methodological frameworks and recommendations of the ESRS and current regulations. These estimates may vary depending on the availability and quality of the data used.

Changes in the preparation and presentation of sustainability information [DP 12, 13]

The scope of companies covered by the non-financial and sustainability information for financial year 2025 is unchanged on 2024. Information presented is thus fully comparable between the two financial years.

Information derived from other legislation [DP 15]

In this Report, the Group complies with the applicable regulations in force, as detailed in the section *Basis of presentation and scope of the Sustainability Report* [BP1]. For further details on the regulations applicable to this document, see *Annex IV - Relationship of the ESRS content with other regulations*.

Sustainability reporting principles in standards such as the Principles for Responsible Banking, the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and the criteria for the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have also been taken into account.

Governance

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-1]

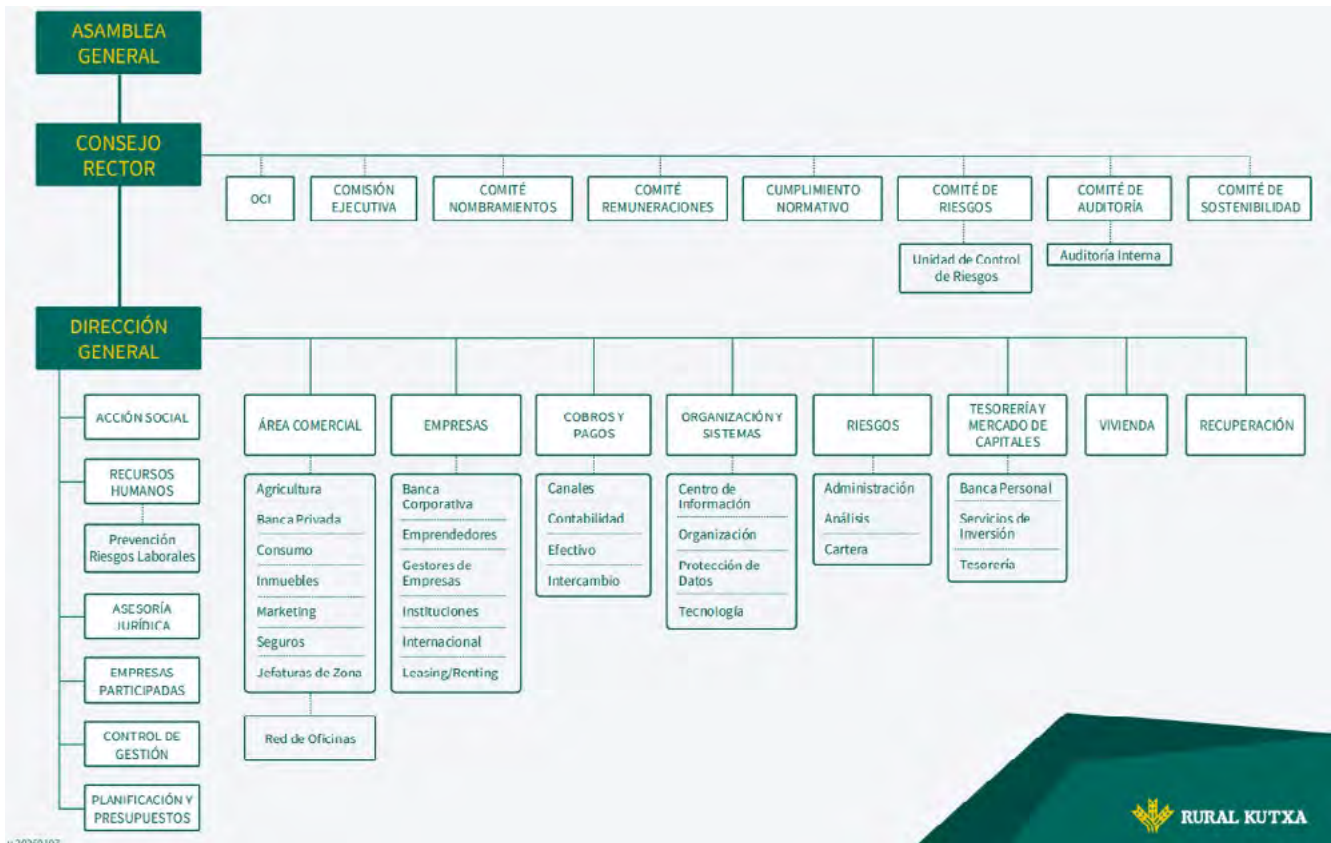
Caja Rural de Navarra Group is organised and managed in accordance with the guidelines of the regulations governing credit cooperatives, is supervised by the economic and fiscal authorities of Navarre and the Kingdom of Spain, and supervised by the Bank of Spain. We understand that **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has an organizational structure and an operating model for management and control that is appropriate, transparent and geared towards efficient action, while complying with the principles of good corporate governance. The Group is committed to long-term value creation, reflected in the progressive incorporation of ESG principles into its structure and decision-making.

[DP 22(c)(i), DP 22(c)(ii)] The governance model of the Company and of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** includes internal management bodies, whose top tier comprises the Managing Director, supported by the Management Committee. The Managing Director acts as the permanent channel for relations and communications between the Governing Board and the executive tier of the Bank, made up of senior management.

It should be noted that, since 2024, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has had a Sustainability Committee to deal with issues more directly related to ESG matters. This Committee has two missions, both approved by the Governing Board: a general mandate to drive forward the General Sustainability Policy of the Bank, and a specific remit to organise implementation of the Guiding Plan for Sustainability (putting into practice the Action Plan for Strategy and Governance).

The structure of the **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**¹ is as follows: **[DP 19]**:

¹ Organisational chart: https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-cooperativo/crn_rk_organigrama.pdf



[DP 21a] Number of executive and non-executive members of the Governing Board of **Caja Rural de Navarra** in 2025 and 2024:

Number of executive and non-executive members	2025		2024	
	Number	Total	Number	Total
Executives	0	0%	0	0
Non-Executive	15	100%	15	100%

[DP 21d] Breakdown by age and gender of members of governing bodies at 31 December 2025:

Breakdown of administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Governing Board	9	6	15	11	4	15
Over 50	9	4	13	11	2	13
30 to 50	0	2	2	0	2	2
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management Committee	5	0	0	5	0	5
Over 50	5	0	5	5	0	5
30 to 50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Audit Committee	3	1	0	4	0	4
Over 50	3	1	4	4	0	4
30 to 50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appointments Committee	3	0	3	3	0	3
Over 50	3	0	3	3	0	3
30 to 50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remuneration Committee	3	1	4	3	1	4
Over 50	3	0	3	3	0	3
30 to 50	0	1	1	0	1	1
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk Committee	3	1	4	3	0	3
Over 50	3	0	3	3	0	3
30 to 50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0	0

[21b] For the composition and diversity of administrative, management and supervisory bodies—including employee representation— see the Metrics and targets section under *Own workforce [S1]*.

General Meeting

Caja Rural de Navarra is a cooperative bank with 195,104 members at 31/12/2025, contributing EUR 265.4 million to the Bank's share capital. The number of members rose by 4,937 since the previous year and the contribution to capital rose by EUR 18.1 million.

The General Meeting, constituted by the members or their representatives, is the supreme decision-making body for **Caja Rural de Navarra**. The General Meeting is held following a system of Preparatory Meetings. Members, whether individuals or legal entities, take part in Meetings via delegates appointed at the Preparatory Meetings and cannot reserve the right to attend the General Meeting in person.

Governing Board

The Governing Board of **Caja Rural de Navarra** is the Group's highest decision-making body, except in matters reserved by law or Articles of Association to the General Meeting. This body acts collegially, supported by its Committees, and is responsible for defining strategic and management guidelines as well as overseeing the day-to-day activities of senior management, ensuring effective and prudent management. It also ensures that the organisational structure is aligned with the business and risk management model, assessing it periodically and adjusting it when necessary. As the governing, management and representative body, it is responsible for senior management, supervision of executives and representation of the company, exercising all those functions not attributed to other corporate bodies.

The Governing Board has the power to approve the general policies of the Bank, defining guidelines for action in its different management Areas, overseeing their implementation and establishing the necessary systems for communication and information exchange. It also defines the internal governance framework of the Bank and CRN Group, which it keeps under constant review to ensure good coordination between the various levels of management responsibility.

Members of the Governing Board are chosen from among the Cooperative's members according to the procedure set out in articles 44 and 45 of the Bank's Articles of Association. The Board is made up of a minimum of 5 and a maximum of 15 members: Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and up to 12 other Board members. The members, except for the employee representative, are elected by the General Meeting by secret ballot. Of the other Board seats, 11 are assigned to the different regions where the Bank operates so that each has a member from their region on the Governing Board.

[DP 21, 23] The composition of the Governing Board of **Caja Rural de Navarra**, at 31 December 2025, is as follows²:

Role	Name and Surname	Category
CHAIRMAN	Ignacio Terés Los Arcos	Non-independent
VICE-PRESIDENT	Pedro Jesús Irisarri Valencia	Independent
SECRETARY	Marcelino Etayo Andueza	Independent
MEMBER 1	Fermín Esandi Santesteban	Non-independent
MEMBER 2	Beatriz Díaz de Cerio Martínez	Independent
MEMBER 3	Ignacio Zabaleta Jurío	Non-independent
MEMBER 4	Ainhize Muratori Irurzun	Independent
MEMBER 5	Pedro José Goñi Juamperez	Independent
MEMBER 6	Puy Ugarte Zúñiga	Independent
MEMBER 7	José Joaquín Rodríguez Eguílaz	Independent
MEMBER 8	Yolanda Álvarez Murugarren	Independent
MEMBER 9	Alberto Arrondo Lahera	Independent

² Governing Board: <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-corporativo/consejo-rector-2025.pdf>

MEMBER 10	Carlos Sánchez Diestro	Independent
MEMBER 11	Ana María Eizaguirre Larrañaga	Non-independent
MEMBER 12	Alatz Salvatierra Echeverría	Workers' Representative

All members of the Governing Board are non-executive members and 10 are independent. Members are deemed Non-Independent if they have significant objective links to the Savings Bank or on grounds of the functional or representative criteria inherent to the role, in accordance with the Bank of Spain regulations and good governance criteria, without this undermining the suitability or performance of the directors.

The members of the Governing Board must be persons of good commercial and professional repute, with the knowledge, skills and experience to perform their duties with honesty, integrity and independence. In addition, the Bank regularly reassesses the suitability of its members, both individually and collectively, to ensure that their skills and experience remain aligned with the principles of good governance and good management. The selection of Board members also takes into account the principles of gender equality and opportunity to encourage a diversity of views and experience.

The Board has rules of procedure that govern its functions, the composition and workings of its Committees and codes of conduct for its members. These rules establish key principles such as diligence and loyalty and include rules on non-competition, disclosure and recusal in cases of conflict of interest. They also regulate directors' remuneration, ensuring it is compatible with proper and effective risk management and aligned with the Group's long-term interests and strategic values.

The Governing Board may not delegate powers reserved to its sole competence by law, the Articles of Association or its own rules, nor may it delegate other powers necessary for the responsible exercise of its general supervisory function.

Regarding the latter, the Governing Board undertakes to directly exercise the following functions³:

- Determining the general policies and strategies of the Bank.
- Exercising responsibility for the Bank's administration and management, the approval and oversight of the implementation of its strategic objectives, risk strategy and internal governance.
- Regular monitoring, control and review of the effectiveness of the corporate governance system, as well as the adoption of appropriate measures to remedy any deficiencies.
- Establishing and overseeing an adequate and effective framework of internal governance and control, compliant with regulations in force, to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.
- Supervising the effective functioning of any committees it sets up and the performance of any delegated bodies it appoints, and effective oversight of senior management.
- Its own organization and functioning.
- Authorising or waiving obligations arising from the duty of loyalty in accordance with the law.
- Decisions regarding directors' remuneration, within the framework of the Articles of Association and the remuneration policy approved by the General Meeting.
- Preparing the annual financial statements and presenting them to the General Meeting.

³ Governing Board Regulations: <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-cooperativo/reglamento-consejo-crn-feb-22.pdf>

<https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-cooperativo/reglamento-consejo-crn-feb-22.pdf>

- Drawing up any kind of report that the law requires of the Governing Board, where the matter addressed by the report cannot be delegated.
- Appointing and dismissing executives who report directly to the Governing Board or to any of its members, setting the basic terms and conditions of their contracts, including remuneration, and, in particular, appointing, hiring and, where appropriate, dismissing the Managing Director.
- Convening the General Meeting and drawing up of the agenda and proposed resolutions.
- Any acquisition of contributions-in-kind by the Bank.
- Powers delegated by the General Meeting to the Governing Board, unless the General Meeting has explicitly authorised their sub-delegation.
- Ensuring the integrity of accounting and financial reporting systems, including financial and operational control and compliance with applicable law.
- Overseeing the process of information disclosure and communications about the Bank, and setting policies for informing and communicating with customers and public opinion.
- Approving any kind of large or special transactions that are strategic in nature or involve a special tax risk, including the disposal of key Bank assets and major corporate transactions, unless their approval is reserved to the General Meeting.
- To maintain the proper independence of those responsible for internal control functions, the appointment, re-election and removal of the Head of Internal Audit and Head of Regulatory Compliance, both on the proposal of the Audit Committee, and the Head of the Risk Management Unit, on the proposal of the Risk Committee. In all these cases, the Appointments Committee needs to assess and approve the candidate's suitability in advance.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has a **Director Selection and Diversity Policy**, which sets the conditions and criteria to be considered when selecting any individual or a legal entity to fill a seat on the Governing Board. This policy aims to ensure that the selection of Board members is transparent, objective and aligned with the principles of diversity and inclusion, so that Board members come with the knowledge, experience and skills necessary for the effective performance of their duties. In addition, the policy promotes balanced representation and the inclusion of diverse perspectives on the governing body, contributing to sounder decision-making consistent with the Group's values.

In this way, the Group ensures that the Governing Board as a whole possesses, at all times, the adequate knowledge, skills and experience to understand the Group's activities.

Delegated Bodies

The Governing Board can delegate powers on a case by case basis and, where permitted by the Bank's Articles of Association, set up Executive and Joint Committees. It is also supported in the exercise of its powers by a number of specialised internal committees. These Committees have no executive functions but facilitate the decision-making process, providing a space where members can discuss issues in an objective and constructive manner, bringing in different critical opinions and perspectives to help enrich decision-making.

Specifically, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has the following committees: Audit Committee, Risk Committee, Appointments Committee and Remuneration Committee, with powers to submit reports, offer advice and make proposals. The main purpose of these committees is to assist the Governing Board in the exercise of its supervisory functions in specific areas, supporting the development of a robust, comprehensive and effective internal governance framework. They are also responsible for advising, preparing and, where appropriate, proposing decisions to be taken

by the Governing Board, making sure decisions are well founded and aligned with the Group's interests.

Through their Chairmen, the Committees report to the Governing Board on the exercise of their respective supervisory functions, ensuring constant and fluid communication. Minutes of their meetings are made available to all members of the Governing Board, ensuring transparency and access to relevant information at all times.

Management Committee

The Management Committee is a statutory body delegated by the Governing Board to provide more agile decision-making on any matter within the Board's remit except those that cannot be delegated by Law.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is a statutory body delegated by the Governing Board to oversee the internal audit services, understand the financial reporting process and internal control systems and oversee compliance with codes of conduct and the Bank's Compliance rules. It is governed by its own Regulations⁴.

The main functions of the Audit Committee include supervision of the internal control system, internal audit, regulatory compliance—including the Codes of Ethics and Criminal Compliance System of the Savings Bank—the activity of the Statutory Auditor and the preparation of the economic and financial information, as well as any other additional function assigned to it by the regulations or the Governing Board.

For further details of the functions and composition of the Audit Committee, see the Audit Committee Regulations, available in Spanish in the Corporate Governance section of the **Caja Rural de Navarra** website.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee is a delegated body of the Governing Board. It advises the Board on management and supervision of all material risks and on correct application of the global risk appetite in light of the Bank's strategy.

The main duties of the Risk Committee⁵ include advising the Governing Board on the strategy and global risk appetite, supervision of the Risk Appetite Framework and Recovery Plan, supervision of the Risk Management Policy, and reviewing and monitoring, at least annually, the Group's most significant financial and non-financial risks. It also monitors the execution of strategies for managing capital and liquidity, and any other relevant risks for the Group, whether market, credit or operational, including legal, technological, reputational, environmental, social and governance risks, to check that they align with the approved strategy and risk appetite.

It also helps set rational remuneration policies and practices by examining, without supplanting the role of the Remuneration Committee, whether the incentive policy envisaged in the remuneration system takes into consideration risk, capital, liquidity and the probability and opportunity of profits.

For further details of the functions and composition of the Risk Committee, see the Risk Committee Regulations, available in Spanish in the Corporate Governance section of the **Caja Rural de Navarra** website.

⁴ Audit Committee Regulations: <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-cooperativo/2022.02.14-reglamento-comite-de-auditoria-def.-02-2022.pdf>

⁵ Risk Committee Regulations: <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-cooperativo/reglamento-del-comite-de-riesgos-caja-r-rural-de-navarra-feb2022.pdf>

Appointments Committee

The Appointments Committee is a delegated body of the Governing Board. It identifies candidates for the Governing Board, assesses the suitability of its members and the balance of knowledge, skills, diversity and experience of the Board as a whole. It also sets targets for improving the representation of the gender least represented on the Board.

The main functions of the Appointments Committee⁶ are:

- To assess the balance of knowledge, skills, diversity and experience of the Governing Board and prepare a description of the duties and skills required for a particular appointment, including the expected time commitment required, and report back to the Governing Board.
- To estimate the time required by members of the Governing Board to carry out their duties and responsibilities.
- Periodically, and at least once a year, to review the structure, size, composition and performance of the Governing Board, making recommendations to the Governing Board as it deems appropriate.
- To assess the suitability of the members of the Governing Board, the Managing Director or similar roles and those responsible for internal control functions and other key positions of the Bank (the "Subject Persons"), in accordance with Royal Decree 84/2015, of 13 February, implementing Law 10/2014, of 26 June, on the regulation, supervision and solvency of credit institutions, particularly whenever a circumstance that may affect their suitability for their role comes to light.
- To propose persons who, in addition to those expressly included in the Group's "Internal Regulations on the Assessment of the Suitability of Directors and Key Personnel", may be considered to be Subject Persons in accordance with Law 10/2014, Royal Decree 84/2015 and Bank of Spain Circular 2/2016.
- To determine initial and periodic training programmes for members of the Governing Board. The Committee also draws up an "Onboarding Programme", provided to all Members when they first take office, which includes all information which, in the Committee's opinion, the Director needs to be aware of to properly perform his or her duties. The minimum content of the "Onboarding Programme" is attached as Annex I to these Regulations and is aligned with the supervisor's expectations in this area.
- To propose to the Governing Board any amendments to these Regulations or to the Group's "Internal Regulations on the Assessment of the Suitability of Directors and Key Personnel".
- To ensure compliance with any incompatibilities regime that may be imposed by law at any time applicable to positions held by the members of the Governing Board.
- To determine and periodically review the categorization of members.
- To identify and recommend individuals for approval as candidates by the Governing Board and for election by the General Meeting to fill vacancies on the Governing Board.
- To set a target for representation of the gender least represented on the Governing Board and develop guidance on how to raise their numbers to reach this target.

⁶ Appointments Committee Regulations: <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-corporativo/reglamento-comite-de-nombramientos.pdf>

- To consider the objectives of the selection and diversity policy for directors and senior management.
- To act as a channel of communication with the competent regulatory authorities on assessment of suitability.
- Any other functions that may be assigned to it in these Regulations or by decision of the Governing Board.

In performing its duties, the Appointments Committee, as far as possible and on an ongoing basis, should seek to ensure that the decision-making of the Governing Board is not dominated by one individual or a small group of individuals in a way that is detrimental to the interests of the Group as a whole.

For further details of the functions and composition of the Appointments Committee, see the Appointments Committee Regulations, available in the Corporate Governance section of the **Caja Rural de Navarra** website.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is a delegated body of the Governing Board. It proposes the general remuneration policy to the Governing Board, carries out an independent annual review of its application and reports on the remuneration policy for executives classed as "identified staff".

Among the main functions of the Committee in matters of remuneration⁷ are the definition and annual review of the remuneration policy of the Group and of the Governing Board, reporting on its correct application and ensuring its implementation, transparency and compliance with regulations. It also oversees long-term variable remuneration and analyses different scenarios to ensure that the remuneration system is consistent with the Group's risk management, strategy and long-term interests, as well as assuming any additional functions assigned to it by regulations or the Governing Board.

The Committee also does preparatory work for decisions on remuneration to be taken by the Governing Board, including decisions affecting the Bank's risk and risk management, taking into account the long-term interests of members, investors and other stakeholders in the Bank, as well as the public interest.

For further details of the functions and composition of the Remuneration Committee, see the Remuneration Committee Regulations, available in the Corporate Governance section of the **Caja Rural de Navarra** website.

General Management

Caja Rural de Navarra is obliged by regulations to have a General Management body which, under the direct supervision of the Governing Board, forms the top tier of executive management. This management is responsible for the ongoing day-to-day running of the Bank, with the support of the Group's Management Committee and the heads of the different Internal Areas and departments. The purpose of this structure is to promote a balanced and appropriate framework of relations between the strategic management and the supervisory function of the Governing Board, ensuring that the competencies of the various Internal Areas and departments, reporting to the Managing Director, are managed effectively and in line with the Group's objectives.

⁷ Remuneration Committee Regulations: <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-corporativo/reglamento-del-comite-de-remuneraciones-2025.pdf>

The Management Committee of the Bank is a consultative body that advises the Managing Director and has no delegated or executive functions. It plays a key role in guiding and supporting operational decisions, but has no direct executive powers.

The Managing Director, who is the only senior management position in the Group, is appointed by and reports exclusively to the Governing Board. This role must comply with applicable regulations and the Bank's own "Internal Rules for the Suitability Assessment of senior management and holders of key roles", including the requirements for commercial and professional good repute and the knowledge and experience required for the role.

In addition, the Appointments Committee is responsible for identifying and reviewing annually the holders of key roles within the Bank, ensuring that they also meet the requirements for reputation, knowledge and experience.

The governance structure of the Savings Bank is based on a clear and structured relationship between the Governing Board and day-to-day management run by the heads of the different Areas of the Bank and **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**. The General Management is charged with managing all matters related to the day-to-day business of the Bank by exercising the powers and functions entrusted to it and set out in a public deed of power of attorney.

The Managing Director is required to submit the annual management report and annual financial statements to the Governing Board within three months of each financial year-end. These are then reported to the General Meeting for its consideration. He/she must also notify the Chairman of the Bank of any issue that he/she considers requires the convening of the Governing Board and/or General Meeting or whose importance requires that it be brought to the attention of the governing bodies.

Overseen by the Managing Director, the Bank's structure is made up of various Internal Areas/Departments, which are the key way functional responsibilities are attributed within the organization. Within their fields of responsibility, these Internal Areas/Departments can decide, report on, consult, coordinate or propose on all issues within their fields of activity or relating to their internal or business areas.

Key areas include those dedicated to corporate governance (such as the Legal Department), the Collections and Payments Area, and the business Areas: Retail and Commercial and Business and Corporate. The Bank also has various Internal Areas such as Human Resources, Organization and Systems, Risk, Management Control, Subsidiaries, Treasury and Capital Markets, Residential and Asset Recovery.

Sustainability Committee

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has had a Sustainability Committee since 2024, which carries out functions and responsibilities in ESG matters with technical support from the **Sustainability Office**, made up of staff from the Co-operative Bank.

Its Regulations define the functions of the Sustainability Committee as follows:

1. To act as a consensus body in matters which, due to their cross-cutting nature and importance, so require.
2. To allocate tasks to the different Area heads involved in executing the Sustainability Master Plan to be carried out within the established deadlines.
3. To promote alignment with and, when deemed necessary, adherence to international sustainability principles, including the dissemination or issuance of "green" products.
4. To promote sustainability governance within the Governing Board.
5. To promote sustainability in the Product and Risk Committees.

6. To promote the updating of business strategy, business objectives and financial planning to take account of the risks and opportunities arising from ESG factors.
7. To collaborate with other Areas as a secondary participant in the execution of the Plan.
8. To promote and drive the strategic positioning of the Bank and its commitment to ESG issues, collaborating in the definition of the "aspirational" business model resulting from this strategic positioning in strict compliance with regulations.

Where its workload requires, the Committee may delegate some of its functions to a Permanent Sustainability Unit, which must always report back on its decisions at the following Committee meeting. Also, to ensure all aspects of its activity are covered, the Bank has set up a number of Sustainability Sub-Committees dealing with specific topics (Lending, Savings and Investment, Human Resources, Environment, etc.) and charged with coordinating and driving management of strategic ESG projects within their scope of action. Regarding ESG risk management, outside the specific issues covered by the Sustainability Committee, all business Areas of the Bank are mandated to monitor ESG risks as they may affect them.

The Sustainability Committee reports regularly to the Governing Board on the Group's ESG actions and progress. Committee meetings are held at least quarterly, in accordance with the calendar of meetings set by the Committee itself.

Internal governance model [22b]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group manages the ESG risk framework through the Governing Board as the highest authority. The Governing Board in turn delegates the Risk Committee and the Sustainability Committee to define and develop ESG risk management strategies, and integrate them into the Group's risk processes.

- Promoting efficient and organised functioning of the Governing Board in coordination with its Committees. The stated core mission of the Governing Board is to represent, administer, manage and control the Bank and CRN Group. It is therefore responsible for reviewing and steering corporate strategy, the most important action plans, risk policies, annual budgets and plans, setting targets, overseeing their implementation and achievement in the corporate sphere and delegating day-to-day management of the Bank to the Management team.
- Defining appropriately the essential bases of the structure, organization and functioning of the Group, guaranteeing efficient strategic coordination.
- Establishing a robust system of supervision and internal control, as part of the corporate governance System, based on a defined framework for relations between the Bank's governance bodies and Management.
- Commitment to transparency, by defining a System based on clear, transparent and documented decision-making processes.
- Embedding a corporate culture based on an ethical and sustainable approach by the Bank's governing bodies, control units, management and employees.
- Compliance and application of best practice in governance, ensuring that the Bank complies at all times with applicable law and implements best practice in governance, including all current and future international standards approved by competent authorities and applicable to the Bank and the CRN Group.

Governance Bodies in Subsidiaries

The companies in which **Caja Rural de Navarra** holds equity stakes have a range of governance bodies, designed to ensure they operate in the best possible way. These range from a Sole Director or two Co-Directors to, most frequently, a Board of Directors, generally with a small number of Directors.

The subsidiaries' Directors are linked to Caja Rural or its other subsidiaries. They are formally responsible for implementing Caja Rural's general policies in each subsidiary. However as subsidiaries frequently interact with the Bank's own departments in the everyday conduct of their business, especially in the case of the consolidated group, they naturally imbibe the Bank's shared values. Independently of this, in 2025 a Conduct Manual for employees was approved and distributed to the subsidiary companies.

No Director receives financial or other consideration, per diems, pension plans or similar, being remunerated for their work in the Bank or subsidiary Company based on the classification of their position in accordance with the salary scales in this report.

There are no defined allowances for membership of the management bodies of subsidiaries.

The Co-operative Group, and the Bank within it, maintains a civil liability insurance policy for management positions, the scope of which covers the activity of these employees in their capacity as Directors of the subsidiaries.

Information available on the website

The **Caja Rural de Navarra** website describes in detail the Regulations, internal rules, organizational structure and sustainability policy, as well as the Bank's appointments and remuneration policies, at:

<https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/es/Gobierno-Corporativo-y-Politica-de-Remuneraciones>

Training and ESG knowledge of the Governance Bodies

In order to ensure that directors have sufficient knowledge and training in ESG matters to adequately perform their duties in the area of sustainability, the Bank has policies and programmes in place for training, appointment and diversity.

In accordance with the principles set out in the **Director Selection and Diversity Policy**, all directors of the Group have the knowledge, experience and skills necessary for the effective performance of their duties.

Information provided to administrative, management and supervisory bodies and sustainability issues addressed by them [GOV-2]

[DP 24] For **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, sustainability reporting is a central issue that is addressed systematically and in detail by the governance, management and supervisory bodies. During the reporting period, a rigorous process of reporting and assessment of sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities has been implemented, in order to ensure that decisions taken are aligned with the principles of sustainability, social responsibility and good corporate governance.

[DP 26(a)] The governance and management bodies of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, including the relevant Committees, receive regular reports on sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities that may be material to the Group. This information is managed by the Sustainability Committee and is reported to the Committee by the Heads of Area either quarterly or as specific circumstances demand. In addition, the due diligence framework includes an examination of the performance and effectiveness of policies and actions taken to address these risks and opportunities.

In this context, the Group has structured processes in place to identify and assess sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs), supported by regulatory compliance and good management practices. As a central element of this approach, the Group has developed a double materiality process, which allows it to analyse both the impacts of the activity on ESG factors and the risks and opportunities that these factors may generate for the business and the strategy. The process took a comprehensive approach, covering the Savings Bank and all its subsidiaries and subsidiaries, and made it possible to identify and prioritise the relevant IROs, with special attention paid to regulatory risks and opportunities associated with the transition to a more sustainable economy.

This double materiality approach allows the Bank to identify and rigorously assess sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities, ensuring their alignment with the corporate strategy. The process lays the groundwork for effective risk management and informed ESG decision-making. For further details on the double materiality process, its methodology and assessment, see the section *Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities* [IRO-1].

[DP 26(b)] It is important to note that this entire evaluation and analysis process was reviewed and approved by the Group's different governing bodies, ensuring that the decisions taken are aligned with the principles of good governance and with the strategic objectives of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**. The reports generated by this process are presented in detail, giving a clear view of how the risks and opportunities assessed can affect the Group's performance, as well as the way in which impacts are managed and decisions are taken at strategic and operational level.

[DP 26(c)] The full list of material impacts, risks and opportunities identified by the double materiality process conducted in 2025 for the Group is available in *Annex I - Material impacts, risks and opportunities*.

Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [GOV-3]

[DP 27, DP 29(a)] Caja Rural de Navarra Group has a Remuneration Policy whose fundamental objective is to align the actions of employees with the Group's strategic and long-term objectives, promoting management efficiency and ensuring compliance with applicable regulations. This policy sets out the basic principles guiding the design and allocation of remuneration within the Group. These principles state, among other requirements, that remuneration must:

- Promote and be compatible with appropriate and effective risk management.
- Not encourage risk-taking beyond the level tolerated by the Group.
- Be compatible with business strategy, targets, value and long-term interests.
- Include measures to avoid conflicts of interest.
- Ensure control functions are independent of business units.
- Consider regulations on sustainability risks (ESG risks) so as not to encourage excessive risk-taking and be linked to risk-adjusted returns⁸.

In 2025, a Diagnostic Report on Remuneration Policy for identified staff was commissioned from an external auditor. The report concludes that variable remuneration is designed to reinforce the commitment of all staff to improving the Bank's results, in short and long terms, and reward their direct contribution and level of responsibility exercised in achieving the annual business, commercial, margin, service quality and innovation or improvement objectives.

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO, Navarre Companies Register no.: Volume 11, page 175, sheet NA 183 Tax ID: F31021611

[DP 29(b), (c), (d)] Caja Rural de Navarra Group has also established that 5% of the

Key elements of due diligence	Section of the report
Integrating due diligence into governance, strategy and the business model	1.3 Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/IRO-1: Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities 1.1 Governance/GOV-1: The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies - Governance/GOV-2: Information provided to administrative, management and supervisory bodies and sustainability issues addressed by them 1.1 Governance/GOV-3: Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes 1.1 Government/GOV-4: Due diligence statement 1.2 Strategy/SBM-1: Strategy, business model and value chain 1.2 Strategy/GOV-3: Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model 2.1 Climate Change/Strategy/ESRS E1 SBM-3: Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model
Involve affected stakeholders in all key stages of due diligence process	1.2 Strategy/SBM-2: Stakeholder interests and views 3.1 Own workforce/Strategy/SBM-2: Stakeholder interests and views 3.3 Consumers and end-users/Strategy/SBM-2: Stakeholder interests and views
Identify and assess adverse impacts	1.3 Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/IRO-1: Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

Take measures to address such adverse impacts.	• 1.2 Strategy/GOV-3: Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model • 2.1 Climate Change/Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ESRS E1-3: Climate change mitigation actions • 3.1 Own workforce/Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/S1-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns • 3.3 Consumers and end-users/Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/S4-3: Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns • 4.1 Business conduct/Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/Management of relationships with suppliers [G1-2]; Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery [G1-3] [MDR-A]. • 4.1 Business conduct/Metric and targets/Political influence and lobbying [G1-5] [MDR-M] [MDR-A] • 5.1. Responsible Taxation/Actions for the control and management of Responsible Taxation [MDR-A] • 5.2 Privacy and data protection/Actions for the control and management of Privacy and data protection [MDR-A] • 5.3. Innovation and digitization of more responsible processes and services/Actions for the management of Innovation and Digitization of more responsible processes and services [MDR-A].
Monitor the effectiveness of these measures and	1.1 Governance/Integration of sustainability into Governing Bodies [GOV-1, GOV-2]

Overall, this framework provides a sound basis for the detection, assessment and management of risks, strengthening the Group's governance and ability to operate safely and in compliance with applicable regulations.

The Governing Board of **Caja Rural de Navarra** is the body responsible for defining the general framework for internal control and risk management. It is supported in this role by the Audit Committee, which supervises the effectiveness of internal control, internal audit, regulatory compliance and the risk management systems. The Audit Committee may submit recommendations or proposals to the Governing Board and regularly checks on follow-up of these recommendations. [36e]

Internal Control

The Group's internal control framework is based on a decentralised structure, namely the three lines of defence model recommended by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. The chart below illustrates the interplay between the three lines of defence.



- Responsibility for setting the Bank's Internal Control Framework and overseeing compliance with it.
 - Risk measurement and monitoring to ensure proper control and internal/external reporting.
 - Reviewing compliance with policies and their integration into Group management practice.
 - Validation of the procedures implemented by the risk management Areas.
 - Advice to the 1st Line of Defence to ensure effective risk management in their respective Areas.
- 3rd Line of Defence - Internal Audit: independently oversees implementation of the controls and Internal Control Systems established within the Group. This level acts as a verification mechanism to ensure that the controls implemented by the first two lines of defence are appropriate and effective. Internal Audit provides an objective and detailed review of the control systems, identifying potential weaknesses and ensuring that policies and procedures are properly applied throughout the organization. The role of the Internal Audit Function is therefore to:
 - Assess whether the quality of the Internal Control Framework is effective and efficient.
 - Check compliance with policies and procedures associated with all Group activities.
 - Validate the procedures implemented by the risk management areas to ensure they are correctly implemented and effective.

carry out all necessary actions and procedures for the proper management of risks in the Group, ensuring risks are identified, assessed and managed appropriately.

[DP 36(b)] To maintain a moderate and prudent risk profile, the Group has established a set of key metrics that relate to the levels of the different risks, the quality and recurrence of earnings, liquidity and solvency. Specific risk tolerance levels are defined for each of these metrics for the Bank and CRN Group. In addition, long-term targets are set for the most important metrics, which are reviewed and approved annually by the Governing Board at the proposal of the Risk Committee.

For each metric, three key elements are defined: the target, which is the value that matches the Group's defined risk appetite; the tolerance, an alert threshold beyond which enhanced management and control measures are applied to get back on target; and the limit, the level that must not be exceeded, and which triggers strong measures to get back to levels within the guidelines set by the Governing Board.

[DP 36(c)] Part of the function's role is to draw up regular reports for the Governing Board detailing the risks taken on, the level of capitalization of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, risk mitigation and control measures, and the environment of internal control and its ability to guarantee orderly and prudent management of the Group's business. These reports pay special attention to the indicators and metrics approved in the Risk Appetite Framework and the Recovery Plan, ensuring that risk management is aligned with the strategic and operational goals of the Bank and its Group.

Regulatory Compliance

The main objective of this function is to manage the prevention and, where appropriate, mitigation of financial, penal and reputational risks associated with regulatory non-compliance, which could arise if the Group falls short of the standards required of a credit institution.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group's Regulatory Compliance function is carried out by the Regulatory Compliance Unit, which reports directly to the Audit Committee of the Governing Board, thus guaranteeing its autonomy and independence in the exercise of its powers. The unit's principle task is to conduct the actions and procedures necessary to supervise compliance with the obligations deriving from regulations in force, acting independently of the services and activities it controls.

[DP 36(e)] To fulfil this task, the Regulatory Compliance Unit has a Compliance Methodology and an Annual Action Plan, both of which are approved by the Group's Audit Committee. The unit also designs and maintains the systems necessary to continuously assess the Bank's degree of compliance with the different regulations. This assessment is reported quarterly to the Audit Committee and annually to the Governing Board.

In addition, the Compliance Function lends support to the Governing Board on measures to be taken to ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and standards. The function coordinates with specialised units that directly manage key activities to ensure compliance in specific areas.

The subsidiaries are subject to their own sector-specific regulations, with food safety and the care of seniors in nursing homes being of significant importance to the Group.

Audit

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has an independent Internal Audit function with the necessary resources, run by the Internal Audit Department, which reports to the Governing Board through the Audit Committee. It develops an annual Work Plan that defines the priorities for review. Its work focuses on verifying the existence and effectiveness of the internal control system, assessing the risks associated with the Group's activities and supervising compliance with laws, regulations

and internal policies, ensuring that the Bank operates in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework.

[DP 36(e)] The Internal Audit Department reports regularly to the Audit Committee on the adequacy of the Bank's and the **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** risk control policies, methods and procedures. This report includes an assessment of the effectiveness of the policies in place, ensuring that the controls are appropriate, are implemented effectively and are reviewed regularly so that they remain up-to-date and effective. This guarantees continuous monitoring of regulatory risks and compliance in the Group, helping ensure its security and operational stability.

Control over outsourcing of services

Caja Rural de Navarra Group defines outsourcing as the contracting of a third party to perform functions that would otherwise be carried out by the Bank itself. Outsourcing has several benefits and can offer access to specialised expertise, greater efficiency and scalability. However, it can also entail operational, legal, reputational and concentration risks.

To manage these risks, the Group applies an Outsourcing Policy and a special internal procedure entitled "Outsourcing Operations, aligned with the EBA/GL/2019/02 guidelines". Together, these regulate internal governance, identification and management of risks, and the classification and continuous monitoring of outsourced services. The Procurement and Outsourcing Committee is responsible for this policy, overseeing its implementation and maintaining continuous monitoring.

Subsidiaries, for their part, assess whether to outsource a service in consultation with their governing bodies and, where appropriate, with those outsourcing a similar service in the Bank. They may then call for several proposals to identify the one that best suits their needs. When outsourcing is done within the group, the viability and suitability of the service is verified in a similar way to outsourcing to third parties.

Sustainability Reporting Internal Control System

Caja Rural de Navarra Group is currently in the process of developing its Sustainability Reporting Internal Control System, which will be based on generally accepted principles and best practices. This system aims to ensure that the sustainability information generated and reported by the Group is reliable, relevant and aligned with applicable international regulations and standards on non-financial reporting and sustainability.

The Sustainability Reporting Internal Control System will be structured around five key components:

- **Control Environment:** Control Environment: fostering a strong organizational culture around sustainability, based on ethical principles and compliance with standards in force.
- **Risk Assessment:** identification and assessment of sustainability-related risks that may impact the Group's activities, including environmental, social and governance issues.
- **Control Activities:** implementation of appropriate policies and procedures to ensure that sustainability information is managed accurately and in accordance with regulations.
- **Information and Communication:** establish effective mechanisms to ensure that sustainability information flows appropriately between operational levels and the Group's governance bodies.
- **Monitoring:** continuous supervision to ensure that the control system is kept up to date and functioning properly, allowing adaptation to new risks or regulatory changes.

The introduction of this Sustainability Reporting Internal Control System will reassure all stakeholders that information on sustainability is managed appropriately, accurately and in accordance with best practice, which will in turn strengthen the transparency and credibility of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** as it moves towards responsible and sustainable management.

Strategy

Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1].

[DP 38] Caja Rural de Navarra Group continues to make progress in its firm commitment to sustainability, integrating into its business model principles of responsible management, long-term value creation and attention to the expectations of its stakeholders.

As befits a regional, cooperative, retail bank, CRN has developed a strategy based on listening and responding to the expectations of its stakeholders. Under the Bank's governance framework, this strategy is set by the Governing Board itself and is reflected in the Strategic Plans it approves, which have guided the Bank's actions over the years. At the same time, recognising that most of the challenges and opportunities linked to sustainability cut across different issues and areas, the Governing Board has delegated management of all material ESG matters —whether related to financial materiality or impacts— to the Sustainability Committee.

The Bank also continues to adapt its systems, policies and processes to respond to the growing significance of financial materiality in the sector and developments in the regulatory framework. With this in mind, and in line with the Group's previous Sustainability Master Plan (2021-2024), **Caja Rural de Navarra's** new **Master Plan 2.0** was approved in July 2025, with the aim of strengthening ESG management and consolidating the progress made in recent years. This common Master Plan establishes a wide range of strategic lines and action plans, combining cross-cutting initiatives across all the Group's entities with specific actions tailored to the operational realities of the Bank.

[DP 40 e, f] The Master Plan 2.0 represents the Caja Rural Group's strategic roadmap for integrating sustainability criteria, in a structural, proportionate and progressive manner, to its corporate governance, business models and risk management. It is based on an exhaustive analysis of the European and national regulatory framework for environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues, and reflects the institutional commitment to ecological transition, social equity and financial transparency.

This new Plan, building on the previous one, not only seeks to guarantee regulatory compliance, but also to anticipate trends, strengthen the resilience of the strategy and generate value for all stakeholders. It is designed as a dynamic measure, subject to periodic review, that will allow the Bank to adapt to a regulatory environment that is constantly evolving (witness the European Commission's Omnibus Package) and actively help meet the goals of the European Green Deal and Agenda 2030.

[DP 40 g] The Master Plan 2.0, approved in 2025, has been updated to incorporate the results of the double materiality process conducted in 2024. This revision knits sustainability issues more tightly into the strategy and business model, by orienting priorities, objectives and lines of action towards management and monitoring the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) identified as material. This strengthens the Bank's ESG approach and consolidates the creation of long-term value, consistent with developing regulations and the expectations of its stakeholders.

With the above in mind, this new Plan addresses 4 key areas of action:



- 1 **Environmental Factor:** includes regulations and initiatives to drive the energy transition and meet the challenges of climate change, by promoting practices that reduce impacts and foster the efficient use of resources. The banking sector contributes to climate action by integrating environmental criteria into its investment decisions, financing sustainable projects and progressively decarbonising its own operations.
- 2 **Social and Labour Standards Factor:** the Master Plan 1.0 did not assign labour issues their own block. The new Plan incorporates specific regulations on equality, parity, equal pay, fair working conditions and remote working, to strengthen training and the diversity and well-being of the workforce.
- 3 **Good Governance and Transparency Factor:** addresses standards and guidelines to strengthen corporate integrity, transparency and accountability. It aims to ensure ethical and prudent management and to integrate sustainability criteria into governance and business through codes of conduct, risk monitoring, sustainability policies and stakeholder due diligence processes.
- 4 **Disclosure and Sustainable Finance Factor:** promotes transparent, comparable and comprehensive public reporting, which is key to a sustainable and resilient economy. This means investors and stakeholders can understand the Bank's ESG performance and helps channel capital towards sustainable activities, in line with Agenda 2030, the Paris Agreement objectives and European disclosure requirements. It also monitors potential regulatory developments and their implications as a result of the EU's Simplification process, seen in the Omnibus Package.

Finally, it should be noted that the Governing Board of **Caja Rural de Navarra** has set **Caja Rural de Navarra's** own sustainability strategy, which incorporates the Sustainability Master Plan as its own. The Governing Board is kept updated on progress with the Master Plan and key developments and projects undertaken by the Bank to meet the challenges and seize the opportunities of sustainability in its environmental, social and governance dimensions.

1. Business Strategy

The business strategy of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is built on a solid strategic base of three pillars that guide its development and its approach to sustainable and responsible growth: Financial Sustainability, Customer Proximity and Digital Transformation and Fintech. The three pillars not only allow Caja Rural to meet the challenges of the financial market but also promote a close and lasting relationship with its customers and the wider community. We describe below in detail how each of these pillars forms a fundamental part of the Group's business model.

A. Financial Sustainability

Financial sustainability is one of the core elements of the Group's business strategy. In an ever-changing economic environment, the Group focuses on maintaining sound financial management to ensure its long-term stability. This is achieved through a prudent and rigorous approach to key aspects of the Bank's finances:

- A robust capital base means the Bank can weather any economic uncertainties and potential market disruptions. Capital stability is not only vital to its day-to-day operations but fundamental to meeting regulatory requirements and commanding the confidence of customers and investors.
- Adequate liquidity is another core element of financial sustainability. **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** liquidity management policies mean it can respond quickly to any need for funds, so it can continue to operate efficiently and without risk of insolvency. This is particularly important in times of economic volatility, when market fluctuations can affect the stability of financial institutions.

- Sustainable profitability is another core commitment of the Group. This means generating profits that are consistent over time, without jeopardising the Group's stability or its ability to meet the challenges of the future. To this end, financial risks are subject to regular and exhaustive analysis.

B. Customer Proximity

[DP 40(a)(ii)] A local and personalised approach to customers is another essential pillar of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** business strategy. It is firmly committed to personalised service, understanding that each customer has unique needs and circumstances which must be dealt with on an individual basis. To achieve this, a series of principles and practices have been established to guarantee a local service adapted to its different stakeholders, whether private individuals, companies or co-operatives:

- Offering financial products tailored to the specific needs of each client.
- Supporting local economies and key productive sectors in the areas where the Bank operates, such as the agricultural sector and SMEs. This support manifests itself not only through specialised financial products, but also through corporate social responsibility initiatives that support the social and economic sustainability of local communities.
- Maintaining a constant relationship with its customers through its physical branches and digital platforms, providing personalised advice in a range of areas.

C. Digital Transformation

Digital transformation and Fintech is a fundamental strategic pillar that allows **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** to improve operational efficiency, access new markets and, most importantly, optimise the customer experience. The Group recognises that digital innovation is crucial to remain competitive in an increasingly digitalised environment and to meet the expectations of its customers, who demand fast and accessible solutions.

The Group has a digital banking service, **Ruralvía**, its online and mobile banking platform, which allows customers to check and use their accounts at any time from anywhere. For further details, see section 5.3. Innovation and digitization of more responsible processes and services.

2. Business Model

Caja Rural de Navarra Group's business model is structured around three main blocks that allow it to manage its operations in a comprehensive manner and adapt to the diverse needs of its stakeholders: retail banking, wholesale banking and equity investments. Each of these blocks contributes to strengthening its position in the market, to long-term financial sustainability, and to creating value for its customers, employees, investors and wider society. **[DP 40(a)(i)]**

A. Retail Banking

Retail banking is the cornerstone of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** business model, as it represents the direct relationship with individual customers and small businesses. Through this block, Caja Rural offers a wide range of financial products and services, tailored to the savings, financing and investment needs of consumers:

- Current and savings accounts: the Bank offers basic banking products, such as current accounts, savings accounts, and term deposits, designed to meet the needs of retail customers for liquidity and returns.
- Personal Loans: the Bank provides various financing options, including personal loans, consumer credit and mortgages, with conditions tailored to the profiles of its customers.
- Savings and Investment: through investment funds, pension plans and other financial products, the Bank offers investment solutions for customers seeking returns and/or interested in sustainable investments.

- Digital services: the Bank has made great progress in the digitization of its services, providing easy access to banking products and services through online and mobile banking, so customers can make banking transactions quickly and securely.
- Personalised customer service: One of the key elements of the Bank's retail banking is the close and personalised approach to customers. The savings bank maintains a strong relationship with its customers, offering financial advice tailored to their individual needs.

Caja Rural de Navarra has an organizational structure based on a network of branches and a dedicated sales team, centred on the regions where it is present. The business line is further supported by intermediate structures and centralised support functions, which provides specialised and consistent management for each area while at the same time ensuring efficient control and oversight.

B. Wholesale Banking

The wholesale banking block offers financial products and services to companies, financial institutions and corporate clients. This segment is crucial for the Bank, allowing it to diversify its source of income, strengthen its presence in the corporate market, and manage a wider range of complex products and services:

- Corporate financing: the Bank provides wholesale financing solutions, including credit lines, syndicated loans, and long-term project finance for companies in a range of sectors.
- Cash management: the Bank offers advanced treasury management services to companies, helping them to optimise cash flow, manage liquidity, and hedge exchange rate and interest rate risks.
- Institutional investments: the Bank offers a range of specialised investment products for pension funds, insurance companies and public bodies.
- Financing to international companies: through financing agreements and foreign trade services, the Bank supports companies to expand and manage their international operations, including developing projects in global markets.
- Financial advisory: the Bank offers strategic and financial advisory services to companies, helping them to effectively manage their growth strategies, mergers and acquisitions, and financial structuring.

The wholesale banking business is essential to ensure that the Bank maintains a significant footprint in the corporate and business world, supporting its active participation in the economic development of the region.

C. Subsidiaries

Caja Rural de Navarra Group holds equity investments in a number of companies and initiatives that complement its core operations, further diversifying its sources of income and strengthening its presence in a number of strategic sectors. These investments include companies operating in the financial sector or others linked to key economic sectors such as renewable energy, farming, infrastructure, etc. The main subsidiaries are in the following sectors:

- Cereals: subsidiaries in this sector focus on the production, processing, marketing and distribution of cereals and their derivatives. The companies are dedicated to growing or buying in raw materials such as wheat, maize and barley, among others, and transforming them into products such as flour, flakes, breakfast cereals or ingredients for the food industry.
- Winery services: the business model of subsidiaries in the winery services sector focuses on providing specialised solutions to producers of wine and other alcoholic beverages. These may include fermentation management, bottling, labelling, distribution, viticulture and oenology consultancy, equipment maintenance, and optimization of logistical processes.

- Senior care services: the business model of these subsidiaries is focused on providing personalised solutions and care for older people. Services may include home care, medical assistance, physiotherapy services, support with daily activities (such as feeding, hygiene and mobility), as well as recreation and wellness programmes.
- Caja Rural customer support sector: the business model focuses on providing complementary products and services to support the banking and financial operations of the Bank and its customers. These may include technological solutions such as financial management platforms, payment and collection systems, investment advisory services, insurance and consultancy in areas such as risk management and regulatory compliance.

Key business figures

	2025	2024
Total revenue (thousands of euros)	15,338,888	14,335,659
Retail Banking Volume (%)	63.86%	65.48%
Wholesale Banking Volume (%)	35.10%	33.37%
Subsidiaries	1.04%	1.15%

3. Social Factor

[DP 40 to iii] [DP 40b, c] The distribution of employees in the Group by geographic area is shown in the tables in section Own Workforce [S1] in the Metrics and targets section. For further details of revenue in the Group's main sectors of operation see Annex VI - Summary of revenues by sector.

4. Value Chain

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO, Navarre Companies Register no.: volume 11, page 175, sheet NA 183 Tax ID: F31021611

[DP 42(a, b, c)] Caja Rural de Navarra Group breaks its value chain down into three parts,

investments complement the Group's core business, contributing to the diversification of the business model and strengthening the Group's presence in strategic markets.

C. Downstream: this section of the value chain is focused on the Bank's customers and the marketing of its products and services. Key groups include:

- Corporate customers: **Caja Rural de Navarra** offers financial products specifically designed for SMEs, agricultural companies and other key sectors in the local economy.
- Retail customers: services to individuals, including savings products, personal loans and green finance.
- Customers of subsidiaries: also included in this section are the customers of the Bank's cereals, winery services and senior care subsidiaries.

Stakeholder interests and views [SBM-2].

[DP 43] As part of its strategic management, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** recognises the importance of identifying, understanding and managing the interests and views of its stakeholders. These groups play a crucial role in the development and execution of the Group's activities, especially in areas that have a direct impact on its sustainability strategy and business model. Ongoing interaction with stakeholders contributes significantly to the design of strategies that not only seek to meet the Group's objectives, but also to foster constructive and mutually beneficial relationships.

[DP 45(a), DP 45(a) (i, ii, iv)] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** maintains close and active collaboration with various stakeholders, such as customers, employees, investors, suppliers, regulatory authorities, and external organisations. The Group has established systems for open communication and continuous dialogue to ensure the needs and expectations of these groups are understood and properly managed, ensuring buy-in to the Group's strategic objectives and

and responsible management aligned with its principles, strengthening its commitment to sustainability and sustaining long-term relationships of trust with its stakeholders.

[DP 45(d)] Finally, it should be noted that **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** operates within a national and international regulatory framework that sets clear regulations and obligations to respect stakeholder rights. The Group is committed to complying with all laws and regulations applicable to the banking and financial sectors, as well as with international sustainability principles. For this reason, an accountability system has been implemented to ensure oversight by regulators and stakeholders and promote transparent business practices.

Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]

[DP 46, AR 17, AR 18] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has developed a comprehensive approach to the identification and management of material impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) through the double materiality process, which allows it to assess both the effects of its activities on the environment and the risks and opportunities that may influence its sustainability and financial performance.

[DP 48 (a, c (i), (iv))] The double materiality assessment identified material impacts, risks and opportunities that have the potential to affect the Group's strategies and operations, both from a financial and non-financial perspective. Having identified the material IROs, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** strategically integrated them into its business model and corporate decision-making. Through its financial strategy, the Group has adjusted its risk management policies to incorporate sustainability factors in all business lines, including retail banking, wholesale banking and subsidiaries.

- Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model **[SBM-3]**

3.2. Affected communities

- Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model **[SBM-3]**

3.3. Consumers and end-users

- Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model **[SBM-3]**

4.1. Business conduct

- Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate **[IRO-1]**

[DP 45(a)(iii)] The regular monitoring of these IROs and the integration of stakeholder expectations enable the Group's strategic decisions to be informed and based on a rigorous analysis of risks and opportunities. In this regard, the Bank has oversight and accountability mechanisms in place to ensure the effectiveness of sustainability policies and their alignment with the interests of shareholders, customers, employees and other stakeholders. Ultimate responsibility for the approval and oversight of IROs rests with the Governing Board, with the support of the Sustainability Committee.

Management of impacts, risks and opportunities

In line with the double materiality analysis conducted in the previous financial year, and in order to comply with the disclosure requirements set by the CSRD, the Group carried out a comprehensive update of the double materiality process in 2025, in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

The approach taken is based on the CSRD principle of double materiality, which combines two complementary perspectives: financial materiality, which assesses how sustainability issues affect

training. The Bank manages these impacts through its Physical and Environmental Security Policy, which aims to strengthen operational security and infrastructure stability and improve resource efficiency. It also systematically integrates climate factors and ESG criteria into its processes for approving financing and assessing credit and investment risk. These are guided by the Sustainable Financing and ESG Risk Policy, apply the principles of transversality and proportionality, use specific metrics and indicators, and segregate responsibilities for business, risk and control matters. Finally, the Group complements these measures with specific decarbonization targets, including for reducing carbon intensity and actions to raise awareness of environmental issues, as well as social welfare initiatives (*Obra Social*), such as tree planting projects and communication and awareness programmes, raising social awareness of climate change.

The Group also addresses negative impacts associated with the portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive sectors. It has included four specific indicators of ESG risks in the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) so they can be monitored and controlled. The Bank is also developing an ESG Engine that will systematically integrate the risks, controls and mitigating measures already in place, improving the traceability and tracking of these risks.

In terms of material risks, the Group analysed the potential implications of fluctuations in financial markets, sustainability-related regulations, and changes in consumer and stakeholder expectations. Regulatory risks are particularly relevant as the Group is subject to local and international regulations, which require continuous adaptation to comply with sustainability disclosure requirements. The transition to a green economy and the potential impacts on its investment portfolios, such as the mortgage portfolio, are factors that have also been thoroughly assessed.

In particular, the double materiality process has revealed a number of material risks linked to climate change and the environment. These are associated with adaptation to regulatory and compliance requirements, limitations on the data and analytical capacity required for a robust assessment, potential impacts on the financial profile—especially credit and market risk—and compliance with internal emission reduction targets. The **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** manages these risks through its recently updated Sustainability Master Plan and General Sustainability Policy. ESG criteria are integrated into the lending process and global risk management based on the principles of shared responsibility, the involvement of Senior Management, the combination of profitability and sustainability, proportionality, independence of control functions and transversality across all areas involved. ESG risks are assessed using specific metrics and managed in an integrated manner with other material risks, ensuring transparent internal and external communications.

The Group has also identified opportunities to generate sustainable value in the long term, notably by promoting sustainable financing, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and strengthening its role in financing projects linked to the energy transition and adaptation to climate change. In this area, the Group is working to expand its offer of green and sustainable financial products. For instance, in 2025, four contracts for loans linked to sustainability goals (SLL) were approved.

It should be noted that **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has begun work on developing a Transition Plan to translate these results into an operational roadmap. This Plan aims to maximise the positive impact by defining decarbonization strategies to reduce the carbon footprint of portfolios (scope 3), integrating climate criteria into financing and investment and prioritising carbon-reduction levers in the most significant segments. The Plan is also an opportunity to accelerate decarbonization through the Group's own business framework, with targets, metrics and monitoring mechanisms that facilitate the integration of the climate transition into its strategy, business model and decision-making.

The Group also measures, verifies and records its own carbon footprint and has set carbon intensity reduction targets.

These IROs are incorporated into the Group's strategy and business model by aligning sustainability objectives with financial strategy, treating climate and environmental risks as levers to boost resilience and competitiveness. The resulting action plans are geared towards reducing environmental impacts and fostering the Group's active contribution to the sustainability of the financial sector.

Climate resilience analysis

Caja Rural de Navarra Group includes climate and environmental issues in its Annual Capital and Liquidity Self-Assessment Report (IACL), the latest edition being April 2025, approved by the Governing Board.

As part of this framework, the Bank conducts an annual materiality self-assessment using a questionnaire that quantifies the potential impact and probability of materialisation of the main ESG risks. Based on this analysis, and after separately assessing the climate and environmental risks in the corporate and mortgage lending portfolios, the Bank concluded that these risks had a low probability of materialisation with a material impact in the time horizon considered and therefore pose a low level of inherent risk.

The analyses in the IACL similarly indicate that, under both baseline and stress scenarios, the impacts from ESG risks are estimated to be non-material. Consequently, no additional allocation of capital is necessary and no significant impacts on the Bank's financial resilience can be discerned over the projection horizon analysed.

The Bank incorporates ESG risks into the IACL stress tests by integrating ESG factors in the adverse scenarios, mainly through their impact on the estimates of provisions for credit risk. Furthermore, looking beyond credit risk, the Bank plans to progressively deepen the analysis of the potential impact of ESG risks on other relevant types of risk, such as business or strategic risk, reputational risk and aspects linked to business continuity and operational risk, in order to move towards a more integrated view of these risks within its overall management framework.

In this area, the stress tests conducted by the Bank assess its capacity to cope with extreme adverse situations, in accordance with regulations and the Bank's own management requirements. The methodology used for these tests is in line with that defined by the EBA for stress tests at European level.

Finally, as part of the Bank's continuous adaptation to the requirements of applicable regulations and best market practice, the strengthening of ESG risk management has been identified as an area for improvement for inclusion in the next IACL, as a medium- and long-term project. Improvements will include initiatives to enrich data, refine the process for identifying material risks and develop methodological approaches to quantify them and allocate capital, and integrate these developments into the management of the various risks involved (credit, reputational and business risks, among others).

Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]

[DP 51, 53a] The European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) offer flexibility in the materiality assessment process, allowing companies to tailor the approach to their specific needs and circumstances. Accordingly, the double materiality process carried out by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has been structured in five phases, following the same methodological approach as the previous exercise:



Gráfico:

Double materiality analysis phases

1. Context analysis
2. Preliminary topic list
3. Consultation with stakeholders
4. Identification and approval of IROs
5. Review of IROs and materiality matrix

- **Phase 1** - Context analysis: assessment and identification of market trends, regulatory developments and ESRS issues relevant to the Group. This phase also includes the definition of the Group's high-level value chain and the identification of key stakeholders.
- **Phase 2** - Identification of relevant issues: drafting of the list of potentially material topics and sub-topics, adapted to the realities of the Group and aligned with both the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 and the results of the previous phase.
- **Phase 3** - Stakeholder consultation: incorporation of the perspective of the different stakeholders to validate the issues identified and identify associated impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs).
- **Phase 4** - Identification of IROs: definition and internal checks of the list of IROs linked to the identified topics and sub-topics including in the Group's value chain.
- **Phase 5** - double materiality assessment: assessment of IROs in the short, medium and long terms and final prioritisation of material topics using the double materiality matrix.

This process allowed the Group to identify how its key activities and dependencies may translate into financial and operational risks. Such risks may arise from changes in the regulatory and supervisory framework, evolving market expectations on ESG issues or potential disruptions affecting the normal conduct of its banking business and the provision of services to its customer base. The analysis also helps identify opportunities for the Group, such as strengthening its contribution to the region's economic and social development, innovation in sustainable financial products and services and the integration of ESG criteria into risk management and strategic decision-making. All of which feeds into the prioritisation of material issues and their incorporation into strategic planning, governance and decision-making processes.

The main updates to each phase of the 2025 double materiality process are described below.

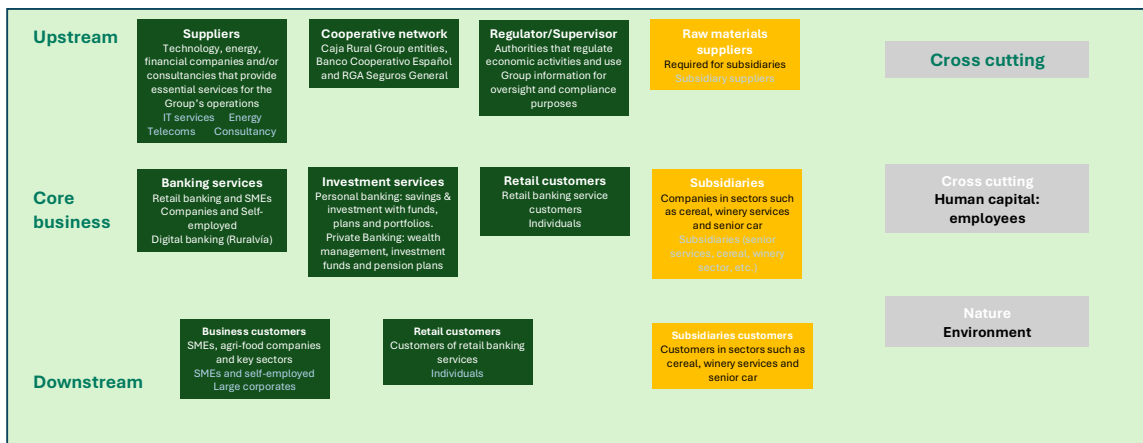
1. Context Analysis

In 2025, a review of market developments was conducted to identify key industry trends, regulatory developments and the future of ESG as well as practices adopted by comparable operators. These factors may influence the materiality assessment and future management of the Group's sustainability issues. A parallel review was also conducted of the Group's internal sustainability performance, looking at progress made and strategic priorities to identify the issues that the Bank itself is advancing or prioritising.

The analysis identified no new sustainability trends or issues that should be included in the scope of the 2025 double materiality review. The main trends identified in the previous year's double materiality process continue to apply for the current reporting period. Energy transition, customer satisfaction, talent management, digitization and corporate governance remain the key points that **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** needs to manage to mitigate risks and seize the best opportunities.

[DP 53(b)(i)] Finally, within this phase, the stakeholders identified in the 2024 double materiality analysis have been reviewed and validated, confirming their validity and relevance throughout the value chain (upstream, core business, downstream).

The value chain and stakeholders of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** are detailed below:



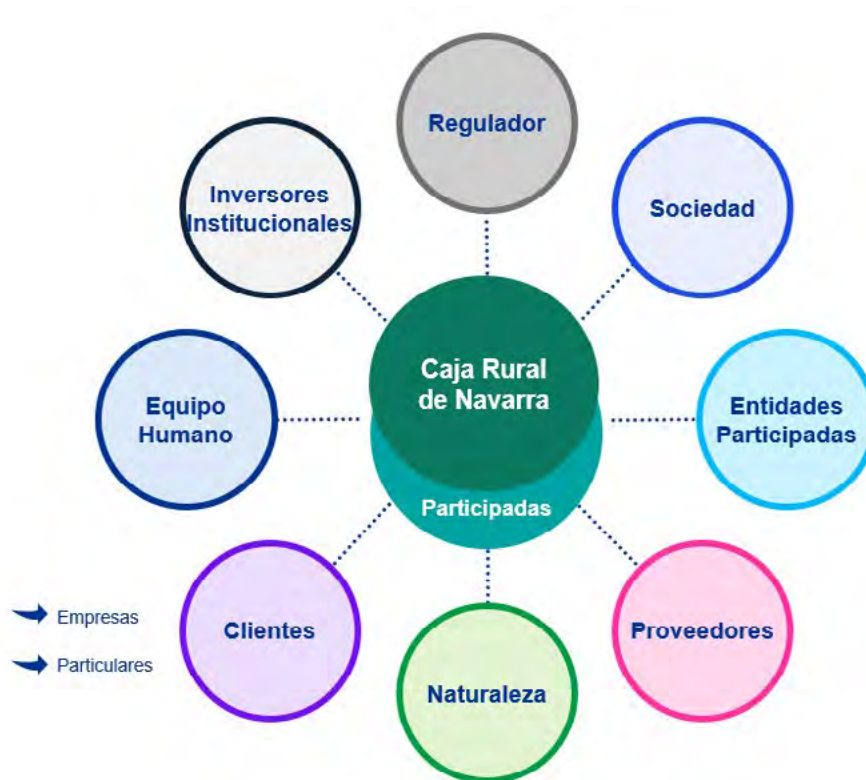


Gráfico:
Companies
Individuals

Caja Rural de Navarra
Investees

Regulator
Company
Equity investments
Suppliers
Nature
Customers
Own workforce

Institutional investors

2. Prioritization of relevant issues

The aim of this phase is to draw up a preliminary list of topics and sub-topics that are potentially relevant for **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, adapted to the Group's business model and terminology, and aligned with the ESRS and results of the previous phase of context analysis. To do this, the Group applies the EFRAG reference framework, which allows for a flexible approach based on the professional judgement of the Bank, and draws on the sources analysed in the previous phase to build a consolidated and traceable list.

All the topics and sub-topics from the previous process are maintained unchanged in the current process as no changes in the context were identified that would require the scope to be expanded or adjusted. The conclusions are documented in the double materiality matrix, which visualises the relevance of each topic and sub-topic according to the different stakeholders in the environment and the value chain.

The table below lists the topics and sub-topics defined for **Caja Rural de Navarra**, in line with the provisions of the ESRS:

	CRN topics	CRN sub-topics
A	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation
		Energy transition and decarbonization
		Energy efficiency
	Pollution	Pollution of air
		Pollution of water
		Pollution of soil
		Other pollution
	Responsible water management	Responsible water consumption and use
	Biodiversity and natural capital	Dependencies and impact on ecosystems
	Circular economy	Circularity and waste management
S	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.
		Health and workplace
		Diversity, equality and inclusion
		Training
		Protecting and securing HR in own activities
	Workers in the value chain	Welfare of workers in the value chain
		Protect and guarantee human rights in value chain activities
	Social engagement and community relations	Socially responsible engagement and communication with the community and affected communities
		Cultural rights
		Protecting and securing HR in activities of affected collectives
	Customer satisfaction and security	Responsible marketing
		Financial accessibility
		Quality and security of products and services
		Customer relations
		Protecting and securing HR in customer activities
G	Ethics and transparency	Ethics and transparency
		Stakeholder relations
	-	Governance bodies and responsible leadership
T	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Corporate Governance
		Responsible Taxation
		Topics specific to CRN
		Topics specific to CRN

3. Stakeholder Consultation

The main aim of this third phase is to understand the perspective of the different stakeholders on the topics and sub-topics that were identified in the previous phase. Although this consultation is not mandatory, it is considered advisable. Obtaining stakeholder views allows the Bank to

validate the topics and sub-topics previously identified as potentially material and to identify the impacts, risks and opportunities associated with these topics. This process helps to ensure that the topics selected adequately reflect the concerns and expectations of the Group's key stakeholders.

[DP 53(b)(iii)] In 2025, based on the consultations carried out the previous year, the results of this phase were updated by interviews with two strategic groups —senior management and suppliers— to firm up the identified ESG issues on the basis of their value judgements, experience and specialised knowledge. The information gathered has been integrated into the IRO assessment, allowing us to confirm which topics are priorities and which create the most significant impacts, risks and opportunities.

4. Identification of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

During 2025, a comprehensive review and update of the list of impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) drawn up in the previous year was carried out to make sure they remain appropriate to the current context and meet the requirements of the CSRD and the ESRS. This update reaffirmed the validity of the IROs previously identified, so the Group could make the appropriate adjustments and improvements and incorporate new elements in cases where significant changes came to light.

The process of identifying IROs has been structured considering the activity of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, its subsidiaries and its previously defined value chain. The results of the previous phases —in particular, the context analysis and stakeholder consultations— have been used as key inputs to determine the relevant impacts, risks and opportunities. In this way, the analysis focuses on those activities and business relationships with the greatest capacity to generate adverse impacts. It takes into account factors such as the location of the Group's operations and relationships, and assesses both the actual and potential environmental, social and governance impacts arising, directly or indirectly, from the Group's activity and its value chain.

[DP 53(b)(ii)] To draw up a first approximation of the impacts (**impact materiality**) of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** and its value chain on its environment and people, we identified those environmental, social and governance impacts that occur or may occur in connection with each ESG topic and sub-topic defined in Phase 2. It considers both the impacts caused directly by the Group's activities and those related to the activities and services provided through its value chain.

[DP 53(c)(i)] A similar approximation of risks and opportunities (financial materiality) was done for ESG topics and sub-topics defined in Phase 2. This looked at whether the potential financial impacts identified affect, or may affect in future, the Group's strategy and business model. The conclusion was that **there were no current or foreseeable financial effects of the impacts and opportunities identified that would require material adjustments to the 2025 financial statements.**

[DP 53(g)] In order to identify the impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) relevant to **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, multiple sources of information were considered giving a comprehensive and detailed view of ESG (environmental, social and governance) issues. These sources include:

- The judgement and experience of professionals and experts within the organization and externally who bring specialist knowledge of ESG issues.
- The results obtained in the context analysis, which provide a solid basis of contextual information that serves to identify IROs related to the environment in which the Group operates.

- External sources, such as market trends, current regulation, and the perspectives of ESG analysts. These sources provide insight into external pressures and emerging opportunities in the context of sustainability.
- Internal Group sources, including the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Report and the Non-Financial Information Report, the Sustainable Finance and ESG Risk Policy, the Environmental Policy, the Internal Governance System, the Carbon Footprint Calculation Report, the Codes of Conduct, the Remuneration Policy, and the Annual Governance Plan, among others. These sources provide information on internal sustainability practices and policies that directly impact the Group.
- Information obtained through stakeholder interviews and surveys is essential to understand the perspectives and concerns of key stakeholders on ESG issues.
- Sustainability initiatives such as UNEP FI, the Principles for Responsible Banking, and the Principles for Responsible Investment, which provide global policy frameworks and guidelines that are relevant to Caja Rural, were also considered.

Coming out of this phase, the Group has an updated and ESRS-aligned inventory of IROs, based on the 2024 IROs list, stakeholder consultations and internal validation by the responsible Areas. The full list can be found in *Annex I - Material impacts, risks and opportunities*.

Identification of ESG Risks [53e]

Given the complexity and cross-cutting nature of ESG risks, this section is designed to identify specific risks independently, taking as a starting point the Group's internal framework, which defines and manages these risks through its sustainability, financing and risk management policies and the Bank's Risk Appetite Framework (RAF).

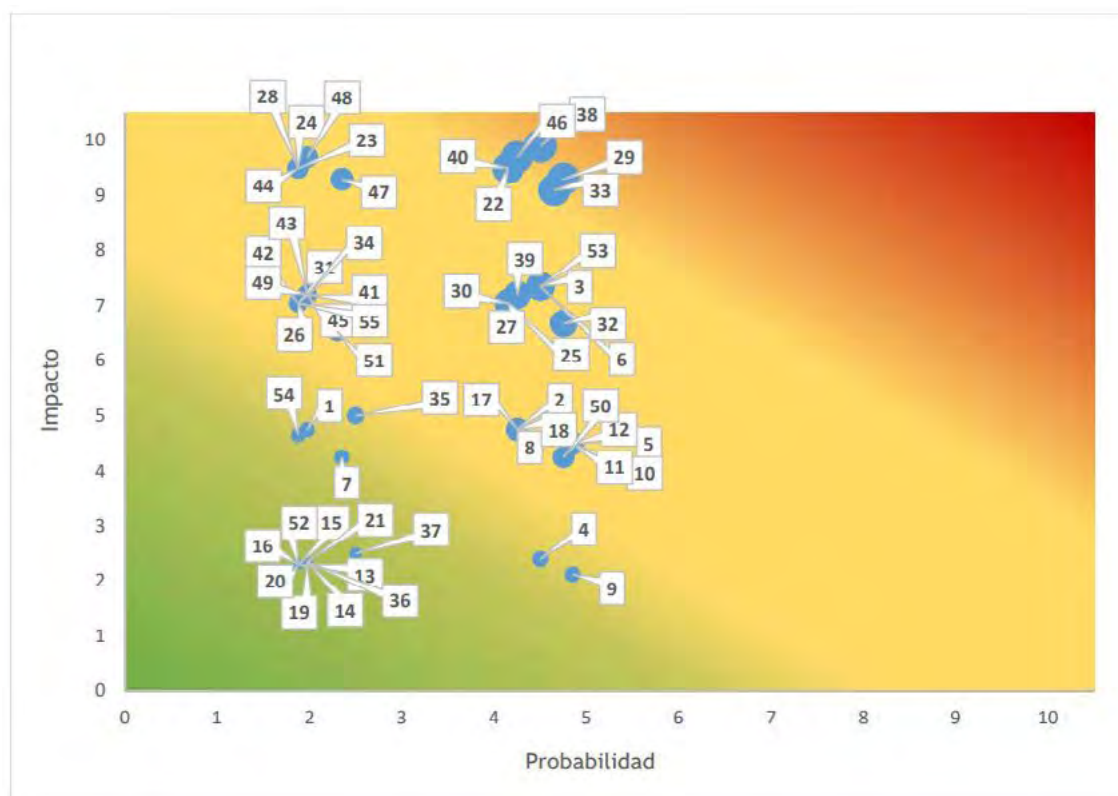
Accordingly, the risks considered in the double materiality process are drawn from the ESG risks identified in its Risk Appetite Framework (RAF). Specifically, macro risks (N1) and their associated factors (N2), weighted for probability and impact, were included to ensure cross-traceability between the risk management framework and the identification of risks in the materiality exercise. This approach allows ESG risks to be correlated with traditional risk categories and facilitates their integration into the strategy, business model and internal management and control processes.

The Bank defines sustainability or ESG risks as any environmental, social or governance event or condition that, should it occur, could have an actual or potential material adverse effect on the value of investments:

- **Environmental risks**, arising from exposure to sectors, companies or projects that may be negatively affected by natural factors or cause significant damage to the ecosystem.
- **Climate risks**, arising as a consequence of a change in the climate. These may involve an impact on physical systems (infrastructures, logistics, etc.) or an impact derived from the transition to low-carbon economies as a result of regulatory changes, changes in market trends, new technologies or changes in perceptions of performance with respect to climate change.
- **Social risks**, arising from entities' exposure to counterparties that may potentially be adversely affected by social factors. Social factors include the rights, welfare and interests of individuals and communities that may have an impact on the activities of counterparties. Social risks include risks related to social change, the labour market, product safety and consumer protection, and risks of discrimination or endangerment of cultures and ethnic groups.

- **Governance risks**, arising from the exposure of institutions to counterparties that may potentially be adversely affected by governance factors. Governance factors encompass the governance practices of the institutions' counterparties, including ESG factors in the policies and procedures of the counterparties. A number of factors can be identified that give rise to governance risks, such as questionable ethics and conduct, strategy and risk management or transparency practices.

The Bank carries out regular materiality self-assessments through a questionnaire that quantifies the potential impact, likelihood, control environment and time horizon of the key ESG risks. This self-assessment is subsequently approved by the Governing Board. The graphic below shows the ESG risks mapped from this assessment:



Leyenda:

Impacto

Probabilidad

Category	N1	IMPACT	N2	IMPACT
E Environment and climate change	1	Non-compliance with regulations or standards	1	Non-compliance with sector environmental and/or climate regulations/best practices
			2	Slow adaptation to new environmental and/or climate regulatory requirements
	2	Lack of a consolidated system for management of environmental and climate risks	3	Failure to include climate change and environmental risks when estimating financial and risk ratios
			4	Lack of or inadequate integration of an environmental operational efficiency strategy
			5	Lack of or inadequate control environment for climate change mitigation and adaptation
			6	Lack of consideration for environmental or climate change factors in the Bank's financing and investment policies
			7	Impairment of balance sheet assets as a result of physical or regulatory changes
	3	Changes in market conditions due to	8	Unable to meet changing customer demand for sustainable product options as absent from the Bank's range

	environmental or climate impacts	9	Increase in stranded assets on the balance sheet as a result of the transition to a low-carbon economy
		10	Changes in market trends due to climate change impacts
	4 Financing investments in companies with a poor environmental performance	11	Change in ratings of a customer by data providers with an impact on the portfolio
		12	Increase in NPL risk among borrowers with high exposure to environmental and/or climate impacts

Category		N1	IMPACT	N2	IMPACT
S	Employees	5	Poor behaviour or misunderstandings in labour relations	13	Failure to promote diversity and equal opportunities
				14	Lack of attention to employee development and well-being resulting in a lack of productivity
				15	Breach of fundamental human and labour rights in the ILO conventions or similar
				16	Mass redundancies (employee redundancy plans, etc.)
				17	Problems attracting and retaining talent
				18	Disagreement between the Bank and employee representatives
		6	Weak HR policies and actions	19	Lack of or inadequate policies on work-life balance, equality and diversity
				20	Lack of or inadequate policies on health and safety at work, etc.
				21	Corporate policies fail to match employee demands
		7	Design and marketing of inappropriate and/or non-transparent products	22	Lack of clarity in product descriptions and clauses
				23	Complex products that do not suit the customer profile
				24	An aggressive sales culture resulting in inappropriate sales
				25	Failure to respect customer diversity and discrimination
				26	Lack of guarantees on products sold
		8	Inefficient and/or poor policies and processes for after sales and customer services	27	Weaknesses in teams/processes for handling and resolving customer complaints/claims and/or inaccessibility of customer service systems
				28	

			43 Inaction by senior management faced with scandals or controversies affecting the Bank 44 Inadequate, unethical or non-exemplary policies or processes by senior management 45 Lack of transparency in the Bank's governance model 46 Improper actions or statements that go against the Bank's ethical values (behaviour lacking in integrity, leadership and exemplarity) 47 Senior management related or linked to scandal or corruption, fraud or other illegal activities. 48 Confirmed cases of corruption, fraud, bribery or tax evasion by senior management 49 Senior management relations with politics
	Relations with third parties 13 Relations with third parties		50 Inappropriate, controversial or scandalous behaviour by suppliers 51 Link to improper or controversial behaviour by customers associated with the company 52 Irresponsible management of the supply chain (supplier payments, discrimination in supplier selection and relations, abusive clauses in contracts, etc.) 53 Questions about the organisation's links, whether true or not, to political parties or leaders or social movements of a political nature. The organisation or its leaders taking active and visible positions on the political agenda. 54 Poor communications and relations with supervisors 55 Lack of appeal to investors due to poor performance on ESG indicators

The process used to identify the Bank's ESG risks for the Annual Capital and Liquidity Self-Assessment Report (IACL) for financial year 2025, is described below.

Identification of climate and environmental risks

In line with the recommendations of the ECB, the Bank of Spain and EBA guidelines, the Bank integrates climate and environmental risks into the management of its traditional risks, incorporating them into its usual processes, including the IACL. Possible material effects of these risks are identified through specific analysis of the corporate and mortgage portfolios so that monitoring and, where necessary, mitigation measures can be put in place to ensure compliance with the defined risk limits.

Identification of social risks

In line with EBA and ESRS guidelines, the Bank is developing a comprehensive and evolving framework for the identification of social and governance risks, aimed at assessing their potential impact on financial, operational and reputational stability.

To identify social risks, the Bank follows an approach based on assessing their impact on operational and financial stability. Labour factors and relations with suppliers, communities and consumers are all analysed, considering their potential to generate additional costs, disruptions or reputational impacts.

Social risks are grouped into four key areas:

1. Own workforce: working conditions, health and safety, equal opportunities and labour rights.
2. Workers in the value chain: impacts on suppliers and operational stability.
3. Affected communities: community relations and reputational risks.
4. Consumers and end-users: transparency, safety and customer confidence.

Identification of governance risks

The methodology for governance risks focuses on business practices, transparency and regulatory compliance. It identifies risks that may affect reputation, generate sanctions or increase compliance costs, ensuring proper management of ethics and corporate integrity. Governance risks include:

1. Inappropriate business conduct: lack of transparency, poor supplier management and ethical risks.
2. Financial crime and fraud: exposure to corruption, bribery and regulatory compliance.

Given the dynamic nature of these risks, the Bank continues to refine its methodology to ensure an approach aligned with sustainability standards and industry best practice.

5. Assessment and Outcome of the double materiality process

This last phase seeks to derive a definitive assessment of the IROs (impacts, risks and opportunities) affecting **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**. Topics and sub-topics were prioritised based on the results of the of the IRO assessment for each.

[DP 53(a)] The methodology for assessing the impacts, risks and ESG opportunities of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** applies the assessment criteria established in the ESRS Standards. The identified IROs associated with each topic/sub-topic/sub-sub-topic were assessed by applying the criteria in the cross-cutting standards (ESRS) according to their typology.

A. Impacts:

[DP 53(b)] The metrics used to assess and prioritise the materiality of incidents vary depending on whether they are positive or negative, actual or potential impacts:

- Actual positive impacts:

Actual positive impacts are prioritised according to their magnitude and scope, by assessing the following metrics:

- The Scale metric, which represents the level of magnitude or severity of the impact. The value is obtained from the global data by topics/sub-topics collected through the different consultations carried out during the double materiality process. The data feeding into this metric comes from surveys and interviews with the different stakeholders, external analysis and analysts. The metric is scored on a scale from 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest value, representing greater magnitude or severity of the impact.
- Scope, which represents the extent of the impact, has three possible outcomes:
 - Global scope (scale of 5) refers to cases where the impact extends to people and/or the environment at European level.
 - Medium scope (scale of 3) refers to cases where the impact extends to people and/or the environment at the level of Spanish territory.
 - Local scope (scale of 1) refers to cases where the impact extends to people and/or the environment at the level of the Autonomous Region.

- Potential positive impacts:

Potential positive impacts are prioritised according to their magnitude, scope and probability, by assessing the following metrics:

- Scale metric (assesses the magnitude of the impact).
- Scope metric (assesses the extent of the impact).
- Probability metric, representing the likelihood of occurrence of the impact. The scale defined for probability ranges from 1 to 4 and includes the following possible outcomes:

- Very high probability (scale of 5) for scenarios where there is a probability of occurrence of more than 25%.
- High probability (scale of 4) for scenarios where there is a probability of occurrence between 15% and 25%.
- Medium probability (scale of 3) for scenarios where there is a probability of occurrence of between 10% and 15%.
- Low probability (scale of 2) for scenarios where the probability of occurrence is between 5% and 10%.
- Very low probability (scale of 1) for scenarios where there is a probability of occurrence of less than 5%.

- Actual negative impacts:

Actual negative impacts are prioritised according to their severity, scope and remediability, by assessing the following metrics:

- Scale metric (assesses the magnitude of the impact).
- Scope metric (assesses the extent of the impact).
- Remediability metric, which represents the difficulty in terms of time, resources and effort required to correct or reverse the harm caused by the incident. The scale is from 1 to 5 and includes the following possible outcomes:
 - Very difficult to remedy (scale of 5) is used in cases where action is required over a time span of more than 5 years, involving resources from several Areas and with a regular budget line allocated.
 - Difficult to remedy (scale of 4) is used in cases where action is required over a time span of 3 to 5 years, involving resources from several Areas and with a specific budget line allocated.
 - Medium Remediability (scale of 3) is used in cases where action is required over a time span of 2 to 3 years, with specific dedication of resources from the Area involved and with a specific budget line allocated.
 - Easy to remedy (scale of 2) is used in cases where action is required over a period of 1 to 2 years, with specific dedication of resources from the Area concerned and timely budget allocation.
 - Very Easily Remediable (scale 1) is used in cases where action is required with a time span of less than 1 year and without significant resources (either financial nor human).

- Potential negative impacts:

[DP 53(b)(iv)] Potential negative impacts are prioritised according to their severity, scope, probability and remediability, through the assessment of all metrics described: Scale, Scope, Probability and Remediability.

B. Risks and Opportunities

[DP 53(c), c (ii)] The metrics used to assess the materiality of Risks and Opportunities are:

- Scale, which represents the magnitude or severity of the Risk or Opportunity. The value is obtained from the global data by topics/sub-topics collected through the different consultations carried out during the double materiality process. The data feeding into this metric comes from surveys and interviews with the different stakeholders, external analysis

and analysts. The metric is scored on a scale from 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest value, representing greater magnitude or severity of the Risk or Opportunity.

- Economic Valuation, which represents the economic impact that the Risk or Opportunity may have on the Bank. The scale is 1 to 5, with 5 representing the highest economic impact.
- Probability, which reflects the likelihood of the Risk or Opportunity occurring. This metric is also scored from 1 to 5 and scores are aligned with the definitions in the ESRS 1 standard:
 - Short term (1 year)
 - Medium term (between 1 and 5 years)
 - Long term (between 5 and 10 years)

In this context, the methodology applied in the double materiality analysis is consistent with the Bank's internal risk self-assessment processes, as it integrates climate and environmental risks within the usual risk management framework and the assessments made in the Annual Capital and Liquidity Self-Assessment Report (IACL).

C. Outcome of the double materiality process

[DP 53(d) (c)(iii), (e, f)] The process for determining, assessing and managing sustainability impacts and risks is fully integrated into the Group's overall risk management framework. To this end, corporate risk scales are applied, allowing sustainability risks to be assessed consistently and in line with the criteria used for other corporate risks. This approach ensures that they are properly incorporated into the Group's overall risk profile and reinforces decision-making and the implementation of mitigation measures. The results of the double materiality process are submitted to the relevant committees and reported to the Governing Board, on the basis of which the most material risks are identified and monitored on a regular basis. Decisions related to these

The results of the 2025 double materiality analysis are presented below, distinguishing between those considered material and non-material according to the established thresholds. Also included is the double materiality matrix which visually reflects this assessment of the ESRS issues.

ESRS	Impact materiality	Financial materiality		Global materiality
	Impact	Risk	Opportunity	Result
ESRS E1 - Climate Change				
ESRS E2 - Pollution				
ESRS E3 - Water and Marine Resources				
ESRS E4 - Biodiversity and ecosystems				
ESRS E5 - Circular economy				
ESRS S1 - Own workforce				
ESRS S2 - Workers in the value chain				
ESRS S3 - Affected communities				
ESRS S4 - Consumers and end-users				
ESRS G1 - Business conduct				
Specific issues Caja Rural de Navarra				


Material

Non-material

Doble Materialidad Grupo Caja Rural Navarra 2025



E-1. Climate Change

- Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate **[IRO-1]**
- Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model **[SBM-3]**

S-1. Own workforce

- Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model **[SBM-3]**

S-3. Affected communities

- Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model **[SBM-3]**

S-4. Consumers and end-users

- Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model **[SBM-3]**

G-1. Business conduct

- Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate **[IRO-1]**

Non-material issues

The analysis includes certain issues that do not meet the relevance criteria established in the double materiality cross-check and are therefore not considered material. This is consistent with the business model and scope of action of a local financial institution, whose direct impact on certain environmental and social factors is, in general terms, limited, but may involve indirect risks and impacts arising from the financing or investment activity in sectors exposed to regulatory, reputational or market changes.

arising from the financing of resource-intensive business models or models with low levels of circularity.

- **Workers in the value chain (S2):** the issue of workers in the value chain has been included in the analysis from a social perspective, considering the relationship with suppliers and third parties. Although its potential relevance in terms of labour rights and working conditions is recognised, the assessment does not reach the thresholds to be deemed material. Consequently, it remains an area subject to monitoring and progressive improvement of the control environment, in line with good practice in supply chain due diligence.

Disclosure Requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement [IRO-2]

[DP 54, 56] In order to determine the information requirements and data points to be reported by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, the results obtained in the double materiality process, i.e. the topics and sub-topics identified as material, have been used as a starting point. The correlation established by EFRAG between the topics and sub-topics of AR 16 of ESRS 1 and the disclosure requirements of the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 has been used to identify those requirements and data points applicable to the Group that must be included in this sustainability report.

Regarding disclosure requirements for the metrics report, following the criteria set out in ESRS 1, 34.b, a detailed analysis was run at data point level to determine whether the information required is material to the Group. **[59]**

In establishing the information to report, the Group was guided by the list in Appendix C of ESRS 1, as well as the "Quick fix" adopted by the European Commission, which allows moratoria for certain disclosure requirements and data points.

Environmental Information

Caja Rural de Navarra, as a group committed to sustainability and social responsibility, recognises the importance of environmental management within its corporate strategy. In this context, the CSRD Report reflects the Group's commitment to transparency, regulatory compliance and responsible management of the environmental impacts of its operations and products. This section is designed to provide a clear and detailed overview of how the Group addresses the environmental challenges it faces, the actions taken to reduce its environmental footprint and the sustainable opportunities identified in its various business Areas.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group's environmental analysis not only complies with the requirements of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), but also reflects its strategic commitment to the transition towards a low-carbon economy and compliance with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This environmental section covers the specific initiatives and targets the Group has set to mitigate its environmental impact, the results achieved to date and the actions planned for the short and long term. It also highlights the efforts made to integrate environmental criteria into its business strategy, products and services, ensuring that all the Group's activities are aligned with best practice in environmental governance and social responsibility.

Climate Change [ESRS E1].

Caja Rural de Navarra Group recognises the urgency and magnitude of climate change as one of the greatest global challenges of our time. Aware of its impact not only on the environment, but also on the economy, society and the well-being of future generations, the Group has adopted a comprehensive approach to address this phenomenon as part of its sustainability strategy. Climate change is considered a key factor in strategic planning and decision-making, underlining the Group's responsibility in mitigating its effects and adapting to new climate scenarios.

This reports highlights the Group's commitment to align its operations, investments and products with the principles of sustainability and with the global objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as set out in the Paris Agreement. **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** integrates the risks and opportunities arising from climate change into its business model, developing initiatives that contribute to a low-carbon economy and promote energy transition in the communities where it operates.

This section details the concrete actions, adaptation strategies and results achieved in managing climate risks, reflecting the proactive role the Group plays in creating a more resilient future in the face of the effects of climate change.

Management of impacts, risks and opportunities

Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate [IRO-1]

As a result of the double materiality analysis, 7 impacts, 7 risks and 4 opportunities were identified as material for the Group. The material impacts identified are all positive, with the exception of one related to increased greenhouse gas emissions and deterioration of the natural environment, relating to the Group's portfolio in carbon intensive sectors, which is monitored through specific Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) indicators.

Impacts:

- The promotion of operationally safe and stable infrastructures, particularly in sectors such as mobility and sustainable transport, by providing financial solutions that encourage investment in infrastructure that is resilient to climate change and developing innovative financial products to manage the risks associated with climate events.
- Systematic integration of climate factors into credit and investment risk assessment processes, in line with the comprehensive application of the Sustainable Finance and ESG Risks Policy, to quantify and manage the financial impacts of climate change.
- Promote more sustainable habits in people, especially in relation to climate change, through communication and awareness programmes, strengthening social awareness of climate change, contributing to a transition towards more sustainable consumption and behaviour patterns.
- Implementation of decarbonization strategies to reduce the carbon footprint of portfolios (scope 3).
- Improved efficiency in the use of resources, enabling a reduction in the Bank's operating costs.
- Development of energy-saving programmes targeted at all employees.
- Increased greenhouse gas emissions and deterioration of the natural environment associated with the exposure of the Group's portfolio to carbon-intensive sectors, monitored through specific RAF indicators.

Risks:

- Risk associated with the introduction of new regulations on investment products with environmental or climate requirements that require changes to financial advisory and customer communication procedures, non-compliance with which may result in sanctions or unfavourable outcomes and negatively affect the Group's reputation.
- Risk arising from the application of policies, taxonomies and new regulations on investment products with environmental or climate criteria, which may reduce the attractiveness of certain activities classified as having a greater environmental impact, make access to financing more expensive and generate losses in the financial markets, or lead to legal penalties or adverse rulings for non-compliance and damage to the Group's reputation.
- Application of sanctions arising from green-washing or green-hushing practices, which may result in financial losses, compensation obligations and regulatory penalties with a direct impact on the Group's results.
- Lack of accurate and reliable data that hampers the development of robust statistical models capable of measuring the potential impacts of climate and environmental risk factors.
- Negative newsflow or loss of reputation due to inadequate performance on climate change or environmental protection, which may erode the trust of customers and investors, generate business flight, lead to losses in the financial markets and reduce the value and earnings of subsidiaries.
- Increased credit/market loss risk due to a failure to integrate environmental risks when assessing finance and/or seeking investment opportunities.
- Failure to meet GHG targets set by the Bank.

Opportunities:

- Optimisation of operating costs by improving the resilience of the Bank's physical infrastructure to extreme weather events.

- Supporting clients' and subsidiaries' adaptation to the effects of climate change and supporting their decarbonization processes by increasing green finance products and providing ESG advisory services to strengthen their resilience.
- Advance in decarbonization by drawing up the Group's own Transition Plan, aimed at orienting its investment activity towards more sustainable models aligned with the European Union's climate objectives.
- Expansion of the range of green financial products to support the energy transition in key sectors (such as construction, new housing and refurbishment and improvement of existing housing), channelling investment and sustainable savings to accelerate the energy renovation of the real estate stock in the Group's areas of operation, strengthening the fight against climate change and consolidating its position as a benchmark in sustainability.

Identification of climate-related IROS

[DP 20] As described in the section Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1] in the General Information chapter of the report, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has applied a structured process to identify and assess climate impacts. This methodology is based on a multidimensional analysis, which integrates various sources of information, and active consultation with the main stakeholders to obtain a holistic and accurate view of the nature and scope of the IROs.

In this context, to identify risks and opportunities, the Group has assessed the exposure of its economic activities to IROs associated with climate change. This meant identifying the presence or absence of risks and opportunities related to climate change, depending on the nature of the Group's operations. Particular emphasis was placed on investment opportunities in sustainable products and green finance, as well as risks arising from exposure to sectors vulnerable to the effects of climate change, such as those related to energy or agriculture.

An analysis of the Group's sites and its value chain was also carried out, looking at how climate change could affect the location of key operations or infrastructure in the future. Possible future scenarios that could modify the relevance of aspects related to climate change were assessed, taking into account emerging trends such as adaptation to new regulations, the advance of green technology and the impact of extreme weather events on the Group's operations.

In summary, for the identification of these IROS, the Group has taken into account the following criteria:

- Location
- Business activity
- Sector
- Organizational structure

[20 a] Additionally, in order to identify **Caja Rural de Navarra's** climate change impact and take appropriate management measures, the Group looked at its carbon footprint and the emissions associated with its financial activity. It calculates and reports its carbon footprint in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (tCO₂e), covering scopes 1, 2 and 3, and applying the emission factors and global warming potentials in the GHG Protocol methodology. The footprint is verified externally. For further details, see sections *Energy Consumption [E1-5] [MDR-M]* and *Carbon Footprint [E 1-6] [MDR-M]*.

In addition, certain subsidiaries work under the ISO14001 and ISO50001 standards, while the Navarre coöperage participates in a carbon footprint offsetting programme, in scopes 1 and 2, and certifies the wood it uses under FSC.

In line with the ECB's recommendations and supervisory expectations, the Bank does not treat climate risk as an isolated category, but as a set of factors that feed into traditional risks. Within this framework, it identifies and analyses the climate and environmental risks that can materialise in credit risk through various channels, assessing the corporate and mortgage portfolios separately.

As a result, the Bank has at its disposal analyses of those economic sectors which are in principle more exposed to climate and environmental risks:

- Extractive industries
- Automotive
- Energy supply
- Transport and warehousing

The scenario used in the analyses consists of nine climate-related and environmental risk events, distinguishing between physical risks and transition risks, taken from a selection of proposals by TCFD, EFRAG, BaFin, CFRF and ECB. After assessing both the probability of occurrence over the capital planning time horizon and the severity of the risk should it occur, each sector was given a risk classification: very high, high, medium or low. This part of the process, in addition to the Bank's own expertise, drew on rating agencies' studies of the impact of environmental factors on different sectors and on the Spanish National Statistics Institute's (Instituto Nacional de Estadística) data on emissions by branch of economic activity.

The Bank has also defined five physical risks to which its mortgage portfolio could be exposed, assessing both the probability of occurrence and severity of its impact on the final value of the collateral posted as security for mortgage loans:

- River flood risk
- Coastal flood risk
- Desertification risk
- Seismic risk
- Fire risk

To do this, the study took geolocation data on the underlying properties and used it to analyse the physical risks to which they are exposed. This analysis can then be used as an input to quantify the impact of climate risks on the mortgage portfolio under different scenarios.

Based on this analysis, the Group has assessed the identified impacts and opportunities associated with climate change.

Management of Climate-related IROs

In the Group's internal risk management, ESG risks (environmental, social and governance) are integrated into the global risk management framework in a specific and structured manner. This is done through the Bank's sustainability, financing and risk management policies, and in particular through the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF). The RAF recognises climate and environmental risks as relevant risk management principles and reflects the management's determination to ensure these factors do not significantly alter the Group's risk appetite, in line with the supervisory expectations of the European Central Bank (ECB).

RAF metrics are monitored on at least a quarterly basis —monthly in most cases— by means of scorecards reported to the Risk Committee and General Management, which enables continuous control and early detection of any deviations.

In addition, to further its policy of continuous adaptation to regulatory requirements on sustainable finance and alignment with industry best practice, the Bank has a Sustainability Committee. This body has the mandate to promote the General Sustainability Policy and supervise the execution of the Sustainability Master Plan, ensuring its appropriate implementation and evolution.

Within the framework of the double materiality analysis —see section *Description of the process to identify material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]*— the climate risks identified for the Group have been assessed over the three defined time horizons:

- Short term (1 year)
- Medium term (between 1 and 5 years)
- Long term (between 5 and 10 years)

Finally, it should be pointed out that, in view of the continuous regulatory evolution in ESG matters in the financial sector, **Caja Rural de Navarra** is updating its ESG risk framework and developing a Sustainability Compliance Risk Map to identify and manage potential legal and regulatory risks in a structured way. This management is articulated through the Sustainability Master Plan and the General Sustainability Policy, which is approved and updated by the Governing Board, and integrates the sustainable financing approach into the processes of granting financing and risk management.

Transition Plan [E1-1]

[DP 17, AR 1] Currently, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** does not have a formalised transition plan for climate change mitigation. However, the Group is well aware of the strategic importance of having a transition plan that drives adaptation to climate change and contributes to global sustainability goals.

On this point, the Group is actively working on the progressive development of a transition plan. The plan will guide the adaptation of the Group's strategy and business model towards a low-carbon economy, consistent with the European regulatory framework and long-term climate commitments.

Until this plan is formalised, the Group's climate actions are articulated through existing policies, frameworks and strategic decisions, which progressively contribute to the mitigation of climate change and the integration of environmental criteria into the Group's financial and operational activity.

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]

[DP 22, DP 24, DP 25(a–e)] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has put in place various policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, aligned with its sustainability strategy and international sustainable finance objectives. These policies are designed to reduce the environmental impact of its operations, support the transition to a low-carbon economy and ensure greater resilience to climate risks. The key policies that the Group has adopted in this regard, all of which are supervised and approved by the Governing Board, are described below:

A. Sustainability Master Plan

The Sustainability Master Plan sets out the Group's tactical and strategic plans in this area. It is currently working to roll out a Plan in the area of ESG risks, which will take increasing effect over coming years.

B. General Sustainability Policy

The General Sustainability Policy sets the objectives, responsibilities and procedures necessary to manage environmental, social and governance risks, and is aligned with regulatory expectations.

In order to meet the regulatory requirements for Sustainable Finance and adopt the practices of the financial sector in non-regulated matters where it considers appropriate, the Savings Bank has a Sustainability governance system, endowed with all necessary powers and charged with promoting the General Sustainability Policy and structuring implementation of the Sustainability Master Plan. Both Policy and Master Plan were approved by the Governing Board and are subject to review and, where necessary, periodic updating.

C. Sustainable Finance Framework

[DP 25(a), DP 25(b), DP 25(c), DP 25(d), AR 2] **Caja Rural de Navarra's** Sustainable Finance Framework sets out a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Group is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.

D. Environmental Policy

[DP 25(a), DP 25(b), DP 25(c)] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** Environmental Policy establishes clear guidelines for the management and reduction of the environmental impact of its operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Group's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals.

E. Sustainable Finance and ESG Risk Policy

[DP 25(a), DP 25(b), DP 25(e)] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** ESG (environmental, social and governance) Risk Policy establishes a framework for managing the risks associated with ESG factors from its operations and strategic decisions. This policy's principal goal is to identify, assess and mitigate risks deriving from climate-related regulatory changes, the physical risks from extreme weather events and opportunities arising from the transition to clean energy and sustainable project finance. The policy also enshrines a commitment to integrate ESG criteria into all the Group's investment decisions and activities, ensuring mitigation and adaptation strategies are aligned with the goals of sustainability and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

F. ESG Risk Rating

[DP 25(e)] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has obtained an updated ESG rating in January 2025, awarded by Sustainalytics⁹, one of the world's leading sustainability rating agencies. The Bank achieved a rating of 11.4, meaning it is classed as low risk, acknowledging its strong performance in the management of environmental, social and governance factors. This rating reflects the Group's commitment to integrating environmental, social and governance criteria into its corporate strategy. The ESG Risk Rating focuses on risks and opportunities that may affect the profitability and sustainability of operations, considering factors such as climate change

⁹ <https://www.sustainalytics.com/esg-rating/caja-rural-de-navarra-scc/1013721989>

exposure, regulatory risks and sustainable investment opportunities. It also gives a clear view of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** positioning in terms of risk management and adaptation to climate change.

G. Risk Appetite Framework

[DP 25(a), DP 25(b), DP 25(e)] Caja Rural de Navarra has also defined a set of sustainability indicators under its MAR (Sustainability Indicators Framework) system, to measure how far it is meeting its climate commitments and sustainability targets. These indicators make it possible to quantify the impact of environmental policies and fulfilment of the climate goals set, as well as providing a basis for informed decision-making on future projects and alignment with long-term sustainability targets.

At the subsidiaries, environmental sustainability policies are configured through two converging axes: certain customers demand continuous improvement actions (type of packaging, guarantees of origin, better agricultural practices); and the Bank sets out carbon footprint goals and calculation methodologies so the subsidiary can identify the most appropriate actions in response.

In addition, in compliance with Royal Decree 56/2016, energy audits are carried out covering most of the Group's consumption, enabling it to identify investment opportunities aimed at improving energy efficiency and reducing the environmental impact of its activities.

Taken together, the policies described above enable **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** to manage in an integrated manner the material impacts, risks and opportunities related to mitigating climate change and adapting to its effects, including aspects of energy efficiency, renewable energies and other relevant environmental factors, in line with its sustainability strategy.

Climate change mitigation actions [E1-3].

[DP 26, DP 28, DP 29(a), AR 19(b), AR 21] Caja Rural de Navarra Group recognises the urgency and responsibility of contributing to the fight against climate change, and as part of its sustainability strategy, has implemented a series of mitigation actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and promote the transition to a low-carbon economy. These actions are integrated into the Group's day-to-day management and financial activity, and are aligned with global sustainability commitments and international and national climate policies.

The main mitigation actions are described below, grouped by the levers used for decarbonization, in accordance with the applicable regulations:

A. Integrating Sustainable Finance into Corporate Strategy

One of the main mitigation actions carried out by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is the promotion of sustainable finance through its Sustainable Finance Framework, which aims to channel financial resources towards projects that help reduce carbon emissions and support the energy transition. By issuing green bonds and developing sustainable loans, the Bank facilitates access to finance for projects related to renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable management of natural resources, reforestation and waste reduction.

The Group also offers financial products for customers looking to finance initiatives to cut their carbon footprint, encouraging the adoption of clean technologies and low environmental impact solutions.

B. Optimization of Energy Consumption and Use of Renewable Energy

As part of its mitigation actions, the Group has implemented various initiatives to reduce energy consumption and promote the use of renewable energies in its facilities, factories, buildings and offices. These include optimisation of processes, implementation of low-consumption lighting systems, use of efficient electronic equipment and digitization of processes, helping lower the energy intensity of operations.

The Group also continues to make progress in the use of renewable energy sources, notably the adoption of solar thermal energy in the subsidiaries of the senior care subgroup and the progressive installation of photovoltaic systems at various work centres, with the aim of reducing emissions from energy consumption.

The energy impact of the Group's activities is also offset by the participation in non-consolidated companies dedicated to the generation of renewable energy, such as Renovables de la Ribera and Iberjalón, which operate wind farms in Navarre and Zaragoza, respectively.

C. Reducing the Carbon Footprint in the Value Chain

The Group has adopted measures aimed at mitigating climate impacts in its value chain, working with suppliers and customers to identify opportunities to reduce emissions. These actions include applying environmental criteria when selecting or evaluating products and services, prioritising those with the lowest environmental footprint.

Likewise, without detriment to the analysis of the associated risks and the viability of the initiatives, the Group encourages customers to adopt more sustainable practices through financial solutions that support energy efficiency and renewable energy projects, contributing to the reduction of emissions throughout the life cycle of the products and services financed.

D. Implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policies with a Climate Focus

As part of its corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has integrated into its strategy actions aimed at mitigating climate change, such as tree planting and reforestation projects, which not only help to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere, but also contribute to the preservation of biodiversity and the improvement of local ecosystems.

Through its Environmental Policy, the Group has established clear procedures for waste management, promoting the reduction, reuse and recycling of materials in all its operations. This policy also sets targets for improving the management of natural resources.

E. Measurement and Monitoring of Emissions

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has implemented systems for measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by its activities. These systems allow for continuous monitoring of direct and indirect emissions at certain manufacturing companies, in order to identify areas for improvement and ensure that emission reduction targets are being met. Transparent measurement and accurate reporting of emissions are essential to maintain the Group's commitment to climate change mitigation and to comply with international regulations.

F. Sustainable Financing Framework for the Credit Portfolio

Caja Rural de Navarra has implemented a Sustainable Financing Framework for its loan portfolio. The aim is to promote financing with a social and environmental impact in the regions where it operates, in line with the priorities of its social projects. This Framework is aligned with the ICMA's green, social and sustainability bond principles, as well as the EU Taxonomy and APLMA, LMA and LSTA Green Bond and Social Bond Principles. Funds raised through sustainable bonds and loans made under the Framework are used to promote green and social projects, supporting the Paris Agreement and the UN SDGs.

In addition, the Bank is working on the implementation of a Master Plan in the area of ESG risks. Pipeline initiatives include:

- ESG data: the Bank will be taking part in industry initiatives to facilitate the enrichment of data on ESG risks.
- Identification of material risks: the Bank will continue to work on improving the process of identifying and measuring the materiality of ESG risk events and their impact on traditional risks, including the adoption of new KPIs to identify climate risks and KRIs to assess their materiality.

- Incorporation of ESG risks in IACL stress tests: the Bank includes ESG factors in the IACL adverse scenarios via their impact on provisions.
- Integration with other risks: in addition to studying their impact on credit risk, the Bank plans in-depth studies on the impact of ESG risks on other risks such as business risk (strategic), reputational risk and business continuity (operational risk).

Metrics and targets

Objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-4] [MDR-T]

[DP 34 (a, b, d, f) AR 25 (a, b), AR 30b, 30, 32, 33] As part of its sustainability strategy, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has set clear and measurable targets to contribute to the reduction of emissions and foster a transition to a low-carbon economy, while ensuring that its operations are resilient to the impacts of climate change.

In line with this strategy and the commitment to environmental protection, these objectives are reviewed and updated annually and signed off by the Sustainability Committee. The table below sets out how far the objectives were achieved and progress on the main environmental goals in 2025, and the updated objective for financial year 2026:

ISSUE	OBJECTIVE 2025	DEGREE OF ACHIEVEMENT 2025	UPDATED OBJECTIVE 2026
Energy efficiency	Continue playing an active part in initiatives that help encourage funding for energy efficiency.	Objective achieved. As an active member of the Energy Efficient Mortgage Label (EEML) we participated in the joint EEML response to the European Commission's request for information in the context of the review of the delegated act on the EU environmental taxonomy, as well as the report of the Working Group on the Voluntary Portfolio Framework of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD) of the European Commission's Energy Efficiency Financing Coalition.	Continue playing an active part in initiatives that help encourage funding for energy efficiency.
	Maintain our financing model with all stakeholders, including total adaptation to changes in regulations that may happen during the current year.	Objective achieved.	Maintain our financing model with all stakeholders, including total adaptation to changes in regulations that may happen during the current year.
Volunteering	Continue the actions of the Forestry Plan. Actions are expected	Objective achieved. We supported initiatives involving 339 participants	Continue the actions of the Forestry Plan. Actions are

	to include 252 volunteers.		expected to include 350 participants.
Environmental actions in our community	We have plans for 760.22 hectares of managed forest, 113.41 replanted, 40,712 metres of fencing and various improvements to livestock infrastructure. In financial terms, EUR 712,746 has been budgeted. Obtain certification for 2,000 tonnes of CO₂ to offset our carbon footprint.	Objective largely achieved. We supported 90 ha of forest management, reforested 66.2 ha and installed more than 98,000 m of fencing. Although unbudgeted, we supported the restoration of 3 watercourses in the Pamplona area. The financial contribution was EUR 706,000. Finally, the CPEN Forest project awarded Caja Rural de Navarra 2,612 tCO₂eq of carbon offset credits.	1,000 ha of sustainably managed forest, 100 ha of reforestation, 100 km fencing. Plus other projects such as the Proyecto Pastoral, Certificación FSC, watercourse restoration, etc. Budget-wise, the aim is to exceed EUR 1 million in support grants.

New objectives for 2026-2028:

ISSUE	2026 OBJECTIVE
Waste in CRN offices	Reduce the impact of waste generated in Caja Rural de Navarra branches. Improve waste sorting to optimise its recycling by municipal waste managers. Implement a system of departmental waste bins in existing branches, and eliminate individual waste bins in newly opened branches.
CRN Group carbon footprint	Offset our own carbon footprint and that of our environment as a whole. Continue to support institutions for reforestation in our area of influence. Start implementation of carbon footprint reduction plans through support for reforestation, which must reach at least 300 ha attributable to the Group with this improvement being counted against our carbon footprint, either at the parent company or the subsidiaries.
Solar panels and heat pumps. Point-of-sale financing	Reduce the energy consumption of our customers and society as a whole. Financing, at the point of sale, mainly Energy Efficiency credit (installation of solar panels or air-source heat pumps) to individuals.
Digitization	Reduce the use of paper in offices. Reduce fuel consumption. Promote digital maturity diagnostics as a tool to reduce paper consumption, travel and inefficient processes.

With regard to the "own" or "corporate" carbon footprint (scope 1, 2 and 3), with the aim of contributing to minimising its environmental impact and sustaining progress towards a sustainable

economy, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** set a twofold objective: (i) a 20% reduction in its own carbon footprint intensity between 2021 and 2025, and (ii) a 5% reduction in the intensity of the carbon footprint at its subsidiaries between 2022 and 2025. This target, the first set by the Group, reflected its commitment to sustainability and decarbonization of its operations. As the years have passed, the following exogenous challenges to progress in reducing the carbon footprint have been encountered:

- a) At parent company level, most of the carbon footprint comes from staff commuting and travelling for work (84%). The workforce has been increasing in recent years but this has been offset for purposes of the target as the target refers to the carbon intensity of the footprint and not its absolute value. Meanwhile, however, the way the footprint is calculated has been expanded to include category 3 of scope 3, and this has added 18% to the total absolute footprint.
- b) At the subsidiaries, the purchase and transport of raw materials will account for 90% of the footprint in 2025. Using public data (Agribalyze-Ademe) for the cultivation of raw materials, there are significant fluctuations in the allocation of the carbon footprint per tonne of raw materials. The inclusion of category 3 of scope 3 has also had a strong effect on the calculation of the footprint (2%).

Thus, in the period 2021/2022-2025, the planned targets for reducing the intensity of the carbon footprint were not achieved. The main causes were as follows:

- These years have been a period of growth for both the Group and the parent company. The metric used —tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per million euros of assets— does not adequately reflect the increase in activity. In the financial area this increase is well reflected in the balance sheet, but this is not the case for non-financial activities.
- The aim was to achieve a reduction in the number of commuting and work-related journeys in **Caja Rural de Navarra**. The reduction has not been as intense as planned. In addition, the incorporation of new categories in scope 3, most notably category 3, has increased the total footprint.
- In relation to transport, the uptake of electric vehicles among employees has not progressed at the expected rate for commuting. Although this lower uptake is not considered particularly critical, the intermediate targets for electric vehicle financing at Caja Rural level have not been met either.
- 81% of the absolute footprint for the Group and 83% at the subsidiaries comes from the purchase of cereals for food production. The official crop conversion factors have fluctuated wildly from year to year, probably due to the weather, over which we have no control. Policies are in place to adapt seeds to climate change and for their specific use, but the real effectiveness of these policies will only be felt beyond the horizon of the 2022-2025 multiannual plan.

To try and make a balanced comparison between the objectives set in 2021 and 2022 and outcomes in 2025, we find that:

- In relation to **Caja Rural de Navarra**, stripping category 3 of scope 3 out of the calculation, which is the way the footprint was calculated in 2021, there would have been an improvement in the intensity of the carbon footprint of 13.4%, still short of the 20% target but indicative of the efforts made to improve.
- In relation to the subsidiaries, between 2022 and 2025, four reasons account for the final outcome: the incorporation of Espiga I&D and Agrícola Las Limas, the growth in activity (both effects insufficiently offset in the carbon intensity calculation) the incorporation of category 3 of scope 3 and the very high carbon footprint of organic oat cultivation, much higher than conventional oats, in 2025. Removing the latter two effects would have

resulted in a 12% improvement in carbon footprint intensity, far better than the 5% target and more than compensating for missing the target in the matrix.

However, we must be rigorous and accept the implementation of a more comprehensive scope 3 calculation, learn from this cycle of calculation and improvement, and set targets that depend on our organisation and not on third parties.

Therefore, these medium-term targets have been submitted for approval:

- Horizon: 2026/2028, i.e. 2028 will be compared with the close of 2025 to establish a carbon footprint improvement plan that coincides with Caja Rural's three-year strategic plan.
- For the parent company: reduction of the carbon footprint intensity by 3% in this period, to be achieved by reducing commuting to and from work by 4%.
- For subsidiaries: reduction in scopes 1 and 2, excluding crops at Sociedad Agraria Explotación Las Limas, by 3%. Also the reduction of the scope 3 carbon footprint, excluding raw materials, by 3%.

In other words, we are excluding food crops from the improvement targets due to the need to maintain best practice in their cultivation and the sharp fluctuations of the conversion factors in the official carbon footprint data.

As with its corporate activities, when it comes to the carbon footprint of the loan portfolio, the Group is firmly committed to promoting the transition to a sustainable economy and the decarbonization of its investments.

To this end, intermediate decarbonization targets have been defined in line with the standards of the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), with a time horizon towards 2030, taking 2023 as the base year. These targets refer specifically, in terms of emissions (tCO₂eq/m²), to the residential mortgage loan portfolio, given its high materiality in terms of volume of exposure.

Portfolio/Sector	Scope	Base year 2023	Base Year 2025	Target year 2030	Decarbonization target	Unit
Residential Mortgage Portfolio	1 + 2	36.92	25.67	30.27	18%	KgCO ₂ eq/m ²

As the table shows, an emissions reduction target of 18% was set for the period 2023 to 2030, and this year a reduction of 9.89% has already been achieved.

In addition, as mentioned above, when it comes to financed emissions the Group continues to develop a sustainable product range that channels resources toward investments that help cut greenhouse gas emissions. This approach helps its customers and society in general to be part of the transition to a low-carbon economy.

In the long term, taking as a reference point the final horizon of the Paris Agreement (2050), **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** does not currently have tools and data that would allow it to establish more precise measurements and objectives. However, it reiterates its firm commitment to achieving climate neutrality by 2050. In this sense, all the aforementioned goals should be seen as paving the way toward this long-term commitment.

It should be noted that the above targets are a first approximation, based on incipient methodologies and with a considerable load of estimated data. Therefore, these targets will be reviewed annually and whenever else circumstances demand, such as if methodologies evolve or new data becomes available.

In pursuit of these goals, the Group's decarbonization strategy is based on the following pillars:

- Promotion of "green" housing finance.
- Green asset products, such as financing of electric vehicles, installation of solar panels, energy efficiency upgrades, etc.
- ESG rating/scoring for business customers and investment portfolio.
- Participation in renewable energy financing projects.
- Sustainable investment funds.
- Investment in green and sustainable bonds.

These actions are aligned with the Group's global strategy to reduce its environmental impact and foster the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy, while continuing to ensure responsible and environmentally committed economic growth.

In addition, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has for years been committed to the recovery of tree masses in different areas of its commercial influence, collaborating in a range of reforestation initiatives. It has participated in the CPEN Forest project promoted by the Public Business Corporation of Navarre for the regeneration of several communal estates in Lesaka (Navarre), which were affected by a fire. The project has made it possible to convert this space into a recognised carbon sink, eligible for voluntary offsetting of greenhouse gas emissions.

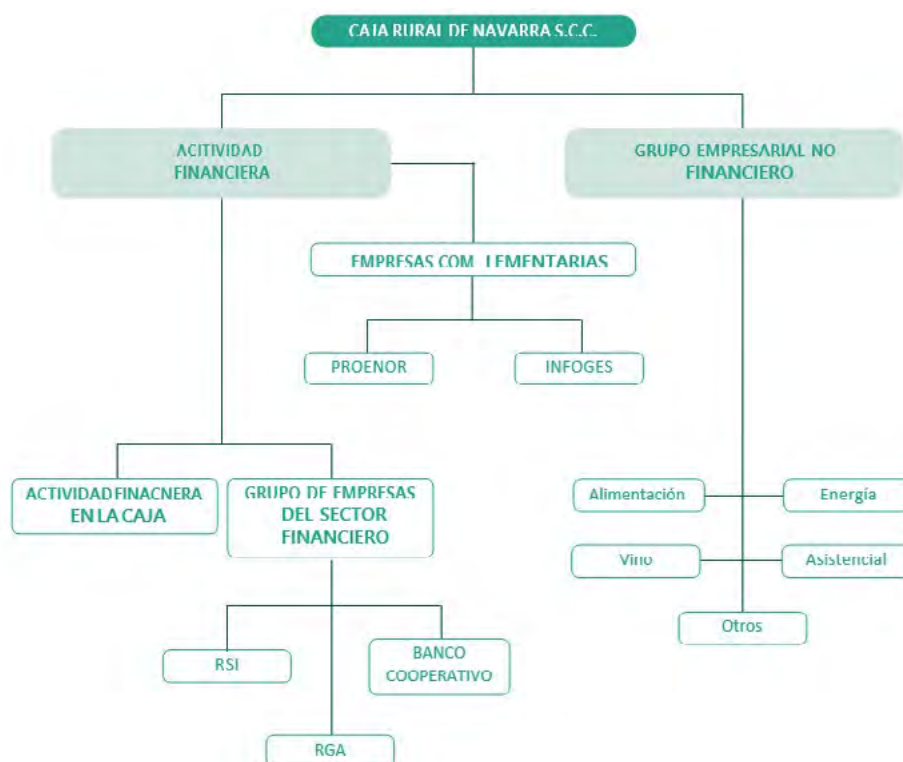
The project is registered in the carbon dioxide absorption projects section of the Carbon Footprint Register of the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, with identification code 2024-b162, and has a total availability of 805 tonnes of CO₂ (codes 2024-b162/00082-00886). Of this, **Caja Rural de Navarra** is allocated 100 tonnes, referenced with the numbers 00082-00182, which can be used exclusively for the total or partial offsetting of its carbon footprint. The CPEN officially certified this allocation on 17 January 2025.

In addition, as part of the same CPEN forest project, there are 5,603 tonnes of CO₂ (Codes 2025-b184/00561-06163) available for offset from an area burned in a forest fire in the town of Legarda, with identification code 2025-b184, of which 2,512 tonnes is assigned to **Caja Rural de Navarra**.

Elsewhere, subsidiary Industrial Tonelera de Navarra, S.L. forms part of a consortium with several municipalities in the Navarrese Pyrenees in a project to encourage the sustainable planting and exploitation of European oak. This agreement generates CO₂ offset rights equivalent to the carbon footprint of the company's scopes 1 and 2 each year. These rights help mitigate the company's climate impact and reinforce its alignment with emission reduction targets.

Energy consumption [E1-5] [MDR-M]

[DP 47, AR 40] Caja Rural de Navarra Group, for historical reasons, has a range of equity investments in companies that complement or service its financial business, but it also has a portfolio of companies active in industrial sectors:



	CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA S.C.C.			
FINANCIAL ACTIVITY			NON-FINANCIAL BUSINESS GROUP	
	COMPLEMENTARY COMPANIES			
	PROENOR		INFOGES	
CAJA RURAL FINANCIAL ACTIVITY	FINANCIAL SECTOR COMPANIES GROUP		Food	Energy
	RSI	COOPERATIVE BANK	Wine	Senior care
	RGA		Other	

The companies that carry out their activities outside the financial sphere, grouped by sector, are detailed in the General Information section, "Basis for the preparation of the Report "[BP-1]", of this report.

[DP 35, 37 (a, b, c), 38 (a, b, c, d), AR 32 (c, d, e, j), AR 33] The main quantitative metrics in relation to energy consumption are presented below:

	2025	2024
1) Fuel consumption from coal and coal derivatives (MWh)	0	0
2) Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products (MWh)	1,345	3,066

3) Fuel consumption from natural gas (MWh)	20,927	19,803
4) Fuel consumption from other fossil fuel sources (MWh)	0	0
5) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from fossil sources (MWh)	0	0
6) Total fossil energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 1 to 5)	22,272	22,869
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption (%)	57%	59%
(7) Fuel consumption from nuclear sources (MWh)	1,743	1,224
Share of nuclear sources in total energy consumption (%)	4.5%	3,30%
8) Fuel consumption by renewable source, such as biomass (including also industrial and municipal biowaste, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.)(MWh)	0	0
9) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources (MWh)	12,018	11,082
10) Consumption of self-generated renewable energy that is not used as fuel (MWh)	222	148
11) Total renewable energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 8 to 10)	12.240	11.230
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption (%)	32	29%
12) Non-nuclear and non-renewable electricity consumption (MWh)	2,648	2,539
Total energy consumption (MWh) (sum of lines 6 and 12)	38,903	38,625

Taking advantage of the way EU electricity markets work, the Group's companies have opted to purchase electricity for their own use from renewable sources, in whole or in part. The remainder is supplied by nuclear and non-nuclear energy based on public statistics. We have found some gaps in the information for 2024 that have been corrected.

Carbon Footprint [E1-6] [MDR-M]

A. Calculation Methodology

[DP AR 32 (a), 39 (a, b, c, d), 40, 43 (b, c), 46 (a)] Climate change is already one of the aspects of greatest social concern. The scientific and political consensus in the EU and other OECD countries is that the increase in greenhouse gas emissions caused by human activity is a key driver of global warming. The need for a set of international metrics to identify and then reduce the impact of human activity on the atmosphere is therefore well recognised internationally.

The GHG Protocol developed by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and World Resources Institute has become the benchmark first for an inventory of emissions (scopes 1 and 2) and subsequently for the definition of the carbon footprint (scope 3). ISO/UNE 14064 on inventory, and ISO/UNE 14069 on calculating the carbon footprint of organisations are the established standards for measuring and, where applicable, calculating the offset and reduction of carbon footprints. In Spain, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition has published a range of guidelines and calculators to measure the carbon footprint of companies and factories, and maintains a voluntary register for companies that wish to submit their emissions.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group is aligned with these regulations and has presented its individual and consolidated data based on data for the financial year 2024. In previous years, the carbon footprint has been calculated, but has not been verified or registered with the Ministry. The Group has chosen to follow the GHG Protocol methodology for calculating its carbon footprint, which

enables it to measure the emissions generated by its activity in a manner consistent with international standards.

The carbon footprint can be calculated both at the level of a specific product (assessing GHG emissions throughout the product's life cycle, from the procurement of its raw materials to its final disposal or recycling) and at the organizational level, as is done in this report. The objective is to measure the GHG emissions generated directly or indirectly throughout the Group's operations during a given period, usually the fiscal year.

The GHG Protocol methodology classifies emissions into three scopes:

- Scope 1: direct emissions under the Group's control, such as those generated by machinery and fleet vehicles, and leaked emissions of refrigerant gases.
- Scope 2: indirect emissions from electricity consumption.
- Scope 3: other indirect emissions, such as those associated with outsourced transport fleets, purchased raw materials and business travel.

It should be noted that the calculation of the carbon footprint of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** does not take account of any emissions that might arise from the opening of new offices, warehouses or manufacturing facilities.

Once the volume of each gas emitted has been determined, a conversion factor is applied to convert it into CO₂ equivalent units, which facilitates comparison and monitoring of emissions over time.

The Group is also exploring ways to offset the GHG emissions generated. One of the ways to mitigate the carbon footprint of electricity consumption (Scope 2) is through the purchase of renewable energy or renewable energy certificates. In the case of **Caja Rural de Navarra**, amounts redeemed in the electricity-consuming factory of each subsidiary cannot be offset against other Group consumption. In 2025, the parent company Caja Rural, which has more than 260 individual consumption points, asked its electricity and guarantees of origin supplier to redeem the guarantees of origin by CIF (tax identity number) rather than by each CUPS (electricity consumption point), as was done in 2024 and previous years.

For the calculation of the carbon footprint, its scope is limited to Group companies that are under the direct or indirect control of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, as defined in article 42 of the Code of Commerce, including all those with a shareholding of more than 50%.

B. Scope and Emissions

[43 (b), 44 (a, c), 46 (g), 49(a, b), AR 51]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group

- **Scope 1:** direct emissions by **Caja Rural de Navarra** come mainly from the branches used to deliver its financial services, as the Bank does not have its own vehicles or heating boilers. Consequently, emissions in this scope are mainly associated with leaks of refrigerant gases from air conditioning equipment.
- **Scope 2:** indirect emissions generated by the consumption of electricity in the Bank's facilities are offset through the purchase of guarantees of renewable origin, which contributes to reducing the environmental impact derived from energy consumption.
- **Scope 3:** emissions induced by the activity of **Caja Rural de Navarra**, but emitted by third parties, include:
 - Emissions caused by employees travelling to work. This figure was obtained through a mobility survey of employees, extrapolated to the full workforce

- Emissions caused by employees travelling for work purposes. This figure is for travel reported by the company's workers. From 2025 onwards, this heading will include overnight stays in hotels.
- Emissions caused by waste generated by the activity and by the consumption and subsequent treatment of treated water.
- Emissions derived from the outsourcing of IT processes to RSI, which provides IT services for the whole Caja Rural group.
- Emissions caused by third parties in transporting goods for the Bank: couriers and cash delivery services, based on an estimate made by the courier companies.
- Emissions from transport of purchased supplies (paper, etc.) to Caja Rural branches are not included

Subsidiaries

- **Scope 1:** direct emissions generated by the subsidiaries include natural gas consumption, emissions from each company's own vehicles, as well as refrigerant gas leaks from the annual recharging of air-conditioning equipment.
- **Scope 2:** indirect emissions from electricity consumption are partially mitigated by the redemption of renewable guarantees at manufacturing sites and the savings made thanks to photovoltaic self-generation.
- **Scope 3:** emissions induced by the activities of subsidiaries include:
 - Emissions caused by employees travelling to work. This figure was based on a mobility survey of workers at each company or estimates by the HR managers
 - Emissions caused by employees travelling for work purposes. This figure is for travel reported by the company's workers. Overnight stays are also included.
 - Emissions caused by waste from activity and water consumption and treatment. This does not include waste collected through the Mancomunidades containers.
 - Emissions generated by third parties transporting raw materials and finished products from supplier to factory and factory to customer. Where the customer collects the product direct from the factory, no emissions are assignable to scope 3. Emissions derived from the transport of purchases to the different facilities of subsidiaries are not included, except in the case of the raw materials of Harivenasa, INTONA and Tonnellerie de L'Adour.
 - Emissions attributable to the raw materials purchased and especially, because of their impact, to cereals, whose conversion factor varies greatly from year to year depending on the weather and quality of the harvest (virtually the same inputs of work, seed and fertilisers result in a different quantity harvested).

In terms of emissions attributable to agricultural raw materials, the following are particularly noteworthy:

- Explotación Agrícola Las Limas, S.L.: this company, linked to the **Caja Rural de Navarra's** Education and Development Fund of, grows rice in Tudela, on agricultural land near the river Ebro. Rice, as a crop, generates methane emissions during its growth phase. The GHG emissions from this project are included under scope 1 emissions. Electricity used for irrigation pumping, which is assumed by the Irrigation Community and assigned to the different sites, is counted within Scope 2.
- HARIVENASA, S.L.: Producer of oat flakes, pearl barley and oat flour, whose carbon footprint comes from both the cultivation of oats and the transport of the raw material to the factory,

which comes under scope 3. Containers and packaging and the rest of the food components of the mueslis that are not oats have been excluded.

- Tonnellerie de L'Adour and Industrial Tonelera de Navarra, S.L.: The footprint of oak production has been included in scope 3. Forests of this slow-growing tree are considered a CO₂ sink. Steel hoops, plugs and barrel racks have been excluded from the scope. Unlike its approach elsewhere, the Group does not consider this production process as reducing carbon equivalent emissions.
- Bouquet Brands: the carbon footprint of the goods (wine, water, spirits) received at its premises has not been considered, as the suppliers are responsible for shipping them to the corresponding warehouses.

On this point, it should be noted that Industrial Tonelera de Navarra, S.L. has an annual programme to offset its scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Offsetting is done through oak reforestation projects, actively contributing to the restoration and conservation of the natural environment. In particular, the company supports reforestation plans led by several municipalities in the Navarre Pyrenees, participating in local initiatives that promote the regeneration of forest areas and strengthen biodiversity in the region.

Caja Rural de Navarra also collaborates in the CPEN Forest initiative, which has run reforestation projects in several communal estates in Lesaka and Legarda (Navarre) to regenerate areas devastated by fire. These have become a recognised carbon sink, registered in the Section for Carbon Dioxide Absorption Projects of the Ministry of Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge.

The carbon footprint was verified by AENOR on 17 March 2026, and is attached to these Non-Financial Statements.

C. Conversion Factors

The same emission factors are used in each line for the parent company and subsidiaries.

Each of the carbon footprint tables specifies the corresponding emission factor and its source. Preferably, conversion factors provided by the Spanish Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge are used. As a secondary source, data from the UK Ministry are used, and in some specific cases, scope 3 factors are obtained from the Agence de l'Environnement et de la Gestion de l'Energie (ADEME) in France. In exceptional circumstances, non-official but sufficiently robust data sources are used.

D. Quantification

The carbon footprint has been calculated using the market value method. The carbon footprint can be estimated following two approaches: location-based or market-based. The latter calculates emissions based on the energy that the company purchases contractually, which does not always coincide with the actual energy mix received. It thus reflects the emissions associated with energy purchasing decisions, considering guarantees of origin as a transferable attribute independent of the physical flow of electricity.

This method is particularly useful to show the impact of renewable energy investments. Thus, when a company purchases 100% renewable guarantee of origin certificates, its Scope 2 emissions —as in the case of Caja Rural— can be zero under this approach. In our context, operating mainly in Spain, there are no differences in the calculation between the two methods for scopes 1 and 3; the only variation is in the accounting for PPAs (power purchase agreements) that accredit the annual purchase of renewable energy.

The table below presents comparable information for 2025 and 2024, the latter being the base year. Both years have been calculated using the same methodology and conversion factors, and have been verified by AENOR.

[DP 41, 43(a, c), 44(a, d), 46(j), 47(b), 48(a), 49(a, b), 50(a), 52(a, b)] Caja Rural de Navarra Group gross GHG emissions: scope 1, 2 and 3 indicators:

Caja Rural de Navarra Group						
Emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2024			2025		
		Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions and removals.						
- Direct emissions from mobile combustion	-	292.55	292.55	-	310.23	310.23
- Direct emissions from stationary combustion	-	3,634.60	3,634.60	-	3,820.20	3,820.20
- Direct fugitive emissions caused by the release of GHGs in anthropogenic systems	243.59	18.05	261.64	27.07	35.04	62.11
- Direct process emissions (agricultural crops)	-	742.09	742.09	-	840.28	840.28
-Biogenic emissions	-	268.04	268.04	-	366.61	366.61
Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions from energy imports						
By location method	421.64	1,233.15	1,654.79	471.84	1,333.17	1,805.02
By market method	0.00	1,123.20	1,123.20	0.00	1,167.72	1167.72
Scope 3: Indirect GHG emissions						
Category 1, purchases of materials for production: Water, IT services, raw materials	53.42	68,283.91	68,337.33	57.40%	84,685.99	84,743.39
Category 2 Capital goods (machinery, buildings...) Scope excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 3. Fuels made available	-	-		374.22	1,942.16	2,316.38
Category 4: transport of raw materials	-	6,608.01	6,608.01	0	6,178.51	6,178.51
Category 5: Waste and water treatment	113,01	123,00	236,01	131.84	28.08	159.92
Category 6: Business travel	274,88	41,53	316,41	307.49	42.30	349.79
Category 7: Employee commuting to work	999.41	346,61	1343.02	1,080.14	349.52	1,474.66
Category 8: Upstream leased assets. Does not exist in our business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 9: Internal and product transportation to customers	112,46	2.114,84	2.227,30	118.40	2,635.06	2,753.45
Category 10: Processing of products sold. Does not exist in our business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 11: Use of product sold. Scope Excluded or non-existent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 12: Processing of end-of-life products. Scope excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 13: Downstream leased assets. Does not exist in our business	-	-	-	-	-	-

Category 14: Franchises. Does not exist in our business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 15: Financial investments. Scope excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-biogenic emissions (location method)	2,215.40	83,438.32	85,653.72	2,568.38	102,245.54	104,813.92
Total non-biogenic emissions (market method)	1,793.76	83,328.37	85,123.02	2,096.54	102,080.09	104,176.63
Total biogenic emissions	-	268.04	268.04	-	366.61	366.61

Further details on scope 1 emissions from fuels consumed in own vehicles, fuels allocated to the process and refrigerant gases by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**:

Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2023)			
Scope 1 Emissions	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Fuels consumed in own vehicles			
- Diesel A litres	0	109,321	109,321
- Diesel B litres	0	9,397	9,397
- Petrol litres	0	4,712	4,712
Fuels allocated to the process			
Diesel C, litres	0	407	407
- Natural gas kWh	0	20,927,587	2,587
- Propane kg	0	3,438	3,438
Butane, kg	0	26	26
GHG emissions from air-conditioning			
R-410A kg recharged gas	12.00	0.00	12.00
HFC-134a kg recharged gas	0.00	22.90	22.90

Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)			
Scope 1 Emissions	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Fuels consumed in own vehicles			
- Diesel A litres	0.00	100,606.00	100,606.00
- Diesel B litres	0.00	14,225.00	14,225.00
- Petrol litres	0.00	1,986.00	1,986.00
Fuels allocated to the process			
- Natural gas kWh	0.00	19,802,804.00	19,802,804.00

- Propane kg	0.00	10,271.00	10,271.00
GHG emissions from air-conditioning			
R-407-C kg recharged gas	0.00	0.00	0.00
R-410A kg recharged gas	107.5	8.00	115.50
HFC-134a kg recharged gas	0.00	0.00	0.00
R-32 kg recharged gas	1.00	0.00	1.00

[DP 44(b), 45(a, b, c)] Also, scope 2 emissions are broken down according to the market method, as is self-generation data:

Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2025)			
Emissions Scope 2	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Electricity Consumption			
- Annual consumption, kWh	4,289,471	12,119,766	16,409,237
Of annual consumption, with guaranteed renewable origin, kWh	4,289,471	7,729,000	12,018,471
- Self-generation	0	222,026	222,026
tCO₂eq by market method	0	1,167.72	1,167.72

Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)			
Emissions Scope 2	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Electricity Consumption			
- Annual consumption, kWh	4,122,664.00	11,485,720.00	15,608,384.00
Of annual consumption, with guaranteed renewable origin, kWh	4,123,000	6,859,000	10,982,000
- Self-generation	0	148,026.00	148,026.00
tCO₂eq by market method	0	1,123.00	1,123.00

[DP 44(c), 46(c, h), 48] Scope 3 emissions are broken down in the table below:

Emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2024			2025		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Category 1: Purchased goods and services: water, IT services, raw materials	53.42	68,283.91	68,337.33	57,40%	84,685.99	84,743.39

Category 2: Capital goods (machinery, buildings, etc.) Scope excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 3: Fuel-related activities	-	-		374.22	1,942.16	2,316.38
Category 4: Transport of raw materials	-	6,608.01	6,608.01	0	6,178.51	6,178.51
Category 5: Waste and water treatment	113.01	123.00	236.01	131.84	28.08	159.91
Category 6: Business travel	274.88	41.53	316.41	307.49	42.30	349.79
Category 7: Employee commuting to work	999.41	346.61	1343.02	1,080.14	349.52	1,474.66
Category 8: Upstream leased assets. Does not exist in our business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 9: Internal and product transportation to customers	112.46	2,114.84	2,227.30	118.40	2,635.06	2,753.45
Category 10: Processing of products sold. Does not exist in our business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 11: Use of product sold. Scope Excluded or non-existent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products. Scope excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 13: Downstream leased assets. Does not exist in our business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 14: Franchises. Does not exist in our business	-	-	-	-	-	-
Category 15: Financial investments. Scope excluded	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Scope 3 emissions	1,550.17	77,517.90	7,068.07	2,069.47	95,906.63	97,976.09

[DP 44d, 53] Carbon intensity has been calculated by dividing the total carbon footprint emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3) in tCO₂eq by total assets:

Caja Rural de Navarra Group	2024			2025		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Carbon footprint, scopes 1, 2 and 3 (TCO ₂ eq)	1,794	83,328	85,122	2,097	102,080	104,177
Total assets (EUR m)	17,306.00	129.00	17,435.00	18,174.00	121.00	18,295.0
Carbon footprint intensity (tCO₂eq/EUR m)	0.104	645.96	4,882	0,115	84,64843,64	5.69

The calculation of category 7 of scope 3, which is the emissions derived from staff commuting to work, is based on an estimate of the commuting emissions of the workforce based on a survey of the Group's employees, extrapolated to the whole of the Group's own active workforce.

Financed carbon footprint

The Bank, in line with its commitment to wider society and the environment, works hard to minimise the environmental impact of its activities. In order to make progress in estimating the

carbon footprint, particularly the financed carbon footprint, the bank relies on a methodology developed by an external consultant expert in this area as part of a sector project sponsored by CECA, AEB and UNACC. This methodology is consequently the most widely used in the Spanish banking system.

The methodology is based on the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) and means banks can calculate scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for counterparties and customers and estimate them to various degrees of accuracy based on the available data.

It should be noted here that while the Bank has worked hard to obtain data on the consumption, emissions and energy efficiency of buildings posted as collateral in its mortgage book (the biggest portfolio), loans to legal entities nearly all involve companies that are not obliged to publish data on their CO₂ emissions and we have therefore used sector estimates and national benchmarks based on Spain's National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE) or business codes, adjusted for the size of the customer, measured by revenue and/or asset volume, and for the Bank's exposure to the counterparty, based on how the financing is structured.

Similarly, the Bank uses a recognized third-party service provider to award its fixed-income investments an ESG score, although it should be said that the fixed-income and equity portfolio is not included in the carbon footprint.

Based on the aforementioned methodology, the final result obtained, at 31 December 2025, for the credit portfolio financing the private sector and public administrations (excluding fixed income), amounts to 1,705 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (1,666 million tonnes in 2024). Of this, the greatest impact came from credits and loans to legal entities, including industrial companies, with the greatest impact in terms of imputable footprint. Although the total volume is higher, the impact per million euros of portfolio has been reduced by 3.5%.

It should be noted that the 2025 result, as mentioned when calculating the 2024 result, is not comparable with the calculation for the year 2023, as the database used for 2023 dated from the financial year 2019/2020. This was modified by PCAF in the year 2024 and the new database is the one with which the emissions in the table above (for the years 2025 and 2024) have been calculated.

This new database has led to increases in the emission factors for corporate loans, as there is more information on the counterparties used to estimate the emission factors.

Carbon footprint of loan portfolio:

As with its corporate activities, when it comes to the carbon footprint of the loan book, the Bank is firmly committed to promoting the transition to a sustainable economy and decarbonization.

It has set a number of interim decarbonization targets —with a target horizon of 2030 from a base of 2023— for the emission intensity (tCO₂eq) of its residential mortgage book, this being the most material portfolio by exposure volume.

Below, we detail the emissions intensity of this portfolio in 2023 and 2025, as well as the decarbonization target set for 2030:

Note that gross tCO₂eq emissions in 2025 have increased with respect to those of 2024, but that this is due to the expansion of the residential mortgage portfolio, which grew faster than gross emissions.

With regard to the emissions intensity, measured in KgCO₂eq/m², the above data shows that the Savings Bank is on track with the decarbonization targets set.

It should be noted that the targets above are an initial estimate, based on methodologies that are still emerging and with a heavy component of estimated data. Targets will therefore be revised at least annually and whenever circumstances demand: methodological changes, availability of data, etc..

In addition, as mentioned above, when it comes to financed emissions the Bank continues to develop a sustainable product range that channels resources toward investments that help cut greenhouse gas emissions.

Long term, taking as its benchmark the end-point of the Paris Agreement (2050), at the time of writing the Bank does not have the tools and data that would allow it to set and measure more precise targets. It does however make a firm commitment to contribute actively toward achieving climate neutrality by 2050 and has set all the above-mentioned targets with this aim in mind.

These targets are backed by the Bank's decarbonization strategy, which rests on the following pillars:

- Promotion of "green" housing finance.
- Green asset products (EV finance, solar panels, energy efficiency upgrades, etc.)
- ESG rating/scoring of business customers and investment portfolio.
- Participation in renewable energy financing projects.
- Sustainable investment funds.
- Investment in green and sustainable bonds.

GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits [E1-7]

[DP 56 (a, b), 56, 57 (a, b, c), 58 (c, d, i), 59 (a, b), 61, 62 (a, b, c, d, e), 63 (a, b, c, d, e, f, g)] The Group does not currently trade actively in the carbon credit or Energy Saving Certificate (ESCO) markets. However, as part of its Social Welfare Fund, a tree planting project is in progress, already mentioned in its specific points.

Internal carbon price [E1-8]

[DP 62, 63(a, b, c, d), AR 65 (a, b, c), AR 66] Given **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** nature and field of activity, an internal carbon price is not currently available. However, the Group recognises the importance of incorporating systems that favour the transition towards a low-carbon economy and the integration of environmental factors into its corporate strategy. In this regard, the Group is looking into using tools such as internal carbon pricing to align its practices with global sustainability goals and best practice in climate risk management. As new strategies and approaches are developed in this area, the Group will work to integrate carbon considerations into its investment decisions and the management of its operations.

Financial effects related to climate change [E1-9].

In the 2024 IACL, the Bank assesses the materiality of climate risks through their impact on credit risk, analysing adverse but plausible scenarios and considering as material those events that entail a destruction of CET1 of more than 10 basis points. Given its exposure profile, the main events analysed focus on transition risk in the corporate portfolio, physical and transition risks in the mortgage portfolio (including those associated with the energy efficiency of collateral), as well as potential impacts on liquidity and business risks from ESG events. The analysis makes it possible to assess the possible need for additional capital and steer the corresponding management responses.

Identification of climate and environmental risk in the mortgage portfolio

The Bank has assessed the exposure of the mortgage portfolio to transition and physical risks. The stand-out transition risk is the revision of the European Parliament's directive on energy performance certificates (EPCs) for dwellings. This stipulates that all buildings must have an EPC

of at least E by 2030 and D by 2033. With this in view, the Bank has assessed the exposure of those dwellings with EPCs that do not comply with this regulation, estimating the potential impact on their appraisal value. The table below shows the breakdown of appraisal values of the mortgage portfolio grouped by energy label, highlighting properties affected by the regulations.

Etiqueta	Valor garantía corregido (miles €)	Valor garantía corregido (%)
A	1.069.219	7,83%
B	384.655	2,82%
C	261.034	1,91%
D	824.164	6,03%
E	3.698.537	27,08%
F	743.173	5,44%
G	4.404.583	32,25%
Sin asignar	2.273.143	16,64%

Leyenda:

Rating adjusted collateral value (EUR thousands)

Adjusted collateral value (%)

Unrated

The Bank has also defined six physical risks to which its mortgage portfolio could be exposed, assessing both the probability of occurrence and severity of its impact on the final value of the collateral posted as security for mortgage loans:

- **River flood risk**
- **Coastal flood risk**
- **Desertification risk**
- **Seismic risk**
- **Fire risk**
- **Volcanic risk**

For this purpose, geolocation data were taken from the portfolio of properties acting as collateral for the Bank's mortgage financing operations and the physical risks were analysed, using as a basis a study carried out by an approved external appraiser, having obtained data from a significant part of the mortgage portfolio. This analysis, in turn, served as input for quantifying the materiality of the credit risk in the mortgage portfolio, which was done by running a special stress test on the mortgage portfolio, taking into account different climate risk events.

The Bank concludes that the physical risk to which it is most exposed in this area is seismic risk, which is linked to the greatest credit exposure classified as "high" or "very high" risk, identifying the geographical areas where there is the greatest concentration of high-risk housing and applying an assumption of how far the value of this collateral will be reduced (figures in thousands of euros):

Definición	Exposición (miles €)	Valor garantía (miles €)	Valor garantía estrés (miles €)
Bajo	232.062	4.500.595	4.500.595
Medio	426.913	1.242.695	1.242.695
Alto	862.881	2.832.718	1.982.903
Muy alto	4.777	18.319	12.823
Sin identificar	304.303	1.114.137	1.114.137

Leyenda:

Exposure (EUR thousands)

Collateral value (EUR thousands)

Stress collateral value

(EUR thousands)

Low

Medium
High
Very high
Unidentified

Impact of climate risk on other material risks

The Bank performs a qualitative analysis of the impact of environmental risks on other material risks.

- **Operational risk:** considered to be adequately mitigated through the contingency and business continuity plans approved annually.
- **Liquidity risk:** no material impacts identified from ESG risks, although there is a possibility of reputational events linked to these factors, whose impact has been assessed and will be the subject of a more detailed quantitative analysis.
- **Business risk:** associated with transition risk in some sectors, which is specifically analysed through a sector materiality process based on the transition heat map.

Physical risk to the corporate portfolio

This risk is assessed by combining the sensitivity of each sector and the geographical location of each exposure, using information from an external appraiser that identifies physical risks in Spain by postcode. These two factors are combined to give an aggregate level of physical risk, which is incorporated into the materiality analysis through an RWA stress test, applying an increase to exposures with high physical risk. The impact is measured in terms of the change in the CET1 ratio between the baseline scenario and the stressed scenario.

The results of this analysis are presented below:

Criterios	Riesgo alto	Total Entidad
APRs iniciales (miles €)	640.665	7.630.003
Aumento de APRs (miles €)	26.445	26.445
APRs estresados (miles €)	667.110	7.656.448
CET 1 (miles €)		2.069.999
Ratio CET1 inicial (%)		27,13%
Ratio CET1 estresado (%)		27,04%
Disminución de capital (pbs)		-9,37

Leyenda:

Criteria High risk Total for Bank
Initial RWA (EUR thousands)
Increase in RWA (EUR thousands)
Stressed RWA (EUR thousands)
CET1 (EUR thousands)
Initial CET1 ratio (EUR thousands)
Stressed CET1 ratio (EUR thousands)
Reduction in capital (bp)

Having analysed the potential physical risk scenario to the portfolio of companies in the sectors and geographies most exposed to physical risk, the impact is considered to be non-material as it does not exceed the threshold of destroying 10 basis points of CET1.

B. Transition risk in the corporate portfolio

Transition risk may affect the ability of companies exposed to regulatory, technological and market changes to repay their debts, especially in carbon-intensive sectors. In order to assess its materiality, the Bank has analysed the potential impact on the credit quality of the corporate portfolio, identifying sectors with high and very high transition risk based on the sectoral heat map. The process considers a potential deterioration in the credit profile of these exposures, reflected in a prudent increase in provisions to adequately capture the associated higher credit risk.

The industries in each risk bracket are shown below:

Código	Industria	Riesgo de transición
A.III	Ganadería	Alto
B.I	Industrias extractivas	Muy alto
C.III	Industria del tabaco	Alto
C.VII	Refino de petróleo	Muy alto
C.X	Producción de cemento y otros minerales no metálicos	Alto
C.XI	Metalurgia y Siderurgia	Alto
C.XII	Tecnología y equipos electrónicos	Alto
C.XIII	Fabricación de vehículos de motor, remolques y semirremolques	Alto
C.XIV	Fabricación de otro material de transporte	Alto
D.I	Energía eléctrica convencional (generación y suministro)	Alto
D.III	Gas y energía térmica (generación y suministro)	Alto
F.I	Construcción de edificios	Alto
H.I	Transporte terrestre y por tubería	Alto
H.II	Transporte marítimo y por vías navegables interiores	Alto
H.III	Transporte aéreo	Alto
H.IV	Logística	Alto

Leyenda:

Code	Industry	Transition risk
A.III	Livestock farming	High
B.I	Extractive industries	Very high
C.III	Tobacco	High
C.VII	Oil refining	Very high
C.X	Production of cement and other non-metallic minerals	High
C.XI	Metallurgy and Steel	High
C.XII	Technology and electronic equipment	High
C.XIII	Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	High
C.XIV	Manufacture of other transport equipment	High
D.I	Conventional power (generation and supply)	High
D.III	Gas and thermal energy (generation and supply)	High
F.I	Construction of buildings	High
H.I	Haulage and pipeline transport	High
H.II	Maritime and riverine transport	High
H.III	Air transport	High
H.IV	Logistics	High

This stressed scenario of increased provisions in the sectors most exposed to transition risk would lead the Bank to substantially increase in its total provisions, as shown in the table below:

	Datos a 31/12/2024	Datos estresados
Provisiones cartera empresa	252.953.058	260.600.931
Incremento en provisiones (%)		3,02%

Leyenda:

Data at 31/12/2024	Stressed data
Corporate portfolio provisions	
Increase in provisions (%)	

The impact of these higher provisions on the Bank's CET1 ratio would be as follows:

	Datos a 31/12/2024	Datos estresados
CET1	2.069.999.322	2.064.263.417
APRs	7.630.003.285	7.625.148.660
CET1 (%)	27,13%	27,07%
Impacto en CET1 ratio pbs		-5,80

Leyenda:

Data at 31/12/2024	Stressed data
CET1	
RWAs	
CET1 (%)	
Impact on CET1 ratio (bp)	

This impact is therefore considered not to be material, as it does not exceed the threshold of destroying 10 basis points of CET1.

Seismic risk to the mortgage portfolio

Among the physical risks analysed, the Bank considers seismic risk to be the most relevant. For its correct assessment, flood risk information provided by an approved external appraiser is used.

The stress applied considers falls of:

- 30% of the collateral value for the collateral most affected at very high seismic risk, and
- 30% of the value of the collateral for the collateral most affected at high seismic risk.

Using the above criteria, the fall in adjusted value of the mortgage collateral would amount to EUR 855 million, 8.81% of the total value of collateral in the mortgage portfolio, totalling EUR 9,708 million. Its impact on provisions is assessed as immaterial, amounting to EUR 824 thousand, due to the high overcollateralisation of the real estate portfolio. Therefore, it is not considered necessary to allocate additional capital to cover this risk.

It is also considered that under applicable regulations:

- Property appraisal values already factor in the risks arising from increased exposure to loss in their value (e.g. due to proximity to flood zones), which are also to a certain extent embedded in their market values.
- Assets must be insured against damage.

These points support the conclusion that the potential impact on the Bank's capital requirements would be immaterial.

Transition risks due to EPC ratings in the mortgage portfolio

In order to estimate the impact on the mortgage portfolio of the new European Parliament regulation on energy labels, properties with an EPC rating below D are identified. The methodology applied uses a house price matrix showing the difference in value between properties with different energy ratings (in % terms and in EUR per m²). This matrix was obtained from a study based on a large sample of properties in Madrid and Barcelona and carried out by Colliers and Balantia in 2022 on the impact of the energy performance certificate on sale prices. For this analysis, the Madrid matrix has been used, being the more conservative in that it considers property values more sensitive to the energy label:

	F	E	D	C	B	A
B						0.40%
C					4.40%	4.80%
D				6.30%	10.90%	11.40%
E		2.90%	9.40%	14.10%	14.60%	
F	5.70%	8.80%	15.60%	20.70%	21.20%	
G	4.70%	10.70%	13.80%	21.00%	26.30%	26.80%

The simulated stress scenario assumes a fall in the value of properties with labels below D, using the % deviation in the value of the property between labels E (2.90%), F (8.80%) and G (13.80%) to label D.

The stress modelled results in a drop of 8.82% in the value of the affected properties, and would have an impact on provisions of around EUR 76 thousand, thanks to the high overcollateralisation of the portfolio. Consequently, the transition risk assessed in the mortgage portfolio is not considered material for the Bank, affecting only 0.05 basis points in the capital ratio.

Reputational event linked to ESG risks in the liquidity position

The Bank analyses a reputational risk scenario linked to ESG factors and its possible impact on liquidity risk, assessing both the mechanisms for outflows of deposits and the resulting liquidity position and internal mitigation controls.

Based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis performed, and in line with Basel guidance, it concludes that an ESG reputational event would not have an abrupt or significant impact on liquidity, but could create a more gradual and contained outflow of deposits over time.

The test makes prudent assumptions, with a horizon limited to three months and deposit outflows lower than those in an adverse liquidity scenario, supported by the absence of empirical evidence of significant effects of this type of event on confidence and funding.

The following table shows the deposit outflow percentages by type at one and three months, which are applied to existing deposits at the end of the year:

Tipología de depósito	1M	3M	Hipótesis subyacentes
Depósitos minoristas estables	3,3%	3,3%	Menor facilidad de reacción, tardan en mover sus depósitos de 1 a 3 meses mientras buscan alternativas
Otros depósitos minoristas (menos estables)	6,7%	6,7%	
Depósitos Operativos	13,3%	13,3%	Reacción moderada, ya que cuentan con menor agilidad que las entidades financieras
Depósitos No Operativos (excepto entidades financieras)	6,7%	6,7%	
Depósitos No operativos de entidades de crédito	33,3%	33,3%	Mayor agilidad para reaccionar, mueven sus depósitos rápidamente a entidades financieras alternas

Type of deposit	1M	3M	Underlying assumption
Stable retail deposits	3.3%	3.3%	Less reactive, take 1 to 3 months to seek alternative places for their deposits
Other retail deposits (less stable)	6.7%	6.7%	

Operational deposits	13.3%	13.3%	Moderate reaction as less reactive than financial institutions
Non-operational deposits (except financial institutions)	6.7%	6.7%	
Non-operational deposits of credit institutions	33.3%	33.3%	Greater agility in response, quickly move deposits to alternative financial institutions

The impact of such a scenario on the liquidity position is presented below:

Cálculo LCR	Dec-24	1M	3M
HQLAs - Colchón de liquidez	5.126.878	4.686.720	4.645.266
Salidas LCR	1.584.944	1.509.091	1.503.976
Entradas LCR	535.891	535.891	535.891
Salidas netas	1.049.054	973.200	968.085
LCR %	488,71%	481,58%	479,84%

Leyenda:

LCR calculation	Dec-24	1M	3M
HQLAs – Liquidity buffer			
LCR outflows			
LCR inflows			
Net outflows			
LCR %			

At both terms (one month and three months) the LCR metric remains comfortably above the target defined in the RAF. Therefore, the impact of an ESG reputational event on the liquidity position is not considered material.

In addition, the Bank has a robust internal governance framework for ESG risks that acts as a key mitigant of reputational risk. This framework is supported by the leadership of senior management, the integration of ESG criteria into the strategy and financing processes and independence of the risk control and management functions, fostering a culture oriented towards long-term sustainability.

Conclusions

After identifying the main climate and environmental risks to the corporate and mortgage portfolios and assessing the materiality of the potential impacts based on the current level of exposure, the Bank concludes that these risks have a low probability of materialising with a significant financial impact. As a result, no material effects on regulatory capital are expected over the time horizon considered.

Sustainability information linked to EU Taxonomy

Regulatory framework

The Bank complies with the non-financial disclosure requirements of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, (the "Taxonomy Regulation"), and its implementing regulations, in particular Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2178, and successive Delegated Regulations supplementing and amending it. This framework is consistent with the disclosure practices of the Spanish financial sector and public guidelines (CNMV/European Commission).

The Taxonomy Regulation seeks to establish standardised Europe-wide criteria to determine when an economic activity can be considered environmentally sustainable, consistent with the European Union's climate objectives, the Paris Agreement and the European Green Pact, contributing to the objective of limiting the increase in global temperature and redirecting capital flows towards sustainable activities.

In its Article 8, the Regulation lays down certain disclosure obligations applicable to undertakings subject to Articles 19a and 29a of Directive 2013/34/EU, including financial institutions. Under this, institutions must include in their Consolidated Non-Financial Statements (NFS) a series of quantitative and qualitative indicators relating to the degree of eligibility and alignment of their exposures with the EU Taxonomy. The Directive requires that, as from 1 January 2024, public interest financial institutions with more than 500 employees are required to calculate and report the percentage of exposures aligned with the taxonomy, i.e. the Green Asset Ratio (GAR).

Regulatory calendar and environmental objectives

In accordance with the compliance calendar published in the Regulation, as of 1 January 2025, financial institutions are obliged to report taxonomy information in accordance with the six environmental objectives, which form the reference framework for assessing the environmental sustainability of economic activities:

- 1 Climate change mitigation.
- 2 Climate change adaptation,
- 3 Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.
- 4 Transition to a circular economy.
- 5 Pollution prevention and control.
- 6 Protection and recuperation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Institutions must publish eligible and aligned exposures to these objectives in accordance with applicable regulations.

Eligibility vs. Alignment and DNSH criteria

Eligible activities include any of those listed in the Taxonomy, regardless of whether or not they meet the criteria for technical alignment. When it comes to assessing alignment, and hence which exposures the Bank considers to be green for the purposes of the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), the main methodological considerations applied by the Bank are detailed below:

- The GAR is limited to the 6 environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of the Regulation.
- The disclosure of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** taxonomy alignment is based (as regards unspecified financing of legal entities) on data provided by its counterparties (collected in cooperation with a third party for non-financial and financial counterparties only, as financial institutions have not yet reported their taxonomy alignment at year end). Clearly, this limits the data available.
- Besides verifying compliance with the technical screening requirements for whether an activity contributes to the objective, a complex task in itself that sometimes demands considerable expertise, an exposure or activity can only be considered taxonomy-aligned if it fulfils the principle that it must "do no significant harm" (DNSH, i.e. not impair any of the other objectives) and applies minimum social safeguards. The Bank takes the view that, as it is only involved in the projects and activities as a third party facilitator and plays no direct part in their execution but merely provides finance, and, as it is frequently difficult or impossible for the Bank to determine and collect the information on whether the DNSH and safeguarding conditions have been met, it is reasonable to conclude that an activity is compliant if it is

subject to and compliant with Spanish legal regulations, which are harmonised with European rules.

Methodology and main considerations

- The GAR is limited to the six environmental objectives of the Regulation.
- Alignment information (unspecified financing of legal entities) is based on data provided by counterparties; availability is limited.
- Almost all green and aligned exposures relate to mortgages on buildings with energy ratings of A (built from 2021 onwards) and A, B, C and D (built before 2021, considering the 15% most efficient), and to the proportion of taxonomy-aligned turnover and capex of their counterparties in relation to the Bank's financing.
- Although proxies or simulations are available for unrated properties, the Bank has used only actual ratings for the alignment analysis.
- For specified financing, the Bank has developed a catalogue of green products that promote and encourage the transition to a sustainable economy and will collect proof of compliance with the technical criteria.

Notwithstanding the above, the Bank has made its best efforts to ensure the information disclosed is as reliable as possible and as and when it has better criteria or interpretation guidelines, will follow best practice in the sector and refine the calculations to always provide as accurate a picture as possible of the degree of taxonomy alignment.

Finally, it should be noted that, besides the limitations described above, the complexity of the regulations and the absence of fully consolidated interpretative guidelines condition, by their very nature, the representativeness and comparability of the Green Asset Ratio (GAR). These limitations derive, among other points, from the exclusions in the regulations, especially those for small and medium-sized enterprises, which make up a significant portion of the Bank's lending mix and which, not being subject to the NFRD Directive, are not included in the numerator of the ratio, although they do form part of the denominator. Also, the fact that an activity is not aligned or is not included in the Taxonomy does not necessarily mean that it is harmful or that it has a negative environmental impact.

With reference to the requirements in Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation and its corresponding delegated Regulations, the disclosures for the 2023 financial year incorporated a number of modifications and novelties for credit institutions, summarised below, which still apply to this year's reporting:

- Disclosure of key performance indicators in accordance with Annexes V - List of data points included in Law 11/2018 not mapped by CSRD and VI - Summary income by sector of the above-mentioned Regulation.
- Assessment of eligibility and alignment with the Taxonomy objectives of climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, pollution prevention and control, transition to a circular economy, sustainability and protection of water and marine resources, protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214 sets out the technical selection criteria with which natural fossil gas and nuclear energy activities must comply in order to be considered environmentally sustainable and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation objectives. It also prescribes the information to be provided by companies subject to article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation on their activities related to gas and nuclear, and obliges financial institutions to file new templates on exposures to counterparties carrying out such activities. However, given that the Bank's exposure to counterparties engaged in nuclear energy and fossil gas activities, based on information obtained through a third party, is

practically nil, it has been considered non-material. Therefore, no templates related to these activities are filed other than Template 1 - Activities related to nuclear energy and fossil gas.

Key performance indicators (KPIs)

The following is the ratio of green assets (GAR) by turnover and by investments in fixed assets - Capex, for the year 2025 for **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**:

- The GAR (by turnover) of **Caja Rural de Navarra** is 5.32% based on all assets covered as required by regulations.
- The GAR (by fixed asset investments - capex) is 5.53%¹⁰ based on all assets covered.
- Coverage over total assets: 74.14%. Exposure to fossil gas and nuclear energy is practically nil.

	Total environmentally sustainable assets (Turnover)	Total environmentally sustainable assets (Capex)
Green Asset Ratio (GAR)	729,488,229.41	757,898,445.12
Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)	724,445,898.48	751,722,456.32
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	368,304.94	288,197.19
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)	736,649.12	1,193,544.55
Circular Economy (CE)	3,729,299.12	4,612,239.95
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)	208,077.76	82,007.12
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)	0.00	0.00

Other environmental topics: Pollution [E2], Water and marine resources [E3], Biodiversity and ecosystems [E4], Circular economy [E5].

Following the application of the double materiality analysis defined in previous sections, which included the identification and assessment of the associated impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs), and the incorporation of the views and perspectives of the relevant stakeholders, it has been determined that the topics of pollution [E2], water and marine resources [E3], biodiversity and ecosystems [E4], and circular economy [E5] are not material. Consequently, and in accordance with CSRD regulations, they should not be reported as material topics.

However, in compliance with the Spanish regulations in force, Law 11/2018, this report includes in this section a breakdown of the main indicators and metrics available for these topics, to give an overview of the current situation of Caja Navarra and reinforce the transparency of the analysis.

Pollution [E2]

¹⁰ Both percentages are taken from the Summary GAR spreadsheet in the RSI report.

The subject of pollution has been analysed from a qualitative perspective, considering the activities and processes carried out by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** and without extending the analysis to the production phase of raw materials or the end uses of products, which are dealt with specifically in other sections of the report. This approach is consistent with the nature of the Group's activity, which is mainly financial, and with the limited direct generation of pollutant emissions associated with its operations.

Type of pollution	Cereal sector ¹¹	Winery services ¹¹	Senior care services ¹²	and subsidiaries sector Auxiliary CRN
Discharges	Limited to purges (compressors, towers) Faecal to sewage system	Limited to purges (compressors, towers) Faecal to sewage system	Faecal discharges to sewage system	Faecal discharges to sewage system
Waste	Packaging and scrap by- products, etc.	Packaging and scrap by- products, etc.	Packaging by-products and food waste, etc. Waste with possible biological contamination	Paper, etc.
Emissions	Essentially from the need for heat in certain processes, silos and the cleaning of cereal. Leakage of air-conditioning units	Leakage of air- conditioning units	Leakage of air-conditioning units	Leakage of air-conditioning units
Indirect emissions	Electricity consumption Employee travel and delivery of products	Electricity consumption Employee travel and delivery of products	Electricity consumption Employee travel and services to residents	Electricity consumption Commuting
Noise	24h/day grinding process Truck traffic Location in industrial estate	Truck traffic Factory location in industrial estate	Minimal, residential activity	Minimal, office activity
Light	Limited to the lighting of factories operating 24h/day	-	-	-

In this context, measurements made by accredited consultants OCA on the sources of emissions at Harivenasa's facilities during the 2024 and 2025 financial years were found to be in accordance with applicable regulations. Likewise, given the characteristics of the activities carried out by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, there is no specific quantitative information available regarding possible emissions of microplastics. The industrial and health activities carried out by the Group's companies are subject to the applicable national, regional and sectoral environmental regulations.

The Group makes efforts to minimise direct and indirect pollution, dividing these into different areas:

- Promotion of digitization of processes, with the aim of progressively reducing paper and toner consumption.
- Renewal of older heat pump equipment used as back-up systems to improve energy efficiency and reduce possible greenhouse gas leakage.

¹¹ These industrial activities are subject to national, regional and sectoral environmental regulations.

¹² Activity subject to health service regulations.

- Optimising the flow of documentation and supporting stationery between central services and the branch network.
- Encouraging the reduction of staff travel in the course of their work activities.

For their part, the Group's subsidiaries prioritise:

- Local procurement, especially of cereals, wherever the strains available and the characteristics of the seeds allow and meet the requirements of functionality, food safety and sensory perception quality.
- Fomenting consumption of self-generated energy and the signing of renewable electricity supply contracts.
- Optimisation of transport processes, with the aim of reducing resource consumption and associated emissions.

In relation to the improvement objectives, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has made commitments linked to the reduction of its carbon footprint, aimed at reducing both direct and indirect emissions. These objectives are defined in terms of carbon intensity, so the Group can grow while still making progressive improvements per unit produced or per level of activity.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group does not produce, use or market substances of concern or substances of very high concern. Likewise, Management considers that there are no significant financial effects arising from risks or opportunities associated with pollution, in line with the results of the double materiality analysis and the nature of the Group's activities.

Water and marine resources [E3]

The topic of water and marine resources has been analysed considering the geographical location of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** activities and the consumption and management of water resources at the subsidiaries in the Group's scope of consolidation. Given the overwhelming weight of **Caja Rural de Navarra** within the Group's structure and the nature of its activity, this aspect has not been identified as material in the double materiality analysis.

However, the Group has subsidiaries in the agri-food sector which make greater use of water, especially in the cereal business. Several years marked by episodes of drought in Spain have highlighted existing pressures on water supply, with impacts distributed unevenly across the territory but with broad effects on the sector as a whole. Similarly, Spain's deficit in certain agricultural products, both for human consumption and animal feed, means that local production needs to be supplemented by imports, in some cases from third countries outside the EU.

In this environment, the Group's cereal processing companies have for years been developing various responses to achieve more efficient water management. These include the selection of seeds (mainly wheat and oats) adapted to the climatic and agronomic conditions of each area, which are then marketed to cooperatives and farmers in the territories where these crops are most viable. In a complementary manner, through an associate company not included in the scope of this report, it has also sought to develop its own crops through leased plots or agreements with farmers who retain their farms, using seeds and cultivation methods that have been tested in different regions of Spain, Romania and Bulgaria.

This associate has also, in partnership with AENOR, worked to create a programme of certified sustainable crops, responding to demand from certain customers and with the support of the farming sector. The Las Limas rice farm is irrigated by direct supply of water from the river Ebro, without prior treatment.

From a broader perspective, the Group is aware that the effects of more pronounced climate change could have significant impacts on the national economy, including key sectors such as tourism, which contributes significantly to GDP and the balance of trade. While water scarcity is less pronounced in the financial catchment area of **Caja Rural de Navarra**, due to climatic

factors and its proximity to the Cantabrian coast, there is a long history of environmental awareness and investment in water treatment and water cycle management systems, promoted by the public sector and consolidated since the end of the 20th century.

Finally, in compliance with current state regulations including Law 11/2018, we report water consumption in the Group's various companies in the required disclosure formats including those of ESRS E3-4. Water consumption for irrigation corresponds mainly to rice crops, which are irrigated using the traditional blanket irrigation system with water from the river Ebro.

	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Drinking water consumption, m ³	8,178	77,654	85,836	5,929	68,239	74,168
Irrigation water consumption, m ³	0	2,202,101	2,202,101	0	883,620	883,620

Biodiversity and ecosystems [E4]

The topic of biodiversity and ecosystems has been analysed considering the facilities of **Caja Rural de Navarra** and its subsidiaries and the possible impacts of their assets and activities, particularly those of companies located outside the urban environment. The location of these assets and their activities are subject to the corresponding processes of authorisation, monitoring and control by the competent Public Administrations, which assess their potential impact on key ecosystem services, such as the supply of fresh water or air quality in the areas of operation. In view of this regulatory framework and existing controls, neither the authorities nor the Group's management have identified any significant impact on biodiversity or ecosystems.

processes, reduction of resource consumption, reuse of products and recycling of waste. These principles are applied with their own specificities to each of the Group's diverse range of activities, which include the financial business and four subgroups of subsidiaries. While this topic was not found to be material in the double materiality analysis, it is considered appropriate to provide an overview of the Group's approach in this area.

In general, all **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** companies prioritise the reuse of materials whenever technically and operationally possible and, failing this, the correct sorting and dispatch for recycling of products that cannot be reused. This is done both through specialised companies and licensed waste managers and through the selective urban collection systems available.

The calculation of the Group's carbon footprint, particularly with regard to scope 3, includes data on waste generated in the course of its activity. The biggest waste item by volume is paper, used both in commercial documentation and food product packaging. Almost all of this paper is recyclable, although whether it is recycled depends to a large extent on the behaviour of the end-consumer. Next by volume is waste from packaging, basically paper and cardboard, plastics and wooden pallets, all of which are sent for recycling.

It should be noted that, in the industrial Area, waste disposal and treatment is carried out by licensed waste managers, guaranteeing compliance with applicable environmental regulations. In smaller operating units, such as bank branches, waste is managed through specific urban recycling containers. In addition, there are specialised collection systems for certain waste, such as the biological materials generated by Solera, which are incinerated in accordance with legal requirements.

Metrics for waste at **Caja Rural de Navarra's** subsidiaries are given in kilogrammes in this report, except for toner, which is measured by number of units, to provide an accurate and consistent picture of the Group's waste management.

based on the promotion of certain varieties among local farmers, the leasing of land for direct production and long-term collaboration with farmers who retain their farms using seeds supplied by the Group. However, climatic and soil limitations, as well as competition between human and animal foodstuffs, limit production capacity, which means a structural deficit persists.

Another noteworthy initiative on this front is the implementation of a programme of sustainable crops certified by AENOR, with the support of agricultural cooperatives and certain customers. Given the internal cereal deficit, all the vegetable by-products generated in the production process—such as straw, bran or seed husks—are used to make animal feed in nearby facilities, contributing to the recovery of the waste generated. The most suitable raw material is selected for the different feed products according to the specifications of each customer. It is then transported to the factories from its point of origin, usually Spain or France, or, where applicable, from ports of entry for materials originating in other European countries. The production process integrates raw materials, transport, energy consumption and labour, giving rise to the final food product and by-products destined for animal feed.

Little waste is generated in this sector and most is non-hazardous. It is mainly deteriorated pallets, plastics and paper sacks that cannot be reused in the process, all of which go for recycling. Occasionally, more polluting waste may be generated, such as sawdust or soil contaminated with fuel-oil or oil, which are recovered and managed appropriately if spilled during transport.

With the aim of reducing the environmental impact of electricity consumption, in 2018 the flour group signed a long-term contract that has been able to supply approximately 70% of its estimated electricity needs from wind power as from 2020.

Winemaking sector

The winery services group is made up of companies dedicated to the manufacture of barrels and casks and a distributor of wines, beers and spirits, the main raw material being oak wood. This comes from the United States, France and Spain, depending on the different sensory characteristics demanded by the wine sector. European and American oak species have different grain sizes, which influence the aromas of the wine and condition the preferences of oenologists, who may opt for a specific origin or for a combination of different types of barrels over the course of the ageing process.

In this context, INTONA stands out. It works with PEFC-certified wood and is certified annually as having a zero carbon footprint, offsetting its emissions through sessile oak reforestation projects in the Navarrese Pyrenees, thus contributing to the future generation of quality raw material.

Waste from the production process, such as shavings, sawdust and wood waste, is partially reused in the traditional toasting of the barrels and the rest is sent for recovery, mainly as pellets. Waste from broken pallets and industrial packaging is also recycled.

In the case of Bouquet Brands, the main waste generated is glass from broken bottles, along with waste from pallets and plastics, all of which goes for recycling. It should be noted that, in its various branches, between 60% and 70% of the wines marketed are of regional origin.

Senior care services

In the senior care services group, services are necessarily delivered in a local environment. The application of the principles of reduce, reuse and recycle is conditioned by health requirements, which oblige the use of certain consumable materials. However, waste from residential and catering activities, such as heavily used textiles, glass, cardboard and used oils, is managed through the appropriate recycling channels.

Auxiliary services to Caja Rural de Navarra

For **Caja Rural de Navarra** and its auxiliary services subgroup, consumption and waste basically correspond to the activity in branches, in some cases shared facilities. Environmental

management is integrated into day-to-day management processes and monitored by the Management Committee, and to date it has not been considered necessary to set up a specific committee in this area.

In financial terms, the resources allocated to environmental management in the 2025 financial year are detailed below.

Waste water	1,729.56
Urban waste removal	78,466.97
Removal of other hazardous and sanitary waste	4,666.02
Removal of other non-hazardous waste	44,157.40
Environmental management audits	17,465.90
Implementation of PEFC, zero carbon cycle and similar policies	7,528.47

Social information

Own workforce [S1]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group sees its employees as the key driver of its sustainable development and generation of long-term value. In a constantly changing financial environment, the responsible management of people —together with their welfare, continuous training and inclusion— is a strategic pillar. The Group works to ensure equitable access to the opportunities that arise from this changing context and to support the growth of its teams. One of its priorities is to have a qualified, committed team that is aligned with its institutional values.

Strategy

Stakeholder interests and views [SBM-2].

[DP 12, AR5] Caja Rural de Navarra Group recognises its own workforce as a key stakeholder group, whose views, interests and rights are fundamental in shaping the Group's strategy and business model.

[DP AR4] The Group is well aware that its strategy and business model can have significant material impacts on its workforce. The Group adapts its strategy to mitigate any such impacts, by reinforcing its talent management, welfare and career development policies, and reviewing its organisational and human resources processes, making sure that the business model evolves in a way that is compatible protecting the welfare, rights and job satisfaction of its own workforce.

This is why a climate of transparency and participation is fostered. The Group has open and accessible communication channels to facilitate two-way dialogue between management and employees, including monthly regional meetings between Regional and Branch Managers, work climate surveys, suggestion boxes and internal digital platforms, ensuring that employees feel heard and valued.

Employees' opinions and suggestions are valued as a precious resource to identify opportunities for improvement in our processes and services, thus actively encouraging participative innovation, creating an environment where employees feel empowered to propose new ideas and solutions.

Therefore, all opinions and suggestions collected through the different communication channels are carefully analysed and considered in strategic decision-making. To ensure that employees' concerns and proposals are taken into account, feedback reports summarising key points and recommendations are produced. This process ensures that the employee voice is an integral component in the planning and execution of the Group's strategies.

To deepen its understanding of the working environment and levels of employee satisfaction, **Caja Rural de Navarra** carried out a survey of all its own workforce in the previous double materiality process. The 2025 update followed up this analysis through interviews with the governing bodies, with the aim of enriching and contrasting the results of the previous year's surveys. This process was fundamental, as employees represent one of the most significant stakeholder groups for the Group, as was identified in the aforementioned assessment. The double materiality assessment not only allows us to gauge the impact of the organization on its employees, but also to understand how working conditions, the work environment and other internal factors influence employee satisfaction, productivity and well-being. Through these surveys, valuable information was gathered on employee perceptions in areas such as working conditions, career development opportunities and work-life balance.

The results obtained were used to identify areas for improvement and implement corrective or strengthening measures, with the aim of promoting a more positive and collaborative work environment. By directly reflecting the needs and expectations of staff, these results become a key tool for adjusting human resources policies and updating talent management and workplace well-being strategies.

Regular, usually annual, audits and reviews are carried out to ensure compliance with the Group's commitments to employees.

This process of continuous improvement, based on dialogue and listening to the Group's professionals, reflects the Bank's commitment to transparency, fairness and employee welfare. **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is committed to maintaining an open and constructive dialogue with its employees, recognising their fundamental role in building a sustainable and successful organization.

Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]

As a result of the double materiality analysis, 8 positive impacts, 7 risks and 1 material opportunity regarding its own workforce were identified as material for the Group.

Impacts:

- Creation of quality employment through good working conditions, decent wages, and measures to support work-life balance, welfare and social benefit programmes, and freedom of association/collective bargaining.
- Increasing employee satisfaction and engagement by incorporating new measures or adapting existing ones, thereby helping to improve service quality and enhancing the Group's reputation.
- Improving the attraction and retention of young talent by maintaining the agreements already signed with universities and broadening their scope, fostering the creation of quality jobs and taking into account the training needs and skills of staff.
- Developing actions to reduce or eliminate the gender pay gap, through Employee Remuneration Policies, fostering an inclusive and equitable working environment.
- Promoting diversity, equity and inclusion in the organisation through equal opportunity policies, initiatives to integrate vulnerable groups and people with functional diversity, and strategies for attracting diverse talent that reinforce the corporate culture.
- Facilitating access to training opportunities for the Group's employees through the development of e-learning platforms that promote continuous learning and ensure accessible training for the entire workforce. Collaboration with educational institutions to design specialised training programmes.
- Alliances with educational institutions, through which the Bank collaborates in the design and development of specialised training programmes aimed at boosting the training and employability of students and young professionals.
- Promoting respect for human rights in all the activities of the Group's employees, ensuring compliance with internal policies, due diligence processes and the fundamental principles of the International Labour Organisation on freedom of association and collective bargaining.

Risks:

- Difficulty attracting young talent as the working conditions offered may be unattractive to the younger generation.

- Loss of productivity from poor motivation and commitment among the workforce caused by poor working conditions in respect of working hours, pay, health and safety at work, diversity, inclusion, etc.
- Decline in quality of service due to difficulties attracting and retaining talent and a failure to bring on new generations in the workforce.
- Shortage of skilled or affordable labour, which may increase business costs, weaken borrowers' financial position and reduce their ability to repay.
- Deteriorating labour markets resulting from technological, regulatory or structural changes that may affect borrowers' employment and income, impacting their economic stability and the value of subsidiaries.
- Poor practice in labour relations (working hours, pay, health and safety at work, diversity and inclusion, etc.) undermining the efficiency and productivity of the workforce and resulting in high rates of absenteeism.
- Risk of reputational damage and legal consequences from possible cases of employment discrimination.

Opportunities:

- Improved talent attraction and retention through personalised career plans and training programmes, tailored to employees' training needs and the skills they require, contributing to the creation of quality employment.

The integration of these IROs with the strategy and business model of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has been done by clearly aligning sustainability goals with the financial strategy. The Group has understood that social risks not only represent a challenge, but also a strategic opportunity that can improve the competitiveness and resilience of its operations and the quality of its customer service, boosting the attraction and retention of talent.

[PD 13(a, b), 14(c, d,)] The material positive impacts, risks and opportunities identified related to its own workforce relate to the Group's financial business model and its process of continuous adaptation to regulatory, technological and organisational changes.

The positive impacts stem from and contribute to the adaptation of the strategy and operating model, reinforcing talent management, training and welfare measures to maintain service quality and business resilience. Identification of these impacts also contributes to the continuous adaptation of the strategy and business model, reinforcing the Group's ability to anticipate the future needs of its workforce and the financial environment in which it operates.

The material positive impacts are underpinned by a framework of consolidated internal social policies, including the Collective Bargaining Agreement, the Equality Plan—which includes measures on recruitment, career development, training, work-life balance, equal pay and prevention of harassment—the Code of Conduct, the Health and Safety Policy—to prevent occupational risks and promote health and safety—the Training Plan, as well as the mechanisms for monitoring, assessment and due diligence in matters of equality and labour rights, articulated through joint committees and periodic audits. These policies underpin equal opportunities, elimination of the gender pay gap, inclusion of vulnerable groups and respect for fundamental rights. They also mean that people management is systematically integrated into corporate strategy and that risks and opportunities relating to human capital are addressed in a coherent and preventive manner.

In this way, the Group's strategy not only complies with the requirements of the CSRD and ESRS standards (S1 - Own workforce) but also reinforces a business model based on proximity and the creation of value in the areas where it operates, driving sustainability and fostering operational excellence.

The material positive impacts identified include the creation of quality employment, underpinned by good working conditions, decent pay, measures to ensure work-life balance, welfare programmes and social benefits, as well as respect for freedom of association and collective bargaining. These elements strengthen employment stability and help improve staff satisfaction and commitment, which in turn has a positive impact on the quality of service and the reputation of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**.

The Bank also promotes initiatives to improve talent recruitment and retention, especially among young people, through agreements with universities and educational centres, specialised training programmes and actions that take into account the training needs and future skills of the staff. In addition, progress in reducing the pay gap and promotion of an inclusive and equitable working environment at **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** contribute to guaranteeing fair treatment and fostering a corporate culture based on diversity, equity and inclusion.

Other positive impacts come from initiatives to create access to training opportunities, thanks to the development of e-learning platforms and collaboration with educational institutions to design specialised programmes. These initiatives facilitate lifelong learning and ensure that all staff can acquire the skills they need for their professional development and to meet the demands of the sector.

[DP 14(a)] Consistent with this, the material impacts identified are of a positive nature and extend Group-wide to the entire professional workforce of the Bank. It has been confirmed that these impacts reach all the people who may be significantly affected by the operations of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, whether by its direct activity or in the value chain, including products, services and commercial relations.

Among the risks identified, those related to attracting and retaining talent, especially young talent, when working conditions are not sufficiently competitive, stand out. This risk could directly affect **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** ability to ensure generational replacement, maintain service quality and sustain future growth. Likewise, a lack of motivation and commitment resulting from unsatisfactory working conditions could lead to a loss of productivity and operational efficiency, affecting the Bank's overall performance.

The Bank has also identified risks associated with a shortage of skilled or affordable labour, which could increase business costs and affect the financial stability of borrowers, impacting their ability to repay. Labour markets could also be undermined by technological, regulatory or structural changes linked to the ecological transition, with impacts on the employment, income and economic stability of both the Group's own workforce and those of third parties with which it does business.

Faced with these risks, the Bank has identified strategic opportunities that reinforce its ability to adapt and be competitive. These include improving the attraction and retention of talent through personalised career plans, training programmes tailored to current and future needs, and measures aimed at creating high-quality jobs.

Integrating these opportunities into the corporate strategy helps consolidate a sustainable business model, based on the development of human capital, innovation and operational excellence. It also makes it possible to anticipate the training needs arising from digital transformation, sustainable transition and regulatory changes, ensuring that staff have the necessary skills to perform their functions in a constantly evolving environment.

[DP 14(c), DP 14(f)(i), DP 14(f)(ii), DP 14(g)(i), DP 14(g)(ii)] Given the nature of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** activities and its geographical scope of action (Spain), no operations have been identified that involve a significant risk of forced or child labour.

[PD 14(e), PD 15] Not has it detected any material impacts on its workforce arising directly from the transition plans aimed at reducing negative environmental impacts to date. However, technological and regulatory changes taken to combat climate change and environmental

degradation could result in a weakening of labour markets and this recognised as a potential risk. On this point, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** will continue to deepen its analysis of the social effects of the ecological transition, including its impact on the employment, professional skills and working conditions of its workforce.

[DP 15] As a result of the double materiality process, it was found that certain groups —such as young talent, people with disabilities or vulnerable groups— may be more exposed to workplace risks. This conclusion has been supported by internal consultations (surveys and consultation channels) and has been incorporated into the Group's identification of risks and opportunities. As a result, the Bank recognises that certain groups may face greater barriers to access, integration or professional advancement and therefore promotes specific actions aimed at preventing situations of exclusion or discrimination and promoting equal opportunities. These measures include adapting selection processes, improving the accessibility of spaces, as well as awareness-raising and training in inclusive leadership, with the aim of guaranteeing full integration and mitigating any possible inequalities in the workplace.

Management of impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P] [MDR-P]

[DP 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, AR10, AR11, AR14, AR15, AR16]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group attaches central importance to having a solid framework of human capital management policies, designed to anticipate and mitigate labour risks, minimise negative impacts and take advantage of the opportunities related to its workforce. This set of policies not only ensures compliance with current regulations, but also reinforces the Group's commitment to high-quality employment, diversity, inclusion and the well-being of people, factors it recognises as key to its medium- and long-term sustainability and competitiveness.

[PD 20, 21, AR12] Workforce management policies are aligned with the main international standards on human and labour rights, such as the ILO Core Conventions. This alignment ensures that the Bank integrates the protection and respect of labour human rights into all its operations and professional relationships, reinforcing its commitment to responsible and ethical management of human capital.

This section lists the policies governing **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** own workforce. The section "Annex II - List of corporate policies and identified IROs", sets out in detail the policies relevant to the IROs identified in the double materiality process. These policies incorporate mechanisms and procedures to prevent, detect and act upon any negative impacts that may impinge on the rights of its own workforce, including the adoption of corrective measures where appropriate:

- **Health and safety policy:** seeks to prevent labour risks and provide a safe and healthy working environment for all employees. This includes preventative measures, safety training and a focus on health at work. The body responsible for approving this policy is the Prevention Service.
- **Remuneration policy:** seeks to establish a fair and equitable remuneration policy which recognises the performance and contribution of every employee. It also ensures compliance with labour regulations and transparent salary management. This policy is reviewed and updated annually. The approval of this policy is the responsibility of the Remuneration Committee and the Governing Board.
- **Equality Plan:** seeks to promote equal opportunities and non-discrimination on grounds of gender in the workplace. This includes measures to eliminate the gender pay gap, promote work-life balance and prevent sexual and gender-based harassment. Approval

of the Equality Plan is the responsibility of the Negotiating Committee (which is composed of the Works Council and HR).

- **Equality and non-discrimination policies:** designed to ban any form of discrimination on grounds of gender, ethnic origin, incapacity, sexual orientation or any other characteristic. Policies and practices are regularly reviewed to make sure they are compliant and effective. Approval of these policies is the responsibility of the Negotiating Committee acting within the framework of the Equality Plan.
- **Functional Diversity Plan:** seeks to promote the integration of people with disabilities into work, guaranteeing equal opportunities and non-discrimination on access to employment, training and professional development. The approval and updating of this Plan is the responsibility of the Bank's Diversity Group. The Diversity Group aims to promote diversity, equity and inclusion in the entity, identifying inequalities, proposing measures for improvement, fostering an inclusive culture and supporting the organisation's regulatory compliance and sustainability strategy.
- **Code of Conduct:** establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all the employees and senior Management of **Caja Rural de Navarra**. It seeks to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility. Its approval is the responsibility of the Ethics Committee and Governing Board.

Note that the Code of Conduct for Employees and senior Management of the Bank includes the **right to digital disconnection**, which seeks to guarantee the right of employees to disconnect from work outside their working hours, promoting work-life balance. This includes measures to avoid work overload and stress related to the use of digital technologies.

- **Social protection measures - "CRN Social Benefits":** guarantees protection for employees in vulnerable situations such as illness, unemployment, retirement or maternity/paternity. Its target is to ensure continuity of income and access to benefits. Approval, governance and responsibility for social protection measures rests with the HR Department.
- **Protocol for the prevention of harassment in the workplace, sexual and gender-based harassment:** seeks to prevent and address situations of harassment in the workplace, guaranteeing a respectful and violence-free working environment. Approval of this Protocol is the responsibility of the Negotiating Committee (composed of the Works Council and HR).
- **Training Plan:** seeks to encourage employees' professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** own workforce. Approval, governance and responsibility for the Training Plan rests with the HR Department.

Processes for engaging with employees and their representatives on impacts [S1-2]

[DP 25] For **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, collaborating with its own employees and their representatives is fundamental to guarantee a safe, fair and transparent working environment. It recognises the importance of open and constructive dialogue to address both actual and potential incidents that may affect employees.

[DP 27 c] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, as a Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito (cooperative credit society), is governed by its Governing Board, which includes an employee representative.

In this way, the workforce participates in corporate governance decisions, and has access to the Group's management information and strategy.

100% of the workforce is represented by the legal representation of workers, which guarantees their participation and collective defence in all employment matters. Relations with the workers' representation bodies are continuous, providing a body for consultation and participation in decisions. They are conducted via permanent structures such as the Health and Safety Committee and the Equality Plan Negotiating Committee. This is in addition to the continuous communications and feedback integrated into the normal activity of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**.

For these purposes, the Group is governed by the Credit Cooperatives sector agreement. Issues are monitored through permanent internal bodies, without the need for special external assessment. In particular, occupational health and safety issues are managed by the in-house Prevention Service, under the supervision of the Health and Safety Committee, which carries out regular monitoring on a quarterly basis. The Equality Plan is directly managed by the HR Department's Monitoring Committee, composed of representatives of HR and the Works Council, which meets annually to review progress on the measures proposed.

As a result, multiple open and transparent communication channels are maintained so that employees and their representatives can report incidents and raise concerns (telephone lines, special e-mail addresses, suggestion boxes and regular meetings with employee representatives). In addition, framework agreements and collective bargaining agreements set out the principles and procedures to ensure respect for employees' human rights, enabling the Group to understand employees' perspectives and adapt policies and practices to their needs and expectations.

Collaboration with own employees takes place in all phases of the labour impact management cycle, from the identification and assessment of risks to the implementation of preventative and corrective measures, fostering a culture of transparency and trust, where employees feel safe to express their concerns without fear of reprisals. Workers' representatives are involved in decision-making that may affect working conditions and employee welfare, their contributions and suggestions are valued, and the aim is always to reach consensual agreements that benefit both parties.

[DP 27 a, b] All opinions and suggestions collected are carefully recorded and analysed. Feedback reports are then drawn up summarising employees' main concerns and proposals, which then feed into decision-making process on the ecological transition. In this context, the Bank has various cross-cutting sustainability groups and sub-groups, made up of representatives from different Areas and departments, which act as forums for analysis, debate and decision-making on these matters. These groups document the matters dealt with and the agreements reached, while facilitating active participation by the workforce, providing channels for registering concerns and monitoring the decisions taken. Progress and outcomes of these decisions are reported through newsletters, internal meetings and the corporate intranet.

In the subsidiaries, work is structured in line with the specifics of each company and best **practice in their sector**.

[DP 28] **Caja Rural de Navarra** also has proactive measures in place to understand and address the perspectives of vulnerable employees:

- Open and reliable channels of communication
- Equality and non-discrimination policies
- Skills-building and training programmes
- Adaptation of the workplace (space and equipment)
- Psychosocial support

- Monitoring (surveys and studies) and assessment (KPIs). Surveys were carried out during the 2025 financial year in the branches and at Central Services (SSCC). The results were specifically communicated internally to the departments directly affected, so they could be analysed and considered on the ground in the relevant environment.

The importance of actively involving employees and their representatives in the transition towards greener and climate-neutral operations is also relevant for **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**. Continuous and transparent dialogue is the way to ensure this transition happens in a fair and equitable manner, minimising negative impacts and maximising opportunities for all.

[DP AR24(c)] At the organizational level, sustainability committees have been set up to coordinate and oversee ecological transition initiatives, including representatives of employees, management and other stakeholders. At site and project level, employee participation in the implementation of sustainability initiatives is promoted by establishing coordination systems to centralise information and ensure actions are implemented consistently.

In addition, training and development programmes are offered to provide employees with the skills they need to adapt to changes in the labour market, promoting training in skills related to sustainability and the green economy. Care is taken to ensure the transition is done in an equitable manner, taking into account the needs and opportunities of all groups of employees and promoting equality and non-discrimination policies.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group is committed to continually reviewing and improving the processes of collaboration with its own workforce and their representatives, with the aim of guaranteeing a safe, fair and respectful working environment.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns [S1-3]

[DP 30, 32 (a-e), 33, AR27, AR28, AR30, AR31, AR32]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has established a robust framework for the prevention and management of negative impacts on its staff, prioritising transparency and open communication. To this end, it implements proactive policies and procedures that include occupational risk assessments, regulatory compliance audits and awareness programmes. In addition, regular risk assessments are conducted to identify and prevent potential incidents, and training programmes are provided to promote the safety, health and well-being of employees. Collaboration with employee representatives is an essential part of the development and review of these policies.

In the context of the ecological transition, **Caja Rural de Navarra** conducts a detailed analysis of possible impacts on its organizational structure and employment. Based on this analysis, contingency plans are developed to minimise adverse effects and explore new employment opportunities in sustainable sectors. This comprehensive approach ensures that the transition is carried out in a fair and equitable manner, protecting the interests of employees and promoting a sustainable future for the organization.

One of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** commitments is to address any negative impact on employees in a timely and effective manner, offering comprehensive support including psychological assistance, legal advice and appropriate compensation. To make sure these measures are effective, they are continuously assessed through satisfaction surveys and follow-up of specific cases, guaranteeing that employees' needs are adequately addressed.

In addition, clear and detailed procedures are in place for the resolution of incidents, ranging from thorough investigation of the facts to the implementation of corrective measures and transparent communication of the results to all stakeholders. The Group guarantees impartiality and objectivity at every stage of the process, ensuring that the rights of all employees are respected and that a fair and equitable working environment is maintained.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has also established systems for regular dialogue and consultation with workers' representatives to address critical issues such as occupational safety, health and working conditions, thus ensuring a safe and fair working environment. This is complemented by regular meetings with works councils and trade union delegates, where labour policies and practices are evaluated and any incidents that may arise are discussed.

To facilitate direct and confidential communication, Caja Rural has implemented direct channels which are available to all employees, regardless of their location or position, and allow employees to raise their concerns and needs with management. These channels include meetings with human resources managers, suggestion boxes and an employee hotline. The Group disseminates information about these channels via the intranet, newsletters and training sessions, ensuring that all employees are informed about how and where to express their concerns. In addition, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** provides training to its employees on the use of these communication channels and their employment rights. The Group also carries out awareness campaigns to promote a culture of open communication and mutual respect, fostering an environment where employees feel safe and valued when expressing their opinions and needs.

In this respect, and in compliance with Law 2/2023, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has an Ethics Channel of communication available for employees and any third parties who have dealings with them, to report any actions or omissions that could constitute infringements. This channel, set up in Caja Rural, provides protection for whistleblowers.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group also encourages employee participation in third-party systems, such as through works councils and as trade union delegates, to effectively represent their interests. Access is provided to both internal and external complaints and grievance systems. A complaints and claims management system is in place, where employees can report any type of incident, ensuring that all concerns are properly addressed.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has implemented a system to record and analyse all concerns and complaints from its employees, and monitor their resolution in detail. This process includes the preparation of periodic reports, drawn up by the Ethics Committee which meets periodically. The reports identify trends and patterns in concerns reported, enabling the Group to identify areas for improvement in its policies and working practices.

The Bank confirms that it has specific structures and processes in place for its employees to flag up any concerns, needs or employment issues. These are described in detail in the section ESRS G1-1 and include formal internal communication channels, consultation and participation procedures, and confidential reporting systems that enable concerns to be raised in a secure and structured manner.

Adoption of measures to mitigate and exploit material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own personnel [S1-4] [MDR-A]

[DP 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, AR37, AR39, AR43, AR44, AR45, AR47] Proactive management of impacts, risks and opportunities related to its own workforce is of the utmost importance for **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** as a way to guarantee a sustainable and responsible working environment. Details of the measures and approaches adopted are set out below:

A. Action plans and resources to manage material impacts, risks and opportunities

- **Negative Impacts** - specific action plans have been implemented to address negative impacts such as workplace accidents, discrimination or harassment, including:
 - Occupational risk prevention and safety training programmes.
 - Equal opportunity and non-discrimination policies, with confidential whistleblowing channels.

- Psychological support services and legal advice for affected employees.

The effectiveness of these actions is assessed through internal audits, employee satisfaction surveys and monitoring of key performance indicators (KPIs).

- Positive Impacts - Initiatives have been put in place to drive positive impacts, such as career development and workplace well-being, including:
 - Training and professional development programmes tailored to the needs of employees.
 - Work-life balance policies and flexible working hours.
 - Recognition and reward programmes for outstanding employees.

The effectiveness of these initiatives is measured through working environment surveys, performance reviews and monitoring of the employee retention rate. It should be noted that the form and depth of implementation is different in each of the Group's companies.

- Risks and Opportunities - Action plans have been developed to manage risks such as talent shortages or skills obsolescence, and to take advantage of opportunities such as digitization and sustainability. These include:
 - Talent attraction and retention programmes, with an emphasis on diversity and inclusion.
 - Training plans in new technologies, sustainable competences and skills required in each job.
 - Participatory innovation projects, where employees propose ideas and solutions.

The effectiveness of these plans is assessed by monitoring KPIs related to recruitment, training and innovation.

B. Processes to identify necessary actions

- **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** identifies where it needs to take action through a continuous assessment process that includes:
 - Productivity data analysis of workplace incidents, complaints and employee surveys.
 - Consultations with workers' representatives and human resources experts.
 - Occupational risk assessments and compliance audits. Based on this analysis, specific action plans are developed and the necessary resources are allocated for their implementation.

C. Measures to mitigate significant risks

- To mitigate significant risks such as the loss of key talent or the impact of digitization on employment, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has implemented measures such as:
 - Succession planning and leadership development.
 - Training programmes in new technologies and professional retraining.
 - Labour flexibility policies.

D. Measures to take advantage of significant opportunities

- In order to take advantage of important opportunities such as attracting young talent or promoting sustainability, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has implemented measures such as:
 - Internship and scholarship programmes for students and recent graduates.

- Corporate volunteering projects and partnerships with social organizations.
- Promotion of the culture of sustainability within the organization.
- Highlighting its idiosyncrasy and working style as well as its alignment with international standards such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Caja Rural de Navarra Group is committed to maintaining a proactive and transparent approach in the management of the impacts, risks and opportunities related to its own workforce, ensuring a sustainable and responsible working environment.

Metrics and targets

Targets related to the management of impacts, risks and opportunities [S1-5] [MDR-T]

[DP 44, 46, 47] Caja Rural de Navarra Group is committed to continuous improvement in the management of its own workforce, establishing results-oriented and time-bound targets to boost positive impacts and manage material risks and opportunities related to its own workforce.

In this context, within the strategic framework of its Master Plan, the Bank has a series of objectives to improve management of its people. These are reviewed and updated annually. The degree of compliance with these objectives during the financial year 2025 and the updated targets for 2026 are as follows:

ISSUE	OBJECTIVE 2025	DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE 2025	2026 OBJECTIVE
Human resource management (equality and diversity, health and safety etc.)	We will continue to roll out the actions under the Plan.	Objective achieved.	We will continue to roll out the actions under our Equality plan. By increasing the representation of women in leadership positions within the time horizon of the current Equality Plan, through internal promotion, training and work-life balance measures.
Employee affinity groups, diversity councils or networking groups	Organise a sports competition with employees.	Objective achieved. Company Challenge achieved.	We will encourage participation in sports events at company level in the different Areas of operation.
Equal pay	2025 Audit	Objective achieved.	A 2025 Salary Audit will be carried out.
Financial inclusion	Continue the Plan for Digital Training of Older People, making sure they are financially included and can get on with new technologies. Tailored to demand.	Objective achieved. 7 workshops were delivered in 2024.	Continue the Plan for Digital Training of Older People, making sure they are financially included and can get on with new technologies. Tailored to demand.
Volunteering	Continue sharing corporate volunteering actions	Objective achieved. Publicise voluntary	Strengthen internal communication and

	on the Bank intranet.	work carried out on the intranet.	participation in corporate volunteering.
Volunteering	Continue with environmental volunteering actions and digital training for older people.	Objective achieved. Ran volunteer forestry programmes in Gipuzkoa and Vizcaya and digitization workshops for seniors.	Continue with environmental volunteering actions and digital training for older people.
Employability and integration to the labour market for young people	Continue the Experience Programme and other collaboration agreements with universities.	Objective achieved.	Continue the Experience Programme and other collaboration agreements with universities.
Training	Training of new staff members	Objective achieved.	Training of new staff members
Coordination of corporate activities	Continued coordination across business	Objective achieved.	Continued coordination across business
Occupational Risk Assessment	Review of assessment methods and assess centres/roles	Objective achieved.	Review of assessment methods and assess work centres/roles
Annual planning	Meeting the targets in the annual plan	Objective achieved.	Meeting the targets in the annual plan
Healthy Company Group	Continuation of the Healthy Company group	Objective achieved.	Continuation of the Healthy Company group

[DP 47 (a), (b), (c)] These targets are approved by the Sustainability Committee. The targets for its own workforce are based on the results of the double materiality process, internal workforce plans and dialogue with employee representatives in existing bodies and committees. Progress is monitored on a regular basis through internal indicators, surveys and reviews, and results shared with the Areas involved and, where appropriate, employee representatives. On the basis of this monitoring, the Group identifies areas for improvement, adjusting measures where necessary to make actions more effective.

Characteristics of the company's employees [S1-6] [MDR-M]

[DP 48, 50, 51, 52] At **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, caring for people, closeness to employees and attention to people's personal and professional realities form part of the corporate culture and the way the Group goes about its day-to-day business. The diversity of the workforce—in gender, age and geographical origin—is understood as an added value, which enriches decision-making, encourages intergenerational learning and allows the Group to better reflect the social reality of the regions where it operates.

In this context, all of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** own workforce are directly employed as salaried employees, in accordance with current Spanish employment legislation. Employees receive regular fixed remuneration, which may be supplemented by variable components, and work within an organisational and hierarchical structure under the management and supervision

of the company.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group's own workforce, in accordance with applicable labour regulations, work under the following types of employment contract:

- **Indefinite contract:** employment relationship with no end date, predominantly for permanent staff.
- **Temporary contract:** for work on projects or covering leave, with a defined duration. This type of contract includes the training contract for professional practice.

To ensure reliable and consistent employment information, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has a centralised human resources management system, which records data on the number of people employed and full-time equivalents (FTE). The FTE figures takes as a reference the standard working day specified in the applicable sector agreements, pro rata hours worked in the case of part-time employees. Data are compiled in accordance with national legislation and aggregated at Group level.

The information disclosed refers mainly to territory of Spain, as the Group has no significant presence elsewhere for employment purposes.

[DP 48, 50] The following tables show the breakdown of the group's total number of employees at year-end by gender and by country:

Gender breakdown	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Men	533	186	719	509	187	696
Women	568	558	1,126	544	508	1,052
Total	1,101	744	1,845	1,053	695	1,748

Country breakdown	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Spain	1,101	727	1,828	1,053	671	1,724
France	0	17	17	0	24	24
Total	1,101	744	1,845	1,053	695	1,748

Below is a breakdown of the group's employees by type of contract:

Types of contract by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2023)								
	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
No. of permanent employees	488	514	1,002	165	416	581	653	930	1,583
No. of temporary employees	45	54	99	21	142	163	66	196	262
No. of workers on non-guaranteed hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

No. of full-time employees	533	568	1,101	169	406	575	702	974	1,676
No. of part-time employees	0	0	0	17	138	169	17	138	169
TOTAL	533	568	1,101	186	558	744	719	1,126	1,845

Types of contract by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)								
	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
No. of permanent employees	461	492	953	171	390	561	632	882	1,514
No. of temporary employees	48	52	100	16	118	134	64	170	234
No. of workers on non-guaranteed hours	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of full-time employees	509	544	1,053	159	296	455	668	840	1,508
No. of part-time employees	0	0	0	12	94	106	12	94	106
TOTAL	509	544	1,053	187	508	695	696	1,052	1,748

The Group does not have any non-guaranteed hours employees, as defined in the ESRS.

Below is a breakdown of Group employees by type of contract, type of working day (full or part-time) and region of operation. The main regions where **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is active are:

- Álava
- Gipuzkoa
- Vizcaya
- Navarre
- La Rioja
- Madrid

		(2023)									
	No. of permanent employees		No. of temporary employees		No. of workers on non-guaranteed hours		No. of full-time employees		No. of part-time employees		
Euskadi											
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	
Caja Rural de Navarra	165	177	24	18	0	0	189	195	0	0	
Subsidiaries	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	
Total	153	181	24	18	0	0	191	199	0	0	
Andalusia											
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	

Caja Rural de Navarra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidiaries	7	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
Total	7	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
La Rioja										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	40	41	6	3	0	0	46	44	0	0
Subsidiaries	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	40	43	6	3	0	0	46	46	0	0
Madrid										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Subsidiaries	4	1	1	0	0	0	5	1	1	0
Total	6	2	1	0	0	0	7	2	1	0
Navarre										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	281	295	15	33	0	0	296	328	0	0
Subsidiaries	142	404	19	142	0	0	145	396	15	150
Total	423	699	34	160	0	0	441	724	15	150
Rest										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidiaries	10	6	1	0	0	0	10	6	1	0
Total	10	6	1	0	0	0	60	6	1	0

		(2024)									
		No. of permanent employees		No. of temporary employees		No. of workers on non-guaranteed hours		No. of full-time employees		No. of part-time employees	
Euskadi											
		M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	144		173	26	15	0	0	170	188	0	0
Subsidiaries	2		4	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Total	146		177	26	15	0	0	172	192	0	0

Andalusia										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidiaries	6	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
Total	6	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
La Rioja										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	38	41	5	3	0	0	43	44	0	0
Subsidiaries	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	38	43	5	3	0	0	43	46	0	0
Madrid										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Subsidiaries	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Total	8	1	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	0
Navarre										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	277	277	17	34	0	0	294	311	0	0
Subsidiaries	139	377	16	118	0	0	143	399	1	94
Total	416	654	33	138	0	0	437	710	12	94
Rest										
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Caja Rural de Navarra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidiaries	18	6	0	0	0	0	18	4	0	2
Total	18	6	0	0	0	0	18	4	0	2

The Bank calculates its staff turnover ratio by considering various factors. The ratio includes voluntary departures of employees and departures due to dismissal, which may be for disciplinary reasons or due to restructuring. In addition, retirements and, in exceptional cases, deaths in service are included. Totalling up these categories provides a comprehensive turnover ratio, showing voluntary departures and other forms of departure affecting the staff structure.

[DP 50b] The turnover rate is calculated by dividing the number of departures by the number of employees at the end of the year, and multiplying by 100. Note the high turnover rate in the Group's subsidiaries reflecting the fact that some work in industries where there is a high volume of entry and exit of personnel.

Turnover rate	Caja Rural de Navarra Group	
	2025	2024

	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
No. of departures	149	1,919	2,068	159	1,340	1,499
No. of employees	1,101	744	1,845	1,053	695	1,748
1,748Turnover rate	13.53	257.93	112.08	15.10%	192.80	85.76

[DP 50f] The information on employee numbers is taken from the consolidated financial statements of the Group, based on the average number of employees reported in the financial statements.

Characteristics of non-salaried employees in the company's own workforce [S1-7][MDR-M]

[DP 53, 55 (a-c)] Caja Rural de Navarra Group is committed to transparency and clarity in reporting on its own workforce and reports that its own workforce is made up of salaried workers. However, on an occasional and limited basis, certain Group Entities use non-employee workers provided by temporary employment agencies to meet specific production needs, and for maintenance and cleaning work.

Specifically, during the 2025 financial year, **Caja Rural de Navarra** had no non-employee staff, while Solera and Harivenasa had, at different times of the year, a total of 16 non-employee workers, which represents approximately 2.1% of the total number of people who provided services for the Group (employee and non-employee). In 2024, there were 15 non-salaried employees, representing 0.85% of the total. The information on self-employed workers is presented in number of persons and corresponds to the maximum recorded over the reference period, given the temporary and discontinuous nature of this type of employment. No estimates have been used in compiling these data.

The use of non-salaried workers reflects the need for operational flexibility in specific activities and does not imply a structural replacement of salaried employees. As a general principle, the Group prioritises stable and permanent employment relationships, in accordance with prevailing labour legislation and applicable collective bargaining agreements.

Non-employee workers provide their services under the legal framework regulating temporary employment agencies and have the working conditions, rights and protection measures established by the applicable legislation and by the supplier companies, guaranteeing in all cases respect for labour rights and safe working conditions while providing services to the Group.

Coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue [S1-8][MDR-M]

[DP 58, 60 (a-c)] Caja Rural de Navarra Group recognises the importance of social dialogue and collective bargaining as fundamental tools to guarantee fair and equitable working conditions for employees. Information is provided below on the degree of influence of collective bargaining agreements on working and employment conditions, and on employee representation in social dialogue, at the level of the Group and European level.

Collective bargaining agreements

- The sector agreement governing terms and conditions at **Caja Rural de Navarra** is negotiated for all credit cooperatives by the Unión Nacional de Cooperativas de Crédito (UNACC), which includes the Bank, and by ASEMEC on the management side and by the unions Comisiones Obreras (CC.OO.), Unión General de Trabajadores (UGT) and Federación Fuerza Independencia y Empleo (FINE) on the workers' side. This is the basic regulation governing activity in credit cooperatives and therefore directly applicable to

100% of **Caja Rural de Navarra** employees. Working and employment conditions at the other subsidiaries are regulated by their respective sector agreements, which are automatically applied to all workers within their scope of application.

- The agreements applying to subsidiaries with more than 50 workers, all of them in Spain, are: (a) Convenio marco estatal de servicios de atención a las personas dependientes (care workers sector agreement) and (b) Convenio nacional de fabricantes de harinas panificables y semolinas (flour sector agreement).
- However, in addition to the above negotiation and application of the collective sector agreement, there are other areas which are regulated by internal agreements between employees' legal representatives and management, addressing specific issues that improve on the terms in the collective agreement or regulate matters not covered by the general regulations.
- Current agreements in force cover, first, distribution of working hours in light of work-life balance and employees' right to decide some of their working hours, so that work is done at the best time for the business and employee while being coordinated with the working team. They also include the two days' extra holiday over and above what is laid down in the agreement. Secondly, they cover social benefits such as loans for certain purposes, products provided as flexible remuneration, insurance for a range of circumstances and support for families with children, etc.. All these benefits are set out in a dossier that is distributed internally to make sure all Caja Rural employees are aware of their entitlements. The terms of benefits for workers on the CRN payroll at subsidiaries are renewed periodically, and updated in the IT files at the branches so employees can be informed when they come in to enquire about any product.

Employee representation in social dialogue:

- The employees of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** are represented in the social dialogue through the workers' legal representative bodies, such as the works councils and trade union delegates.
- These bodies are actively involved in the negotiation of collective bargaining agreements, as well as in the development of labour policies and practices affecting employees.
- The percentage of employees represented by social dialogue refers to people employed in institutions where there is legal worker representation, following the ESRS definition, rather than to the percentage trade union membership.
- At the European level, the Group's employees are also represented through the social dialogue systems established by the European Union, such as the European Works Councils.
- A constant and constructive dialogue is maintained with employee representatives, with the aim of ensuring a fair, safe and respectful working environment.

Commitment to social dialogue

- **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is committed to maintaining and strengthening social dialogue with employees, recognising their fundamental role in building solid and lasting labour relations.
- For the Group, social dialogue is essential to promote equal opportunities, social justice and sustainable development.
- We will continue to work in partnership with employee representatives to ensure that the Group's labour policies and practices meet the highest standards of quality and fairness.

Data on the coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue are shown below:

Collective bargaining and social dialogue coverage	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
% of employees covered by collective bargaining	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
% of employees represented in social dialogue	100%	73	93.37%	100%	88%	91.72%

In the Spanish context, the automatic application of sector and company agreements to all workers within their scope, irrespective of their trade union membership or participation in representative bodies, ensures very wide collective bargaining coverage.

Diversity metrics[S1-9] [MDR-M]

At **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** we have an Equality Plan negotiated with workers' legal representatives and registered in 2023. The plan includes a series of measures that embody our commitment to develop policies for equal opportunities and treatment of men and women. As a company, we foster a culture of equality in the workforce that we also apply in our relationship with other external stakeholders.

It should be noted that **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has an equal number of men and women employees, with the percentage of branch managers occupied by women, a key position in the Group, rising to 37.89%, from 37.3% the previous year, one of the highest rates in the sector.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group, as a sign of its commitment to inclusion and equal opportunities, is a signatory of the Diversity Charter, an initiative promoted by Fundación Diversidad, with the support of the European Commission and the national Charters of each of the countries of the European Union.

In accordance with the ESRS, the Group defines top management as the persons at the first and second hierarchical level below the management body, including the identified senior management in the parent company and general managers at the subsidiaries with autonomous responsibility.

The gender distribution of top management is as follows:

Gender breakdown		
	2025	2024
Men	16	13
Women	3	0
Total	19	13
% Men	84	100
% Women	16%	0

[DP 64, 66] The following tables break down the number of employees by gender and age range as of 31 December each year:

Gender breakdown	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total

Men	533	48.41%	186	25%	719	38.97%	509	48%	187	27%	696	40%
Women	568	51.59%	558	75%	1126	61.03%	544	52%	508	73%	1052	60%
Total	1,101	100%	744	100%	1,845	100%	1,053	100%	695	100%	1,748	100%

Breakdown age	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Over 50	165	200	365	148	189	337
30 to 50	589	365	954	575	353	928
Under 30	347	179	526	330	153	483
Total	1,101	744	1845	1,053	695	1,748

Adequate Wages [S1-10][MDR-M]

[DP 67, 69, AR72, AR73a] **Caja Rural de Navarra** structures its remuneration system to achieve an internal coherence between the elements of remuneration and the posts and responsibilities being rewarded, and gender equality, which is tailored to the realities of the market and provides a path of professional progress and promotion for its staff.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has approved its Remuneration Policy linked to Risk management which is designed to fulfil its stated obligations. The Policy is based on a number of principles, including the following:

- Individual remuneration shall fairly reflect each employee's responsibility and professional career. It must be reviewed regularly (at least annually) and changed where appropriate.
- Variable remuneration shall take account of employees' performance, results achieved by their team and results achieved by the Group as a whole.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group's remuneration structure has a direct influence on corporate culture, promoting a working environment where effort, collaboration and commitment to business goals are recognised and rewarded through equality and transparency.

All salary information refers to the Average Labour Index of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**. The Bank declares that 100% of its employees receive adequate wages, in accordance with the applicable reference indices, complying in all cases with current labour legislation and applicable collective bargaining agreements.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group ensures that the minimum wage offered to its staff is in line with their respective collective bargaining agreements. The minimum wage for the 2025 financial year corresponds to the Minimum Interprofessional Wage (SMI) in force in Spain, which constitutes the applicable reference index in accordance with Directive (EU) 2022/2041 on adequate minimum wages in the European Union.

True to its values of professional development and equal opportunities, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** regulates fixed salaries without gender discrimination. The remuneration system is gender neutral, with a basic salary ratio of 1:1 between men and women in the same category. Variable remuneration schemes recognise performance objectively and are easily auditable, eliminating any gender discrimination.

Annex VII – Data specific to Law 11/2018 sets out detailed salary data by category, training, type

of employment contract etc., as required with Spanish Law 11/2018.

Social protection [S1-11][MDR-M]

[DP 75] Caja Rural de Navarra Group is committed to guaranteeing the security and well-being of its salaried staff, offering comprehensive social protection against loss of income resulting from significant life events. As **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** operates exclusively in Spain, all our salaried employees enjoy the social protections established by Spanish law and the Group therefore has full social protection coverage.

[DP 74, AR 75] Caja Rural de Navarra Group states that in financial year 2025 100% of its employees are covered by social protection, through public programmes and, where applicable, supplementary benefits offered by the company, against major life events that may result in a loss of income, in accordance with the definition of social protection set out in the ESRS.

[DP 74(a)] Caja Rural de Navarra Group guarantees that its employees are entitled to financial benefits for temporary incapacity, whether due to common or occupational illness, securing the continuity of their income during the period of sick leave. The Group also provides access to occupational risk prevention services and health promotion programmes, placing special emphasis on the physical and mental wellbeing of its staff.

[DP 74(b)] In situations of involuntary unemployment, employees of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** are protected by the right to receive unemployment benefits, in accordance with current Spanish legislation, from the start of the employment relationship.

[DP 74(e)] The Group's employees are also entitled to receive contributory retirement pensions, guaranteeing financial protection during their retirement. To complement this protection, the Group also offers additional pension plans, designed to enhance coverage and ensure a more comfortable retirement.

[DP 74(d)] The Group guarantees parental leave, including both maternity and paternity leave, in accordance with current Spanish legislation. Likewise, flexible working hours and additional leave arrangements are available to help reconcile work and family life, recognising the importance of the balance between the two.

[DP 74(c)] In addition, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** provides cover against employment injury and acquired disability, as well as other contingencies, through the benefits in the public system and the internal support measures available.

Caja Rural de Navarra considers the social protection of its employees to be a fundamental pillar of its corporate social responsibility and is committed to maintaining and continually improving its policies and practices in this area, with the aim of securing the welfare and safety of the entire workforce. As 100% of the Group's own workforce are covered by social protection against major life events in accordance with the ESRS, there is no need to include an additional breakdown in the form of a table.

Percentage of employees with a disability [S1-12] [MDR-M]

[DP 77, DP 79, AR 76] Caja Rural de Navarra Group considers respect for functional diversity an essential pillar, in line with its commitment to inclusion, equity and corporate social responsibility, recognising that a diverse workforce, which integrates people with different abilities, enriches the working environment, fosters innovation and strengthens its social sustainability.

Through specific policies and programmes, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** actively promotes

the integration of people with functional diversity in the workplace, facilitating their access to employment, professional development and participation in business activities, thus consolidating an inclusive organisational culture that is respectful of all and enriched by diversity.

The Group discloses below the percentage of employees with disabilities in financial year 2025, calculated in accordance with applicable regulations and personal data protection law.

% of employees with disabilities by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2023)								
	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
People with disabilities	3	2	5	1	0	1	4	2	6
% of total headcount	0.56	0.35%	0.45	0.54	0.00%	0.13%	0.56	0.18%	0.33%

% of employees with disabilities by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)								
	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
People with disabilities	4	2	6	1	0	1	5	2	7
% of total headcount	0.79%	0.37%	0.57%	0.53%	0.00%	0.14%	0.72%	0.19%	0.40%

[DP 80] The Group voluntarily provides a breakdown by gender of the percentage of employees with disabilities, in order to reinforce transparency and facilitate the interpretation of the disclosed information.

[AR 76] The percentage disclosed refers exclusively to those persons who have been officially recognised as persons with disabilities in accordance with current Spanish legislation. The data is obtained from internal people management systems, respecting at all times the regulations on personal data protection and the legal limitations for the collection and processing of this type of information.

Training and skills development [S1-13][MDR-M][MDR-M

[DP 81] By encouraging the development of everyone working at **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** we create opportunities and help people to grow. This is the core purpose of training. The Bank believes in professional development, with financial investment playing a key role but also the time that staff put in to train themselves and others, enabling them to have a career that allows them to take on greater responsibility and fulfil different roles.

The Group fosters an atmosphere of continuous learning, with close attention to the generational diversity of the workforce. Collaboration is a learning process for both sides, about advice and business focus on one side and about digitization of the business and innovations in customer relationships on the other.

For this reason, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** invests significantly in the training of its staff, recognising it as a fundamental pillar for individual development and organisational excellence. It is especially engaged in the training of people who join Caja Rural through the internship programmes signed with Universities each year, or through the "Experience Programme," aimed at the incorporation and development of young talent, the acquisition of practical experience and the strengthening of education and financial culture to foster employability and links between training and the working environment.

Every year, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** draws up a training plan of the actions that will be run during the year with the aim of evolving as an organization in terms of personal and

professional growth, matching the needs of the workforce with the Group's need to adapt to market situations or regulatory changes by providing the right training for each group.

Key training actions this year focused on people's professional development, sales skills, professional advisory qualifications, and preventative actions on cybersecurity, as well as regulatory training on Insurance, anti-money laundering, compliance and data protection among other issues. We also have our own Virtual Classroom with a wide range of e-learning programmes that are open to the whole workforce.

In addition, in 2025, the Group strengthened its specialist training in regulatory, compliance and governance matters, led by the Regulatory Compliance Area. Training actions addressed areas such as AML/CFT, market conduct, customer protection, product governance, cyber-resilience and regulatory developments, through internal and external training, both on-site and online, as well as participation in forums and technical conferences, contributing to the strengthening of professional skills and a culture of compliance aligned with the Group's strategy.

By 2025:

- A total of 103,320.5 training hours were delivered.
- An average of just over 93.80 hours of training per person was delivered keeping employees continuously up to date.

Average hours of training by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2025)								
				Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total hours	93.92	93.76	93.84	2.09	2.05	2.06	69.81	48.54	56.53

Average hours of training by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)								
				Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total hours	88.61	94.60	91.70	3.86	1.86	2.40	65.84	49.82	56.19

Training hours by professional category	Caja Rural de Navarra	
	2025	2024
Group I	2	0
Group II Grade 1	461	93
Group II Grade 2	215	216
Group II Grade 3	72	0
Group II Grade 4	685	779.50
Group II Grade 5	1,180.5	1,053
Group II Grade 6	20,828	18,631.50
Group II Grade 7	18,523.5	20,317
Group II Grade 8	7,117	5,996
Group II Grade 9	8,485.5	8,006.5

Group II Grade 10	11,949.5	11,297.50
Group Professional Access Grade	33,787.5	30,173.50
Group III Assistants	14	0
No Information	-	-
Total	103,320.5	96,563.50

Training reported by the subsidiaries:

Training hours at subsidiaries	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2025)	
	2025	2024
Hours of training for men	389	721
Hours of training for women	1,143	944
Total training hours	1,532	1,665
Total number of attendees	309	59

[DP83(a), AR 77] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has a regular performance review and professional development system, based on criteria known to the person being assessed and their manager, and applied at least once a year. This is an annual performance review system, applied universally to all staff. This process is a fundamental pillar of the business and includes follow-up meetings between reviewers and those being reviewed, where they can discuss improvement actions, plans for the following year and progress with the current plan. There are also monitoring reviews for temporary employees and induction programmes for new permanent employees.

No. of reviews by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2025)								
	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	483	548	1,031	180	505	685	663	1,053	1,716
%	90.62%	96.48%	93.64%	90.62%	96.48%	62.22%	62.20%	92.69%	77.93%

No. of reviews by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)								
	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	495	513	1,008	71	116	187	566	629	1,195
%	97.25%	94.30%	95.73%	37.97%	22.83%	26.91%	81.32%	59.79%	68.36%

[DP84, AR 79] The Group voluntarily discloses the breakdown of performance reviews and training by professional category, using categories defined on the basis of its internal human resources system, to better understand the differences between groups.

Number of reviews by professional category	Caja Rural de Navarra	
	2025	2024
Group I	0	0
Group II Grade 1	0	0
Group II Grade 2	0	1
Group II Grade 3	0	0
Group II Grade 4	8	8

Group II Grade 5	12	14
Group II Grade 6	246	263
Group II Grade 7	272	308
Group II Grade 8	95	94
Group II Grade 9	100	97
Group II Grade 10	135	100
Group Professional Access Grade	111	60
Group III Assistants	2	0
No Information	50	63
Total	1,031	1,008

Number of reviews by professional category	Subsidiaries	
	2025	2024
General and Area directors	23	28
Graduates (depending on an Area director)	13	11
Administrative and workshop managers (nurses, nutritionists, etc.)	136	148
Front-line staff (clerical, head cook, etc.)	41	0
Grade two staff (auxiliary nurses, cooks, assistants, etc.)	358	0
Grade three staff (administrative assistants, orderlies, etc.)	103	0
Total	685	187

Number of reviews carried out vs. number agreed by management	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

The data reported come from a centralised human resources management system in which training data is recorded.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group attends a number of employment forums and events in the areas where it is active, to get close to young talent and communicate its project and professional offer.

The Group's internship programmes are an opportunity to put into practice the knowledge acquired and develop skills linked to the Group's business, and are also one of the main sources of talent recruitment. Opinions are collected annually from programme participants through an anonymous survey to analyse factors affecting the Group's image as an employer.

Health and safety [S1-14][MDR-M]

Caja Rural de Navarra maintains its aim to remain competitive with the leaders in its sector and understands that, in order to achieve this, it must continue to make organizational efforts on all fronts of good business practice. To compete successfully demands a continuous drive for

excellence in quality and productivity, as well as in prevention. All three have to go hand in hand to get the job done right.

[DP 86, 88(a), AR 80] The Management of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has embraced health and safety culture. It plans to embed and consolidate an integrated occupational risk prevention management system whose main objective is to promote the occupational health of the entire workforce. Accordingly, 100% of the workers are covered by the health and safety management system, based on the requirements set by the current Spanish regulations on work-related risk prevention.

Meeting this objective is a task shared by management, supervisors and all employees, who promote the continuous application of health and safety measures, and actively help in identifying improvements to make working environments ever safer.

[AR 89, AR 90] The Group uses a standardised method to calculate the work-related accident rate to ensure accuracy and comparability of data. The number of work-related accidents recorded during the reference period is divided by the total number of hours worked by the own workforce and the result multiplied by 1,000,000 to give the accident rate per million hours worked.

[DP 88(b), DP 88(d)] During the financial year 2025, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has not recorded any deaths as a result of work-related injuries or health problems, or cases of work-related diseases.

[DP 88(c), DP 88(e), AR 82, AR 95]

Accidents work at						
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
No. of accidents	11	112	123	10	87	97
Accident rate	6.26	105.64	45.65	5.58	90.05	35.32
Work-related fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Work-related ill health	0	N/A	0	0	0	0
Days lost due to accidents at work	419	2,163	2,582	623	3,457	4,080

[DP 90] To ensure compliance with current regulations on the prevention of work-related hazards, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has its own in-house Prevention Service, which specialises in Occupational Safety, Ergonomics and Applied Psychosociology, and has also arranged for the specialities of Industrial Health and Safety Surveillance to be covered by an external prevention service. It also has a Health and Safety Committee, as a joint participation body, which meets regularly.

The occupational risk prevention management system implements the Prevention Plan by integrating preventive activity across all the Group's hierarchical levels and processes, including risk assessment, preventive planning, training, emergency plans and health surveillance.

During the 2025 financial year, actions were carried out on monitoring the Prevention Plan, preventive controls in the work place, health surveillance planning and regular maintenance of facilities, equipment and emergency measures.

Additional tables on absenteeism and accident rates, prepared in accordance with Law 11/2018,

are included in *Annex VII - Specific data of Law 11/2018*.

Work-life balance [S1-15][MDR-M].

[DP 91] In **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, we recognise that work-life balance is fundamental to the well-being of our employees and hence for the sustainability of the Group. The Group fosters a work environment that encourages work-life balance, offering policies and measures that allow for the effective management of professional and personal responsibilities.

The main work-life balance measures available to staff include:

- Digital disconnection policies
- Flexible working
- Paid and unpaid leave and sabbaticals
- Maternity leave
- Shorter day for care of children and relatives
- Medical support
- Voluntary leave and leave for care of children under 3
- Option to choose days for evening work
- Parental leave

The right to digital disconnection is a key tool to guarantee respect for rest time, leave and holidays, as well as personal and family privacy. It also helps prevent psychosocial risks associated with hyperconnectivity.

For this reason, in accordance with Article 20a of the Estatuto de Trabajadores (Spanish labour code), **Caja Rural de Navarra** and the legal representatives of the workers signed an agreement expressly recognising this right, which is also included in article 69.1 of the Collective Bargaining Agreement for Cooperative Credit Societies.

[DP93(a), AR 96, AR 97] All employees of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** are entitled to take leave for family reasons, under current labour law and the applicable collective agreements. Types of leave include, among others, maternity leave, paternity leave, parental care leave and leave for carers.

In addition, the Group offers a range of social benefits to support the work-life balance and well-being of its employees, including educational support, family support, flexible remuneration measures (such as childcare vouchers), insurance and other social benefits that strengthen employees' ability to balance their personal, family and professional lives.

During the 2025 financial year, the proportion of employees exercising their right to family leave was as follows, broken down by gender:

Employee data on family leave	2025			
	Caja Rural de Navarra		Subsidiaries	
	%	%	%	%
Men	30	5.63%	N/A	N/A
Women	34	5.99%	N/A	N/A
Total	64	5.81%	N/A	N/A

Employee data on family leave	2024			
	Caja Rural de Navarra		Subsidiaries	
	%	%	%	%
Men	23	23	N/A	N/A
Women	26	26	N/A	N/A
Total	49	49	N/A	N/A

The Group's subsidiaries do not collect individualised information on the number of employees who took family leave. However, during 2025, 14,422 hours of leave were recorded, including maternity, paternity, childcare and parental care leave (3,533 for men and 10,889 for women), compared to the previous year with 3,511 hours of family leave in the subsidiaries (446 hours for men and 13,065 hours for women).

Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16][MDR-M]

The core aim of remuneration policy is to align the performance of the teams with the Group's long-term objectives. Its design and planning involves the Legal Representation of Workers (RLPT), through the Collective Bargaining Agreement for Credit Cooperative Societies, and the Group's management. It must then be approved by the Remuneration Committee and, finally, signed off by the Governing Board.

Objectives include the essential generation of economic profitability, as well as key issues for a cooperative entity with strong local roots, such as growing the customer base, securing loyalty and a positive perception of the service provided.

The basic criteria that flow from this core aim are as follows:

- A.** Individual remuneration shall fairly reflect each employee's responsibility and professional career. It must be reviewed regularly (at least annually) and changed where appropriate.
- B.** Variable remuneration, which is discretionary and non-obligatory, shall take account of employees' performance, results achieved by their team and results achieved by the Bank as a whole. It will create no direct incentives to sell specific projects, such as discounts or fee reversals.
- C.** Variable remuneration must be capped as a proportion of fixed income and can never be more than 100 % of fixed remuneration, as required by regulations in force.
- D.** It should always be based on the qualitative issues most closely related to long-term performance (maintenance of the customer base, customer satisfaction, balanced growth, etc.).
- E.** Part of variable remuneration shall be deferred for between 3 and 5 years, tied to completion of the Strategic Plan for this period.
- F.** Customer satisfaction data feeds into the design of remuneration policy.
- G.** Variable remuneration shall include a clawback clause allowing the Cooperative Bank to retrieve sums paid in the event of fraud, disciplinary dismissal or misconduct that causes serious damage to the Bank.
- H.** Before agreeing any payment, the Bank must make sure that minimum solvency requirements will continue to be met so its solvency is not imperilled and check it against the detailed indicators in the Risk Appetite Framework.

The calculation of variable remuneration is based on a performance review system that combines quantitative and qualitative criteria, aligned with the Group's strategic objectives. The factors considered include the degree of fulfilment of individual objectives, the results of the work team, the overall results of the Group and the quality of professional performance, in accordance with the functions and responsibilities assumed.

In the case of senior management, variable remuneration also incorporates ESG (environmental, social and governance) factors, linked to long-term sustainable performance, compliance with the Strategic Plan and respect for the principles of responsible risk management, solvency and business conduct. These factors reinforce the alignment between the remuneration policy and the Group's sustainability strategy.

The total annual remuneration considered for the purposes of this section includes, in addition to fixed and variable remuneration, benefits in kind, such as social benefits, insurance or other non-monetary compensation, in accordance with the remuneration policy in force and with the criteria established in the ESRS.

The basic remuneration structure is articulated through the Collective Bargaining Agreement for Credit Cooperative Societies, applicable to all the Group's employees. Once this is met, individual pay and professional careers are determined on a personalised basis, based on standardised definitions of functions and responsibilities.

In line with **Caja Rural de Navarra Group's** Equality Plan and applicable regulations, an annual analysis of the gender pay gap is carried out, with the aim of identifying and reducing any differences in pay.

[DP 95, 97, AR98, AR99, AR100] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** discloses the gender pay gap, defined as the difference between the average gross hourly pay of male and female employees, expressed as a percentage of the average male pay level, in accordance with the methodology established in the ESRS and Royal Decree 902/2020.

The latest available data are for the financial years 2025 and 2024, with 2025 being the last financial year ended at the date of this report.

Gender pay gap	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
		Subsidiaries	Total		Subsidiaries	Total
Total wage gap	20.45	44.69	37.03	22.72%	43.93%	31.17%

The observed pay gap is explained, among other objective factors, by the distribution of the workforce by professional categories, levels of responsibility and age brackets, and not by pay differentials in equivalent positions.

[PD 97(b), AR 101] The Group also discloses the ratio between the total annual remuneration of the highest paid salaried employee and the average total annual remuneration of all employees excluding the highest paid person, calculated in accordance with the remuneration policy in force.

Pay inequality data	Caja Rural de Navarra Group	
	2025	2024
Pay inequality ratio	6.48	6.84

The calculation includes fixed remuneration, variable remuneration and benefits in kind, in

accordance with the criteria defined in the ESRS.

Variable remuneration is established in accordance with Law 10/2014 and the Bank's Remuneration Policy, ensuring that incentives are prudent, transparent and consistent with the risk profile. Their calculation is based on quantitative and qualitative targets that are pre-defined annually, as well as on the individual contribution and professional performance of each employee. The system incorporates measures to avoid incentives that promote excessive risk-taking.

The tables below detail the average total remuneration received, following the guidelines in Royal Decree 902/2020 of 13 October on equal pay for men and women. Remuneration data on General Management and categories with too few members to be anonymised are excluded (shown as "-"). In the latter situation, the persons are included in the category and age bracket immediately below.

The average fixed and variable remuneration is reported through a remuneration index calculated for each professional group based on the average remuneration for the group and the average remuneration of the whole CRN workforce. Average variable remuneration is based on the average number of employees who have received such remuneration.

Average remuneration by category, gender and age	(2025)						(2024)					
	Average fixed remuneration			Average variable remuneration			Average fixed remuneration			Average variable remuneration		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Group I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group II Grade 1	2.73	0.00	0.00	5,23	0.00	0.00	3.29	0.00	3.29	9.29	0.00	9.29
Over 50	2.73	0.00	0.00	5,23	0.00	0.00	3.29	0.00	3.29	9.29	0.00	9.29
30 to 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 2	2.38 %	0.00	0.00	3,12	0.00	0.00	2.47	0.00	2.47	3.75	0.00	3.75
Over 50	2.38 %	0.00	0.00	3,12	0.00	0.00	2.46	0.00	2.46	3.63	0.00	3.63
30 to 50	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	4.23	0.00	4.23
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 3	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Over 50	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 to 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 4	1.81	-	0.00	2	-	0.00	1.87	2.31	1.95	2.43	4.02	2.72
Over 50	1.81	-	0.00	2	-	0.00	1.87	2.31	1.95	2.43	4.02	2.72
30 to 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 5	1.92	1.96	0.00	2.50	2.60	0.00	1.90	1.70	1.88	2.80	2.84	2.80
Over 50	1.92	1.96	0.00	2.50	2.60	0.00	1.85	1.70	1.82	2.70	2.84	2.73
30 to 50	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.00	2.06	3.05	0.00	3.05
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average remuneration by category, gender and age	(2025)					(2024)						
	Average fixed remuneration		Average variable remuneration			Average fixed remuneration				Average variable remuneration		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Group II Grade 6	1.42	1.29	0.00	1.71	1.48	0.00	1.44	1.29	1.39	1.98	1.81	1.93
Over 50	1.52	1.43	0.00	1.72	1.77	0.00	1.56	1.45	1.53	2.07	2.02	2.06
30 to 50	1.38	1.25	0.00	1.70	1.39	0.00	1.39	1.26	1.35	1.96	1.76	1.89
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.06	1.13	1.51	1.89	1.70
Group II Grade 7	1.17	0.97	0.00	1.05	0.67	0.00	1.15	0.95	1.02	1.17	1.073	0.90
Over 50	1.15	0.99	0.00	0.80	0.63	0.00	1.16	0.99	1.08	0.98	0.60	0.80
30 to 50	1.18	0.97	0.00	1.14	0.68	0.00	1.15	0.94	1.01	1.24	0.75	0.92
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 8	0.97	0.93	0.00	0.88	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.91	0.94	1.00	0.82	0.89
Over 50	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.84	0.84
30 to 50	0.99	0.93	0.00	0.88	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.91	0.95	1.00	0.82	0.89
Under 30	0.81	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.84	0.84
Group II Grade 9	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.59	0.58	0.00	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.62	0.60	0.61
Over 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 to 50	0.85	0.83	0.00	0.66	0.64	0.00	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.67	0.61	0.64
Under 30	0.79	0.80	0.00	0.51	0.52	0.00	0.77	0.76	0.77	0.54	0.58	0.57
Group II Grade 10	0.72 %	0.69	0.00	0.39 %	0.32 %	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.33	0.31	0.31
Over 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 to 50	0.73	0.70	0.00	0.47	0.36	0.00	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.40	0.31	0.36
Under 30	0.71	0.69	0.00	0.37 %	0.31	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.31	0.30	0.30
Group Professional Access Grade	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.24	0.22	0.00	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.05	0.06	0.06
Over 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 to 50	-	0.55	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.00	0.05	0.04
Under 30	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.24		0.00	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.05	0.06	0.06
Group III Assistants	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.87	0.00	0.87
Over 50	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.84	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.87	0.00	0.87
30 to 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

For the subsidiaries as a whole, the total remuneration (fixed and variable) received by age bracket, calculated on the basis of the hourly salary of all employees who have been on the payroll in 2025 and 2024, as a ratio with respect to the median salary excluding internship contracts, was:

Average total remuneration by category, gender and age						
	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under 30	1.09	0.95	0.98	1.30	0.98	1.07
31 to 40	1.37	1.01	1.12	1.44	1.11	1.24
41 to 50	1.69	1.18	1.33	1.79	1.19	1.39
51 to 60 years	1.98	1.09	1.36	1.78	1.03	1.30

Over 60	1.53	1.21	1.29	1.46	1.18	1.26
Total	1.54	1.07	1.20	1.59	1.10	1.27

The median excludes trainees, but these persons are included in this table.

By professional category, using the same calculation method, the breakdown is as follows:

Average total remuneration by category, gender and age						
	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
General and Area management	3.57	1.96	3.35	3.10	1.86	2,88
Engineers and graduates, reporting to head of functional Area	1.73	1.40	1.56	1.84	1.91	1.88
Administrative managers, and heads of workshop and shift/Sales Commercial staff.	1.32	1.24	1.25	1.38	1.28	1.31
Front-line staff, administrators and production or quality control staff	1.44	1.32	1.35	1.31	1.30	1.31
Grade two administrators and production or quality control staff	1.23	0.96	1.04	1.31	1.00	1.11
Administrative assistant, grade three staff, subordinates and labourers	1.24	0.97	1.01	1.21	0.95	0.98
Trainees and interns	0.76	0.60	0.71	0.91	0.70	0.84
Total	1.54	1.07	1.20	1.59	1.10	1.27

Remuneration of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** Governing Board is as follows:

Average remuneration data (thousands of euros) of Directors	Caja Rural de Navarra Group			
	2025		2024	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Executives	0	0	0	0
Non-executives	5.8%	2.6%	5.4%	2.9%

The average remuneration consists exclusively of attendance fees and mileage allowances. Per diem allowances are the same regardless of gender. The differences observed between the sexes reflect attendance at meetings and participation in committees during the year.

The benchmark wage used for comparison with the lowest wage complies with the minimum standards set by Directive (EU) 2022/2041 of the European Parliament and of the Council on adequate minimum wages in the European Union. Until full implementation of Directive (EU) 2022/2041, in those EEA countries where there is no minimum wage defined by law or collective bargaining, the Group will use a benchmark wage value that equals or exceeds the minimum wage of a neighbouring country with similar socio-economic conditions, or a common international standard, such as 60% of the national average wage and 50% of the gross average wage.

[DP97(c), AR 99, AR 102] The calculation of the pay gap and the pay ratio is based on average gross hourly remuneration and total annual remuneration, using data from the Group's internal human resources systems. Employees in training are excluded from the calculation, in accordance with applicable regulations.

The tables breaking data down by professional category, gender and age, and information on average fixed and variable remuneration, are presented to facilitate the understanding of the data and are prepared in accordance with the guidelines of Royal Decree 902/2020.

Human Rights Information [S1-17][MDR-M]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has a Code of Conduct that governs the way we act. Compliance with the code is how the Group assures respect for Human Rights in its business activities, socialising the Group's values of proximity, commitment and responsibility in all channels of communication with employees. For this to work, everyone needs to be aware and work together to avoid and correct any type of inappropriate conduct.

During the induction process, new employees are given a guide to policies that workers must comply with and apply as members of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, which is available for consultation as necessary.

The Group's management and employees must always act and behave in accordance with ethical principles for the service and benefit of all, which, fundamentally, is the reason the Bank was founded and the basis for all its actions. Ethical behaviour by employees in their relations with colleagues, members, customers and suppliers is one of the key factors in maintaining and enhancing the Group's reputation.

Again, at **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** we seek to support various projects to promote cooperation on international development, so fomenting respect for human rights. Furthermore, we are convinced that such ethical behaviour is beneficial in the long term for the growth and sustainable development of the Group, which is why —besides the moral imperative— ethical conduct is written into the core policies and objectives of the business.

[DP 100, DP 102, DP 103(a)] During the year, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** registered the following labour incidents related to human rights, including cases of discrimination, understood in accordance with current regulations as discrimination on the grounds of gender, racial or ethnic origin, nationality, religion or beliefs, disability, age, sexual orientation or other relevant forms, including harassment as a specific form of discrimination:

Number of incidents of discrimination	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra (parent company)	Subsidiaries	Consolidated group	Caja Rural de Navarra (parent company)	Subsidiaries	Consolidated group
	0	0	0	0	0	1

[DP 100, DP 103(b)] Regarding workplace complaints submitted through the internal channels for own workforce members to raise concerns other than the discrimination cases indicated above, no complaints were recorded in 2025 or 2024:

No. of complaints						
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra (parent company)	Subsidiaries	Consolidated group	Caja Rural de Navarra (parent company)	Subsidiaries	Consolidated group
	0	0	0	0	0	0

[DP 103(c), DP 100] No fines, penalties or damages were imposed during the reporting period as a result of the human rights-related incidents or grievances in the workplace indicated above. Accordingly, there are no amounts to be reconciled to the Group's financial statements.

[DP 103(d)] The information disclosed is obtained from the Group's internal records and is presented subject to applicable privacy and data protection regulations.

[DP 104(a)] During the reporting period, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** identified no serious human rights incidents among its own workforce, including, by way of illustration, cases of forced labour, human trafficking or child labour. Consequently, no breaches of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises were detected.

[DP 104(b)] As no serious human rights incidents have been identified, there were no associated fines, penalties or compensation for breaches of human rights during the financial years 2025 and 2024.

Affected communities [S3]

The mission, vision and values of **Caja Rural de Navarra** determine its business model, working philosophy and how it relates to its environment. They are key elements of its culture. Its principles influence the business strategy and business model and determine the Bank's working philosophy and how it relates to its internal and external stakeholders.

Caja Rural de Navarra's relationship with society is a differentiating factor, given that, as a cooperative and regional institution, it needs to maintain a close relationship with wider society in the areas where it operates. In this context, the expectations, needs and rights of affected communities in the local environment—including customers, employees, suppliers, local communities and vulnerable groups—are a key element in defining the business model and making strategic decisions.

Strategy

Stakeholder interests and views [SBM-2].

[DP 7, AR 4]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group systematically integrates the expectations, interests and contributions of its different stakeholders into its strategy and business model. To this end, it has a number of consultation, participation and assessment systems that enable it to gather their concerns and bring them into the strategic decision-making processes.

One of the affected communities identified is society as a whole. This includes all the people and organisations present in the territories where the Bank operates, including specific collectives such as people with disabilities, young people and older people, whose needs and realities are taken into account when planning the Group's actions.

To make sure it continues to be seen as a Bank that is close to its stakeholders, it focuses its efforts on supporting local initiatives, using its direct knowledge of the economic and social reality of the towns and cities in the regions where it operates. In this way, it promotes groups and activities that are key to the long-term development of society, such as SMEs, entrepreneurs, grassroots sport and educational and cultural activities, taking an inclusive approach that respects the human rights of the different social groups.

Its local footprint and strong commitment to its community make it a major social actor. It is a clear competitive advantage, providing a direct line to the real demands and needs of the community. Maintaining local decision-making centres mean we can also offer a swift and flexible response thanks to our knowledge of the territory and its people. All of which makes it easier for the Group to maintain close relationships with economic and social agents, who it deals with guided by its principles of Corporate Social Responsibility.

Accordingly, **Caja Rural de Navarra** projects its social purpose through four areas of activity:

- ✓ Promoting people's health and quality of life.
- ✓ The promotion of education and technology, supporting the different digitization processes.
- ✓ Support for entrepreneurship and innovation as a form of progress.
- ✓ Protecting the environment and local development of the communities where it operates.

The Group has subsidiaries that play an important role in the industrial development of the region and in the creation of local employment. For this reason, the Group's activities are managed taking into account the following principles, among others, derived from the expectations of the groups concerned:

- ✓ The products and services produced must be in line with the needs of the customers and of the highest quality standards.
- ✓ R&D is a source of sustainability for the business and adapts the product or service to evolving needs.
- ✓ Investments must be productive and quality-related

Caja Rural de Navarra uses its Education and Development Fund (EDF) as the main driver of its *Acción Social*. The Fund is used to return part of its profits from its financial activity to the community as what we consider to be a social dividend. Each year, it mounts a major effort to support value-generating projects which help improve quality of life in our community, providing solutions to different social, environmental, sporting and cultural needs.

In 2025, the Bank drew up its first Report on *Acción Social* for the financial year 2024. This will be updated annually to keep stakeholders informed about its activities in this area. The report is available on the Bank's website, in the *Acción Social* section.

As an active social agent in the communities where it operates, the Bank collaborates with civil bodies and strongly supports organizations that work to help integrate into society groups at risk of social exclusion: immigrants, the gypsy community, minors, drug addicts and older people unemployed.

The EDF follows these guidelines according to its Articles of Association:

- ✓ Donate 10 per cent of the available surplus (profit) each year to the Bank.
- ✓ Support activities that fulfil one of the following aims:
 - Training and education of **Caja Rural de Navarra** members and employees in the principles and values of the cooperative movement or in specific matters relating to its corporate or labour-related activity and other cooperative activities.
 - Promoting the cooperative model and fostering relationships between cooperative entities.
 - Cultural, business and welfare initiatives serving the local area or community in general, initiatives that enhance quality of life, promote community development and/or protect the environment.

In 2025, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** supported hundreds of initiatives in areas such as sport, culture, education, health, research, the environment, welfare work, professional development, entrepreneurship, training and cooperative promotion. Expenditure totalled 18,046,907.59 euros, a 70% rise on 2024.

Caja Rural de Navarra projects its social purpose through the 8 funding lines approved by its General Meeting. Below is a breakdown of spending by the Education and Development Fund (EDF) in each of the 8 lines of activity approved by the Caja Rural de Navarra General Meeting:

	EDF Expenditure 2024	%
Consultancy, training and promotion of the cooperative business model	2,637,968.27	15%
Education and digitization	4,550,257.21	25%
Grassroots and popular sport	2,916,845.55	16%
Welfare and charitable work	915,363.14	5
Cultural, recreational and other activities	1,349,234.54	7%
Entrepreneurship, socio-economic development and innovation	2,802,849.45	16%
Health and quality of life	1,878,557.65	10%
Environment and local development	995,831.78	6%
TOTAL EFP EXPENDITURE	18,046,907.59	100%

Caja Rural de Navarra works in a special way with organisations working to improve social integration and the social and economic development of the regions where the Bank is present. Caja Rural's involvement with these bodies takes a variety of forms, not limited to financing their social projects, and in some cases involving the Bank meeting part of the costs of the activities it is promoting. Specifically, we can break down promotion of social and economic development into several categories:

- People with disabilities: training, rehabilitation and employment. **Caja Rural de Navarra** has for many years supported organisations that bring together people with a disability. These organisations run training and rehabilitation centres as well as special employment centres to support people into work. **Caja Rural de Navarra** devotes EUR 4.43 million to this financing line, which allows 12 organisations to do their work managing Special Employment Centres, residential facilities and day centres. Altogether they offer training and rehabilitation to over 7,000 people and employ more than 6,000. In this way they support a substantial proportion of those with disabilities in Navarre, the Basque Country and La Rioja.
- Sports: **Caja Rural de Navarra** has an important commitment to sport and the personal development and inclusion of people through sport. We fund infrastructure and sports equipment for the different sports clubs and federations that focus on regulating and facilitating controlled and directed sports activities that meet the criteria of equality, health and preventative care. Actions focus on grass-roots sport, which is where our financing has most impact. This financing line lent a total of EUR 20.1 million to fund 59 bodies helping more than 100,000 people of all ages.
- Culture: Caja Rural de Navarra also provides EUR 9.8 million of funding for investments designed to foster social integration through culture. The money goes to 122 cultural bodies active in fields such as music, language, food, customs, folk traditions, literature, theatre, cinema and many others. Together, they generate social cohesion irrespective of the circumstances of those who take part.
- Social and health care: We live in an ageing population and **Caja Rural de Navarra** supports the building of infrastructure and equipment to provide healthcare and social and health inclusion of older people and young people with some degree of dependence. We currently

support 3 residential homes that look after more than 160 elderly people. Total financing for this segment is EUR 1.45 million.

- Socioeconomic: The social and economic fabric in which **Caja Rural de Navarra** is present is strongly developed through associations and professional associations and research centres. **Caja Rural de Navarra** firmly supports this social fabric by financing the essential infrastructure such groups rely on. These associations help ensure that small businesses and the self-employed are kept permanently informed on tax, employment, legal and financial matters. They also have representative bodies speaking to the government and different private organisations. We have invested EUR 7.4 million to support a total of 41 professional associations whose membership includes more than 3,000 professionals and organisations from various sectors of the economy.
- Inclusion: In addition, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has a clear commitment to people of all ages, origins and social classes. This is why it strongly supports organisations that work to help and integrate these groups at risk of social exclusion into society: immigrants, the gypsy community, minors, drug addicts and older unemployed people. We provide EUR 13.31 million in financing to support 32 social organisations supporting the social inclusion of more than 3,000 people.

Based on an analysis of company reporting, we calculate that the current loan book for these purposes totals EUR 56.5 million to 269 borrowers.

Caja Rural de Navarra is clearly committed to basic, intermediate and advanced training. It is in direct contact with public and private training providers. The Bank's involvement with these bodies takes a variety of forms, not limited to financing their education projects, and in some cases involving the Bank meeting part of the costs of their educational activities:

- Financing investments: new buildings, new equipment and other infrastructure (sports, cultural, etc.). **Caja Rural de Navarra** currently has EUR 32.03 million committed to financing investments by 73 training centres with more than 35,000 students between them.
- International scholarships: for university students and professional training. This provides financial support for students wanting to study for some time in educational institutions or companies abroad so that none is prevented from doing so through lack of money. These grants have reached a total of 815 students (560 UPNA, 46 Deusto, 68 Erasmus Plus FP Navarre, 86 Erasmus Plus FP Basque Country and 55 Global Scholarships by Caja Rural).

Interaction of impacts, risks and opportunities with the strategy and business model [SBM-3]

For the purposes of the double materiality analysis carried out by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, impacts and opportunities have been identified related to the Group's social commitment and its relationship with the communities, the materialisation of which comes directly from its cooperative and proximity business model, and which contributes to strengthening its strategy and positioning in the long term. The double materiality analysis identified 3 material positive impacts and 1 opportunity for the Group relating to its own workforce.

Impacts:

- Encouragement of corporate volunteering in the communities where it operates, mainly aimed at vulnerable groups.
- Agreements with public sector bodies to prevent financial/insurance exclusion in certain areas where the Bank is active.

- Strengthening the relationship with the community through dialogue and active listening initiatives, as well as through strategic collaborations with social organisations, local entities and projects that generate a positive impact on the territory.

Opportunities:

- New business opportunities through financing/investment in projects that address social challenges or help the social and financial inclusion of vulnerable groups, adapted to new social trends.

[DP 8, DP 9, DP 10, DP 11 | AR 5-8].

The impacts and opportunities identified have the potential to positively affect the Bank in areas such as its *Acción Social*, reputation and corporate responsibility. It should also be noted that the materiality analysis identified no material risks related to this matter.

The impacts analysed have been categorised by probability of occurrence and severity, in accordance with the double materiality methodology applied. All the material impacts identified in relation to the affected communities have been classified as positive actual impacts, as they are linked to voluntary actions of the Group aimed at generating social, cultural, environmental and economic value in the communities where it operates.

[DP9(a)(i) and (ii)] These positive impacts mainly affect groups that live or are active in the regions where the Group operates, as well as groups along its value chain (both ends of the chain), especially in the primary sector, social organisations, customers and local communities.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has promoted actions with different purposes and target audiences, such as, for example:

- ✓ Training workers in the areas that matter most to them doing their job properly, so they can provide a top-quality service.
- ✓ Promoting cooperative structures, which constitute a diverse source of businesses, and helping consolidate and improve cooperatives, especially in the primary sector, which represent the community the Bank came from.
- ✓ Strengthening the quality of advice to customers, both in tax matters and in the management of Community aid.

[DP 38] Collaborations relating to Advice, **training and cooperative promotion**, include:

- 📁 **LOCAL COOPERATIVISM:** development of training and professionalisation programmes for cooperativism in the primary sector, through collaborations with some of the best-known agricultural and livestock farming organisations, such as UCAN, Abelur and Lurgintza.
- 📁 **CAP ADVICE:** to facilitate the processing of CAP aid for farmers/breeders in our area, by means of free assistance from a team of professionals specialising in this field.
- 📁 **MONDRAGON CITY CHALLENGE:** an international championship for cooperative entrepreneurship that invites high-school and university students from across the world to develop their entrepreneurial management skills and their ability to build a successful cooperative business model.
- 📁 **LIVESTOCK FAIRS:** support for the holding of fairs of native livestock breeds and promotion of high-end agri-food products, to encourage extensive livestock farming, indigenous breeds and sustainable local produce.

The total budget in this field is EUR 2,637,968.27.

Welfare and charitable initiatives, including the following:

- 📁 **KATEA LEGAIA:** collaboration with the new industrial plant that they are going to start up in Arrasate, which will give firm employment to 130 people with disabilities and at risk of social and labour exclusion, thus favouring inclusive employment.

- 📁 **SAN JUAN DE DIOS FOUNDATION:** support for social and health programmes that improve the quality of life of people in vulnerable situations. Among others, we collaborate with the Albornia Special Employment Centre and its occupational workshop programme. In addition to other projects such as the "SE+ Programme" to raise awareness about the end of life and bereavement or the Music Therapy programme offered to hospital patients.
- 📁 **EDE FOUNDATION:** support for the new EDE Building project in Bilbao, a space with more than 5,000 m² and 28 apartments for different groups in vulnerable situations. It also has multi-purpose spaces for training, social work, culture and community work. A comprehensive project that combines social housing, training spaces, offices and inclusive catering.
- 📁 **ATZEGI:** Collaboration with "Gure Txanda da" a volunteering programme that encourages the active participation of people with intellectual disabilities in sporting/cultural events.
- 📁 **INCLUYE NAVARRA:** Support for the "+ Habilidades" project, a programme aimed at children and young people with intellectual and/or developmental disabilities that seeks to provide comprehensive support that complements the efforts of school and family, favouring full development and real inclusion.
- 📁 **INNOWALK PROJECT:** collaboration with APDEMA (Association for People with Intellectual Disabilities of Alava), to promote the physical autonomy of children using a technological device that allows them to acquire mobility within their physiotherapy programme.
- 📁 **GAINDITU SARIAK AWARDS:** solidarity awards given in collaboration with the Carmen Gandarias Foundation that honour social organizations and so showcase good practice in the third sector in Vizcaya.
- 📁 **SOCIAL COMMITMENT AWARDS:** awards in recognition of third sector organisations in La Rioja that have run outstanding social projects in any of three categories: Social Impact, Social Innovation and Social Scalability.
- 📁 **ADISCO RESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION:** helps the full integration and community participation of people with disabilities in Corella, supporting the acquisition of an adapted van to transport people to different activities and supporting the Independent Living Apartments project sponsored by the Adisco Residential Foundation.
- 📁 **HOMBRE NAVARRA PROJECT:** programme of support for prevention, social awareness, care, comprehensive treatment and research into the problems of drug use and addictions.
- 📁 **NAVARRA DOWNS SYNDROME ASSOCIATION:** support for the "Impulsa ECA" programme, with the aim of making the Supported Employment programme a permanent service in the labour inclusion process rather than a one-off event, expanding the team of job coaches to ensure the stability of the programme and maintain the jobs of people with Down's Syndrome or Intellectual Disability.

The total budget in this field is EUR 915,363.14.

Cultural activities, paying special attention to popular culture and social dynamization, such as:

- 📁 **GUGGENHEIM BILBAO MUSEUM FOUNDATION:** an agreement that promotes art and accessibility to culture, together with the economic and social development of the territory.
- 📁 **NAVARRA AMATEUR DRAMATICS FESTIVAL:** collaboration with the Federación de Teatro Amateur de Navarra, to hold the first "Navarra a escena - Nafarroa Eszenara" festival.
- 📁 **LA PAMPLONESA SOLIDARIA:** support for the 4th edition of the "La Pamplonesa Solidaria Awards", a charity concert with the Navarre Cystic Fibrosis Association as the beneficiary of the box office takings.
- 📁 **ACADEMY OF GASTRONOMY IN NAVARRA AND LA RIOJA AWARDS:** promotion of these awards, which make a standout contribution to regional gastronomic culture and development.

- 📁 SAN MIGUEL DE ARALAR SANCTUARY: support for the restoration and conservation of this Sanctuary, listed as a Historic-Artistic Monument since 1931.
- 📁 ABAO BILBAO OPERA: having become a partner, we double down on our commitment to the opera environment by supporting local investment initiatives.

The total budget in this field is EUR 1,349,234.54.

Programmes promoting **health and quality of life**, with a focus on older people:

- 📁 CIMA: collaboration agreement with the Centro de Investigación Médica Aplicada to support three scientific projects investigating to combat cancer. These involve developing combined immunotherapy strategies, drugs to stimulate the immune system and CAR-T therapies. Progress so far includes advances in CAR-T therapies, new strategies using cytokines and viruses and the identification of new immunotherapeutic targets, with over 150 publications in high-impact journals and several patents pending.
- 📁 AECC NAVARRA "ESPACIO ABIERTO - LA CASA DE LA VIDA": collaboration with this unique and pioneering space to be built in Navarre, conceived as a comprehensive support home for cancer patients, their families and healthcare staff.
- 📁 AECC GIPUZKOA - ONCOLOGICAL PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE
- 📁 Thanks to the project "Run against cancer - We do this route together" promoted for the Behobia-San Sebastián 2025 race, we have helped to set up a new oncology physiotherapy service at the AECC headquarters in San Sebastián.
- 📁 HEALTHY BREAKFASTS LA RIOJA: support for this programme that seeks to encourage healthy eating habits among children through practical workshops held in schools in the Autonomous Community of La Rioja.
- 📁 ANAPAR (Navarre Parkinson's Association): Support for the Adapted Transport programme so people affected by Parkinson's and with reduced mobility can attend their rehab sessions and so complete their treatment in a comprehensive manner, which makes a considerable improvement in their lives.
- 📁 EUNATE ASSOCIATION: collaboration to bolster its hearing rehabilitation service, with the aim of reducing the waiting list and so being able to provide better care for people with hearing disabilities, improving their quality of life.
- 📁 PAMPLONA SPORTS AND SOCIAL PRESCRIPTION: support for Pamplona Municipality's programme offering therapeutic sports activities on health recommendations, in collaboration with the Navarre Health Service and in conjunction with local health centres.
- 📁 SOLERA RURAL: social innovation project developed with the Solera Foundation whose aim is to improve the quality of life for older people in rural areas, by diagnosing needs and implementing action plans that allow them to access high-quality care and services, maintaining the local population.
- 📁 ACTIVE AND HEALTHY AGEING: programme of physical, cognitive and social activities aimed at senior citizens to help them stay active and improve their physical and mental health.

The total budget spent in this field was EUR 1,878,557.65.

Environmental protection and local development actions. The forestation and environmental awareness projects stand out. In 2025, the FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN was continued, thanks to 32 projects in different locations in Navarre and the Basque Country (equalling the 32 in 2024). A total of 962.62 hectares was prepared and cleared (vs. 447.22 in 2024), and 66.2 hectares replanted (vs. 30.38 in 2024). Likewise, 3 environmental education projects were carried out, with the participation of 339 people.

The total budget spent in this field was EUR 995,831.78.

Material opportunities identified for **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** included business opportunities through financing/investment in projects that address social challenges or help promote social and financial inclusion of vulnerable groups, adapting to new social trends. The probability of occurrence was considered high, given that Caja Rural has already written sustainability and inclusive financing criteria into its investment strategy.

Also, each year, the Bank allocates a percentage of its profits (approx. 10%) to social, cultural or environmental projects through its Education and Development Fund. So the probability that it will continue to explore business opportunities through financial and social inclusion is high.

[DP 10] Besides the above benefits, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has identified no specific groups that might be negatively affected by its activities.

Management of impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies related to affected communities [S3-1] [MDR-P]

[DP 12, 14, 16, 18, AR 9] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is fully convinced that ethical behaviours and respect for human rights are beneficial over the long term to the quest for growth and maximum profitability for the Group. Therefore, in addition to their moral or human obligation, they must be included as core policies and objectives of the business. In this respect, the Group has various internal policies and systems in place to ensure respect for its corporate values:

- ✓ **Sustainability Policy¹³:** principles underpinning the policy include defence of human rights, combatting poverty and creating policies to promote equality and financial inclusion.
- ✓ **Code of conduct:** Compliance with the Code of Conduct is how respect for human rights is embedded in the Bank's business activities. This Code of Conduct, which is communicated to all employees, is available in the Documentation Centre (**Caja Rural de Navarra** intranet).

These policies are the responsibility of the Governing Board, as the Bank's highest governance body, and are reviewed annually or whenever significant changes in the regulatory, strategic or operational environment demand. These corporate values policies also extend to the Group's subsidiaries. Human and labour rights are respected not only as a legal requirement, but also as part of the way **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** understands its activity, and cover all groups affected by its operations, products, services and business relations.

[DP 15] Given the geographical scope of action of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** centred on Spain and Europe and its nature as a financial organisation, the Group has identified no groups of indigenous peoples affected by its operations, and therefore has no specific policies aimed at this group.

[DP 16(a), 16(b), 16(c)] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** maintains a general commitment to respect human rights, written into its corporate policies and Code of Conduct, which applies both to employees and to relations with customers, suppliers and other stakeholders. This commitment includes:

- respect for the human rights of affected communities,
- cooperation and dialogue with these groups through the established channels of relations and participation,

¹³ Sustainability Policy: <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/gobierno-coorporativo/politica-de-sostenibilidad-v2.pdf>

- and internal mechanisms to prevent, manage and, where appropriate, remedy any incidents related to human rights, through mechanisms such as internal communication channels, action protocols and appropriate disciplinary procedures.

[DP 17, AR 10] While the group's policies do not refer to specific international instruments such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, their content and practical application are consistent with the principles contained in these frameworks, in particular with regard to respect for human rights, decent working conditions, non-discrimination and responsible business conduct.

[AR 12] In line with the above, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is not aware of any complaints of human rights violations affecting groups linked to suppliers or customers, nor of any disputes related to land tenure rights or free, prior and informed consent.

Collaboration with affected communities in terms of impacts [S3-2].

In its day-to-day operations, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** applies a set of measures aimed at identifying, managing and reducing any impacts that may affect the groups with which it has relations. To this end, the procedure defined in the section *Processes for repairing negative impacts and channels for employees to express their concerns [S1-3]* is followed. This procedure ensures effective and structured handling of any incidents that may affect stakeholders, reinforcing trust and promoting continuous communication with all parties involved.

Resolved incidents are documented and analysed as part of an organisational learning process, contributing to continuous improvement in impact management and strengthening the Bank's social focus.

During financial year 2025, no incidents or serious cases related to human rights affecting the identified groups have been recorded through any of the communication channels provided by the Group.

Processes for remediating negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns [S3-3]

[DP 25, DP 27, DP 28] To promote the application of values in the organisation and provide a structured way to resolve ethical dilemmas that may arise, the Bank has set up an Ethics Channel, through which employees and third parties can report the commission of alleged irregularities in a confidential and secure manner so that they can be investigated and analysed by the competent bodies.

[PD 27(b)] The Ethics Channel is a whistleblowing channel established directly by the Group, accessible to both employees and third parties, including customers, suppliers and other affected communities. In addition, depending on the nature of the relationship and the sector of activity of the subsidiaries, there are specific operational channels for the receipt of complaints, comments and claims, which allow the affected communities to express their concerns directly and receive a response.

This channel is the Group's main mechanism for identifying, managing and, where appropriate, remedying negative incidents related to its operations, products, services or business relations, that may impact the affected communities, complementing the ordinary tasks of internal review and control.

Suggestions and enquiries related to possible breaches of regulations can also be submitted through the Ethics Channel. The Bank has an Ethics Channel Regulation, approved by the

Governing Board, which establishes the procedure for receiving, processing, investigating and resolving communications.

At the subsidiaries, it should be noted that quality assurance policies are integrated into the processes for production and service provision, establishing metrics for monitoring perceived quality by customers and users.

In particular:

- ✓ In the cereal sector, each company has a general hotline to deal with complaints and comments, which leads to the quality control department.
- ✓ In the care sector, although there is a telephone helpline, complaints come through two main channels: the ward or day centre manager, in the case of a complaint that needs to be resolved immediately, and satisfaction surveys in the case of non-urgent or less specific issues.
- ✓ In the winery services sector, there is a customer service telephone number, but given the nature of the customer, complaints and comments are always submitted to the sales team.
- ✓ In Caja Rural's support companies, complaints are generally made directly by telephone. They are rarely made through the Caja Rural branch network or in person.

[DP 27(c)] The Group supports the availability of these channels in its business relationships by integrating quality, customer service and complaint management requirements into the operating processes of the subsidiaries, providing standardised and accessible systems for the affected communities.

[DP 27(d)] For the management and processing of communications received through the Ethics Channel, the Bank has created the role of Channel Managers, structured into the following units:

- ✓ The Criminal Compliance Body via its Technical Unit for Criminal Compliance: this is generally the Channel Manager for all communications except those expressly assigned to the different managers in the cases indicated below.
- ✓ Management of the People Internal Area: Channel Manager for all communications related to workplace, sexual and gender-based harassment.
- ✓ Internal Control via its Money Laundering Prevention Service: Channel Manager for all communications related to money laundering and terrorist financing.
- ✓ Management of the Regulatory Compliance Area: Channel Manager for all communications related to breaches of the Group's Internal Governance System, as well as any conflicts of interest that may arise.

Caja Rural de Navarra also has an Ethics and Conduct Committee, made up of the heads of the Internal Areas Regulatory Compliance, Legal, Internal Authorization and Human Resources. Among its delegated functions is the processing of complaints received through the Ethics Channel, which are analysed by the Committee itself. It is also responsible for initiating and coordinating the investigation work for each of the complaints it is required to investigate.

Communications will be investigated in accordance with the general Internal Reporting System Procedure approved within the Bank, ensuring the strictest transparency, objectivity and confidentiality. To this end, the Group will not tolerate any retaliation against persons submitting any communication.

[DP 28] The Group promotes knowledge and confidence in these channels through internal communications, specific training and making information permanently available through corporate channels. The Group also has an explicit policy of protection against retaliation, guaranteeing that no adverse action will be taken against people who use the available channels in good faith.

[PD 22, 23] It should be specified that the profile of the informant is not considered in the processing and management of the communications received. For this reason, the Group does not currently have systems in place to identify whether the groups affected may be particularly vulnerable to incidents.

Preventive and strategic actions related to affected communities and effectiveness of these actions and approaches [S3-4] [MDR-A]

[DP 31, DP 30, DP 33(a, b), DP 35] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** integrates various measures in its daily operations aimed at identifying, managing and reducing possible adverse effects deriving from its activities, financial decisions and relations with stakeholders.

- In the double materiality analysis, the Bank carries out assessments to detect potential negative impacts associated with its operations, including the identification of any social risks.
- Suppliers are also required to comply with ethical and social standards promoting responsible practices throughout the supply chain.
- Encouraging communities to take an active part in identifying and resolving negative impacts, promoting open dialogue and collaboration to find appropriate solutions.
- All internal policies and associated procedures are aligned with key international frameworks, such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals, reinforcing a consistent and responsible approach to impact management.

[DP 32(b), DP 33(c)] Where a material adverse impact is identified, the Group activates its internal mechanisms to analyse, manage and if necessary remedy the impact as appropriate. It ensures the availability and effective implementation of such processes.

[DP 32(c), AR 36] Regarding material positive impacts, the Group has put in place actions and initiatives whose main purpose is to generate social value for the affected communities. This is usually through responsible financing, support for community development, social and financial inclusion and the promotion of responsible business practices. These actions are structurally integrated into the Group's business model and are evidence of activities aimed at generating positive impacts on affected communities.

[DP 32(d), DP 37] The Group regularly monitors the actions and initiatives taken through its internal control, risk management and supervision processes by the relevant governance bodies, which allows it to assess their effectiveness in achieving the expected results for the affected communities and in managing the risks and opportunities identified.

[DP 34(a), DP 34(b)] The Sustainable Finance and ESG Risk Policy covers social risks, defined as risks arising from the Bank's exposure to counterparties that may be adversely affected by social factors related to the rights, welfare and interests of individuals and communities. These risks include, but are not limited to, inequality, health, social inclusion, labour relations and investment in human capital and communities.

Within the Group's Risk Appetite Framework, ESG risk is considered to be a type of risk that, should it occur, could have an actual or potential material adverse effect on the value of investments. The Group therefore takes measures to mitigate such risks, while at the same time identifying material opportunities by financing projects that contribute to social development, financial inclusion and strengthening the local economic fabric.

[DP 34(b)] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** maintains direct and continuous contact with society as part of its business model, based on customer proximity. Besides its core role as a financial group, the Group acts as a positive agent for the environment in which it operates,

actively contributing to economic and social development. This commitment is reflected in the progressive evolution of its sustainability policies, particularly in the field of financing and the strengthening of its ESG risk management framework.

[DP 38] The resources allocated to manage material impacts on affected communities are integrated into the Group's existing organisational structures, including sustainability, risk management, compliance and internal control functions, as well as the financial resources allocated to sustainable financing policies and actions.

[DP 36] During the year, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has not reported any serious human rights issues or cases related to affected communities.

Metrics and targets

Metrics and targets related to affected communities [S3-5] [MDR-T] [MDR-M]

[DP 39, 41, 42, AR 44] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** maintains the objective of gathering information on customers' views of service quality, as well as their experience as users of the products and services offered by the Group. The ultimate aim is to identify opportunities for improvement and effectively manage the deficiencies detected.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group sets its goals for affected communities through a structured process that combines technical analysis, dialogue with stakeholders and periodic review of the results obtained. This process is integrated within the Sustainability Master Plan, whose "Dialogue with the environment" axis defines lines of action to ensure the needs and expectations of affected communities feed into the Group's objective-setting.

[DP 42, AR 44] In its goal setting the Bank gathers information directly from the affected communities —mainly customers and users— through satisfaction surveys, periodic consultations, analysis of complaints and other active listening mechanisms. This interaction makes it possible to identify areas for improvement, assess the quality of service and understand the customer experience of the products and services offered. The Group also maintains a continuous dialogue with agents of the environment, social organisations and legitimate representatives, which helps to enrich the understanding of the real needs of the community and to guide the definition of goals that are more in line with its reality.

The monitoring of results is carried out through specific metrics that make it possible to assess the degree of compliance with the goals set. These include customer satisfaction metrics, incident resolution times, progress of complaints, participation in financial education programmes and the scope of social initiatives. The information obtained is reviewed periodically to identify trends, assess the effectiveness of the measures implemented and adjust targets where necessary.

Optionally, the Bank also considers the outcomes it seeks to achieve in the lives of the affected communities. These include:

- ✓ Increased direct investment in the local region and in social projects.
- ✓ Maintaining a structured and continuous dialogue with stakeholders, as a basis for the identifying expectations, carrying out due diligence and the double materiality analysis.
- ✓ Promoting alliances and collaborations with actors in its social environment and with the Cajas Rurales for the development of value-added initiatives.
- ✓ Promoting financial education and training as drivers of social impact and regional development.

In this context, within the strategic framework of its Master Plan, the Bank has defined a series of improvement objectives to strengthen its commitment to the community. These objectives are

approved by the Institution's Sustainability Committee and reviewed periodically each year. The degree of compliance with these objectives during the 2025 financial year, as well as the definition of new objectives for 2026 are as follows:

ISSUE	2025 OBJECTIVE	DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE 2025	2026 OBJECTIVE
Digitization of social organisations	Continue to support and back new digitization processes.	Objective achieved. Launch of one digitization programme for businesses and another on cybersecurity for SMEs.	Continue to support and back new digitization processes.
Older people	Signature of an agreement with Fundación Solera to support various business lines for older people.	Objective achieved. An agreement has been signed to support 15 business lines, with a focus on older people.	To have a positive impact on older people, through collaboration with organisations that run active ageing programmes.
Recognition of social contribution	Maintain current social contribution Awards and promote new social projects in sporting and cultural events.	Objective achieved.	Continue with the awards for social organisations and raise the profile of new social projects in sporting and cultural events.

New targets for 2026:

ISSUE	2026 OBJECTIVE
Financial and business education	Active participation in training actions with universities, educational centres and entrepreneurship programmes.
Disability and Inclusion	Favour the inclusion of people with disabilities or at risk of vulnerability, through collaboration with social organisations that look after their interests.
Medical Research	Promote research projects in partnership with specialist centres to benefit people's health and wellbeing.
Health and care	Offer care and treatments to sick people and their families by strengthening the voluntary sector.

The Group also seeks to keep its objectives stable over time, using consistent definitions and methodologies that allow for year-on-year comparability. This approach makes it easier to assess performance, identify progress and ensure that the goals remain aligned with the Group's strategic commitments and with the expectations of the affected communities.

Finally, **Caja Rural de Navarra's *Acción Social*** in 2025 had a positive impact on the community, consolidating its commitment to the social, cultural, economic and environmental development of the region. Its total budget spent was EUR 18,046,907.59, compared to EUR 10,630,411.03 the previous year. Caja Rural will continue working to strengthen these initiatives in the coming years, contributing to a fairer and more sustainable society.

Consumers and end-users [S4]

The Group places the consumer at the centre of its activity, offering easily accessible channels to manage complaints and improve the customer experience. Through active listening and adaptation of products and services, it reinforces consumer protection and nurtures lasting relationships. It also drives financial inclusion, economic education and digital security to ensure a safe and socially responsible experience for all customers.

Strategy

Stakeholder interests and opinions [SMB-2]

[DP 8, AR 3] The focus of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** corporate activity is the customer in general and in particular, the member who is both owner and customer. For this reason, one of the core principles that has always run through the Bank's business is customer focus.

The principles underlying the Group's relationships with its customers are as follows:

- ✓ To maintain a clear Communications and information policy.
- ✓ Not to use publicity that might be misleading, ambiguous or insufficiently clear for customers.
- ✓ To promote a socially responsible investment policy, by giving the right advice on customers' investment decisions, taking into consideration the customers' sustainability preferences in savings products and maintaining a set of lending policies based on sustainability criteria.
- ✓ To improve quality and accessibility for customers to the Bank and vice versa, promoting the use of new channels and technologies and developing innovative products and services.
- ✓ To protect the confidentiality of all data collected on customers as a consequence of business relationships.

A strategic priority for **Caja Rural de Navarra** is to meet its customers' expectations by constantly improving their experience. To achieve this, the interests and needs of customers underpin **Caja Rural de Navarra's** business model, combining customer proximity and digitization to guarantee inclusive, secure access adapted to users' preferences.

This approach allows the Bank to:

- ✓ Design financial solutions adapted to each regional context, ensuring that products are relevant and accessible to customers according to their socio-economic circumstances.
- ✓ Promote innovation in its product portfolio, adjusting its offer in accordance with the trends and needs detected in each local market.
- ✓ Strengthen proximity to its customers, promoting closer banking, focused on local economic development and the creation of value for the community.

In this respect, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has opted for a multi-channel customer service model, combining digital, physical and telephone channels, in order to guarantee consumers comprehensive coverage in the provision of services, tailored to their preferences.

In 2025, the Bank strengthened its digital channels through various technological developments—new digital functionalities, improvements in usability and contracting processes, more secure payment services, financial management tools and digital inclusion solutions—that seek to facilitate operations, protect the rights of consumers and improve their experience. This ensures

that the expectations and rights of end users are integrated into the strategy, driving innovation, service quality and value creation for customers and the community.

Transparency in marketing

Caja Rural de Navarra has been a member of Autocontrol since January 2011. Autocontrol is an association that seeks to promote responsible advertising that is true, legal, honest and fair. In 2025, **Caja Rural de Navarra** ran 46 communication projects, producing 107 publicity items, of which 81 obtained copy advice approval from Autocontrol. The rest went through the Bank's internal control process.

Image

The new Corporate Identity Handbook launched at the end of 2021 lays out **Caja Rural de Navarra's** communication strategy and purpose, based on the corporate values that make the Bank stand out in the market. In the course of 2025 all communication actions by the Bank were tailored to comply with this Handbook.

Office communication media

To improve transparency and clarity in the marketing of products and services in the branch network, in 2025, as in the previous year, the communication media available to customers in the branches were updated on a quarterly basis.

Product Committee

The Product Committee continued its work in 2025. It was set up in 2016 to bring all the products and services offered by the Bank under a single validation process.

The Bank also continued to customise the documents highlighted and designed by BCE's Compliance Department to suit the Bank's needs and to update and approve standard documents such as the "Banking Product and Services Marketing Policy" and the Product Committee's own handbook.

This Committee met quarterly as planned. There were also 10 sessions of the Permanent Committee to approve one-off measures that were subsequently ratified in a full Product Committee meeting. In total, 187 internal product brochures covering 128 products were approved and/or revised by the two bodies.

The 26 ESG brochures for the products created last year are maintained.

Quality surveys and Mystery Shopping

In 2018, the Bank launched its "Measuring customer service in branches" project. The project involves all Banks in the Caja Rural Group and has two aims:

1. To ensure compliance with regulations laid down by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and European Securities Markets Authority (ESMA) on criteria for defining and setting remuneration policies in the branch network that include quality factors.
2. Improving the candidate experience.

This project applies two methodologies:

- ✓ **Mystery Shopping for mortgages:** the aspects to be assessed and their specific weighting are: physical aspects of the branch, speed, treatment, explanation of products sales performance. The table below shows the results obtained in 2025:
- ✓ Scores fell between 2024 and 2025, due to a decline in the score for "sales performance". This reflects a change in the criteria for assessing different aspects in this section.

Section	Dec.24	Dec.25
Sales performance	84.38	70.33
Physical aspects	95.32	96.4
Explanation of products	55.71	60.6
Speed	88.93	92.1
Treatment	91.82	90.1
Total	78.27%	74.80%

Section	Dec.20	Dec.21	Dec.22	Dec.23
Sales performance	62.93	67.7	60.69	58.69
Physical aspects	98.46	97.52	94.56	95.27
Explanation of products	57.8	63.22	55.71	56.34
Speed	94.63	93.34	90.48	93.16
Treatment	95.43	96.51	89.16	92.13
Total	72.84%	76.17%	69.56%	69.91%

- ✓ **Satisfaction surveys:** these surveys are sent to individual customers after contracting any product at branches. The aspects assessed are:

Emotional value = 20% attention received + 20% explanations of the product + 20% delivery of documentation + 40% NPS recommender.

- ✓ **NPS= Net Promoter Score:** the NPS is a key customer experience indicator that measures the likelihood of a customer recommending a brand. It is based on a single question asked on a scale of 0 to 10 and classifies customers as promoters (9 or 10), passive (7 or 8) or detractors (0 to 6). This value is calculated by subtracting the percentage of promoters from the percentage of detractors.

Name of section	Dec.-24	Dec.-25
Attention received	9,5	9,5
Explanation of products	9,3	9,3
Documentation	9,2	9,2
NPS recommender	74%	74%
Emotional value	85.5%	85.4%

Section name	Dec.18	Dec.19	Dec.20	Dec.21	Dec.22	Dec.23	Dec.24	Dec.25
Attention received	9.1%	9.1%	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5

Explanation of products	8.9%	8.9%	9.1%	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3
Documentation provided	8.8%	8.8%	8.9%	8.9%	9.0	9.1%	9.2	9.2
NPS recommender	60%	61%	66%	63%	63	72%	74	74
Emotional value	78.0%	77.9%	80.7%	79.7%	82.6%	84.0%	85.5%	85.4%

In 2025, the positive momentum seen in 2024 was maintained, with similar scores.

Telephone service:

Customer service by telephone has been strengthened, making it easier to resolve enquiries and make transactions without having to visit a branch.

Caja Rural de Navarra also has a Customer Service System (SAC) which has various communication channels for customers to contact the Group: mail, burofax, fax, e-mail, official forms of the Autonomous Communities in which **Caja Rural de Navarra** operates, official brochures of the Bank and the form on the website.

All complaints and written communications received through the Customer Service System are brought to the attention of the Governing Board. At the same time, the Quality Committee meets every four months to analyse trends in the complaints and claims received, identify possible risks, determine the criteria to apply and make appropriate recommendations. The Committee is attended by people from a range of departments.

This multi-channel approach has a two-fold objective: first, to ensure accessibility for all customers, regardless of their level of familiarity with digital tools, and, second, to optimise the user experience, ensuring they can access services in the way that best suits their needs.

Customer profile and distribution

With regard to the profile and distribution of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** customers, at 31/12/2024 the Bank had 716,505 customers, of which 61,793 (8.62%) in the "Companies and Institutions" segment and 654,712 (91.38%) in the "Individuals" segment.

The breakdown by province and the associated business volumes are as follows:

Geographical Area	Credit Investment	Deposits	Customers
Navarre	41.35%	56.05%	49.48%
Basque Country	46.22%	34.00%	39.98%
La Rioja	9.82%	9.50%	10.48%
Madrid	2.62%	0.45%	0.06%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100%

Interaction of impacts, risks and opportunities with the strategy and the Business Model [SBM-3]

[DP 9, 10, 12] Caja Rural de Navarra Group recognises that it has a considerable impact on consumers and end-users, both in terms of customer experience, accessibility and continuous improvement of its financial services. As part of its commitment to responsible and sustainable management, the Group has identified a number of material impacts, risks and opportunities in this area, which are detailed below. 10 material impacts have been identified, of which 5 positive and 5 negative, 2 risks and 1 opportunity relating to consumers and end-users.

Impacts:

- Encourage responsible marketing communications, providing access to transparent information on the financial products and services offered by the Bank.
- Mitigate exposure to greenwashing practices by strengthening internal controls and using robust and verifiable criteria in the classification of sustainable products.
- Facilitate accessibility and customer service through a range of communication channels (digital, physical, telephone, etc.), and by providing high-quality and secure financial products and services.
- Develop entrepreneurship facilitation programmes for customers and non-customers in areas vulnerable to financial exclusion to promote social inclusion of individuals and communities.
- Increase the number of customers and boost customer loyalty by opening new branches and ATMs in rural areas.
- Support access to high-quality and secure financial products and services, adapting them to the needs and preferences of different customer profiles. This includes strengthening digital channels for younger customers, improving physical and digital accessibility in the face of branch closures, and offering financial solutions aligned with customer needs by incorporating their ESG preferences in investment advice.
- Raise customer awareness of sustainability issues through ESG education and awareness-raising initiatives and programmes.
- Customer dissatisfaction with the way customer services deal with incidents.
- Improving the services provided by the Bank by listening to and engaging with customers via recurrent surveys and other channels, resulting in personalised attention and effective resolution of incidents.
- Optimal and efficient management in resolving complaints and claims to improve customer experience in relation to the end-to-end service received.

Risks:

- Inappropriate conduct when granting loans resulting in damage to the Bank's reputation and sanctions.
- Increase in the number of complaints arising from non-transparent, confusing or untruthful communications, damaging the Bank's reputation.

Opportunities:

- Promote regular communications of the results and impacts of marketed products and services categorised as sustainable, enhancing the reputation of the Bank.

The actual and potential impacts identified in relation to consumers and end users are directly linked to the Group's corporate strategy and business model, which places the customer at the centre of financial activity. Identifying these impacts enables us to understand how commercial practices, customer service channels and product offerings influence the customer experience and, in turn, how these factors underpin the ongoing adaptation of the strategy and business model.

In line with the positive impact of offering financial solutions tailored to customers' needs — including integrating their ESG preferences into advice and product offerings— the Group has adjusted its risk management policies to incorporate sustainability factors in all business lines, including retail banking, wholesale banking and subsidiaries. This involves, for example, sustainable lending and the financing of green projects and adopting policies to mitigate climate

and regulatory risks. Furthermore, in its retail banking arm, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has promoted solutions to suit changing consumer behaviours, with financial products aimed at people looking to invest in a sustainable future, such as green savings accounts and responsible investment funds.

Also, the integration of IROs into the sustainability strategy has strengthened the Group's commitment to its social and environmental responsibility, guiding the expansion of products and services that, in addition to generating financial benefits, contribute to sustainable development. In this regard, the Group has adopted a proactive approach that not only allows it to adapt to regulatory requirements, but also positions **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** as a leader in sustainable financing and in the implementation of strategies aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In addition, in order to continue strengthening the management of positive impacts, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has reinforced its digital channels with new developments and upgrades to make day-to-day transactions easier, improving the user experience and guaranteeing secure, agile access that is fully aligned with consumer expectations. Highlights of the new developments carried out during 2025 include:

New digital tools

- ✓ New digital platform for Investment Funds in Ruralvía (Web), which allows customers to trade and contract funds with a more agile and intuitive experience. It includes a new fund search engine and comparator, a specific platform for international funds and the migration of the market provider to Allfunds, bringing savings and investment transactions into a single standardised digital environment.
- ✓ The "24/7" technology project to improve the availability of digital services, reducing operating restrictions associated with batch processes and increasing the number of transactions that can run continuously via electronic and mobile banking.
- ✓ The "My Finances" module in the New Electronic Banking service, which gives users greater control and oversight of their movements and financial situation, reinforcing customer autonomy in the management of their personal finances.
- ✓ Full roll-out of the new ATM application (Alien), developed with proprietary technology, more secure and compatible with current systems. It incorporates improvements in user experience, reduced paper use through digital receipts and multi-language support.
- ✓ Evolution of digital payment services, including developments for compliance with the European Instant Payments Regulation (EU 2024/886), verification of payee (VoP) and the option to manage transfer limits from online banking.
- ✓ New Bizum digital functionalities, including reusing transactions and the launch of Bizum for minors, which allows legal representatives to activate the service with limits and controls, reinforcing financial inclusion in a secure digital environment.
- ✓ New digital contracting solutions, such as the 100% online processing of pre-approved loans for the self-employed and the immediate availability of digital cards, usable from the moment of signing in digital wallets.
- ✓ New Discretionary Portfolio Management Application, integrated into IRIS and accessible from Ruralvía, which centralises transactions, contractual documentation and management reports in a guided standard tool.

Improvements to existing digital tools:

A number of tweaks and improvements have been made to tools already available, including:

- ✓ The loan, leasing and renting recommender in the business section of the website.

- ✓ The recommender for personal loans and mortgages in the individuals section of the website.
- ✓ The blog for companies, with articles on current economic events and weekly reports on the main news on the currency markets.
- ✓ A dedicated website where confirming customers can access, check and anticipate payments from their supplier.

Continuing the theme of positive impacts from the Group's various activities, another highlight was the embrace of responsible marketing communications, aimed at ensuring access to clear, transparent and comprehensible information on financial products and services. This approach helps to strengthen customer confidence and enhance informed decision-making.

The Bank also works actively to mitigate exposure to greenwashing practices by strengthening internal controls and applying robust and verifiable criteria in the classification of sustainable products. This not only protects the consumer, but also reinforces the Group's credibility on sustainability.

Another major positive impact is the improvement in customer accessibility and service, thanks to the availability of multiple communication channels —digital, face-to-face and telephone— and the offer of safe and quality financial products and services. The Group also develops programmes to support entrepreneurship for customers and non-customers in vulnerable areas or at risk of financial exclusion.

The opening of new branches and ATMs in rural areas is another material positive impact, facilitating access to financial services and improving customer loyalty. At the same time, the Bank adapted its offer to the specific needs of different profiles, strengthening digital channels for the youngest customers, improving physical and digital accessibility in the face of branch closures and offering financial solutions aligned with customers' ESG preferences.

Supporting entrepreneurship in areas vulnerable to financial exclusion, to promote social inclusion of people and communities. The Group has various initiatives and social projects, aimed at both customers and non-customers, to encourage and support entrepreneurship and the social inclusion of specific groups of the population, such as the Entrepreneurship Workshops for young people in the agricultural sector, in collaboration with the public sector company INTIA. The main goal of this programme is to address the problem of generational succession, while preventing rural depopulation and promoting the empowerment of women.

In addition, improving customer service is at the core of the strategy. Through recurring surveys, active listening exercises and continuous dialogue processes, the Bank personalises customer service, resolves incidents more efficiently and optimises the management of complaints and claims. In addition to the dialogue process integrated into the materiality process and the Customer Service System, **Caja Rural de Navarra's** "Measuring customer service in branches" project in all the Group's branches has been running since 2018. This project uses two methodologies that are carried out simultaneously, Mystery Shopping and a Satisfaction Questionnaire, both with the aim of identifying areas for improvement in the customer experience.

The management and mitigation of the risks and opportunities identified makes it possible to anticipate reputational, operational and regulatory impacts, and contributes to the continuous adaptation of the business model to strengthen service quality and the sustainability of customer relations.

Among the risks identified is the possibility of misconduct during lending, which could lead to reputational damage and the application of sanctions. This risk underlines the importance of maintaining rigorous assessment processes, robust internal controls and a corporate culture based on ethics and accountability.

The Bank also recognises the risk associated with increased claims arising from non-transparent, misleading or inaccurate communications. The identification of this risk reinforces the need to maintain communication practices that are clear, truthful and aligned with regulatory and social expectations.

These risks were considered to be of low to medium probability, as the Bank has a Product Committee that ensures banking products and services are designed taking into account the needs, characteristics and objectives of the target market for which they are intended, and are marketed through appropriate channels. However, the changing structure of the population and the emergence of new market demands require constant adaptation and high technological capabilities to capture and retain customer segments alienated from traditional banking and to define appropriate products and services in the subsidiaries.

Aside from these risks, the Group has identified strategic opportunities that contribute to strengthening its positioning and improving customer relations. These include the promotion of regular communications on the results and impacts of products and services classified as sustainable. This practice not only increases transparency and customer trust, but also enhances the Bank's reputation and reinforces its leadership in sustainability.

Offering sustainable investment vehicles to customers

Caja Rural de Navarra has a range of different investment services through which investment funds can be contracted.

In 2025, **Caja Rural de Navarra** continued to market investment funds through the same investment services as in 2024 and continued to prioritise service quality, transparency and investor protection. It pursues constant improvement in this area by adding to or enhancing the service for customers.

The **Caja Rural de Navarra** services that offer investment funds are:

✓ **Non-independent advisory service***.

This service offers customers advice* on investment funds managed by Gescooperativo, recommending the investment funds best suited to the knowledge, experience, financial resources, investment aims and sustainability preferences of the customer, following a suitability test, advisory contract and corresponding investment proposal. Also, as part of our commitment to offer the best service, subscribers to investment funds recommended by our advisory* services also have an annual opportunity to review the suitability of their investments in the recommended funds to make sure their investment remains appropriate to their risk profile and sustainability preferences based on information provided through the suitability test. Accordingly, once or three times a year (depending on which customer segment they belong to), all investors in funds recommended by advisory services are sent a communication with the Bank's proposal on the appropriate allocation of assets to suit their profile and sustainability preferences in the current state of the markets.

In this **Caja Rural de Navarra** service, all investment funds are marketed face-to-face (in branch).

The Bank's non-independent advisory* service also continued to market the investment funds of third-party managers in 2025. As in the case of non-independent advice* on the Bank's proprietary funds, we are committed to recommending to our clients the investment funds that best match the client's knowledge, experience, financial resources, investment aims and sustainability preferences, after completing the corresponding suitability test, advisory contract and investment proposal. In addition, on an annual basis, the managers who supervise these clients will make at least one asset reallocation proposal to them.

This service is only available to Private Banking customers via the face-to-face channel (Private Banking managers).

* Based on the definitions in Directive 2014/65/EU advice is given on a “non-independent” basis.

✓ **Discretionary Portfolio Management (DPM)**

With this service, **Caja Rural de Navarra** customers can delegate management of their assets to the Bank, following an assessment of their investor profile and sustainability preferences by the Bank’s professionals. Once they have subscribed for investment funds through this service, customers remain in continuous contact with Caja Rural to monitor the investments and verify any changes to the instructions and limits in the investment management contract.

All the model portfolios used by the Discretionary Portfolio Management service continue to be managed using socially responsible investment criteria.

In this **Caja Rural de Navarra** service, all investment funds are marketed face-to-face.

✓ **RECEPTION AND TRANSMISSION OF ORDERS (RTO)**

Through this service, **Caja Rural de Navarra** customers can access a wide range of investment funds offered by well-known third-party managers unconnected to the Bank. We also make available to our customers straightforward tools that provide objective information and help them choose the funds that best suit their needs. Similarly, customers can compare various alternatives to see how they differ and take their own decisions.

In this **Caja Rural de Navarra** service, all investment funds are marketed through the digital (Ruralvía) channel.

Transparency and investor protection in investment product trading

In 2025, **Caja Rural de Navarra** continued to work to ensure that the marketing of investment products in the different services (advisory, CDM and RTO) is carried out with the greatest possible transparency and investor protection, providing the necessary resources to improve all the pre-contractual, contractual and post-contractual information received by our customers, and that this information reaches customers within the regulatory deadlines stipulated.

Improvements in investment product trading and information via digital channels

As in the previous point, **Caja Rural de Navarra** continued to make progress during 2025 so that our customers can carry out most of the operations related to investment products through digital channels, and receive all communications through these same channels, as long as regulations allow it.

Socially Responsible Investment

In 2025, **Caja Rural de Navarra** continued to pursue its socially responsible investment strategy of recent years, from three different but related angles:

Sales

- ✓ Managing the full range of pension plans and voluntary social provision plans (Entidades de Previsión Social Voluntaria or EPSVs) according to socially responsible investment (SRI) criteria.
- ✓ In 2025, there was 1 Article 9 fund —compliant with Article 9 of EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation 2019/2088, the SFDR— in the range of impact funds we sell: RURAL IMPACTO GLOBAL, FI. It is an investment fund directly invested in international equities whose investment policy seeks to further the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To measure its sustainability outcomes, the fund takes advice from independent consultants AFI Inversiones Globales, SGIIC, which measures the portfolio’s contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals in accordance with the ESG methodology developed for the fund. The fund ended 2025 with net assets of EUR 3.9 million at Caja Rural group level, EUR 0.8 million down on the end of 2024. At **Caja Rural de Navarra** specifically, the fund ended 2025 with assets of 1.5 million, EUR 0.3 million down on end-2024.

- ✓ At end-2025, the range of sustainable funds that the Bank offers is as follows: 5 funds promoting environmental and social issues, and an environmental and social impact fund.
 - Rural Rendimiento Sostenible, FI.
 - Rural Sostenible Conservador, FI
 - Rural Sostenible Moderado, FI Fondo Sostenible y Solidario
 - Rural Sostenible Decidido, FI
 - Rural Impacto Global, FI.
 - Rural Futuro ISR, FI Fondos Sostenible y Solidario. Total donations to charitable causes from this fund and the Fondo Rural Sostenible Moderado in 2025 were EUR 65,600, as follows:
 - ✓ Red Cross: EUR 5,600
 - ✓ Spanish Cancer Association: EUR 20,000
 - ✓ Unicef: EUR 20,000
 - ✓ Caritas: EUR 20,000

This range of funds accounts for 7.60% of the Bank's total fund assets, a lower percentage than in 2024 (8.45%), as funds with sustainable investment criteria underperformed those without over the period.

Customers are not maintaining the long-term vision that is characteristic of this type of investment.

Regulations

Regulatory requirements on socially responsible investment continued to be implemented, following the principle of better compliance, given the lack of regulatory clarity that persists in the sector. In particular, governance of investment products continues to be adapted to update the target market and product brochures to the new requirements for socially responsible investment.

Caja Rural de Navarra is aware that the products and prices offered by financial institutions are very similar, which is why the quality of service and proximity to customers must be differentiating factors and, probably, the key hallmarks of the Bank's identity. For this reason, the Bank maintains its aim of gathering data on customer service quality and user experience of the products and services the Group offers.

In 2025, we also continued to provide the retail network with educational material on this point, including:

- ✓ Brochures and a sales video for the whole commercial network, which explained the key features of our socially responsible fund range.
- ✓ Maintaining a module on Sustainable Finance on the Bank intranet so employees better understand the practical application of these regulatory changes in the commercial relationship with our customers.

The key sustainability targets and working areas in 2026 will be:

- ✓ We will repeat the procedure applied in 2025 to find the right balance between the range of sustainable funds (SFDR Article 8 funds) and impact funds (SFDR Article 9 funds), the demand for such funds among our customers and the requirements of sustainability regulations.
- ✓ Continue internal and public communications and training about our range of Sustainable Funds, in line with recent years.

- ✓ Continue to adapt to the new regulations and requirements for sustainability in investment products.

At the subsidiaries, what end-customers are looking for in terms of products and services is wholly unrelated to what they want from the parent company.

The materiality assessment on the subsidiaries carried out in 2021, which was segmented by sub-sector of activity, found that customers particularly valued the commercial and customer service channels, the breadth of the range of products and services, the relationship with suppliers, the reduction of the environmental footprint and the contribution to economic development and growth, not to mention the working conditions.

However, to these aspects we must add, due to its key importance when it comes to requests for information and/or complaints, that, aside from price, the biggest issue is quality. Breaking this down by each sub-sector, this means:

- Cereal sector: food safety, sensory perception of products, customer service
- Senior care sector: patient care and attention, incident management, food.
- Winery and financial service sectors: customer service, fast service.

Of these, at Group level we have always emphasised the essential nature of food safety and patient care and attention, since unless we get these key points right, no progress can be made on any of the other issues and the businesses will ultimately not be able to continue.

To optimise food safety, it is necessary to invest adequately in equipment and processes and to ensure correct and timely monitoring of the corresponding procedures, all of which is subsequently reviewed in both public audits (FSC) and the private audits of bigger customers.

Proper treatment of patients is ensured through a strict process of staff selection, on-site training and reviews of plant and activity supervisors, and to reinforce control, KPIs and surveys are established, as discussed below.

Management of impacts, risks and opportunities

Policies related to consumers and end-users [S4-1] [MDR-P].

Caja Rural de Navarra has developed a framework of regulations and corporate policies that guarantee the protection, transparency and safety of consumers and end users in their relations with the Group. These policies reflect the Group's commitment to the protection of personal data, transparency in the marketing of financial products and services and the safeguarding of customers' rights in all their interactions with the Bank.

[DP 13, 15, 16, 17, AR 9, AR10, AR12]

Below are the main policies of **Caja Rural de Navarra** to ensure compliance with regulations, respect for human rights and responsible management of relations with consumers:

- ✓ **Customer Data Protection Policy:** this is fully implemented and structured in three layers of documentation, guaranteeing compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Spain's Organic Law on Personal Data Protection and Guarantee of Digital Rights (LOPDGDD). This structure ensures transparency in the processing of personal data and reinforces customer trust in the Group.
 - Data Protection Policy - Layer 1: mandatory document that every customer or potential customer must sign at the time of registration with the Bank. This policy details the requirements demanded by current regulations and includes the commercial consents that govern the relationship with customers. Signing this

policy is essential for the formalization of the contractual relationship with the Bank.

- Data Protection Policy - Intermediate Layer: summary clause of the Data Protection Policy - Layer 1, integrated in the general clauses of the contracts of any product or service offered by the Bank. Its purpose is to provide customers with a clear and accessible view of how their personal data is handled in every interaction with the Bank.
- Data Protection Policy - Additional Layer: reference document published on the Caja Rural website, which provides additional information on the management of customers' personal data, ensuring transparent access to the applicable regulations.
- ✓ **Code of Conduct for Employees and Managers:** this establishes, among other things, the guidelines for professional and personal conduct for honest and diligent behaviour towards customers. Compliance with the Code of Conduct is how is the way in which respect for human rights is addressed in the Bank's business activities in the Group's business activities. Responsibility for and approval of this Code rests with the Ethics Committee and the Governing Board.
- ✓ **Commercial communications policy:** this regulates all advertising issued by **Caja Rural de Navarra** that refers to banking transactions, products and services or investment products and services, including payment services, aimed at both customers and potential customers of **Caja Rural de Navarra**. The scope of this policy applies to customers and non-customers of **Caja Rural de Navarra**, internal departments of the Bank, service providers of the Group and advertising agencies.
- ✓ **Product and Service Governance Manual:** this manual sets out the principles that underpin the Bank's procedures for creating/issuing or distributing products or providing services to its customers and reviewing existing products and services, guaranteeing compliance with applicable law and codes of best banking practice.
- ✓ **The Product Committee Manual:** this sets out the fundamental working principles for the Product Committee, whose function is to approve all the sales processes for the products and services marketed by the Bank.
- ✓ **Sustainability Policy:** its aim is to define and detail how sustainability considerations are integrated into the processes for granting different types of financing to the corresponding customers. The Policy is also designed to satisfy the demands of its stakeholders, and the requirements of EU and Spanish Supervisory and Regulatory Bodies. Its principles include defending human rights, combating poverty and creating policies to promote equality and financial inclusion. The body responsible for the approval of this policy is the Governing Board.
- ✓ **Code of Practice for mortgage borrowers at risk of vulnerability:** applicable to cases in which customers have difficulties in repaying their home loan. The Bank applies Royal Decree-Law 6/2012 of 9 March on urgent measures to protect low-income mortgage debtors for borrowers in danger of exclusion, and Royal Decree-Law 19/2022, of 22 November, on mortgage borrowers at risk of vulnerability, who can show they meet the necessary requirements.

Customers can get all the information they need on both codes at their branch or on the noticeboard of the Bank's website: www.cajaruraldenavarra.com. The Bank has also sent out the specific personal communications required by Royal Decree-Law 19/2022 to mortgage customers informing them about each of the codes and the possibility of benefiting from their provisions.

- ✓ **The regulations governing Caja Rural de Navarra's Customer Services Department** were created by Law 44/2002 of 22 November, on Measures to Reform the Financial System, and Ministerial Order ECO/734/2004 of 11 March, on customer services departments or services of financial institutions and other applicable rules.
- ✓ **Data Protection Manual:** this follows the following rules and standards to ensure data protection within the Group, in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council) and Organic Law 3/2018 of 5 December on the Protection of Personal Data and guarantee of digital rights.

[DP 34] Thanks to these internal policies and regulatory frameworks, the Group has sufficient systems in place to ensure that its own marketing, sales and data use practices do not cause or contribute to material adverse customer impacts.

[DP AR 11] The Bank declares that its human rights policies are aligned with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which expressly refer to the International Bill of Human Rights, comprising the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two international covenants that develop it.

Collaboration with consumers and end-users on impacts [S4-2]

[DP 18] In order to provide customers with a mechanism to report, manage and rectify impacts affecting them, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has a Customer Service Department to resolve all complaints and claims submitted by customers of the Bank.

[DP 20] The Customer Services Department prepares an annual report for the Governing Board in accordance with Article 17 of Ministerial Order ECO/734/2004, including a summary of all complaints and claims received, the processes applied by the Bank following their reception, the general criteria applied when resolving complaints and claims and the recommendations and suggestions made during the year. The report is available to the Supervisor. In addition, any critical concerns identified in the year are brought to the attention of the Governing Board.

Every four months, there is a meeting of the Quality Committee, which is the forum used to review how complaints and claims were dealt with, identify possible risks, decide on criteria to apply and make appropriate recommendations. The Committee is attended by people from a range of departments.

[DP 21] Currently, the **Caja Rural de Navarra** Customer Care Service (CCS) has a specific metric for "vulnerable customers", used to record and accredit cases where the claimant identifies him/herself as such. This means vulnerability can be taken into consideration when dealing with complaints and claims received. With regard to the deadlines for the resolution of complaints or claims, in accordance with the provisions of the Bank's Customer Service Manual, depending on the type of claim and the status of the claimant, the deadlines shall be as follows:

- ✓ Complaints from users (consumers and non-consumers) on matters relating to Royal Decree-Law 19/2019, on payment services and other urgent financial measures: the deadline for resolution will be fifteen (15) working days from receipt of the complaint. Notwithstanding the above, the exception provided for in Payment Services Law 69, 2 shall be complied with.
- ✓ Consumer complaints on other matters: the deadline will be one month from receipt of the complaint.
- ✓ Non-consumer complaints on other matters: the deadline will be two months from receipt of the complaint.

Decisions must always be given with a justification, may recognise financial rights for the customer and must contain clear conclusions on the request made in each complaint or claim,

based on the contractual clauses, the applicable rules on transparency and customer protection, and financial best practice. If the decision deviates from the criteria expressed in previous similar cases, the reasons for this must be stated.

In addition, quality incidents broken down to reflect the work of the subsidiaries. These incidents can have very different reasons depending on the business in which they occur, so, as in previous years, they are broken down by sector:

Cereals sub-sector:

Incidents are catalogued by category, which can be grouped into:

- ✓ functional requirements such as product suitability to customer needs such as moisture, kneadability, protein, taste, etc.
- ✓ logistical or administrative issues such as incorrect shipments, crossed delivery notes, a broken bag on a pallet, etc.
- ✓ affecting food safety, such as thread residues from sack stitching, metal filings being dragged out of pipelines, etc.

They are also classed as serious or minor. All those affecting food safety are considered serious. Only some administrative or logistical faults that do not lead to the return of the product are considered minor.

Senior care sub-sector:

Quality policies are central to management of the business. The issue is approached from a multilateral perspective:

- a) Surveys are conducted with residents and family members
- b) Targets have been set for several years.
- c) Specific annual targets for improvement are set.
- d) External audits are carried out by the Department of Social Welfare.

Perceptions of quality are measured through surveys of family members when a resident leaves, and surveys of families and residents about their stay.

The annual resident satisfaction survey asks for a score from 0 (Poor) to 5 (Excellent) on several different topics corresponding to the resident's day-to-day life, and is segmented by activities and even by floors of the residential centres. Comments or suggestions for improvement are also requested. The target score is an average of 4/5 across 17 criteria. In addition, an annual employee satisfaction survey is carried out.

Also, Solera has identified multi-year targets: 13 general objectives have been established, compliance with which is measured against one or more associated indicators. These targets are maintained for several years to track their performance over time.

Winery services sub-sector

In this case, complaints tend to be very specific complaints and dealt with immediately and directly. Complaints are infrequent in the cooperage sector and more normal in the distribution sector, mainly relating to late deliveries and logistical errors. In this sector, some complaints of an administrative nature have also been reported (incorrect delivery note, wrong goods) and also three complaints about the functional performance of the barrels.

Financial services sub-sector

These are end-customer service companies whose complaints are mainly due to dissatisfaction with the cost of services and delays.

To manage this type of incident, the main quality or safety incidents are reviewed by the Management Committees and at the regular meetings with Caja Rural executives on a monthly basis. The implementation of "lean manufacturing" methodologies and the involvement of the staff in them has been an important driver of improvement in this aspect. Incidents are grouped by type and their severity is rated, so progress on improvements can be quantified by measuring these variables. Defects in raw materials are analysed in the same way.

During the year, various issues related to the fraudulent use of payment methods, phishing and product security have been managed, receiving queries related to transactions with cards, transfers and other digital media. The Bank analysed each case in accordance with the applicable regulations, accepting them where appropriate and rejecting those that did not meet the legal or procedural requirements. Likewise, communications sent by the supervisor have been dealt with. No sanctions, warnings or firm breaches of procedure were recorded in this area.

In relation to information and documentation on products and services, the Bank has received queries, complaints and claims that have been processed through the Customer Service Department, responding to and processing each file appropriately. No sanctions were imposed in this area and no firm breaches were identified during the year.

With regard to the advertising of products and services, no queries, complaints or claims were received during the period analysed. The Bank also confirms that there were no sanctions, warnings or firm breaches in this area.

Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns [S4-3]

[DP 23, 25, 26] As mentioned above, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has a Customer Service System with various channels for customers to send in claims. Under article 17 of Order ECO/734/2004, of 11 March, of the Ministry of the Economy, on the Customer Care Departments and Services of Financial Institutions, **Caja Rural de Navarra** reports annually on the performance of its system and the activity of its Customer Care System.

Service quality is one of the most important aspects for the Bank. For this reason, this report not only provides a summary of the complaints and claims received during the year, but also the treatment and analysis of these, making it possible to identify areas for improvement and supporting target-setting for the Group going forward.

The Customer Care Service is the main corporate channel for consumers and end-users to submit complaints, claims and queries, and for the Group to provide redress or cooperate in the remediation of any negative incidents related to the provision of products and services. This service is provided through various channels set up by the Bank itself, described below, without prejudice to participation, where appropriate, in third-party mechanisms provided for in the regulations or in external complaint resolution systems. The Bank regularly monitors the use and functioning of these channels to verify that consumers are aware of and trust them as an effective channel for raising their concerns and receiving a response. In this respect:

- Monthly monitoring is carried out between the CCS and Regulatory Compliance.
- The Quality Committee is convened every four months and analyses the complaints received through the different channels.
- Every six months, the statements of complaints are sent to the Bank of Spain, after review by the CCS.

Lastly, it should be noted that the complaints channel application fulfils the regulatory requirements for protection of whistleblowers, guaranteeing appropriate, confidential and legally compliant management of all complaints and communications received.

Caja Rural de Navarra also has different customer relations channels, as detailed below:

1. BRANCH NETWORK

The branch is the usual place for conducting relationships with the customer in accordance with a business model based on local service and advice. **Caja Rural de Navarra** had 254 branches to serve its business at the end of 2025, distributed among the Autonomous Regions as follows: 138 in Navarre; 92 in the Basque Country and 24 in La Rioja.

Access to financial services is identified as a fundamental factor in social cohesion. In Spain, the erosion of branch networks in the banking industry over recent years could increase levels of financial exclusion in the regions.

Caja Rural de Navarra stands out against this trend, maintaining 72 branches in locations with fewer than 3,000 inhabitants. The Bank's presence in these communities is fundamental to its provision of a full financial service, which unquestionably helps sustain economic activity and so over the medium term helps prevent depopulation in these areas. This is part of the Bank's social commitment to the rural world, the market where it began many decades ago.

Architectural barriers to accessibility:

At **Caja Rural de Navarra** we have long been aware of the need to have an accessible network of branches, not only to comply with accessibility regulations but also to benefit our employees and customers.

There are now no architectural barriers in most branches. However, some, due to the features of the building where they are located, do present some minor accessibility problems. Whenever a branch undergoes renovation work, we take the opportunity to make improvements designed to improve its accessibility.

2. PAYMENT MEDIA (cards, PoS terminals and ATMs)

At the end of the year, the Bank had 338 ATMs, of which 321 were in branches and 17 elsewhere.

It also had 25,782 PoS terminals in 24,277 stores and other businesses.

3. DIGITAL

Caja Rural de Navarra's digital banking service is branded as Ruralvía. A Ruralvía contract allows the customer to access a wide range of financial products and services as well as conducting nearly all banking operations online through a computer, tablet or smartphone (Ruralvía app).

To guarantee secure delivery of financial services through Ruralvía, Rural Servicios Informáticos (RSI) develops security protocols that comply with legal standards.

A new Ruralvía app was upgraded in 2025, with a modern design and new functionalities:

- ✓ Access to the new online broker
- ✓ Breakdown of spending by category

Caja Rural de Navarra uses the following methods to communicate with its stakeholders:

- ✓ www.bancocooperativo.es/en/customer-service
- ✓ blog.cajaruraldenavarra.com
- ✓ blogempresas.cajaruraldenavarra.com
- ✓ Facebook, **Caja Rural de Navarra** and Rural Kutxa pages
- ✓ Facebook, Joven In page – **Caja Rural de Navarra**
- ✓ Tik-Tok, Joven In page – **Caja Rural de Navarra**
- ✓ X, **Caja Rural de Navarra** and Rural Kutxa pages

- ✓ Instagram, **Caja Rural de Navarra** and Rural Kutxa pages
- ✓ Instagram, Joven In page – **Caja Rural de Navarra**
- ✓ YouTube, youtube.com/CajaRuralNavarra y canal Rural Kutxa
- ✓ LinkedIn, **Caja Rural de Navarra** and LinkedIn Rural Kutxa pages
- ✓ email: info@crnavarra

Actions to mitigate impacts and risks and take advantage of opportunities [S4-4] [MDR-A]

[DP 28] With regard to the process followed by the Customer Service Department once customer complaints and/or claims are received, firstly, each one is analysed individually, with the Department working with the heads of the branches or departments affected to respond to the customer as satisfactorily as possible. Then, if necessary, the appropriate corrective measures are taken to avoid any repetition.

Incidents notified are analysed at the meetings of the Quality Committee. This Committee is made up of the following members, among others: the Head of Marketing, a branch manager; Risk Management staff; the Head of Human Resources; the Compliance Officer; the Head of the Collections and Payments Department; staff from Organisation and IT; the Head of Legal, the Head of Internal Audit and staff from the Customer Service Department.

At each meeting of the Committee, the attendees are given a details of the complaints or claims received in the period under analysis, with specific comments on most numerous or significant, so that the Department can set criteria for resolving them - based on rules of conduct, best banking practice and jurisprudence - identify possible future events that could affect the Group, ensure all of the Bank's Internal Areas represented on the Committee are aware of the issues and take the appropriate preventative and improvement measures in each department and for each product that has been the subject of complaints.

[32] Regulations governing the Customer Care Department set a number of general resolution criteria, in line with Circular 8/1990, of 7 September, on transparency of operations and customer protection, commercial and banking practices, and banking best practice, as well as Order ECC/2502/2012, of 16 November, on the procedure for complaining to the Complaints Services of the Bank of Spain, the National Securities Market Commission and the Directorate General for Insurance and Pension Funds, and other regulations in force related to the matter that was the subject of the complaint. Case law and the resolutions of the Bank of Spain's Department of Conduct of Institutions are also followed, as are the applicable civil and commercial regulations and the terms and conditions in the contracts and other documents agreed with customers.

[DP 33] In the Annual Report of the **Caja Rural de Navarra** Customer Service Department, a section is dedicated to potential improvements to the management of files received. This section includes recommendations for improvements and proposals derived from the experience of this Customer Care Service, with a view to better achieving its aims.

[DP 31] Another section of the Customer Service department report details the follow-up given to its recommendations for improvements and proposals in the previous annual report, analysing the degree of implementation or resolution. **[DP 34]** However, the Group does not report what approach is taken when tensions arise between the prevention or mitigation of material adverse impacts and other commercial pressures.

[DP 30, AR 25, 31c] In order to continue improving the quality of Customer Service, several training sessions for department staff have been scheduled for 2025:

1. MiFID bulletin certificates
2. LCCI bulletin certificates

3. KnowBe4 cybersecurity Training
4. Presentation of Complaints Report 2024
5. Course "Customer Service Regulatory Updates" organised by BCE Training and delivered by FinReg360
6. Course "Customer Service Regulatory Updates 2025" organised by FinReg360
7. Course "Customer Service and Complaints Management" organised by BCE Formación

As in previous years, we should also point out the fundamental factors affecting our service, factors that are clearly reflected in the number of claims and complaints submitted to the Customer Services Department in 2025:

1. The image of the banking industry has been different for some years now. Banks are seen as tarnished and customers' perceptions have changed. The high profits made by all banks, the interest rate rises that have hit customers' finances, and the continuing high costs of some products have all been contributory factors.
2. Our customers have are better informed both financially and legally. They are aware of the latest regulations and rulings and able to exercise their rights.
3. There has been a proliferation of law firms and websites specialising in claims against banks. These provide general information on claims that customers can bring and even provide boilerplate claim templates.
4. There are new channels offering easy access to make claims and complaints. Customer services departments are now obliged to provide easy and prominent ways to file claims, including the requisite forms and e-mail address, on the banks' websites.
5. In Navarre, some law firms are advertising and bringing pressure to bear through the media to encourage claims. Methods include sponsored news items in regional newspapers and showing up at residents' meetings for shared-ownership buildings.
6. In the Basque Country, a high number of complaints come through the consumer bodies of local municipalities (OMIC-KIUB) or the Kontsumobide (the Basque Government's consumer body).
7. Against this backdrop, every new judicial finding on financial matters is featured in the press, often with partial information on the rulings and slanted against financial institutions.

Update on complaints and claims 2025:

Type	2025	2024	2023
Complaints	212	263	278
Claims	3,218	15,172	5,868
Enquiries	247	194	154
Incidents	-	2	-
Total	3,677	15,651	6,300

[DP 35] No serious human rights issues or cases related to consumers and end-users have been reported.

Subsidiaries reported a total of 318 complaints during 2025. Given their diverse range of activities, we break these down by sector:

- **Complaints in the food sector.** Complaints stemmed from documentary issues, food safety issues, transport problems and complaints about perceived quality (sensory perception properties). All were dealt with and resolved, but, due to their special importance, we should make clear that the complaints about food safety related to the presence of other elements in the product (generally seeds of other cereals or insects). They always involve rejection and elimination. The number of complaints was 234; in the cereal sector 15.33 per million units delivered, in the winery sector 1.16 per million.
- **Complaints in the care sector.** The total number of complaints was 30, 2 in day care centres, 1 in Solera Urban and 27 in residential homes. In the latter, a summary of the satisfaction surveys is compiled annually and metrics are monitored monthly to try to maintain the different services with a high degree of adequacy. The annual resident satisfaction survey asks for a score from 0 (Poor) to 5 (Excellent) on several different topics corresponding to the resident's day-to-day life, and is segmented by activities and even by floors of the residential centres. The result of the survey in 2025 was 4.13 (4.1 in 2024 and 3.9 in 2023).
- **Complaints in the financial services auxiliary sector.** A total of 54 complaints were identified, with the main cause being delays in processing. This equates to 2.9 complaints per thousand transactions.

In line with the complaints received through subsidiaries, it is essential to control certain core variables in terms of the quality of products and services. In these companies, the priority lines of action are clear: food safety and health and safety in the workplace, and strengthening medium- and long-term strategies to maintain sustainable commercial and economic competitiveness, and the growth of the company's equity value in the long term.

In the cereal sector, food safety is based on comprehensive control of processes, collection and analysis of quality metrics, staff training and, of course, having insurance to reassure our customers in the event of any incident.

The search for excellence in food safety has become the focus of action - both in terms of investments and procedures - in recent years. Beyond obtaining the appropriate approvals from the OCAs (authorised quality control bodies) and industrial customers, we are aware that our product is a food or a food ingredient, and that without extreme care in this aspect, efficiency and productivity are meaningless. The plant is IFS certified. In the Management Committees and regular meetings with Caja Rural managers, the main quality or safety incidents that arise each month are reviewed. The implementation of "lean manufacturing" methodologies and the involvement of the staff in them has been an important driver of improvement in this aspect. Incidents are grouped by type and their severity is rated, so progress on improvements can be quantified by measuring these variables. Defects in raw materials are analysed in the same way. Each incident is assigned a person in charge, an alert date and a resolution date, as well as, if applicable, a conclusion from the customer regarding the event and its resolution. In these aspects, we are grateful for the demands of certain industrial customers who push us to constantly improve and maintain our commitment in this area.

In Solera Asistencial's residential homes, day centres and home care service, we have defined care quality metrics to determine if we are meeting our targets and the satisfaction of residents and families. These metrics cover all kinds of points:

- ✓ Global satisfaction survey
- ✓ Response time in resolving complaints
- ✓ Aspects related to cleaning, laundry, food, diet, time to book someone in, etc.
- ✓ Healthcare, administration of medicines, punctuality in treatment, etc.
- ✓ Leisure activities

- ✓ Physiotherapy activities, cognitive stimulation, etc.
- ✓ Staff training, absenteeism.
- ✓ Metrics relating to the maintenance of facilities.

Annual targets are set for these indicators and performance is reviewed on a monthly and annual basis. We work with a quality model based on the UNE 158101 (Services for the Promotion of Personal Autonomy) and ISO 9001 standards, adapted to our needs and services. The system is built into all Areas of the organization and, in particular, into the care model and the Acción Social department.

Metrics and targets

Targets related to the management of impacts, risks and opportunities [S4-5] [MDR-T].

Caja Rural de Navarra recognises the importance of managing customer relations responsibly, addressing possible negative impacts, promoting positive results and managing the risks and opportunities arising from this interaction. The main goals are detailed below:

1. Targets related to the management of material negative customer impacts:

- **Reduction of claims and complaints:** target annual percentage reduction in the total number of claims and complaints received, improving the processes for customer service, conflict resolution, information transparency and root cause analysis.
- **Improve response times and resolution of incidents:** specific targets to reduce average response and resolution times by streamlining workflows, training staff, implementing management tools and establishing escalation protocols.
- **Preventing financial exclusion:** goals to ensure accessibility to products and services for vulnerable groups, developing inclusive products, offering accessible channels, collaborating with other organizations and promoting financial education.

2. Targets related to driving material positive impacts for customers:

- **Increased customer satisfaction:** target to increase satisfaction rates by improving the quality of products/services, personalising customer service, anticipating needs and promoting transparency.
- **Promotion of sustainable products and services:** targets to increase supply and adoption of products with social benefits, developing social products, disseminating information and offering incentives.
- **Promoting financial inclusion and local development:** targets to support initiatives through customers, developing special credit lines, collaborating with local entities and offering support programmes.

3. Targets related to risk management and material opportunities for customers:

- **Strengthening data protection and cybersecurity for customers:** targets to improve data protection and prevent incidents by implementing advanced measures, conducting audits, staff and customer training, and regulatory compliance.
- **Risk management related to product suitability and transparency:** targets to ensure product suitability and clear information by strengthening assessment processes, improving information clarity and training sales staff.
- **Seize opportunities for customer-centred innovation:** targets to develop new products/services that respond to needs and take advantage of digital transformation

and sustainability, fostering internal innovation and collaboration with fintechs, conducting market research and investing in technology.

Specific KPIs, actions, timelines and quantified goals are defined for each target, wherever possible.

Likewise, within the framework of the Sustainability Master Plan, the Bank defines objectives for continuous improvement in the management and development of the products and services offered to its customers. These objectives are reviewed, updated and approved annually by the Sustainability Committee, taking into account both strategic criteria and their operational viability. Accordingly, during the year consideration was given to the possibility of extending the sustainable funds range by adding another solidarity fund that would allocate part of its management fee to non-profit organisations. The table below shows the degree of compliance and progress toward the key objectives in investment products and financing lines in 2025, as well as the updated objectives for the financial year 2026:

ISSUE	OBJECTIVE 2025	DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE 2025	2026 OBJECTIVE UPDATE
Investment products Gescooperativo funds - New products	Reassess if there is a need to extend the range of impact funds, in light of customer demand.	Objective achieved. Based on customer demand and the product offering, we did not extend the range.	Reassess if there is a need to extend the range of impact funds, in light of customer demand.
Investment products Gescooperativo funds - Regulatory requirements	Review any changes in regulations and if so adapt our systems accordingly.	Objective achieved. There have been no regulatory changes to implement.	Review any changes in regulations and if so adapt our systems accordingly.
Investment products Gescooperativo funds - Marketing materials	Update sustainable fund brochures and disseminate them through the branches.	Objective achieved.	Assess whether sustainable brochures and advertising brochures need to be updated.
Investment products Pension plans and EPSV	Reassess if it is necessary to extend the range of sustainable funds, in light of customer demand.	Objective achieved. Having assessed the range of sustainable pension plans, it was decided not to expand it.	Assess whether it is necessary to expand the range of sustainable plans, depending on customer demand.
Self-generation sustainable financing loans (solar panels and heat pumps)	Continue with the project but with less marketing drive.	Objective achieved.	Carry out at least one installation per office. Explore new business opportunities with the aim of financing, at the point of sale, mainly Energy Efficiency lines (installation of solar panels and heat pumps) for individuals.

Sustainable mobility loans Electric vehicle financing	Maintain this financing line.	Objective achieved.	Maintain this financing line. New campaign with competitive prices for ECO vehicles or vehicles with a 0 emissions label.
Digitization of social organisations	Continue to support and back new digitization processes.	Objective achieved. A digitization programme has been promoted for businesses and another on cybersecurity aimed at SMEs.	Continue to support and back new digitization processes.

Information on governance

ESRS G1. Business conduct

Caja Rural de Navarra Group promotes a corporate culture based on zero tolerance of behaviour that is illegal, prohibited or contrary to good banking practices, and the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, in line with the framework of the Group's commitment to promoting an ethical corporate culture of compliance and encouraging responsible behaviour in the Bank.

The Bank commits, in all its actions, to comply with the highest ethical standards and professional conduct in all its activities. This commitment is embodied in its Code of Ethics, which acts as a reference framework for the people who make up the Group, the professional team and stakeholders. The Code sets out the Bank's core values, which serve as the basis for its rules, policies and procedures, promoting sustainable development based on integrity and responsibility.

Governance

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-1]

[DP 5 (a, b)] In the Bank's organisational structure, leadership of the **Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS)** is exercised jointly by the Governing Body, Senior Management and the Criminal Compliance Unit. In this context, the Governing Board acts as the Governing Body and, in certain cases, delegates part of its functions to the Audit Committee.

The functions, composition and structure of the Bank's Governing Board, the role of its directors and the functioning and composition of its Committees, are regulated in the Articles of Association and in the Governing Board's own Regulations.

These Regulations set out the principles of action of the Board, its basic rules of procedure and the rules of conduct applicable to both its members and its Committees. They also define the duties of diligence and loyalty of the directors, including obligations of non-competition, information and abstention in situations of conflict of interest, as well as the prohibition on using corporate assets or taking advantage of business opportunities arising in the Bank or wider **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** for their own benefit.

The **Governing Body** is responsible for instilling a compliance culture in the Bank, ensuring that all actions conform with the legal system and, in particular, with the criminal law. Its functions include the adoption, maintenance and continuous improvement of the Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS), the provision of sufficient resources for its operation, the approval of the Criminal Compliance Policy and the periodic supervision of the system's effectiveness. It must also establish an autonomous Criminal Compliance Body able to act on its own initiative, and ensure adequate procedures for decision-making and binding acts of the Group.

For its part, **Senior Management** must ensure the proper implementation of the CCMS and the integration of its requirements into the Group's operational processes. It is also responsible for securing the necessary resources, promoting internal and external compliance with the Compliance Policy, supporting staff in adhering to the system and encouraging continuous improvement.

[DP 5 (b)] The experience and qualifications of the members of the Group and of the supervisory bodies in matters of business conduct are an essential factor in ensuring ethical and responsible management. **Caja Rural de Navarra** is made up of people with backgrounds in law, business administration and management, economics, political science and sociology, and regulatory

compliance, as well as professional careers in the financial sector, the public sector, communication and marketing, consultancy and law.

In addition, as representatives of the Group, management has a responsibility to lead by example. They must be role models to inspire others to follow the Code of Conduct and their actions must be guided by the highest standards of ethical and professional behaviour.

Policies related to business conduct and corporate culture [G1-1] [MDR-P]

[DP 7, 8] The Governing Board of **Caja Rural de Navarra** is responsible for defining the Bank's corporate principles and values, which are set out in various internal rules and procedures of conduct. Starting from the premise that both the Group's companies and organisations and the people who make up the Group must always act in accordance with ethical criteria, it is essential to translate these principles into policies and reference frameworks that can effectively guide the actions of the organisation's managers and professionals.

Code of Conduct and other rules of conduct

[DP 9 (AR1), AR1(b)] The Caja Rural Code of Conduct implies a commitment on the part of the Caja Rural towards all its stakeholders: customers, employees, suppliers, business partners, supervisors and wider society. It also contributes to shaping the ethical conduct of employees and has a dissuasive effect against any deviations from it. Finally, it also contributes to the Group's transparency.

[DP 10(a), AR1(a), AR1(c)] **Caja Rural de Navarra** also has an Ethics and Conduct Committee set up by the Governing Board and reporting functionally to the Audit Committee. This committee is made up of the Human Resources Department, the Legal Advisory Department, the Internal Audit Department and the Regulatory Compliance Department. It is intended to meet at least once a year and whenever circumstances so require.

The Committee's functions are as follows:

- To promote the dissemination and knowledge of and compliance with the regulations and the Code of Conduct for managers and professionals.
- To interpret the Code of Conduct for managers and professionals and guide actions in case of doubt.
- To provide a communications link to all stakeholders to gather or provide information on compliance with the regulations that affect them.

Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS)

[DP 10(e)] In 2016, the Governing Board of **Caja Rural de Navarra** approved its first Criminal Risk Prevention Model, applicable to both the Bank and its controlled entities, which included all the requirements that article 31a of the Criminal Code imposes on models established by legal entities for the prevention of crimes and the reduction of the risk of crime.

This Model was transformed into a Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS), adapted to meet the UNE 19601 Standard, which includes procedures, policies and measures to assess the Group's criminal risk and to prevent, detect and manage it at an early stage.

This Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS) has its corresponding Manual (Manual of the Criminal Compliance Management System), which establishes the system of compliance, organisation, prevention, management and control of criminal risks at the Bank and the Bank's subsidiaries.

The ultimate objectives of this Manual are: to ensure the effectiveness of control rules and procedures that minimise the Group's risk of unlawful conduct by its employees, and to

demonstrate that due control has been exercised over its activities, thereby complying with the requirement of the Spanish Criminal Code.

[DP 9] In order to ensure effective implementation of the system compliance, organisation, prevention, management and control of criminal risks, the Bank has a Criminal Compliance Unit that meets at least every six months and is made up of the Organisation and Systems Department, the Legal Advisory Department and the Regulatory Compliance Department. This body is governed by the Regulations of the Criminal Compliance Unit, which establishes the general lines and bases for its operation in order to supervise the operation of the CCMS.

In addition, in support of the IBS Manager, the Criminal Compliance Unit is responsible for receiving, filtering and classifying communications received through the Bank's Ethics Channel.

Caja Rural de Navarra has taken a number of steps in this area:

- (i) It has established a management model with sufficient financial, technological and human resources to prevent the commission of applicable offences, such as the implementation of the Motor de Compliment application and the creation of the Technical Unit for Criminal Compliance.
- (ii) It has appointed a Criminal Compliance Unit, charged with managing and monitoring of the CCMS;
- (iii) It has included the CCMS in the internal audit processes;
- (iv) It has implemented a training and awareness-raising plan for employees on criminal compliance.
- (v) It has confirmed there is a whistleblowing process for the notification of possible breaches or violations of rules of conduct, which enables the Bank to be aware of and react to possible unlawful situations, known as the Ethics Channel. This Channel is structured as a medium, available to all users, to make enquiries to the Criminal Compliance Body and obtain its advice on matters relating to certain conduct, activities or criminal risks that may arise within the Group.
- (vi) It has chosen to apply, in the event of non-compliance with the obligations contained in the PCMS Manual, the disciplinary and sanctioning regime in force, as set out in the Spanish Labour Code and in the applicable Collective Bargaining Agreement.

Both the CCMS and its handbook apply to directors, managers and employees, as well as to all persons who provide services to the Group or who may act under the Group's authority. Therefore, all persons who make up the Group's staff are obliged to know and comply with the regulations in force that affect their professional activity at all times in the Group, especially the rules set out in the Group's Criminal Compliance Management System, in order to prevent and detect the possible commission of a crime.

The Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS) is based on a Criminal Compliance Policy, approved by the governing bodies, the principles of which are available to the public and other stakeholders on the Bank's website and which also applies to its controlled entities.

Finally, it should be noted that the Bank is confident it has a robust and efficient Criminal Compliance Management Systems. Since 18 May 2021, it has been certified by AENOR with a Certificate that accredits the Bank's compliance with UNE 19601:2017. This Certificate is renewed each year.

[DP 10] In line with all of the above and in addition to the tools already mentioned, the Bank has various Codes, Policies and Procedures that form part of the Group's Criminal Compliance and Conduct environment, such as:

- ✓ Criminal Compliance Policy.

- ✓ Internal Rules of Conduct for Capital Markets Personnel ("IRC").
- ✓ Diagnosis of criminal offences and tips on how to avoid them.
- ✓ Internal Reporting System (IRS) that incorporates the Ethics Channel.
- ✓ Irregularity Reporting and Whistleblower Protection Policy.
- ✓ Regulations of the Governing Board: document adapted to the model drawn up by the National Securities Market Commission and to the recommendations of the European Banking Authority ("EBA"), which establish the appropriate standards of action in matters of corporate governance of the Governing Board.
- ✓ Handbook on the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing.
- ✓ Conflicts of Interest Policy

Criminal Compliance Policy

The purpose of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** Criminal Compliance Policy is: to transmit to the Group's stakeholders respect for the laws and regulations in force, the fight against bribery and corruption, to establish and defend the Group's fundamental values and principles of action, its Code of Conduct, to establish a CCMS for the Group and adapt it to the new regulatory provisions and the requirements of the UNE 19601 standard, to comply with the duties of supervision and control of its activity, establishing appropriate measures to mitigate the risk of crimes being committed.

This Policy has been communicated to the staff of the Bank and is accessible to stakeholders through the relevant channels.

In addition, the Criminal Compliance Unit has drawn up and approved an explanatory document entitled Business Principles for the Prevention of Criminal Risks, annexed to the Criminal Compliance Policy. It sets out in straightforward terms various actions for employees to avoid the risk of committing illegal actions and serves as a guide to banned practices and conduct in order to prevent either the Bank or its staff from being exposed to practices that could result or be perceived as corruption.

The Internal Audit Department has, among other functions, a commitment to ensure compliance with our Codes of Conduct, and will seek to detect unethical behaviour.

The Bank's Conflict of Interest Policy

Caja Rural de Navarra's Governing Board is obliged to define a system for corporate governance that guarantees sound and prudent management of the Bank and, among other matters, addresses the issue of conflicts of interest. **Caja Rural de Navarra** has put in place a series of measures to identify those types of conflict of interest that could potentially arise in the course of its relationships and put in place procedures to manage them and ensure business is conducted independently and without harming the interests of the customers or the Group itself.

To this end, the Bank has a Policy on the Management of Conflicts of Interest approved by the Governing Board. The Policy provides for a register of all different types of conflict that could seriously damage the interests of one or more customers and which have arisen or may arise in relation to regulated services or business activities.

The organizational and functional structure of the Group provides appropriate segregation of functions which allows it to conduct activities that could potentially give rise to conflicts of interest, by segregated persons or areas, while avoiding undue interference.

Internal Reporting System (IRS)

In accordance with Law 2/2023, the ultimate purpose of which is to provide adequate protection against retaliation against natural persons who report any of the actions or omissions referred to

therein, the Group has made the appropriate efforts, actions and adaptations to establish an Internal Reporting System (IRS) and internal channels for the communication of information.

With regard to the IRS, the Bank has designed and implemented the role of Head of IRS, which can be a natural person of managerial rank or a collegiate body appointed by the Governing Board. The IRS is established by the following documents approved by the Governing Board: 1. Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection Policy; 2. General Procedures of the Internal Reporting System.

[AR1(d)] In addition, the IRS draws on various processes developed within the Bank in the Regulatory Compliance Framework, notably the CCMS:

Identification, assessment and handling of risks arising from non-compliance with Law 2/2023 and the Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection Policy, a process integrated into the Group's risk analysis framework, through the application of the Regulatory Compliance Risk Analysis Methodology.

1. Clear allocation of roles and responsibilities across all lines of the Group.
2. Maintenance of existing internal reporting channels appropriate to the Group's risk profile.
3. Implementation of communication campaigns, included in the Communication Plan of the CCMS.
4. Implementation of measures to protect whistleblowers and other users of the IRS.
5. Implementation of processes to correct irregularities detected through the IRS and remedy any harms caused.
6. Implementation of internal and external due diligence measures for positions and relationships with higher than low risk.
7. Training and awareness-raising actions in the appropriate training and awareness plans to ensure that Group employees and other users of internal channels are aware of and use the IRS.
8. Maintaining adequate internal and external lines of communication to ensure the effectiveness of the IRS.
9. Conducting the internal audits in the Audit Plans and managing corrective actions and continuous improvement, in accordance with the process defined in the CCMS.
10. Collect and store evidence on the IRS's effectiveness, by applying the procedure for the creation of new procedures and using the 360 Compliance Engine.
11. Reporting in accordance with the review process defined in the CCMS.

Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection Policy

[DP 10(c), DP 10(c)(i), DP 10(c)(ii), DP 10(d), DP 11] Closely linked to the Internal Reporting System, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has developed and implemented the Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection Policy, approved by the Group's Governing Board. The purpose of this policy is to import the fundamental principles of Law 2/2023 into the Bank's internal regulations. These must inspire all actions aimed at protecting people who report breaches of the Regulations which may be communicated.

In particular, the Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection Policy has been developed in order to:

- ✓ Establish a mandatory IRS for all members of the Group: Governing Board, General Management, Management Committee, Employees, as well as stakeholders and business partners related to the Bank.

- ✓ Provide the Bank with effective internal communication channels for individuals to report irregularities or breaches, as well as procedures that guarantee the anonymity of informants or safeguard their identity, avoiding any kind of reprisals.
- ✓ Assure stakeholders, whistleblowers, partners, customers, suppliers, administrative and judicial bodies and society in general, that the Bank complies with the duties established by whistleblower protection legislation, and has communication channels and effective measures in place to mitigate the risk of non-compliance with its obligations.

Consequently, the Head of IRS and, where appropriate, the managers of the internal reporting channels, are responsible for ensuring that all communications, information, enquiries or complaints received are analysed independently and confidentially, as well as for guaranteeing the confidentiality of the identity of the person submitting the information and of the person(s) being reported on, informing only those persons strictly necessary in the process.

In addition, regarding the confidentiality and protection of informants, the aforementioned Policy establishes, among other things, the following:

- ✓ Prohibition of reprisals, including threats of reprisals and attempts at reprisals, and protection of whistleblowers and users of internal channels
- ✓ Prohibition of acts intended to prevent or impede the submission of communications and disclosures, as well as acts that constitute retaliation or cause discrimination following the submission of such communications or complaints.

In addition, the Head of the Internal Reporting System may develop instructions establishing interpretative criteria or guidelines on conduct that might be considered retaliatory.

Protection of users of communication channels and whistleblowers shall apply from the moment of initial triage and admission of their communication and be governed by the following criteria:

- a) The Head of IRS and channel managers shall ensure constant and fluid communication with the whistleblower or user of the communication channel such that they will know at all times whether he/she has suffered any type of reprisal or consequence after having made the report.
- b) They shall be offered support and advice on the consequences of their report, in particular by being informed about the protection offered by the competent Whistleblower Protection Authorities and about external reporting channels.

In accordance with the above, the Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection Policy applies to all members of the Group who report any action or omission, i.e. all potential users of the Internal Reporting System: Directors, Executives, partners and employees of the subsidiaries and any third parties who have a contractual or commercial relationship with them.

Internal Reporting Channels

In accordance with the Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection Policy, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has set up the following Internal Reporting Channels for the reception and management of communications:

- ✓ The Ethics Channel, which can be accessed through the corporate website (corporate information - Ethics Channel) and the Employee Portal (Fénix), which allows communications to be submitted, even anonymously, in writing or by means of audio recordings that will be transcribed into text in order to prevent voice identification.
- ✓ Personal interviews, held within seven days of the reporting person requesting one by email to the Criminal Compliance Technical Unit, as a support body to the Criminal Compliance Unit, at: cumplimentopenal.unidadtecnica@crnavarra.com

- ✓ Information received through other communication channels, guaranteeing confidentiality in accordance with Law 2/2023.
- ✓ Any public disclosure affecting the Group automatically triggers a preliminary investigation procedure.

In addition to the Internal Reporting Channels above, the whistleblower may report directly to the Independent Authority for the Protection of Whistleblowers (the AAI) or to the corresponding regional authorities or bodies, any actions or omissions that fall within the scope of Law 2/2023, either directly or following communication through the Internal Channels indicated above.

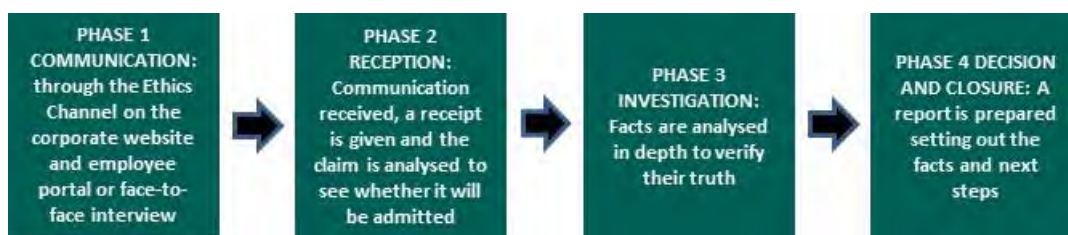
Ethics Channel

In addition to the above, the Group's Ethics Channel has been set up as the main channel through which employees of the Bank and third parties related to the Group can report to the Group any actions or omissions that could constitute criminal or administrative offences or infringements of the Bank's internal regulations under the Code of Conduct for managers and professionals, the Conflict of Interest Policy, or even irregularities committed in the process of issuing financial and accounting information.

For the management and processing of communications received through the Ethics Channel, the Bank has created the role of Channel Managers, structured into the following units:

- ✓ The Criminal Compliance Body via its Technical Unit for Criminal Compliance: this is generally the Channel Manager for all communications except those expressly assigned to the different managers in the cases indicated below.
- ✓ Management of the People Internal Area: Channel Manager for all communications related to workplace, sexual and gender-based harassment.
- ✓ Internal Control via its Money Laundering Prevention Service: Channel Manager for all communications related to money laundering and terrorist financing.
- ✓ Management of the Regulatory Compliance Area: Channel Manager for all communications related to breaches of the Group's Internal Governance System, as well as any conflicts of interest that may arise.

The different phases of the process of managing information and communications received through the Ethics Channel and other internal channels are shown below:



Note that in those cases in which the Reporting Person detects a possible conflict of interest with the Channel Manager who is going to receive and/or investigate the communication, or in which the Channel Manager identifies the existence of a possible conflict of interest at the reception stage, the management of the communication will pass directly to the Regulatory Compliance Department. This shall entail the removal of the person affected by the possible conflict of interest from the processing of the file derived from the communication, at any of the stages in which he/she may be involved.

In the case of communications relating to workplace, sexual or gender-based harassment, the conflict of interest shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol for the Prevention of Workplace, Sexual or Gender-Based Harassment.

This Channel comes under the framework of the Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS) which conforms to the UNE 19601 Standard and is certified by the certification body AENOR.

The reporting of conduct that could constitute workplace, sexual or gender-based harassment must go through the Group's Ethics Channel and be handled in accordance with the provisions of this Procedure and the Protocol for the Prevention of Workplace, Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment.

[DP 10(g)] End With regard to training in business conduct, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has defined and deployed various training procedures and programmes for all members of the Group (i.e. Governing Board, General Management, Management Committee, employees, stakeholders and business partners), in order to guarantee their ethical conduct and behaviour and thus achieve the best outcome for the Group, the customer and all relevant stakeholders. To this end, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** carries out different actions:

- ✓ Training and awareness actions included in the appropriate training and awareness plans to ensure that Group staff and other users of internal channels are aware of and use the IRS.
- ✓ A training and awareness-raising plan on criminal compliance has been implemented for employees. It walks them through the control framework, describing the Criminal Compliance Policy and the CCMS, details of the applicable regulations on criminal matters, the main risks they are likely to encounter in their particular job and how they can help prevent and detect them, and the related general and specific controls.
- ✓ An annual training programme has been established for the Management Committee and other particularly exposed personnel on the Group's control environment with a particular focus on training in criminal compliance.

The Bank also runs a Group training programme for managers and employees, which includes various courses:

- Members of the Governing Body: the members of the Governing Body shall, every three years, take a specific classroom training course, which takes into account the degree of responsibility of the recipients. A certificate is issued on completion and filed by the Criminal Compliance Technical Unit.
- Newly hired employees: new hires have their own training pathway and must take a mandatory e-learning training course within the first month from the date of incorporation. The programme includes a specific course on the prevention of money laundering.
- A refresher training course, also using e-learning methodology, is planned:
 - a) At least every 5 years.
 - b) When new legislation or relevant changes in the Group's internal procedures so recommend.

[DP 10(h)] It is also worth mentioning that the Bank has a Register of Particularly Exposed Persons (PEE), which lists those employees of the Group who occupy positions that are particularly exposed to criminal risks, including the risk of corruption and bribery. The annual criminal compliance training plan for these employees shall be drawn up in accordance with the training needs of persons in particularly exposed positions. For these purposes, the Criminal Compliance Body, in each review of the CCMS that it carries out, shall analyse these needs and propose specific training, as appropriate.

Management of impacts, risks and opportunities

Processes for identifying and assessing governance-related impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]

As a result of the double materiality analysis, the Group has identified 6 material positive impacts, 3 risks and 1 opportunity relating to governance.

Impacts:

- Strengthen integrity, corporate reputation and whistleblower protection through effective whistleblowing channels, strict compliance with the Code of Conduct and ensuring an environment free from bribery or corrupt practices.
- Strengthen the resilience of the Group's supply chain through the implementation of transparent and equitable policies and strict compliance with payment deadlines with local suppliers.
- Ensure good corporate governance by implementing standards and best practice when making investments, making sure these activities are conducted in an ethical and responsible manner.
- Promote best practice in corporate governance and responsible leadership through annual training programmes for members of the Governing Board.
- Provide specialised sustainability training for Senior Management and key Group teams — such as the commercial network and risk Areas— to strengthen their skills and ensure effective integration of ESG criteria into their daily practice.
- Promote an ethical business culture of trust and transparency, through appropriate training and information for all the Bank's employees, facilitating the early detection of possible breaches, the protection of those who comply with and observe the standard and fostering values of excellence, respect and proximity, thus contributing to responsible economic and social growth.

Risks:

- Lack of adequate oversight, which may result from inadequate or non-existent regulations, procedures or controls to prevent crime and fraud. This could result in breaches of the law leading to penalties and sanctions, impairing the Group's reputation and ability to raise funds, and potentially resulting in impairment of debt and equity instruments.
- Lack of control and oversight, which may result in inadequacies in clear attributions of powers, diversity, appropriate remuneration or training at senior management level, leading in turn to ineffective decisions, breaches of governance frameworks and sanctions, impairing the Group's reputation and ability to raise funds, and potentially resulting in impairment of debt and equity instruments. Risk arising from an insufficiently integrated organisational culture and value system, which may result in behaviour at odds with the Bank's ESG policies, affect employee performance and satisfaction and generate a negative reputational impact for the Group.

Opportunities:

- Foster a corporate culture of integrity and reduce exposure to unethical practices through preventive measures, such as regular audits, annual training on the Code of Conduct and other awareness-raising initiatives aimed at Group employees and suppliers.

Process used to identify and assess impacts and opportunities

The Group has carried out a structured process to identify and assess business conduct impacts and opportunities, which is described in the General Information section *Double materiality process [IRO-1]*. In this process, the Group considered the following factors:

- ✓ Location
- ✓ Business activity
- ✓ Sector
- ✓ Organizational structure

Based on this analysis, and considering both internal sources (governance frameworks, internal codes and policies, results of internal controls and assessments) and external sources (regulatory expectations, sector best practice and governance standards), the Group assessed the identified impacts and opportunities associated with business conduct, paying special attention to elements directly linked to the functioning of its governing bodies, the ethical culture and the behaviour of its own workforce and suppliers throughout the value chain.

Process followed to determine and assess risks

Caja Rural de Navarra manages ESG risks through its Sustainability Master Plan and General Sustainability Policy, both of which are approved and updated by the Governing Board. ESG criteria are integrated into the processes of granting financing and global risk management in accordance with principles that include shared responsibility, the involvement of Senior Management, the combination of profitability and sustainability, proportionality, independence of control functions and a cross-functional perspective of all Areas involved. ESG risks are assessed using specific metrics and managed in an integrated manner alongside other relevant risks, ensuring transparent internal and external communications.

The risk assessment framework (RAF) applies the same 21 second-level indicators defined in 2024. Most have an established target, while the four linked to ESG risks and those related to the sensitivity of the net interest income and fair value of the portfolio are under development. It is expected that these targets will be progressively defined and supervisory expectations specified.

The indicators are monitored at least quarterly—in most cases monthly—by means of scorecards reported to the Risk Committee and General Management, thus enabling continuous monitoring and early detection of possible deviations.

In addition, as part of its adaptation to the regulatory requirements regarding sustainable finance and alignment with best practices in the sector, the Bank has a Sustainability Committee. This Committee is charged with promoting the General Sustainability Policy and supervising execution of the Sustainability Master Plan, ensuring its adequate implementation and development.

In the double materiality process, the governance risk factors identified have been assessed over the three defined time horizons:

- Short term (1 year)
- Medium term (between 1 and 5 years)
- Long term (between 5 and 10 years)

In addition, as for the other sustainability risks assessed, the materialisation routes or transmission channels through which governance risks may have a financial impact on the various traditional risk categories, should they materialise, have been identified.

Management of relationships with suppliers [G1-2]

[DP 12, 13] Caja Rural de Navarra is committed to fair and sustainable business practices, including compliance with payment terms with suppliers. The Bank applies internal procedures to

ensure that payments are made in accordance with the contractually established deadlines, thus promoting responsible and stable relations with its business partners. These procedures are set out in the internal supplier contracting manual, which is applied throughout the Bank. This manual expressly states the conditions and limitations applicable to payment terms, setting a maximum limit of 60 calendar days from the invoice date, in accordance with current regulations on late payment and payment to suppliers. This internal framework ensures a standardised and consistent application of payment terms for small, medium and large companies, reinforces legal compliance and contributes to the promotion of responsible and sustainable commercial relations with the Bank's suppliers.

Compliance with the payment terms defined in the manual is monitored and controlled through internal procedures for the management and supervision of expenditure.

Each Internal Area contracts with suppliers as its needs and demands dictate. Having each department contract its own suppliers ensures better quality control of the services provided. Each Area head has first-hand knowledge of any incidents or irregularities.

With regard to expenditure control, an annual expenditure budget for each Area is approved by the Procurement and Outsourcing Committee, expenditure is controlled monthly by the Management Committee, and two half-yearly controls are also carried out by the Procurement and Outsourcing Committee.

In this context, the Bank specifically reports the following metrics:

- **Average number of days to pay an invoice**, calculated from the date when the contractual or statutory payment period begins to run: 60 days.
- **Percentage of payments made within the terms** agreed by the Bank with suppliers: 99.80%.

These metrics reflect **Caja Rural de Navarra's** performance in meeting its commitments to third parties.

To select suppliers, **Caja Rural de Navarra** uses an assessment questionnaire based on criteria of objectivity, impartiality and equal opportunities, so guaranteeing that there is no favouritism or conflicts of interest in contracting. To ensure that third parties meet the ethical and compliance standards required by the Bank, principles such as good repute, work ethic and proven experience and quality in the services or supplies offered are assessed.

The assessment looks at objective criteria such as price, quality, technical value, maintenance and operating costs, profitability, after-sales service, as well as labour, social and environmental practices. To this end, suppliers must complete and sign a declaration of social responsibility (Letter of introduction to suppliers) in which they accredit their internal policies on good governance, equality, sustainability and regulatory compliance, evidenced with the corresponding documentation. Specifically, the equality plan, occupational risk prevention plan, carbon footprint measurement, social collaborations or local development practices are requested. **[DP 15]**

The process requires the solicitation of several bids depending on the value of the contract. All new contracts must be reviewed and authorised by the Procurement and Outsourcing Committee, which analyses the suitability of the supplier in consultation with the corresponding technical and control Areas. Exceptions to the procedure require the express authorisation of this Committee.

Caja Rural de Navarra has a specific assessment process for technological services, aligned with the DORA Regulation, which defines ICT services as those that enable the entity to carry out its activity, including infrastructure, software, communications, cybersecurity, cloud storage and support services. The assessment is carried out jointly by the person responsible for the service and the person responsible for ICT suppliers, who analyse whether each supplier meets adequate information security standards and report their conclusions to the Procurement and Outsourcing Committee.

For tendering processes, the service manager must provide a set of technical and functional specifications reviewed by the ICT Area. ICT services are classified into two categories: those that support Essential Functions —such as digital banking, means of payment, systems and cybersecurity— and other ICT support services. Services that support Essential Functions, require enhanced due diligence to assess points such as the provider's technical solvency, its maturity in cybersecurity and business continuity, concentration risks, outsourcing, location and data protection, as well as the ability to migrate the service.

For all other ICT services, risk-proportionate due diligence is applied, including verification of the supplier's technical capability, its security and data protection policies, the absence of critical dependencies and the inclusion in the contract of standard clauses on confidentiality, service levels and early termination.

Prevention and Detection of Corruption and Bribery [G1-3] [MDR-A]

[DP 16, DP 18(a), DP 19, 20] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is a Credit Institution and therefore comes under the supervision of the corresponding regulators, including the Bank of Spain and the European Central Bank, and is subject to strict rules of conduct and organisation under the applicable regulations. As a result, the Bank has numerous controls in place, required both by its supervisors and by specific sector regulations, to prevent fraudulent transactions.

Also, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** maintains a corporate culture based on zero tolerance of behaviour that is illegal, prohibited or contrary to good banking practices, and the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, in line with the Bank's commitment to promoting an ethical corporate culture of compliance and encouraging responsible behaviour in the Bank.

With regard to anti-corruption, the purpose of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** Criminal Compliance Management System is to identify which of the Group's activities could be vulnerable to crimes being committed and to establish the appropriate controls and procedures to prevent them.

Accordingly, the system puts in place measures to mitigate any risk of conduct that constitutes a criminal offence, including corruption between private individuals, bribery, influence peddling and corruption in international business transactions. All the information on risks and controls associated with the Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS) is collected in an application called Motor de Compliment.

This system has a manual, the Criminal Compliance Management System Manual, which establishes the system of compliance, organisation, prevention, management and control of criminal risks for the Bank and its subsidiaries under the regime of criminal liability of legal persons established in Spain's Organic Law 10/1995. This manual is reviewed annually, and the Criminal Compliance Unit is responsible for updating it.

[DP 18(b)] In accordance with the provisions of the PCMS Manual, there are three basic lines of defence in the Bank that ensure the supervision, oversight and control of its activities: (a) a first line formed by the different Heads of the Areas of Activity; (b) a second line formed by the Regulatory Compliance and Internal Control Departments and; (c) a third line formed by the Internal Audit Department.

Specific controls to prevent private-to-private corruption include:

- ✓ Internal procedures for contracting and making payments to suppliers.
- ✓ Procedure for making payments.
- ✓ Procedure for the review and approval of employee expenses.
- ✓ Policy on accepting/offering gifts and benefits.

- ✓ Remuneration policy.
- ✓ Policy on the delegation of essential services or functions.

Specific controls to prevent bribery, influence peddling and corruption in international business transactions include:

- ✓ Different levels of powers of attorney to conduct transactions on behalf of the Group.
- ✓ Internal procedures for contracting and making payments to suppliers.

Likewise, criminal compliance and the implementation of the control measures set out in the manual must be accompanied by appropriate dissemination of the manual and proper explanation of its contents to employees.

In addition, the Bank has a Code of Conduct and a Criminal Compliance Policy which regulate, among other matters, the receiving of gifts or commissions and relations with authorities and public officials. In accordance with the Spanish Criminal Code it prohibits offering or giving gifts or rewards of any kind to an authority, public official or person involved in the exercise of public functions in order to influence the performance, omission or delay of acts proper to their position, or simply in consideration of their function.

Similarly, **Caja Rural de Navarra** cannot make donations to or cancel debts owed by political parties and takes no ideological affiliation. Any participation of its staff in political activities will always be on a personal basis. In its relations with suppliers, the Bank requires them to sign up to an approval manual affirming their adherence to the values of the Code of Ethics, and supervises and assesses third party collaborators to identify possible risks of corruption. If there is any indication of corruption or bribery, staff must immediately report it to the Compliance Officer through the Ethics Channel provided.

To promote and guarantee application of its corporate values throughout the organization and create a structured path for the resolution of ethical dilemmas that may arise, the Bank has created an **Ethics Channel** for employees and third parties. Both groups can use this to securely and confidentially report any potential irregularities so that they can be investigated and studied by the competent bodies, with the aim of preventing inappropriate or unauthorised actions or conduct.

The Ethics Channel is therefore the system that allows any user to confidentially and, where appropriate, anonymously report to the Group:

- a) Any conduct defined as illegal in the Criminal Code and, in particular, any conduct that could give rise to criminal liability of the legal persons listed in the Bank's CCMS.
- b) Breaches of the Code of Conduct by managers and employees.
- c) Any event or circumstance that may incur a penalty or administrative sanction under the regulations in force at the time, and in particular, any infringement of the regulations governing the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing.
- d) Any irregularity (material error or fraud) committed in the process of issuing the Group's financial and accounting information.

Once the Criminal Compliance Unit has received the report, it will verify that it meets the minimum requirements of the Group's Ethics Channel Regulations and, if so, will launch an investigation of the facts itself or by the corresponding department.

[DP 18(c)] Once the investigation has been completed, the Channel Manager will produce a Report with the main conclusions and proposed resolution, which may be:

- a) Filing of proceedings.

- b) To refer the matter to the competent internal body given the nature of the facts communicated.
- c) To refer the matter to the Public Prosecutor's Office or the European Public Prosecutor's Office, if appropriate.

In general, the competent internal decision-making body will be the Criminal Compliance Unit, except in cases where the matter being reported involves workplace, sexual or gender-based harassment, in which case the HR Department or, where appropriate, the General Management shall be competent, in accordance with the provisions of the Protocol for the Prevention of Workplace, Sexual or Gender-Based Harassment. Similarly, if the report concerns breaches of anti-money laundering regulations, Internal Control will be responsible for this phase and the decision on next steps.

Once the final decision has been adopted and in compliance with current legislation on data protection, the file will be archived and access to it will be restricted. This process will be carried out by the Head of the IRS.

[DP 21] The Bank has taken the following steps to raise awareness and provide training on bribery and corruption in **Caja Rural de Navarra** and its participating subsidiaries:

- ✓ The Criminal Compliance Policy has been defined and approved with the aim of conveying to the Group's stakeholders respect for the laws and regulations in force. This policy has been communicated to all Bank staff and is accessible to stakeholders through the corresponding channels.
- ✓ The Business Principles for the Prevention of Criminal Risks is a training document annexed to the Criminal Compliance Policy, in which various actions to be avoided in order to avoid the risk of committing unlawful acts are explained to employees in a straightforward manner.
- ✓ A specific training programme on criminal compliance has been developed for all employees. It walks them through the control framework, describing the Criminal Compliance Policy and the CCMS, details of the applicable regulations on criminal matters, the main risks they are likely to encounter in their particular job and how they can help prevent and detect them, and the related general and specific controls. It also includes the process for reporting possible offences and instances of non-compliance with the CCMS, as well as doubts and concerns regarding criminal compliance.
- ✓ A training programme has also been established for the Management Committee on the Group's control environment and, in particular, to train them on criminal compliance. In 2025, training in criminal compliance was given to new recruits to the Bank, to employees of subsidiaries signed up to our System and to Specially Exposed Personnel in matters of criminal risk.
- ✓ Actions to raise staff awareness through the publication of reminders about the Ethics Channel, infographics and communications around the renewal of UNE 19601 Certification of our Criminal Compliance Management System.

Anti-corruption and anti-bribery training	2025						
				Subsidiaries	Total		
	Own workforce	Of which at risk	AMSB ¹⁴	Own workforce	Own workforce	Of which at risk	AMSB
Total number of employees who have undergone training in 2025	322	22	0	17	339	22	0

¹⁴ Administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Total number of employees likely to undergo training 2025	328	22	0	17	345	22	0
%	98.17	100	0	100	98.26	100	0

Metrics and targets

Governance-related targets [MDR-T].

Within the framework of the Sustainability Master Plan, the Bank has set specific objective linked targets for business conduct, designed to strengthen its commitment to regulatory compliance and responsible leadership. These targets are defined in the Bank's sustainability governance system and are reviewed, updated and approved annually by the Sustainability Committee, ensuring alignment with ethical principles, internal policies and applicable regulatory expectations.

The table below shows the degree of compliance with the objectives set for 2025, as well as the updating and definition of new objectives for 2026:

ISSUE	OBJECTIVE 2025	DEGREE OF COMPLIANCE 2025	2026 OBJECTIVE
Training Sustainable practices	Continue training new hires in giving investment advice. Maintain continuous training for all employees accredited to advise customers.	Objective achieved.	We will continue training new hires in giving investment advice. We will sustain the continuous training programme for the full workforce to maintain their accreditation for advisory services.
Training	Deliver new training programmes on cybersecurity for the whole workforce.	Objective achieved.	We will deliver new training programmes on cybersecurity for the whole workforce.
Working hours	Continue to obtain true and concrete information from data. Apply flexibility both self-managed and in collaboration with the team.	Objective achieved.	Continue to obtain true and concrete information from data. Apply flexibility both self-managed and in collaboration with the team.
Customer-focused services	We are maintaining the objective of gathering data on customers' opinion of service quality, and user experience of the products and services the Bank offers.	Objective achieved. Dialogue continued with customers through the channels provided by the Bank.	We are maintaining the objective of gathering data on customers' opinion of service quality, and user experience of the products and services the Bank offers.
Socially responsible investment	Review the Sustainability Framework and update it where necessary.	Objective achieved. During 2025 we carried out a review of the Sustainable Financing Framework. No update was necessary.	Review the Sustainability Framework and update it where necessary.

Socially responsible investment	Maintain a positive Second-Party Opinion from Sustainalytics on the Sustainable Finance Framework.	Objective achieved. Although no update of the Framework was necessary, the Second-Party Opinion report is still valid and positive.	Maintain a positive Second-Party Opinion from Sustainalytics on the Sustainable Finance Framework.
Socially responsible investment	Continue the annual updates.	Objective achieved. In 2025 the energy efficiency data was updated.	Continue with the annual update of energy efficiency data.
Sustainable products	Continue marketing specific new products.	Objective achieved.	Continue marketing specific new products.
Sustainable products	Continue to adapt to the new sustainability regulations and requirements for savings investment products.	Objective achieved.	Continue to adapt to the new sustainability regulations and requirements for savings investment products.
Suppliers	Continue this approach. Copy in the letter to recurrent suppliers where volumes justify it.	Objective partly achieved.	Adapt the "declaration letter" for suppliers to accredit their commitment to legality and sustainability. Obtain the accreditation letter for all our suppliers.
Regulatory compliance, corporate governance and transparency	Analyse the ESG risk rating methodology of other agencies and see whether it might be better to contract another supplier.	Objective achieved. We analysed the options of alternative suppliers and are in the process of obtaining a new ESG risk rating (score).	Maintain a good ESG risk rating.
Regulatory compliance, corporate governance and transparency	Prepare the 2025 annual plan with special focus on the following projects: Complete the process of creating a new ESG compliance section; Launch the documentary management project; Launch the new incident manager and neuronal project that makes it possible to interlink the various compliance engines that are being introduced.	Objective partly achieved. Pending implementation of the new sections in the Compliance Engine.	Promote compliance culture in the Bank through training and awareness-raising. Analysis of the impact of the new corporate governance regulations. Neuronal Project: synergy of compliance engines. Implementation of two new sections in the compliance engine: Technology Risks and ESG Risks.
Regulatory compliance, corporate governance and transparency	At the election to be held at the 2025 General Meeting, the aim is to have new female directors elected to the Governing Board, such that we will achieve the	Objective achieved.	To strengthen compliance with article 37 of Law 10/2014, we are going to create internal regulations detailing the information to be provided to the Board

	regulatory requirement of 6 of the less-represented gender by 2029.		and its delegated Committees to ensure all risks and issues of which they must be informed are covered in sufficient detail, allowing constructive questioning and critical examination of the proposals and information provided.
Regulatory compliance, corporate governance and transparency	Continue calculating trends and volatility so as to define thresholds and targets for the future	Objective achieved. All quarters of 2025 have been calculated.	Continue calculating trends and volatility so as to define thresholds and targets for the future

Among the new objectives defined for 2026, the following stand out:

ISSUE	2026 OBJECTIVE
Regulatory compliance, corporate governance and transparency	At the election to be held at the 2026 General Meeting, the aim is to have new female directors elected to the Governing Board, such that we will achieve the regulatory requirement of 6 of the less-represented gender by 2029.
Regulatory compliance, corporate governance and transparency	Assess whether there is a need to develop the Transition Plan and proceed with its development if necessary.
Regulatory compliance, corporate governance and transparency	Calculate physical risks to the collateral of the mortgage portfolio, comprising approximately 60,000 assets.

Corruption and bribery-related metrics [G1-4] [MDR-M]

[DP 22, 23] In the event that **Caja Rural de Navarra** staff detect any infringement or perceive that an action could be considered a corrupt practice, they must immediately report it to the Compliance Officer, using **Caja Rural de Navarra's** whistleblowing channel.

No operations were assessed by the Group for corruption-related risks in financial year 2025.

No reports of corruption-related cases were received through the Ethics Channel in 2025, nor have any other corruption cases been identified in the year.

Likewise, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has no convictions or fines for breaching anti-corruption and bribery laws; nor are there any confirmed cases of corruption or bribery in the Group. At present, there are also no public legal proceedings related to corruption or bribery brought against the company and its own workers during year or in previous years. **[DP 24, 25, 26]**

Political influence and lobbying [G1-5] [MDR-M] [MDR-A]

[DP 27, DP 28] **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** avoids situations in which it might exert political influence and any presence in social or political pressure groups.

[DP 29(a)] First, it should be pointed out that **Caja Rural de Navarra**, due to its systems for electing its administrative bodies and its internal compliance with the regulatory guidelines on the banking sector, is not likely to attract managers or administrators with an interest in lobbying.

Secondly, its regional activity and its limited size would make it very difficult to exert lobbying pressure.

The codes of business conduct prohibit **Caja Rural de Navarra** from making donations, debt cancellations or any other type of aid to political parties.

[DP 29(b), (c)] The Bank is not registered in the European Union Transparency Register or equivalent national transparency registers, as it does not directly act as an interest representative or lobby public institutions or regulators. However, the Bank's participation in institutional dialogue and sectoral representation processes is articulated indirectly through its representative associations. Specifically, it is represented through its national industry association, the Unión Nacional de Cooperativas de Crédito (UNACC), as well as through the European Association of Co-operative Banks (EACB), organisations that are registered in the European Union's Transparency Register.

In this way, the bank ensures that any interaction with public authorities or contribution to regulatory initiatives is carried out in a transparent, coordinated manner and in accordance with the principles of good governance, through organisations that represent the sector, without engaging in lobbying activities on an individual basis.

Given the fact that the Unión Nacional de Cooperativas de Crédito is an interlocutor with the Administration for certain specific matters, and although its lobbying capacity is very limited, we show below our membership fees to it in the last two financial years:

(EUR)	2025	2024
UNACC contributions	84,858.91	89,342

In 2025 **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** made no contributions of any kind to political parties, nor to persons with public responsibilities or related institutions, and therefore it has not been necessary to notify the Court of Auditors under the terms of article 4.2 b) of Spain's Organic Law 8/2007, of 4 July, on the financing of political parties.

Group-specific disclosures

Responsible taxation

Following the 2025 double materiality analysis, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** identified two material positive impacts and one risk in relation to Responsible Taxation:

Impacts:

- Fostering a relationship of trust with all tax administrations, based on transparent, consistent and continuous communication, which favours voluntary and cooperative compliance with tax obligations.
- Contribution to improving the economic development of society through the Group's tax contribution via its own taxes, taxes collected and non-tax fees/contributions paid.

Opportunities:

- Exposure to tax litigation as a result of poor tax management, which may put at risk the trust of customers, suppliers and commercial partners.

Below we describe **Caja Rural de Navarra's** framework of policies, procedures and actions that contribute to positive impacts and help mitigate material risks related to tax issues.

Policies and governance in the area of Responsible Taxation [MDR-P]

The Group's policy and strategy for tax management are geared towards strict compliance with current tax regulations, defending the organisation's tax interests, including via litigation when necessary, and providing internal advice to Areas that need it. This approach is essential to prevent any type of tax risk and avoid the kind of conduct that could generate it. To this end, tax policy at **Caja Rural de Navarra** is structured around the following principles:

- Regulatory compliance: the Bank guarantees strict observance of tax law and regulations, applying a reasoned and well-founded interpretation of the current tax framework.
- Transparency and collaboration with the Administration: **Caja Rural de Navarra** engages with the tax authorities on the basis of good faith, dialogue and cooperation, defending its legitimate interests when necessary.
- Rejection of aggressive tax practices: the Bank expressly avoids any type of illicit or artificial tax planning or any strategy that could erode the tax base or generate undue tax benefits, whether in its core business or its investments.
- Responsible use of tax instruments: where appropriate the Bank engages in binding consultations and strikes prior agreements with the tax authorities, to clarify complex tax issues and strengthen legal certainty.
- Proactive compliance with reporting obligations: **Caja Rural de Navarra** diligently provides all information required by the tax authorities, especially disclosures deriving from its status as a financial institution.

In this respect, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has robust internal control procedures to prevent tax evasion and avoidance, including the following:

- Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS), based on the UNE 19601 Standard and certified by the Spanish official certification body AENOR, see section *Information on Governance*. The main purpose of this system is to prevent and minimise the risk of unlawful conduct within the scope of the Group's own activity.
- The Executive Service of the Commission for the Prevention of Money Laundering (SEPBLAC) supervises the establishment and execution of corporate policies and procedures to make sure the structure of **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** is not used for activities related to money laundering or the financing of terrorism.
- Financial Information Control Model, compliant with Spanish Law 10/2014, on the regulation, supervision and solvency of Credit Institutions, as well as with securities market regulations.
- Ethics Channel which forms part of the Internal Reporting System. This is described in detail in the section *Governance Information* and ensures that all reports are handled appropriately and guarantees protection of whistleblowers.

Actions for the control and management of Responsible Taxation [MDR-A]

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has a number of Internal Areas/Departments with responsibilities in matters of corporate governance, including taxation. These include the Legal and Tax Department and the Regulatory Compliance Function.

Certain activities to guarantee regulatory compliance are also directly managed through specialist units, with the Regulatory Compliance Unit taking a coordination and monitoring role. These include Combating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing through Internal Control, personal data protection through the Data Protection Officer (DPO), customer protection in the marketing of banking and investment products through the Product Committee and criminal liability through the Corporate Compliance Officer.

In addition, as part of its strategy to implement a responsible tax policy, the Bank has a Criminal Compliance Policy, which is mandatory for **Caja Rural de Navarra** and all companies in its Group. Its Principle 2.12. "We commit to openness, transparency and good faith in the Bank's relationship with tax and social security authorities", commits the Bank to proper tax management and contributes to sustaining public spending, promoting transparency in all transactions with the Tax and Social Security agencies, and active collaboration with these bodies.

Bank employees are required to comply with Bank's internal rules, including the Accounting Policy Handbook and the principles set out in the Code of Conduct.

The Criminal Compliance Management System Manual includes the following specific controls aimed at preventing criminal conduct related to tax:

- ✓ External tax advice.
- ✓ External Audit of accounts.
- ✓ Specific training for employees on personal income tax management.
- ✓ Course on tax updates and tax closure.
- ✓ Automated procedures for the withholding and collection of indirect taxes

These controls explicitly related to tax are supplemented by other controls to prevent offences related to breaches of the Group's accounting obligations.

Parameters and goals related to tax contribution [MDR-M][MDR-T].

The Group complies with its tax obligations to all applicable local, regional and state administrations. We set out below aggregate tax figures for all subsidiaries in 2024 and 2025, according to the information reported by the Group companies at the end of each year.

The table shows consolidated profit before tax, corporate income tax due, public subsidies received during the year and contributions to foundations and non-profit organisations:

Tax information (EUR thousands)	2025	2024
Profit before tax ¹⁵	296,179	287,850
Corporate income tax	27,330	29,350
Public subsidies received	348	2,060
Contributions to foundations and non-profit organisations	27,071	25,675

Data privacy and security

The 2025 double materiality analysis identified two positive impacts and one risk as material for **Caja Rural de Navarra** in relation to Privacy and data protection:

Impacts:

- Strengthening stakeholder confidence through secure, responsible and continuously improving management of information and personal data, guaranteeing its protection, confidentiality and integrity, as well as the prevention and mitigation of cyber-attacks and the absence of security breaches.
- Awareness programmes for staff on the use and protection of their personal data in digital channels, to prevent and reduce risks such as attempted cyber-attacks, fraud or identity theft.

Risks:

- Failures by protection, detection and response mechanisms that may allow cyber-attacks to interrupt critical services or compromise data of the Group and its customers. These may lead in turn to fraud, economic and regulatory losses, damage the Bank's reputation and the confidence of customers and investors, affect business continuity, increase recovery costs and impair the value of debt and capital instruments and damage the results of subsidiaries.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group has put in place a range of measures and practices that have allowed it to improve management of the material impacts linked to cybersecurity and mitigate risks identified in this area. These are presented below and, together, give an integrated overview of how the Bank protects its digital environment and reinforces its technological resilience.

Privacy and data protection policies and governance [MDR-P]

In line with the EBA Guidelines on ICT and Security Risk Management, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** has in place various policies in relation to technological risks and information security, the development of which has led to the creation of governing bodies and the definition and establishment of a Technology Risk Control Function.

These policies are periodically reviewed and constantly adapted in accordance with the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) and the European Network and Information Security Directive

¹⁵ All Caja Rural Group profits are generated in Spain.

(NIS), incorporating best practice into the Management Framework, incident management and reporting, and the management and alignment of technology providers with the Group's policies.

As a result, technical and procedural measures have been adopted to ensure the identification, management and mitigation of technological risks, improving the security, integrity, authenticity and availability of information with special attention to the cybersecurity framework. All of this is aligned with the corporate principles of Technological Risk and Security Management of the Caja Rural Group.

To address this issue, in February 2026 **Caja Rural de Navarra's** Internal Audit ran an analysis of Digital Operational Resilience, in accordance with the DORA Regulation, obtaining a level of compliance of 82%, the same as in the previous year. This places the Group at a high level of compliance with respect to entities of a similar size. The conclusions of this analysis were that **Caja Rural de Navarra:**

- ✓ meets fundamental requirements such as that to manage and assess the Group's exposure to potential operational risks.
- ✓ has a robust risk management framework, which includes a comprehensive assessment of operational and technological risks, and effective supervision by the relevant governance bodies, the Management Committee and Governing Board.
- ✓ has implemented comprehensive business continuity planning with regular testing and training of staff to address any operational disruptions.

In view of the recent regulation and the need to establish a management model for technological risks in the organization, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has developed an ICT and Security Risk Policy which, having been approved by the Governing Board and aligned with regulatory requirements, establishes the objectives, responsibilities and behaviour necessary to manage business processes and information assets in a secure professional environment.

Exposure to ICT and Information Security risks is adequately controlled and considered appropriate to the Group's risk appetite. It is structured around the following axes:

- ✓ Involvement of all staff in its management, including administrative bodies.
- ✓ Specific functions and bodies in charge of ICT and Information Security risk management, including the Technology Risk Control Function.
- ✓ An internal procedure for the identification of threats and vulnerabilities of information assets, business processes and the Group's own activities that allows it to make the adjustments needed to maintain the level of risk at acceptable levels.
- ✓ The Group has a formalised and updated register of all its ICT assets, jointly inventoried with the key contacts from the Internal Areas and owners of the Group's business processes and which is documented by the risk team.
- ✓ The Policy complies with the relevant regulations (EBA/GL/2019/04), identifying the following risks derived from the IT process, among others: security management, ICT operations management, ICT project and change management and ICT business continuity management
- ✓ The responsibilities of the Internal Audit Function include overseeing compliance with the ICT and Information Security Risk Management Policy through regular checks (minimum frequency: annual).

To manage its technology risks, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has an IT risk analysis programme in which the Group's different business processes are reviewed and analysed. As a result of this analysis, an action plan has been drawn up for **Caja Rural de Navarra**, which includes actions to reduce the residual risk level in areas where shortcomings were identified with respect to the control activities in the control framework on which the risk analysis was based.

It should be noted that **Caja Rural de Navarra** has part of its technological infrastructure and, therefore, of its support processes, partially or totally delegated to RSI, as the main provider of technological services. Despite this, the Group is ultimately responsible for these processes and is in charge of ensuring that they are executed correctly, follow all the defined procedures and backed by the associated security measures. Specifically, the methodology used in the IT risk analysis:

- ✓ is aligned with the ICT and security risk management guidelines (EBA/GL/2019/04).
- ✓ integrates concepts from recognised standards for the establishment and assessment of security controls (such as ISO/IEC 27002, NIST SP 800-53A, etc.).

In order to help the Group and its employees to comply with and adapt to the General Data Protection Regulation (RGPD), as well as to comply with the principle of proactive responsibility or accountability set out in article 5.2 of the GDPR, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has a Data Protection Manual, which describes key aspects in the day-to-day operations of the Bank. Among other points, it sets out the principles for the processing of personal data, the requirements that consent must meet to be valid, the information that must be provided to data subjects at the time of data collection and the rights and obligations that apply to data subjects, data controllers and data processors.

The Savings Bank has a GDPR Supervisory Report, included in the Annual GDPR Report, which specifies the most important areas addressed during each financial year to ensure the Group achieves an adequate level of compliance with the GDPR and the LOPDGDD. In addition, this report establishes a documentary trace of due diligence, by comparing the Data Protection actions carried out in successive periods. This makes it possible to identify areas for improvement and to take the appropriate management measures.

GDPR rights belong to customers, suppliers, employees and related third parties (guarantors, proxies, representatives, etc.). In general, the Bank has three channels through which data subjects can exercise their GDPR rights:

- ✓ By e-mail.
- ✓ By post.
- ✓ By going to the branches.

Also, Article 35 of the GDPR imposes an obligation on data controllers to carry out, prior to processing, a data processing impact assessment covering all the various personal data operations that we carry out (DPIA). In carrying out this data protection impact assessment, the Bank is assisted by the Data Protection Officer. The DPIA is reviewed on an annual basis and whenever there is a relevant change in the context of the processing activities that may lead to an increase in the risk associated with the processing. The Bank's DPIA can be found in Globalsuite and is made available to the Spanish Data Protection Agency upon request.

Caja Rural de Navarra has the following internal policies and procedures that set the basis for actions in the field of Privacy and data protection:

- ✓ Cookies Policy for the Bank's website: regulates the use of cookies on the website, informing users of their purpose and allowing them to manage their consent.
- ✓ Data Protection Policy for Minors and Incapacitated Persons: establishes specific measures to guarantee secure and appropriate treatment of the personal data of minors and incapacitated persons, providing them with enhanced protection.
- ✓ Customer Data Protection Policy: defines how the personal data of customers is collected, used and protected, guaranteeing its treatment in accordance with current legislation.
- ✓ Data Protection Manual: sets out the internal guidelines for compliance with data protection regulations, detailing obligations, procedures and responsibilities.

- ✓ ICT Operations Management and Security Procedure: establishes controls and measures to ensure the correct execution and protection of the entity's technological operations.
- ✓ ICT Systems Acquisition and Development Policy: regulates the criteria and requirements for the purchase, design and development of technological systems, guaranteeing their security and suitability.
- ✓ ICT Project Management Policy: defines the framework for planning, executing and supervising technological projects, ensuring their quality and alignment with corporate objectives.
- ✓ ICT Risk Management Policy: establishes the process for identifying, assessing and mitigating technological risks that may affect the entity.
- ✓ Information Security Policy: establishes the principles and measures to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of corporate information.
- ✓ Physical and Environmental Security Policy: regulates the measures designed to protect facilities, equipment and people against physical or environmental risks.
- ✓ Business Continuity Policy: defines the mechanisms to ensure that the entity can maintain or recover its essential operations in the event of serious incidents.
- ✓ Privacy by Design and by Default Procedure: establishes guidelines for integrating data protection in all phases of product and service design, always applying the most protective configuration by default.

Actions for the control and management of privacy and data protection [MDR-A]

Caja Rural has specific controls to prevent or mitigate the commission of criminal offences related to privacy and data protection. Specific controls aimed at preventing activities related to crimes against personal and family privacy include the following:

- ✓ Existence of a Data Protection Officer (DPO).
- ✓ Centralization of third party data protection complaints.
- ✓ Management of security breaches.
- ✓ Review of data protection documentation.
- ✓ Data protection rules for the use of IT tools.
- ✓ Confidentiality and data protection clauses in contracts with suppliers.
- ✓ Passwords for access to computer systems.
- ✓ Traceability and access control to customer databases.
- ✓ Data protection training.
- ✓ Data protection verification process.
- ✓ Procedure for the conservation and archiving of information and documentation.

Specific controls aimed at preventing criminal conduct related to computer-related damage include the following:

- ✓ Data protection rules for the use of IT tools.
- ✓ Business continuity policy.
- ✓ Audit of IT systems.

Specific controls aimed at preventing criminal conduct related to intellectual and industrial property offences include the following:

- ✓ Data protection rules for the use of IT tools.
- ✓ Entity code of conduct.
- ✓ Inventory of software licences acquired by the Group.

Specific Controls aimed at preventing conduct related to the disclosure and discovery of trade secrets include the following:

- ✓ Data protection rules for the use of IT tools.
- ✓ Procedure for the conservation and archiving of information and documentation.
- ✓ Confidentiality and data protection clause in contracts with suppliers.
- ✓ Passwords for access to computer systems.

Caja Rural de Navarra, in its drive to strengthen its data protection measures, runs various training and awareness-raising actions:

- ✓ All new employees receive a data protection course as part of the welcome training package.
- ✓ There are cross-cutting training and awareness-raising programmes for staff on data protection, prevention and cybersecurity.
- ✓ The DPO Service runs specific training for all CRN employees on data protection in the financial sector. This data protection training is available to all employees on the **Caja Rural de Navarra** Virtual Classroom platform.
- ✓ In addition, the DPO Service publishes a monthly newsletter on the blog shared with the Bank where significant news about data protection or other regulations or references affecting data protection is analysed.
- ✓ Employees should also be familiar with the Roles and Responsibilities of Staff and the Policy on the use of Information Media, which are available on the Employee Portal.

During 2025, different regulatory updates have been taken as a reference, as well as Guides or reports published by the Spanish Data Protection Agency (AEPD) and by the European Data Protection Board (EDPB).

The following aspects were analysed:

- ✓ Video-surveillance Guide published by the AEPD, which led to revisions in our data protection system.
- ✓ Review of the processing of the records of minutes kept by *comunidades de propietarios* (condominium associations).
- ✓ Analysis of the impact of the Artificial Intelligence Regulation on data protection.

The approval and entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 13 June 2024 laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence ("Artificial Intelligence Regulation" or "AIR") has made an important change to the regulatory paradigm on development and use of artificial intelligence systems. This new regulation introduces specific obligations in the design, development, implementation and supervision of AI systems in view of the different risks that the use of AI may entail.

Precisely because of the above, it is essential to establish a corporate framework that sets strategic lines in compliance with AI regulations, to allow innovation and support for this new technology and the benefits it offers to continue, while guaranteeing respect for fundamental rights and the security that products and systems using AI must offer.

Caja Rural de Navarra is drawing up a policy to define the internal criteria that the Bank must follow when developing, implementing and/or contracting any AI system subject to the aforementioned Regulation. The purpose of the policy is to guarantee regulatory compliance and minimise the associated risks, while establishing roles and responsibilities, ensuring adequate governance and aligning with regulatory requirements.

Metrics and targets related to Privacy and data protection [MDR-M][MDR-T].

In its commitment to protecting the privacy and security of its stakeholders' data, **Caja Rural de Navarra** has identified various opportunities for improvement. These include strengthening the management and supervision of third-party suppliers, as well as the implementation of additional cybersecurity measures in the Caja Rural Group to increase resilience in the face of growing cyber threats.

The Bank has a Business Continuity Plan which is reviewed annually, although it needs to make progress in updating its Communication Plan to ensure that it includes all the necessary interlocutors.

Caja Rural de Navarra has also defined a new **Cybersecurity Master Plan (2025-2027)**, together with RSI and the rest of the Group's entities, within the new Cybersecurity, Technology and Risk Committee of the Caja Rural Group. This ambitious project sets the roadmap for the next three years, with the aim of profoundly transforming technology and security to be resilient in the face of new digital threats. The aim is to align people and processes under a common protection model that complies with strict European regulations, such as DORA and NIS2.

The plan is organised into eight areas of work covering everything from the renewal of communication networks to the total protection of our data and devices, including ATMs and office computers.

Significant steps have already been taken during 2025 by implementing several additional layers of security, and the plan will be reinforced during actions planned for 2026 and 2027.

Innovation and Digitization of more responsible processes and services

As a result of the 2025 double materiality analysis carried out by **Caja Rural de Navarra Group**, three positive impacts and one risk have been identified as material in relation to Innovation and Digitization of more responsible processes and services:

Impacts:

- Reduced environmental impacts through digitization, reducing paper use and minimising travel by customers by offering them functionalities they can use to make transactions through their personal manager.
- Promoting digitization through smart and secure channels —such as mobile, online and automated banking— that enhance the customer experience, improve operational efficiency and strengthen the accessibility and sustainability of the service.
- Promote innovation and digitization initiatives to contribute to the financial education of society, facilitating access to information and education, helping to bridge the digital divide and promoting social inclusion.

Opportunities:

- Few resources are allocated to processes of innovation, making it harder for the company to identify and seize new business opportunities.

The following section presents the set of policies and actions through which **Caja Rural de Navarra** manages and maximises the positive impact of its activity on the environment, while mitigating the risk of allocating insufficient resources to the processes of innovation.

Policies and governance in terms of Innovation and Digitization of more responsible processes and services [MDR-P]

Innovation has become a strategic pillar for **Caja Rural de Navarra**, reflecting its commitment to sustainability and social progress. With this approach, the Bank is driving a profound transformation of its operations, products and financial services, integrating sustainability criteria at all phases of the process, although it has not yet defined a specific plan encompassing Innovation and Digitization actions.

Actions for the management of Innovation and Digitization of more responsible processes and services [MDR-A]

To guarantee the high quality of its services, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** pursues constant innovation, seeking excellence in the processes and actions carried out and versatility and adaptation to new needs and demands.

Aware that innovation and digitization can bring extraordinary advantages and a more prosperous future for society as a whole, **Caja Rural de Navarra Group** directs its social work through the following areas of activity:

- ✓ The promotion of education and technology, supporting the different digitization processes.
- ✓ Support for entrepreneurship and innovation as a form of progress.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group also makes a direct contribution to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth, through different job creation initiatives and actions, as well as through the promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation.

In this regard, in 2025, **Caja Rural de Navarra** reinforced its commitment to promoting entrepreneurship through Línea Inicia, a programme created in 2007 with the aim of facilitating the start-up of new businesses and contributing to the economic and social development of the regions where the Bank is present. This initiative combines specialised financing with strategic actions to promote the creation, consolidation and sustainability of entrepreneurial projects.

Since its launch, Línea Inicia has financially supported 3,042 business initiatives, with a total of 5,238 promoter partners. During 2025 alone, the programme supported the start-up of 157 new projects, led by 246 entrepreneurs, to which a total of EUR 10.5 million has been allocated. These figures represent a reduction on 2024, when 197 projects were developed, led by 362 entrepreneurs, with total funding of EUR 12.27 million.

The typical profile of people accessing this funding line is a man around 40 years old, with a university education or higher vocational training, mainly in the service sector. The average investment per project is EUR 104,000 and the average financing requested is around EUR 66,000. It is significant that the majority of entrepreneurs come from a situation of previous employment, which confirms that entrepreneurship arises, in many cases, as a natural evolution of their professional career and not as a necessity derived from unemployment.

At **Caja Rural de Navarra** we understand that the success of a business project does not depend solely on access to capital. For this reason, Línea Inicia has consolidated a model that

combines financing with a **network of technical and professional support**, able to accompany entrepreneurs through the different stages of the process. Thanks to strategic alliances with specialist entities and agents in the entrepreneurial ecosystem, beneficiaries receive specific training, personalised advice and support in the first steps of the business. In 2025 the resources allocated to these activities rose by 40%.

During 2025, we continued to expand the programmes and services aimed at strengthening the viability and sustainability of the projects supported. In this way, we reaffirm our commitment to the entrepreneurial fabric and its positive impact on the local economy, contributing to the social and economic development of our environment.

- Promoting entrepreneurship with CECOBI: from Rural Kutxa, we reaffirm our commitment to local economic development and the promotion of commercial entrepreneurship by collaborating this year with the Confederación Empresarial de Comercio de Bizkaia (CECOBI), the Vizcaya trade association, in its CB113 Emprende programme.
- We are collaborating with the BerriUp start-up accelerator programme in its latest call for entrepreneurship: the accelerator process will run for 16 weeks, and participating initiatives can access a range of benefits, such as the possibility of specialised funding.
- CEIN Startup Day 2025: rewarding innovation and entrepreneurship in Navarre. Awards are presented to recognise the achievements of different local firms, within the framework of the Navarre Business Ideas Accelerator, Ruta 31.
- The Bank is promoting entrepreneurship at the Deusto Emprende 2025 Week: it joined in the initiative which involves supporting students and innovative projects, promoting young talent and contributing to the economic and social development of the region.
- Impulso Emprendedor 2025: innovation and talent that transform Navarre. The Bank's role is as a mentor, supporting innovative start-ups and strengthening the entrepreneurial ecosystem and the economic development of Navarre.

Caja Rural de Navarra is also committed to supporting the different local processes to promote digitization, whether with individuals, companies or institutions, through programmes such as:

- ✓ Enpresare grants – Rural Kutxa: a programme to promote the transition to Industry 4.0 in industrial SMEs in Bergara and the District of Debagoiena, by supporting young talent, as well as innovative projects and entrepreneurship/intra-entrepreneurship initiatives, through dual training. Specific focus on Smart Manufacturing, Artificial Intelligence and Big Data.
- ✓ Family business immersion programme: part of the Family Business Chair of the Antonio Aranzabal Foundation and Deusto Business School, its aim is to attract young talent to family businesses in Gipuzkoa and increase their visibility among university students, in order to show them an interesting training alternative leading to high-quality jobs in the future.

Caja Rural de Navarra has also run training and awareness-raising activities on technology and digitization such as:

- ✓ Digitization of senior citizens: training workshops on digital skills, spread across different towns and neighbourhoods in Navarre, the Basque Country and La Rioja, with the aim of closing the digital divide and facilitating financial inclusion for all.
- ✓ Digitalízate Transforma tu empresa (Digitize - Transform your Company): programme run in collaboration with Cámara Navarra supporting 14 businesses to totally transform their business to digital by diagnosing their needs and offering training and personal support.

- ✓ Cybersecurity for SMEs: working with CEN and Navarre Cybersecurity Centre to promote cybersecurity training through gamification, impacting nearly a thousand employees of SMEs in Navarre.

Finally, it should be noted that one of **Caja Rural de Navarra's** priorities is to constantly improve our digital channels, without sacrificing our principals of local service and proximity to our customers. For this reason, A big element here is the Bank's investment in technology to make it easier for those customers who so wish to conduct any transaction through digital channels. Notable here is the service the Bank offers its customers through Ruralvía, its digital banking facility, accessible through a range of devices including computers, smart phone, tablet and other IT apps (Ruralvía pay, etc.) as well as the ATM network. There are also the constant upgrades to the functionalities of existing digital tools, including recently:

- ✓ Loan, leasing and renting recommender on the website.
- ✓ Personal loan and mortgage simulator on the website.
- ✓ A dedicated website where confirming customers can access, check and anticipate payments from their supplier.

Metric and targets related to Innovation and Digitization of more responsible processes and services [MDR-M] [MDR-T].

During the year under review, the Bank has not defined any goals, specific indicators or formal objectives for Transformation and Innovation. However, **Caja Rural de Navarra** continues to make progress in this area and, in line with the Group's strategic commitment to innovation, plans to double the volume of investment in the coming years and reinforce its teams with more specialised talent. This progress will lay the foundations for the future definition of targets and metrics to steer this strategic development.

Annex I – Material impacts, risks and opportunities

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Environmental	The promotion of operationally safe and stable infrastructures, particularly in sectors such as mobility and sustainable transport, by providing financial solutions that encourage investment in infrastructure that is resilient to climate change and developing innovative financial products to manage the risks associated with climate events.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Company
Environmental	Systematic integration of climate factors into credit and investment risk assessment processes, in line with the comprehensive application of the Sustainable Finance and ESG Risks Policy, to quantify and manage the financial impacts of climate change.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Shareholders Subsidiaries
Environmental	Promote more sustainable habits in people, especially in relation to climate change, through dissemination and awareness programmes, strengthening greater social awareness of climate change, contributing to a transition towards more sustainable consumption and behaviour patterns.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Shareholders Subsidiaries
Environmental	Risk associated with the introduction of new regulations on investment products with environmental or climate requirements that require changes to financial advisory and customer communication procedures, non-compliance with which may result in sanctions or unfavourable resolutions and negatively affect the Group's reputation.	Risk	Regulatory and legal	-	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Subsidiaries Shareholders Company
Environmental	Risk arising from the application of policies, taxonomies and new regulations on investment products with environmental or climate criteria, which may reduce the attractiveness of certain activities classified as having a greater environmental impact, make access to financing more expensive and generate losses in the financial markets, as well as lead to penalties or unfavourable resolutions for non-compliance and damage the Group's reputation.	Risk	Regulatory and legal	-	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Subsidiaries Shareholders Company
Environmental	Lack of accurate and reliable data that hampers the development of robust statistical models capable of measuring the potential impacts of climate and environmental risk factors.	Risk	Technological	-	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Shareholders Subsidiaries

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Environmental	Application of sanctions arising from greenwashing or green-hushing practices, which may result in financial losses, compensation obligations and regulatory penalties with a direct impact on the Group's results.	Risk	Regulatory and legal	-	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Subsidiaries Shareholders Company
Environmental	Emergence of negative news or loss of reputation due to insufficient performance in the fight against climate change or environmental protection, which may erode the confidence of customers and investors, generate business flight, lead to losses in the financial markets and reduce the value and results of subsidiaries.	Risk	Reputational	-	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Subsidiaries Shareholders
Environmental	Increased credit/market loss risk due to a failure to integrate environmental risks when assessing finance and/or seeking investment opportunities.	Risk	Market	-	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Customers Subsidiaries Shareholders
Environmental	Optimisation of operating costs by improving the resilience of the Bank's physical infrastructure to extreme weather events.	Opportunity	Efficient use of resources	-	Climate Change	Climate Change Adaptation	Human resources Shareholders
Environmental	Increased greenhouse gas emissions and deterioration of the natural environment associated with the exposure of the Group's portfolio to carbon-intensive sectors, monitored through specific RAF indicators.	Impact	Negative	Potential	Climate Change	Energy transition and decarbonisation	Customers Shareholders Subsidiaries Nature
Environmental	Implementation of decarbonisation strategies to reduce the carbon footprint of portfolios (Scope 3).	Impact	Positive	Potential	Climate Change	Energy transition and decarbonisation	Customers Shareholders Subsidiaries
Environmental	Improved efficiency in the use of resources, enabling a reduction in the Entity's operating costs.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Climate Change	Energy transition and decarbonisation	Customers Shareholders Subsidiaries
Environmental	Failure to meet GHG targets set by the Bank.	Risk	Regulatory and legal Reputational	-	Climate Change	Energy transition and decarbonisation	Subsidiaries Shareholders

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
							Nature Customers Company
Environmental	Supporting clients' and subsidiaries' adaptation to the effects of climate change and supporting their decarbonisation processes by increasing green finance products and providing ESG advisory services to strengthen their resilience.	Opportunity	Resilience	-	Climate Change	Energy transition and decarbonisation	Customers Nature Subsidiaries
Environmental	Advance in decarbonisation by drawing up the Group's own Transition Plan, aimed at orienting its investment activity towards more sustainable models aligned with the European Union's climate objectives.	Opportunity	Regulatory and legal Reputational	-	Climate Change	Energy transition and decarbonisation	Customers Subsidiaries Shareholders
Environmental	Expansion of the range of green financial products aimed at boosting the energy transition in key sectors (such as construction, new housing and refurbishment and improvement of existing housing), channelling investment and sustainable savings to accelerate the energy renovation of the real estate stock in the Group's areas of operation, strengthening the fight against climate change and consolidating its position as a benchmark in sustainability.	Opportunity	Financial	-	Climate Change	Energy efficiency	Customers Subsidiaries Shareholders
Environmental	Development of energy-saving programmes targeted at all employees.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Climate Change	Energy efficiency	Human resources
Social	Creation of quality employment through adequate working conditions, decent wages, as well as measures facilitating work-life balance, welfare and social benefit programmes, and freedom of association/collective bargaining.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.	Human resources Company
Social	Increasing employee satisfaction and engagement by incorporating new measures or adapting existing ones, thereby contributing to improving service quality and enhancing the Group's reputation.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.	Human resources Company

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Social	Improve the attraction and retention of young talent by maintaining the agreements already signed with universities and broadening their scope, fostering the creation of quality jobs and taking into account the training needs and skills of staff.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.	Human resources Company
Social	Difficulty in attracting young talent due to the fact that the working conditions offered are not attractive to the younger generation.	Risk	Market	-	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.	Human resources Company
Social	Shortage of skilled or affordable labour, which may increase business costs, weaken borrowers' financial position and reduce their ability to repay.	Risk	Acute	-	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.	Human resources Company
Social	Loss of productivity from poor motivation and commitment among the workforce caused by poor working conditions in respect of working hours, pay, health and safety at work, diversity, inclusion, etc.	Risk	Acute	-	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.	Human resources
Social	Decline in quality of service due to difficulties attracting and retaining talent and a failure to bring on new generations in the workforce.	Risk	Acute	-	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.	Human resources
Social	Deteriorating labour markets resulting from technological, regulatory or structural changes that may affect borrowers' employment and income, impacting their economic stability and the value of subsidiaries.	Risk	Acute	-	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Commitment, job satisfaction and attracting talent.	Human resources Company
Social	Poor labour relations practices (working hours, remuneration conditions, health and safety in the workplace, diversity, inclusion, etc.), reducing the efficiency and productivity of the workforce, and resulting in high absenteeism.	Risk	Acute	-	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Health and workplace	Human resources

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Social	Develop actions to reduce or eliminate the pay gap, through Employee Remuneration Policies, fostering an inclusive and equitable working environment.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Diversity, equality and inclusion	Human resources
Social	Promoting diversity, equity and inclusion in the organisation through the implementation of equal opportunity policies, initiatives for the integration of vulnerable groups and people with functional diversity, as well as strategies for attracting diverse talent that reinforce the corporate culture.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Diversity, equality and inclusion	Human resources
Social	Risk of reputational damage and legal consequences arising from possible cases of employment discrimination.	Risk	Reputational Regulatory and legal		Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Diversity, equality and inclusion	Human resources Subsidiaries Company
Social	Alliances with educational institutions, through which the Entity collaborates in the design and development of specialised training programmes aimed at boosting the training and employability of students and young professionals	Impact	Positive	Actual	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Training	Company
Social	Facilitating access to training opportunities for the Group's employees through the development of e-learning platforms that promote continuous learning and ensure accessible training for the entire workforce, as well as through collaboration with educational institutions to design specialised training programmes.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Training	Human resources
Social	Improved talent attraction and retention through personalised career plans and training programmes, tailored to staff training needs and required competencies, contributing to the creation of quality employment.	Opportunity	Reputational resilience	-	Management of talent and working conditions for own workers	Training	Human resources
Social	Promote respect for human rights in the activities carried out by the Group's employees, ensuring compliance with internal policies, due diligence processes and the fundamental provisions of the International Labour Organisation relating to freedom of association and collective bargaining.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Workers in the value chain	Protect and guarantee human rights in value chain activities	Human resources Subsidiaries Suppliers

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Social	Encouragement of corporate volunteering in the communities where it operates, mainly aimed at vulnerable groups.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Social engagement and community relations	Socially responsible engagement and communication with the community and affected communities	Human resources Suppliers Company
Social	Agreements with public sector bodies to prevent financial/insurance exclusion in certain areas where the Bank is active.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Social engagement and community relations	Socially responsible engagement and communication with the community and affected communities	Company Customers Human resources
Social	Strengthening the relationship with the community through dialogue and active listening initiatives, as well as through strategic collaborations with social organisations, local entities and projects that generate a positive impact on the territory.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Social engagement and community relations	Socially responsible engagement and communication with the community and affected communities	Human resources Suppliers Company
Social	New business opportunities through financing / investment in projects that address social challenges or help the social and financial inclusion of vulnerable groups, adapted to new social trends.	Opportunity	Financial	-	Social engagement and community relations	Socially responsible engagement and communication with the community and affected communities	Company Customers
Social	Encourage responsible marketing communications, providing access to transparent information on the financial products and services offered by the Entity.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Responsible marketing	Customers Company

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Social	Mitigate exposure to greenwashing practices by strengthening internal controls and using robust and verifiable criteria in the classification of sustainable products.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Responsible marketing	Customers
Social	Facilitate accessibility and customer service through a range of communication channels (digital, physical, telephone, etc.), and by providing high-quality and secure financial products and services.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Financial accessibility	Customers Company
Social	Develop entrepreneurship facilitation programmes for customers and non-customers in vulnerable areas of financial exclusion for the social inclusion of individuals and communities.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Financial accessibility	Customers Company
Social	Increase the number of customers and boost customer loyalty by opening new branches and ATMs in rural areas.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Financial accessibility	Customers Company
Social	Contribute to access to quality and secure financial products and services, adapting them to the needs and preferences of different customer profiles. This includes strengthening digital channels for younger customers, improving physical and digital accessibility in the face of branch closures, and offering financial solutions aligned with customer needs by incorporating their ESG preferences in investment advice.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Quality and security of products and services	Customers
Social	Raising customer awareness of sustainability issues through ESG education and awareness-raising initiatives and programmes.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Quality and security of products and services	Customers Human resources
Social	Inappropriate conduct during the granting of loans resulting in damage to the reputation of the Entity and the application of sanctioning measures.	Risk	Reputational Regulatory and legal	-	Customer satisfaction and security	Quality and security of products and services	Customers

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Social	Encouragement of regular communications of the results and impacts of marketed products and services categorised as sustainable, enhancing the reputation of the Entity.	Opportunity	Reputational	-	Customer satisfaction and security	Quality and security of products and services	Customers
Social	Customer discontent with the way customer services deal with incidents.	Impact	Negative	Potential	Customer satisfaction and security	Customer relations	Customers
Social	Improving the services provided by the Bank by listening to and engaging with customers via recurrent surveys and other channels, resulting in personalised attention and effective resolution of incidents.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Customer relations	Customers
Social	Optimal and efficient management in resolving complaints and claims to improve customer experience in relation to the end-to-end service received.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Customer satisfaction and security	Customer relations	Customers
Social	Increase in the number of complaints arising from non-transparent, confusing or untruthful communication, negatively affecting reputation.	Risk	Reputational Regulatory and legal		Customer satisfaction and security	Customer relations	Customers
Governance	Strengthen integrity, corporate reputation and whistleblower protection through effective whistleblowing channels, strict compliance with the Code of Conduct and ensuring an environment free from corrupt or bribery practices.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Ethics and transparency	Ethics and transparency	Suppliers Shareholders Institutional investors Government bodies Partners Subsidiaries

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Governance	Lack of adequate oversight, which may result in inadequate or absent regulations, procedures or controls to prevent crime and fraud, which may facilitate legal breaches, result in penalties and sanctions, impair the Group's reputation and funding capacity, and lead to impairment of debt and equity instruments.	Risk	Regulatory and legal Reputational	-	Ethics and transparency	Ethics and transparency	Company Government bodies Human resources
Governance	Foster a corporate culture of integrity and reduce exposure to unethical practices through preventive measures, such as regular audits, annual training on the Code of Conduct and other awareness-raising initiatives aimed at Group employees and suppliers.	Opportunity	Market Regulatory and legal Reputational	-	Ethics and transparency	Ethics and transparency	Suppliers Shareholders Institutional investors Customers Human resources
Governance	Strengthen the resilience of the Group's supply chain through the implementation of transparent and fair policies and strict compliance with payment deadlines with local suppliers.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Ethics and transparency	Stakeholder relations	Suppliers
Governance	Ensure good corporate governance by implementing standards and best practice when making investments, making sure these activities are conducted in an ethical and responsible manner.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Corporate Governance	Governance bodies and responsible leadership	Government bodies Human resources Customers Suppliers
Governance	Promote best practice in corporate governance and responsible leadership through annual training programmes for members of the Governing Board.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Corporate Governance	Governance bodies and responsible leadership	Government bodies Human resources
Governance	Provide specialised sustainability training for senior management and key Group teams - such as the commercial network or risk areas - to strengthen their capabilities and ensure effective integration of ESG criteria in their daily activities.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Corporate Governance	Governance bodies and responsible leadership	Government bodies Human resources

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Governance	Lack of control and oversight, which may result in inadequacies in clear authority, diversity, appropriate remuneration or training at senior management level, which may result in ineffective decisions, breaches of governance frameworks and sanctions, impair the Group's reputation and funding capacity, and lead to impairment of debt and equity instruments.	Risk	Regulatory and legal Reputational	-	Corporate Governance	Governance bodies and responsible leadership	Company Human resources
Governance	Promote an ethical business culture of trust and transparency, through appropriate training and information for all the Entity's employees, facilitating the early detection of possible breaches, the protection of those who comply with and observe the standard and fostering values of excellence, respect and closeness, thus contributing to responsible economic and social growth.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Corporate Governance	Corporate culture	Government bodies Human resources
Governance	Risk arising from an insufficiently integrated organisational culture and value system, which may result in behaviour that is not aligned with the Entity's ESG policies, affect the performance and satisfaction of employees and generate a negative reputational impact for the Group.	Risk	Reputational	-	Corporate Governance	Corporate culture	Government bodies Shareholders Human resources Subsidiaries
Cross-cutting	Promote relationships of trust with all taxation authorities based on transparent and ongoing communications to promote voluntary compliance with tax obligations.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Responsible tax	Company
Cross-cutting	Contribution to the improvement of the economic development of society through the Group's fiscal contribution via own taxes borne, taxes collected and non-tax fees/contributions paid.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Responsible tax	Company
Cross-cutting	Exposure to legal disputes over tax as a result of poor tax management, endangering the trust of customers, suppliers and commercial partners.	Risk	Regulatory and legal Reputational	-	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Responsible tax	Suppliers Shareholders Partners Subsidiaries Institutional investors Government bodies Customers

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Cross-cutting	Strengthening stakeholder confidence through secure, responsible and continuously improving management of information and personal data, guaranteeing its protection, confidentiality and integrity, as well as the prevention and mitigation of cyber-attacks and the absence of security breaches.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Data privacy and security	Suppliers Human resources Customers
Cross-cutting	Awareness programmes aimed at staff on the use and protection of their personal data in digital channels, with the purpose of preventing and reducing risks such as cyber-attacks, fraudulent operations or identity theft attempts.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Data privacy and security	Human resources
Cross-cutting	Lack of protection, detection and response mechanisms that may allow cyber-attacks that interrupt critical services or compromise data of the Group and its customers, which may generate fraud, economic and regulatory losses, deteriorate the reputation and confidence of customers and investors, affect business continuity, increase recovery costs and cause losses in the value of debt and capital instruments, as well as deteriorate the results of subsidiaries.	Risk	Regulatory and legal Reputational	-	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Data privacy and security	Customers Shareholders Subsidiaries Partners Government bodies
Cross-cutting	Reducing the Bank's environmental footprint through digitization, less use of paper and minimising customers' travel by making functionalities available through their digital personal manager.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Innovation and digitization of processes and more responsible services	Nature Customers
Cross-cutting	Promoting digitalisation through smart and secure channels - such as mobile, online and automated banking - that elevate the customer experience, improve operational efficiency and strengthen the accessibility and sustainability of the service.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Innovation and digitization of processes and more responsible services	Customers
Cross-cutting	Promote innovation and digitalisation initiatives to contribute to the financial education of society, facilitating access to information and education, helping to bridge the digital divide and promoting social inclusion.	Impact	Positive	Actual	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Innovation and digitization of processes and more responsible services	Customers Company Employees

Block	Description	IRO	Type	Sub-type	Topic	Sub-topic	Value chain
Cross-cutting	Inadequate budgeting for innovation, preventing the company identifying and seizing new business opportunities.	Risk	Technological	-	Issues specific to Caja Rural de Navarra	Innovation and digitization of processes and more responsible services	Shareholders Subsidiaries Customers

Annex II – Corporate policies and identified IROs

Block	Description of IRO	Associated policy	Policy contribution to mitigating or achieving IROs
Environmental	The promotion of operationally safe and stable infrastructures, particularly in sectors such as mobility and sustainable transport, by providing financial solutions that encourage investment in infrastructure that is resilient to climate change and developing innovative financial products to manage the risks associated with climate events.	Environmental Policy	Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals.
Environmental	Systematic integration of climate factors into credit and investment risk assessment processes, in line with the comprehensive application of the Sustainable Finance and ESG Risks Policy, to quantify and manage the financial impacts of climate change.	ESG Risk Policy	Establish a framework to manage the risks associated with ESG factors within the Bank's operations and strategic decisions. This policy's principal goal is to identify, assess and mitigate risks deriving from climate-related regulatory changes, the physical risks from extreme weather events and opportunities arising from the transition to clean energy and sustainable project finance. The policy also enshrines a commitment to integrate ESG criteria into all the Bank's investment decisions and activities, ensuring mitigation and adaptation strategies are aligned with the goals of sustainability and the transition to a low carbon economy.
Environmental	Promote more sustainable habits in people, especially in relation to climate change, through dissemination and awareness programmes, strengthening greater social awareness of climate change, contributing to a transition towards more sustainable consumption and behaviour patterns.	Environmental Policy	Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals.
Environmental	Risk associated with the introduction of new regulations on investment products with environmental or climate requirements that require	Environmental Policy	Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible

	changes to financial advisory and customer communication procedures, non-compliance with which may result in sanctions or unfavourable resolutions and negatively affect the Group's reputation.	Sustainable finance framework	corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals. Set a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Bank is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.
Environmental	Risk arising from the application of policies, taxonomies and new regulations on investment products with environmental or climate criteria, which may reduce the attractiveness of certain activities classified as having a greater environmental impact, make access to financing more expensive and generate losses in the financial markets, as well as lead to penalties or unfavourable resolutions for non-compliance and damage the Group's reputation.	ESG Risk Policy Sustainable finance framework	- Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals. - Set a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Bank is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best

			international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.
	Increased credit/market loss risk due to a failure to integrate environmental risks when assessing finance and/or seeking investment opportunities.	Risk Appetite Framework	Defines a set of sustainability indicators under its MAR system (Sustainability Indicators Framework), to measure how far it is meeting its climate commitments and sustainability targets. These indicators make it possible to quantify the impact of environmental policies and fulfilment of the climate goals set, as well as providing a basis for informed decision-making on future projects and alignment with long-term sustainability targets.
Environmental	Application of sanctions arising from greenwashing or green-hushing practices, which may result in financial losses, compensation obligations and regulatory penalties with a direct impact on the Group's results.	Environmental Policy	Set a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Bank is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.
Environmental	Emergence of negative news or loss of reputation due to insufficient performance in the fight against climate change or environmental protection, which may erode the confidence of customers and investors, generate business flight, lead to losses in the financial markets and reduce the value and results of subsidiaries.	Sustainable finance framework	Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals.
Environmental	Lack of accurate and reliable data that hampers the development of robust statistical models capable of measuring the potential impacts of climate and environmental risk factors.	ESG Risk Policy Risk Appetite Framework	Establish a framework to manage the risks associated with ESG factors within the Bank's operations and strategic decisions. This policy's principal goal is to identify, assess and mitigate risks deriving from climate-related regulatory changes, the physical risks from extreme weather events and opportunities arising from the transition to clean energy and sustainable project finance. The policy also enshrines a commitment to integrate ESG criteria into all the Bank's investment decisions and activities, ensuring mitigation and adaptation strategies are aligned with the goals of sustainability and the transition to a low carbon economy.

			Defines a set of sustainability indicators under its MAR system (Sustainability Indicators Framework), to measure how far it is meeting its climate commitments and sustainability targets. These indicators make it possible to quantify the impact of environmental policies and fulfilment of the climate goals set, as well as providing a basis for informed decision-making on future projects and alignment with long-term sustainability targets.
Environmental	Optimisation of operating costs by improving the resilience of the Bank's physical infrastructure to extreme weather events.	Environmental Policy	Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals.
Environmental	Increased greenhouse gas emissions and deterioration of the natural environment associated with the exposure of the Group's portfolio to carbon-intensive sectors, monitored through specific RAF indicators.	ESG Risk Policy Risk Appetite Framework	- Establish a framework to manage the risks associated with ESG factors within the Bank's operations and strategic decisions. This policy's principal goal is to identify, assess and mitigate risks deriving from climate-related regulatory changes, the physical risks from extreme weather events and opportunities arising from the transition to clean energy and sustainable project finance. The policy also enshrines a commitment to integrate ESG criteria into all the Bank's investment decisions and activities, ensuring mitigation and adaptation strategies are aligned with the goals of sustainability and the transition to a low carbon economy. - Defines a set of sustainability indicators under its MAR system (Sustainability Indicators Framework), to measure how far it is meeting its climate commitments and sustainability targets. These indicators make it possible to quantify the impact of environmental policies and fulfilment of the climate goals set, as well as providing a basis for informed decision-making on future projects and alignment with long-term sustainability targets.
Environmental	Implementation of decarbonisation strategies to reduce the carbon footprint of portfolios (Scope 3).	Environmental Policy Sustainable finance framework	Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts.

			The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals. • Set a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Bank is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.
Environmental	Failure to meet GHG targets set by the Bank.	Environmental Policy Sustainable finance framework	• Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals. • Set a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Bank is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.
Environmental	Improved efficiency in the use of resources, enabling a reduction in the Entity's operating costs.	Environmental Policy	• Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier

			climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals.
Environmental	Supporting clients' and subsidiaries' adaptation to the effects of climate change and supporting their decarbonisation processes by increasing green finance products and providing ESG advisory services to strengthen their resilience.	Environmental Policy Sustainable finance framework	- Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals. - Set a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Bank is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.
Environmental	Advance in decarbonisation by drawing up the Group's own Transition Plan, aimed at orienting its investment activity towards more sustainable models aligned with the European Union's climate objectives.	Environmental Policy Sustainable finance framework	- Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals. - Set a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework

			defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Bank is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.
Environmental	Expansion of the range of green financial products aimed at boosting the energy transition in key sectors (such as construction, new housing and refurbishment and improvement of existing housing), channelling investment and sustainable savings to accelerate the energy renovation of the real estate stock in the Group's areas of operation, strengthening the fight against climate change and consolidating its position as a benchmark in sustainability.	Environmental Policy Sustainable finance framework	- Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals. - Set a clear focus for issuing sustainable finance instruments such as green bonds and sustainability-linked loans to finance projects that support the transition to a sustainable economy. The framework defines what types of projects are eligible and the criteria for assessing and selecting projects that help mitigate climate change or adapt to its effects. With the framework, the Bank is seeking to mobilise capital for projects that make a positive impact, by reducing carbon emissions, improving energy efficiency or promoting renewable energy. The Second Party Opinion by an independent external body, Sustainalytics, provides assurance that the framework aligns with best international practice, the ICMA Green Bond Principles and Green Loan Principles.
Environmental	Development of energy-saving programmes targeted at all employees.	Environmental Policy	Set clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. The policy puts in place responsible corporate practices that reduce the Bank's environmental footprint, through efficient use of resources and appropriate waste management, and seeks to mitigate the potential problems of a drier climate for domestic cereal cultivation. It also sets out a climate change commitment, promoting the adaptation of its operations to the potential impacts of climate change and supporting mitigation efforts. The policy is an integrated part of the wider sustainability strategy and is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the international climate goals.

Social	Creation of quality employment through adequate working conditions, decent wages, as well as measures facilitating work-life balance, welfare and social benefit programmes, and freedom of association/collective bargaining.	Remuneration policy Health and safety policy Equality and non-discrimination policies Social protection policies	- Establish a fair and equitable remuneration policy which recognises the performance and contribution of every employee. It also ensures compliance with labour regulations and transparent salary management. - Prevent labour risks and provide a safe and healthy working environment for all employees. This includes preventative measures, safety training and a focus on health at work. - Ban any form of discrimination for reasons of gender, ethnic origin, incapacity, sexual orientation or any other characteristic. Policies and practices are reviewed regularly to make sure they are compliant and effective. - Guarantee protection for staff in vulnerable situations, whether due to sickness, unemployment, retirement or maternity/paternity. Its target is to ensure the continuity income and access to benefits.
Social	Increasing employee satisfaction and engagement by incorporating new measures or adapting existing ones, thereby contributing to improving service quality and enhancing the Group's reputation.	Training plan Code of Conduct	- Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce. - Includes the right to digital disconnection, which seeks to ensure the right of employees to disconnect from work outside working hours, promoting work-life balance. This includes measures to avoid work overload and stress related to the use of digital technologies.
Social	Improve the attraction and retention of young talent by maintaining the agreements already signed with universities and broadening their scope, fostering the creation of quality jobs and taking into account the training needs and skills of staff.	Training plan	Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce.
Social	Difficulty in attracting young talent due to the fact that the working conditions offered are not attractive to the younger generation.	Training plan	Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce.
Social	Shortage of skilled or affordable labour, which may increase business costs, weaken borrowers' financial position and reduce their ability to repay.	Training plan	Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce.
Social	Loss of productivity from poor motivation and commitment among the workforce caused by poor working conditions in respect of working hours, pay, health and safety at work, diversity, inclusion, etc.	Remuneration policy Health and safety policy Social protection policies Functional diversity plan	- Establish a fair and equitable remuneration policy which recognises the performance and contribution of every employee. It also ensures compliance with labour regulations and transparent salary management. - Prevent labour risks and provide a safe and healthy working environment for all employees. This includes preventative measures, safety training and a focus on health at work.

		Code of Conduct Equality plan	• Guarantee protection for staff in vulnerable situations, whether due to sickness, unemployment, retirement or maternity/paternity. Its target is to ensure the continuity income and access to benefits. • Seeks to promote the integration of people with disabilities into work, guaranteeing equal opportunities and non-discrimination on access to employment, training and professional development. • Includes the right to digital disconnection, which seeks to ensure the right of employees to disconnect from work outside working hours, promoting work-life balance. This includes measures to avoid work overload and stress related to the use of digital technologies. • Promotes equal opportunities and non-discrimination on grounds of gender in the workplace. This includes measure to eliminate the pay gap, promote work-life balance and prevent sexual and gender-based harassment.
Social	Decline in quality of service due to difficulties attracting and retaining talent and a failure to bring on new generations in the workforce.	Training plan	• Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce.
Social	Deteriorating labour markets resulting from technological, regulatory or structural changes that may affect borrowers' employment and income, impacting their economic stability and the value of subsidiaries.	Training plan	• Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce.
Social	Poor labour relations practices (working hours, remuneration conditions, health and safety in the workplace, diversity, inclusion, etc.), reducing the efficiency and productivity of the workforce, and resulting in high absenteeism.	Remuneration policy Health and safety policy Social protection policies Functional diversity plan Code of Conduct Equality plan	• Establish a fair and equitable remuneration policy which recognises the performance and contribution of every employee. It also ensures compliance with labour regulations and transparent salary management. • Prevent labour risks and provide a safe and healthy working environment for all employees. This includes preventative measures, safety training and a focus on health at work. • Guarantee protection for staff in vulnerable situations, whether due to sickness, unemployment, retirement or maternity/paternity. Its target is to ensure the continuity income and access to benefits. • Seeks to promote the integration of people with disabilities into work, guaranteeing equal opportunities and non-discrimination on access to employment, training and professional development. • Includes the right to digital disconnection, which seeks to ensure the right of employees to disconnect from work outside working hours, promoting work-life balance. This includes measures to avoid work overload and stress related to the use of digital technologies. • Promotes equal opportunities and non-discrimination on grounds of gender in the workplace. This includes measure to eliminate the pay gap, promote work-life balance and prevent sexual and gender-based harassment.

Social	Develop actions to reduce or eliminate the pay gap, through Employee Remuneration Policies, fostering an inclusive and equitable working environment.	Equality and non-discrimination policies Equality plan	- Ban any form of discrimination for reasons of gender, ethnic origin, incapacity, sexual orientation or any other characteristic. Policies and practices are reviewed regularly to make sure they are compliant and effective. - Promotes equal opportunities and non-discrimination on grounds of gender in the workplace. This includes measure to eliminate the pay gap, promote work-life balance and prevent sexual and gender-based harassment.
Social	Promoting diversity, equity and inclusion in the organisation through the implementation of equal opportunity policies, initiatives for the integration of vulnerable groups and people with functional diversity, as well as strategies for attracting diverse talent that reinforce the corporate culture.	Functional diversity plan Equality and non-discrimination policies Equality plan	- Promote the integration of people with disabilities into work, guaranteeing equal opportunities and non-discrimination on access to employment, training and professional development. - Ban any form of discrimination for reasons of gender, ethnic origin, incapacity, sexual orientation or any other characteristic. Policies and practices are reviewed regularly to make sure they are compliant and effective. - Promotes equal opportunities and non-discrimination on grounds of gender in the workplace. This includes measure to eliminate the pay gap, promote work-life balance and prevent sexual and gender-based harassment.
Social	Risk of reputational damage and legal consequences arising from possible cases of employment discrimination.	Functional diversity plan Equality and non-discrimination policies Equality plan Protocol on Prevention of workplace harassment, sexual harassment and gender-based harassment	- Promote the integration of people with disabilities into work, guaranteeing equal opportunities and non-discrimination on access to employment, training and professional development. - Ban any form of discrimination for reasons of gender, ethnic origin, incapacity, sexual orientation or any other characteristic. Policies and practices are reviewed regularly to make sure they are compliant and effective. - Promote equal opportunities and non-discrimination on grounds of gender in the workplace. This includes measure to eliminate the pay gap, promote work-life balance and prevent sexual and gender-based harassment. - Prevent and address situations of workplace harassment, guaranteeing a respectful and non-violent working environment.
Social	Alliances with educational institutions, through which the Entity collaborates in the design and development of specialised training programmes aimed at boosting the training and employability of students and young professionals	Training plan	Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce.
Social	Facilitating access to training opportunities for the Group's employees through the development of e-learning platforms that promote continuous learning and ensure accessible training for the entire workforce, as well as through collaboration with educational institutions to design specialised training programmes.	Training plan	Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce.

Social	Improved talent attraction and retention through personalised career plans and training programmes, tailored to staff training needs and required competencies, contributing to the creation of quality employment.	Training plan	Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations. Its aim is to improve the skills and employability of the Bank's own workforce.
Social	Promote respect for human rights in the activities carried out by the Group's employees, ensuring compliance with internal policies, due diligence processes and the fundamental provisions of the International Labour Organisation relating to freedom of association and collective bargaining.	Code of Conduct	Establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all Bank employees. It aims to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility.
Social	Encouragement of corporate volunteering in the communities where it operates, mainly aimed at vulnerable groups.	Sustainability Policy	Among its principles are to defend human rights, combat poverty and create policies to promote equality and financial inclusion.
Social	Agreements with public sector bodies to prevent financial/insurance exclusion in certain areas where the Bank is active.	Sustainability Policy	Among its principles are to defend human rights, combat poverty and create policies to promote equality and financial inclusion.
Social	Strengthening the relationship with the community through dialogue and active listening initiatives, as well as through strategic collaborations with social organisations, local entities and projects that generate a positive impact on the region.	Sustainability Policy	Among its principles are to defend human rights, combat poverty and create policies to promote equality and financial inclusion.
Social	New business opportunities through financing / investment in projects that address social challenges or help the social and financial inclusion of vulnerable groups, adapted to new social trends.	Sustainability Policy	Among its principles are to defend human rights, combat poverty and create policies to promote equality and financial inclusion.
Social	Encourage responsible marketing communications, providing access to transparent information on the financial products and services offered by the Entity.	Commercial communications policy Product and Service Governance Manual Services	- It sets general guidance criteria for the marketing of Caja Rural de Navarra's banking and investment products and services. - Detail the principles that underpin the Bank's procedures for creating/issuing or distributing products or providing services to its customers and reviewing existing products and services, guaranteeing compliance with applicable law and codes of best banking practice.
Social	Mitigate exposure to greenwashing practices by strengthening internal controls and using robust and verifiable criteria in the classification of sustainable products.	Commercial communications policy Product and Service Governance Manual Services	- It sets general guidance criteria for the marketing of Caja Rural de Navarra's banking and investment products and services. - Detail the principles that underpin the Bank's procedures for creating/issuing or distributing products or providing services to its customers and reviewing existing products and services, guaranteeing compliance with applicable law and codes of best banking practice.
Social	Facilitate accessibility and customer service through a range of communication channels (digital, physical, telephone, etc.), and by providing high-quality and secure financial products and services.	Product Committee Manual Sustainability Policy	- Sets out the fundamental working principles for the Product Committee, whose function is to approve all the sales processes for the products and services marketed by the Bank. - Its aim is to define and detail how sustainability considerations are integrated into the processes for granting different types of financing

			to the corresponding customers. The Policy is also designed to satisfy the demands of its stakeholders, and the requirements of EU and Spanish Supervisory and Regulatory Bodies.
	Develop entrepreneurship facilitation programmes for customers and non-customers in vulnerable areas of financial exclusion for the social inclusion of individuals and communities.	Sustainability Policy	Among its principles are to defend human rights, combat poverty and create policies to promote equality and financial inclusion.
Social	Increase the number of customers and boost customer loyalty by opening new branches and ATMs in rural areas.	Sustainability Policy	Among its principles are to defend human rights, combat poverty and create policies to promote equality and financial inclusion.
Social	Contribute to access to quality and secure financial products and services, adapting them to the needs and preferences of different customer profiles. This includes strengthening digital channels for younger customers, improving physical and digital accessibility in the face of branch closures, and offering financial solutions aligned with customer needs by incorporating their ESG preferences in investment advice.	Product Committee Manual Sustainability Policy	- Sets out the fundamental working principles for the Product Committee, whose function is to approve all the sales processes for the products and services marketed by the Bank. - Its aim is to define and detail how sustainability considerations are integrated into the processes for granting different types of financing to the corresponding customers. The Policy is also designed to satisfy the demands of its stakeholders, and the requirements of EU and Spanish Supervisory and Regulatory Bodies.
Social	Raising customer awareness of sustainability issues through ESG education and awareness-raising initiatives and programmes.	Sustainability Policy	Its principles include defending human rights, combating poverty and creating policies to promote equality and financial inclusion.
Social	Inappropriate conduct during the granting of loans resulting in damage to the reputation of the Entity and the application of sanctioning measures.	Commercial communications policy Product and Service Governance Manual Services Product Committee Manual Code of Best Practice for mortgage borrowers at risk of vulnerability	- It sets general guidance criteria for the marketing of Caja Rural de Navarra's banking and investment products and services. - Detail the principles that underpin the Bank's procedures for creating/issuing or distributing products or providing services to its customers and reviewing existing products and services, guaranteeing compliance with applicable law and codes of best banking practice. - Sets out the fundamental working principles for the Product Committee, whose function is to approve all the sales processes for the products and services marketed by the Bank. - applicable to cases in which customers have difficulties in repaying their home
Social	Encouragement of regular communications of the results and impacts of marketed products and services categorised as sustainable, enhancing the reputation of the Entity.	Commercial communications policy	It sets general guidance criteria for the marketing of Caja Rural de Navarra's banking and investment products and services.
Social	Customer discontent with the way customer services deal with incidents.	Customer Data Protection Policy Regulation that regulates the Customer Services Department	- Ensures transparency in the processing of personal data and reinforces customer trust in the Group - Created by Law 44/2002 of 22 November, on Measures to Reform the Financial System, and Ministerial Order ECO/734/2004 of 11 March, on customer services departments or services of financial institutions and other applicable rules.

Social	Improving the services provided by the Bank by listening to and engaging with customers via recurrent surveys and other channels, resulting in personalised attention and effective resolution of incidents.	Customer Data Protection Policy Regulation that regulates the Customer Services Department	- Ensures transparency in the processing of personal data and reinforces customer trust in the Group - Created by Law 44/2002 of 22 November, on Measures to Reform the Financial System, and Ministerial Order ECO/734/2004 of 11 March, on customer services departments or services of financial institutions and other applicable rules.
Social	Optimal and efficient management in resolving complaints and claims to improve customer experience in relation to the end-to-end service received.	Customer Data Protection Policy Regulation that regulates the Customer Services Department	- Ensures transparency in the processing of personal data and reinforces customer trust in the Group - Created by Law 44/2002 of 22 November, on Measures to Reform the Financial System, and Ministerial Order ECO/734/2004 of 11 March, on customer services departments or services of financial institutions and other applicable rules.
Social	Increase in the number of complaints arising from non-transparent, confusing or untruthful communication, negatively affecting reputation.	Customer Data Protection Policy Regulation that regulates the Customer Services Department	- Ensures transparency in the processing of personal data and reinforces customer trust in the Group - Created by Law 44/2002 of 22 November, on Measures to Reform the Financial System, and Ministerial Order ECO/734/2004 of 11 March, on customer services departments or services of financial institutions and other applicable rules.
Governance	Strengthen integrity, corporate reputation and whistleblower protection through effective whistleblowing channels, strict compliance with the Code of Conduct and ensuring an environment free from corrupt or bribery practices.	Code of Conduct Whistleblowing and Whistleblower Protection Policy Anti-corruption policy	- Establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all Bank employees. It aims to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility. - It sets an Internal Reporting System (IRS) for all people, establishing effective internal communication channels for people who wish to report irregularities or failures of compliance. - Establishes a robust and comprehensive framework to prevent, detect, investigate and sanction any form of corruption in the Bank and its relations with third parties.
Governance	Lack of adequate oversight, which may result in inadequate or absent regulations, procedures or controls to prevent crime and fraud, which may facilitate legal breaches, result in penalties and sanctions, impair the Group's reputation and funding capacity, and lead to impairment of debt and equity instruments.	Code of Conduct Anti-corruption policy	- Establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all Bank employees. It aims to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility. - Establishes a robust and comprehensive framework to prevent, detect, investigate and sanction any form of corruption in the Bank and its relations with third parties.
Governance	Foster a corporate culture of integrity and reduce exposure to unethical practices through preventive measures, such as regular audits, annual training on the Code of Conduct and other awareness-raising initiatives aimed at Group employees and suppliers.	Code of Conduct	Establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all Bank employees. It aims to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility.
Governance	Ensure good corporate governance by implementing standards and best practice when making investments, making sure these activities are conducted in an ethical and responsible manner.	Sustainable Finance and ESG Risks Policy Code of Conduct Sustainability Master Plan	Define and detail the Bank's approach to managing environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks as part of its risk management process and define and detail its integration and consideration to the processes for granting various types of finance to the relevant customers.

			- Establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all Bank employees. It aims to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility. - One of the action areas (Disclosure and Sustainable Finance) promotes transparent, comparable and comprehensive information, key to a sustainable and resilient economy.
Governance	Strengthen the resilience of the Group's supply chain through the implementation of transparent and fair policies and strict compliance with payment deadlines with local suppliers.	Code of Conduct	Implies a commitment by the Bank to all its stakeholders: customers, employees, suppliers, business partners, supervisors and society in general.
Governance	Promote best practice in corporate governance and responsible leadership through annual training programmes for members of the Governing Board.	Code of Conduct	Establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all Bank employees. It aims to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility.
Governance	Provide specialised sustainability training for senior management and key Group teams - such as the commercial network or risk areas - to strengthen their capabilities and ensure effective integration of ESG criteria in their daily activities.	Training plan	Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations.
Governance	Lack of control and oversight, which may result in inadequacies in clear authority, diversity, appropriate remuneration or training at senior management level, which may result in ineffective decisions, breaches of governance frameworks and sanctions, impair the Group's reputation and funding capacity, and lead to impairment of debt and equity instruments.	Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS)	Includes procedures, policies and measures to assess the Group's criminal risk and to prevent, detect and manage it at an early stage.
Governance	Promote an ethical business culture of trust and transparency, through appropriate training and information for all the Entity's employees, facilitating the early detection of possible breaches, the protection of those who comply with and observe the standard and fostering values of excellence, respect and closeness, thus contributing to responsible economic and social growth.	Code of Conduct Policy on whistle-blowing and protection of whistle-blowers	- Establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all Bank employees. It aims to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility. - It sets an Internal Reporting System (IRS) for all people, establishing effective internal communication channels for people who wish to report irregularities or failures of compliance.
Governance	Risk arising from an insufficiently integrated organisational culture and value system, which may result in behaviour that is not aligned with the Entity's ESG policies, affect the performance and satisfaction of employees and generate a negative reputational impact for the Group	Code of Conduct Policy on whistle-blowing and protection of whistle-blowers	- Establishes the ethical principles and rules of conduct to guide the behaviour of all Bank employees. It aims to promote a culture of integrity, transparency and responsibility. - It sets an Internal Reporting System (IRS) for all people, establishing effective internal communication channels for people who wish to report irregularities or failures of compliance.
Cross-cutting	Promote relationships of trust with all taxation authorities based on transparent and ongoing communications to promote voluntary compliance with tax obligations.	Management Control Procedures Handbook Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS)	- Oversee compliance with applicable regulations on accounting, tax, solvency and liquidity, resolution, etc. - Includes procedures, policies and measures to assess the Group's criminal risk and to prevent, detect and manage it at an early stage.

Cross-cutting	Contribution to the improvement of the economic development of society through the Group's fiscal contribution via own taxes borne, taxes collected and non-tax fees/contributions paid.	Management Control Procedures Handbook Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS)	- Oversee compliance with applicable regulations on accounting, tax, solvency and liquidity, resolution, etc. - Includes procedures, policies and measures to assess the Group's criminal risk and to prevent, detect and manage it at an early stage.
Cross-cutting	Exposure to legal disputes over tax as a result of poor tax management, endangering the trust of customers, suppliers and commercial partners.	Management Control Procedures Handbook Criminal Compliance Management System (CCMS) Ethics Channel	- Oversee compliance with applicable regulations on accounting, tax, solvency and liquidity, resolution, etc. - Includes procedures, policies and measures to assess the Group's criminal risk and to prevent, detect and manage it at an early stage. - Forms part of the Internal Reporting System, detailed in the "Governance Information" section, which ensures that all reports are handled appropriately, guaranteeing the protection of those who report possible misconduct.
Cross-cutting	Strengthening stakeholder confidence through secure, responsible and continuously improving management of information and personal data, guaranteeing its protection, confidentiality and integrity, as well as the prevention and mitigation of cyber-attacks and the absence of security breaches.	ICT Risk and Information Security Management Policy GDPR Supervisory Report ICT Operations Management and Security Procedure	- Establishes an internal procedure for the identification of threats and vulnerabilities of information assets, business processes and the Group's own activities that allows it to make the adjustments needed to maintain the level of risk at acceptable levels. - Specifies the most relevant aspects that have been developed during the financial year in question and which are aimed at ensuring that the Group has an adequate level of compliance, in accordance with the GDPR and the LOPDGDD - Establishes controls and measures to ensure the correct execution and protection of the entity's technological operations.
Cross-cutting	Awareness programmes aimed at staff on the use and protection of their personal data in digital channels, with the purpose of preventing and reducing risks such as cyber-attacks, fraudulent operations or identity theft attempts.	Training plan	Promote employees professional and personal development by offering training and upskilling programmes tailored to their needs and aspirations.
Cross-cutting	Lack of protection, detection and response mechanisms that may allow cyber-attacks that interrupt critical services or compromise data of the Group and its customers, which may generate fraud, economic and regulatory losses, deteriorate the reputation and confidence of customers and investors, affect business continuity, increase recovery costs and cause losses in the value of debt and capital instruments, as well as deteriorate the results of subsidiaries.	ICT Risk and Information Security Management Policy ICT Operations Management and Security Procedure	- Establishes an internal procedure for the identification of threats and vulnerabilities of information assets, business processes and the Group's own activities that allows it to make the adjustments needed to maintain the level of risk at acceptable levels. - Establishes controls and measures to ensure the correct execution and protection of the entity's technological operations.

Cross-cutting	Reducing the Bank's environmental footprint through digitization, less use of paper and minimising customers' travel by making functionalities available through their digital personal manager.	Environmental Policy Sustainability Master Plan	• Sets clear guidelines for management and reduction of environmental impacts of the Bank's operations. • Action lines include the environment, which includes regulations and initiatives aimed at driving the energy transition and meeting the challenges of climate change, promoting practices to reduce impacts and efficient use of resources
Cross-cutting	Promoting digitalisation through smart and secure channels - such as mobile, online and automated banking - that elevate the customer experience, improve operational efficiency and strengthen the accessibility and sustainability of the service.	Sustainability Master Plan Línea Inicia	• Establishes a wide range of strategic lines and action plans, combining cross-cutting initiatives for all the Group's entities with specific actions adapted to the operational reality of the Entity. • Entrepreneurial finance model that combines financing with a network of technical and professional support, capable of accompanying entrepreneurs in the different stages of the process.
Cross-cutting	Promote innovation and digitalisation initiatives to contribute to the financial education of society, facilitating access to information and education, helping to bridge the digital divide and promoting social inclusion.	Sustainability Master Plan Línea Inicia	• Establishes a wide range of strategic lines and action plans, combining cross-cutting initiatives for all the Group's entities with specific actions adapted to the operational reality of the Entity. • Entrepreneurial finance model that combines financing with a network of technical and professional support, capable of accompanying entrepreneurs in the different stages of the process.
Cross-cutting	Inadequate budgeting for innovation, preventing the company identifying and seizing new business opportunities.	Sustainability Master Plan Línea Inicia	• Establishes a wide range of strategic lines and action plans, combining cross-cutting initiatives for all the Group's entities with specific actions adapted to the operational reality of the Entity. • Entrepreneurial finance model that combines financing with a network of technical and professional support, capable of accompanying entrepreneurs in the different stages of the process.

Annex III – Cross-reference table: Law 11/2018 and CSRD

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
Business model	Description of the business model including its corporate environment, its organisation and structure	ESRS 2 GOV-1 ESRS 2 GOV-2 ESRS 2 GOV-3 ESRS 2 SBM-1 ESRS 2 SBM-2 ESRS 2 SBM-3 ESRS E1-GOV-3	- General Information [ESRS 2]/Governance/ The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies [GOV-1]; Information provided to administrative, management and supervisory bodies and sustainability issues addressed by them [GOV-2]; Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [GOV-3] - General Information [ESRS 2]/ Strategy/ Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]; Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]; Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]
	Markets where the Bank operates	ESRS 2 SBM-1	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Strategy/ Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]
	Targets and strategy of the organization	ESRS 2 SBM-1 ESRS 2 MDR-T	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Strategy/ Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]
	Key factors and trends affecting future performance	ESRS 2 SBM-1 ESRS 2 SBM-2 ESRS 2 SBM-3	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Strategy/ Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]; Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]; Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]
	Reporting framework used	ESRS 2 BP-1 ESRS 2 BP-2	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Basis for the preparation of the Report [BP-1]; Cross-cutting considerations for the preparation of the report [BP-2]

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
	Materiality principle	ESRS 2 SBM-3 ESRS 2 IRO-1 ESRS 2 IRO-2 ESRS S1-SBM-3	- General Information [ESRS 2]/Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model[SBM-3] - General Information [ESRS 2]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the processes for identifying and assessing material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]; Requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement [IRO-2] - Own Workforce [S1]/Strategy/ Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]
Key risks and incidents	Management approach: policy and risks	ESRS 2 GOV-5 ESRS 2 SBM-3 ESRS 2 IRO-1 ESRS 2 IRO-2 ESRS 2 MDR-T	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Governance/ Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting [GOV-5] - General Information [ESRS 2]/Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model[SBM-3] - General Information [ESRS 2]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the processes for identifying and assessing material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]; Requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement [IRO-2]
Environmental information			-
Environmental management	Management approach: Policies and risks	ESRS E1-2 ESRS 2 MDR-T ESRS 2 MDR-T GRI 3-3	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
	Current and foreseeable impacts of activities of the company and the environment and, where applicable, health and safety	ESRS E1-SBM-3 ESRS E1-1 GRI 3-3	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Strategy/Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3] - Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Transition Plan [E1-1]
	Environmental assessment or certification procedures	ESRS E1-IRO-1 ESRS E2-IRO-1 ESRS E3-IRO-1 ESRS E4-IRO-1 ESRS E5-IRO-1 GRI 3-3	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate [IRO-1]
	Resources dedicated to prevent environmental risks	ESRS E1-3 ESRS E1-8 ESRS E1-4 ESRS 2-MDR-A GRI 3-3	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/Climate change mitigation actions [E1-3] - Environmental Information/ Climate change [ESRS E1]/ Metrics and targets/ Objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-4] [MDR-T]; Internal carbon price [E1-8]
	Application of precautionary principle	ESRS 2-MDR-P ESRS 2-MDR-A ESRS 2-MDR-M ESRS 2-MDR-T	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities - Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Metrics and targets
	Provisions and guarantees for environmental risks	ESRS E1-1 ESRS E1-3 ESRS E1-7 ESRS 2-MDR-A ESRS 2-MDR-M	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Transition Plan [E1-1]; Climate change mitigation actions [E1-3] - Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Metrics and targets/ Greenhouse gas removals and greenhouse gas mitigation projects financed by carbon credits[E1-7]

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
Pollution	Measures to prevent, reduce or remediate emissions that severely impact the environment; including any type of atmospheric pollution specific to an activity, including noise and light pollution.	Non-material	- Climate Change ESRS E1/ Other environmental issues: Pollution [E2], Water and marine resources [E3], Biodiversity and ecosystems [E4], Circular economy [E5].
Circular economy and waste prevention	Measures of prevention, recycling, reuse, other forms of waste recovery and elimination	Non-material	- Climate Change ESRS E1/ Other environmental issues: Pollution [E2], Water and marine resources [E3], Biodiversity and ecosystems [E4], Circular economy [E5]
	Actions to prevent food waste	Immaterial	- N/A
Sustainable resource use	Water consumption and water supply in line with local limits	Immaterial	- Climate Change ESRS E1/ Other environmental issues: Pollution [E2], Water and marine resources [E3], Biodiversity and ecosystems [E4], Circular economy [E5]
	Consumption of raw materials and measures to use them more efficiently		
	Direct and indirect energy consumption		
	Measures to improve energy efficiency		
Climate Change	Use of renewable energy	ESRS E1-6 ESRS E1-7 ESRS 2-MDR-M	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Metrics and targets/ Carbon Footprint [E1-6] [MDR-M]; Greenhouse gas removals and greenhouse gas mitigation projects financed by carbon credits [E1-7]
	Key factors in greenhouse gas emissions generated as a result of the company's activities, including use of the goods and services it produces		
	Climate change adaptation measures	ESRS E1-4 ESRS 2-MDR-A	- Environmental Information/ Climate change [ESRS E1]/ Metrics and targets/ Objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-4] [MDR-T]
Biodiversity	Voluntary medium- and long-term targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and measures taken to achieve this	ESRS E1-4 ESRS 2-MDR-T	- Environmental Information/ Climate change [ESRS E1]/ Metrics and targets/ Objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-4] [MDR-T]
	Measures to preserve or restore biodiversity	Non-material	- Climate Change ESRS E1/ Other environmental issues: Pollution [E2], Water and marine resources [E3], Biodiversity and ecosystems [E4], Circular economy [E5]
	Incidents caused by activities or operations in protected areas	N/A	- N/A

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
Information on the company and workforce			
Employment	Management approach: Policies and risks	ESRS S1-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P]
	Headcount and breakdown by diversity criteria (gender, age, country, etc.)	ESRS S1- 6 ESRS S1-7 ESRS S1-9 ESRS 2-MDR-M GRI 2-7, 405-1	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ characteristics of the company's employees [S1-6] [MDR-M]; Characteristics of non-salaried employees in the company's own workforce [S1-7][MDR-M]; Diversity metrics [S1-9][MDR-M]
	Total number and breakdown of types of employment contract, annual average permanent, temporary and part-time contracts by gender, age and professional classification	ESRS S1- 6 ESRS 2-MDR-M GRI 2-7, 405-1	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Characteristics of the company's employees [S1-6] [MDR-M]
	Departures by gender, age, country and professional classification	ESRS S1- 6 ESRS 2-MDR-M GRI 401-1	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Characteristics of the company's employees [S1-6] [MDR-M]
	Average remuneration and change by gender, age and professional classification or equal value	ESRS S1-10 ESRS 2-MDR-M ESRS S1-16 GRI 405-2	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Adequate Wages [S1-10][MDR-M]; Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16][MDR-M]
	Pay gap, remuneration for equivalent jobs or company average	ESRS 2-MDR-M ESRS S1-16	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16][MDR-M]
	Average remuneration of directors and managers, including variable remuneration, directors' fees, compensation and payments to long-term prudential arrangements and any other payments broken down by gender	ESRS-2-MDR-M ESRS 2-GOV-3 ESRS-E1-GOV-3	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets
	Introduction of right to disconnect policies	ESRS S1-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P]

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
	employees with disabilities	ESRS S1-12	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Percentage of employees with a disability [S1-12] [MDR-M]
	Organisation of working time	ESRS 2-MDR-A ESRS 2-MDR-T ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-5	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Adoption of measures to mitigate and exploit material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce [S1-4] [MDR-A] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Goals related to the management of impacts, risks and opportunities [S1-5] [MDR-T]
	Hours of absenteeism	ESRS S1-14 ESRS-2-MDR-M GRI 403-9 GRI 403-10	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Health and safety [S1-14][MDR-M]
	Measures to promote work-life balance and promote shared responsibility by both parents	ESRS S1-15 ESRS 2-MDR-A ESRS S1-4	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Adoption of measures to mitigate and exploit material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce [S1-4] [MDR-A] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Work-life balance [S1-15][MDR-M]
Health and safety	Conditions for health and safety at work	ESRS S1-14	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Health and safety [S1-14][MDR-M]
	Workplace accidents, including frequency and severity and professional illnesses, broken down by gender	ESRS S1-14 ESRS-2-MDR-M	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Health and safety [S1-14][MDR-M]

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
Employee relations	Organisation of social dialogue with employees, including procedures to inform and consult and negotiate with employees	ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-8	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Processes for engaging with employees and their representatives on impacts [S1-2] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue [S1-8][MDR-M]
	Percentage of employees covered by collective agreement, by country	ESRS S1-8	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue [S1-8][MDR-M]
	Summary of collective agreements, particularly health and safety at work	ESRS S1-8	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue [S1-8][MDR-M]
	Mechanism and procedure to promote employee involvement in management, including information, consultation and participation	ESRS S1-SBM-2 ESRS S1-2 ESRS S1-3 ESRS S1-8	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Strategy/ Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities / Processes for engaging with employees and their representatives on impacts [S1-2]; Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns [S1-3] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue [S1-8][MDR-M]
Training	Policies implemented in the field of training	ESRS S1-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P ESRS S1-13	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Training and skills development [S1-13][MDR-M]

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
	Total number of training hours by professional category	ESRS S1-13 ESRS-2-MDR-M GRI 404-1	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Training and skills development [S1-13][MDR-M]
Universal access	Universal access for people with disabilities	ESRS 2-MDR-A ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-12	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Adoption of measures to mitigate and exploit material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce [S1-4] [MDR-A] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Percentage of employees with a disability [S1-12] [MDR-M]
	Measures to promote equal treatment and opportunities between genders	ESRS 2-MDR-A ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-9	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Adoption of measures to mitigate and exploit material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce [S1-4] [MDR-A] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Diversity metrics [S1-9] [MDR-M]
Equality	Equality plans (Chapter III of Organic Law 3/2007, of 22 March, on effective equality between women and men), measures to promote employment, protocols against sexual and gender-based harassment, inclusion and universal access for people with disabilities	ESRS 2-MDR-A ESRS S1-4 ESRS S1-9	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Adoption of measures to mitigate and exploit material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce [S1-4] [MDR-A] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Diversity metrics [S1-9] [MDR-M]
	Policy against all forms of discrimination and, where applicable, diversity management	ESRS S1-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P] -

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
Human rights	Management approach: Policies and risks	ESRS S1-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P] -
	Application of human rights due diligence procedures; measures to prevent risks of human rights violations and, where appropriate, measures to mitigate, manage and remedy any abuses	ESRS 2 GOV-4	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Governance/ Due diligence statement [GOV-4]
	Complaints of human rights violations	ESRS S1-17	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Human Rights Information [S1-17][MDR-M]
	Promotion and compliance with the fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organisation on Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining; freedom from discrimination at work; elimination of forced or compulsory labour; the effective abolition of child labour	ESRS S1-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P ESRS S1-17	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Human Rights Information [S1-17][MDR-M]
Corruption and bribery	Management approach: Policies and risks	ESRS MDR-P ESRS G1-1	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Policies related to business conduct and corporate culture [G1-1] [MDR-P]
	Measures taken to prevent corruption and bribery	ESRS MDR-P ESRS MDR-A ESRS MDR-M ESRS MDR-T ESRS G1-1 ESRS G1-3 ESRS G1-4	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Policies related to business conduct and corporate culture [G1-1] [MDR-P] - Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Governance/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery [G1-3] [MDR-A] - Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Metrics and targets/ Corruption and bribery-related metrics [G1-4] [MDR-M]

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
	Measures to combat money laundering	ESRS G1-3 ESRS MDR-A ESRS G1-4 ESRS MDR-M	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Governance/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery [G1-3] [MDR-A] - Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Metrics and targets/ Corruption and bribery-related metrics [G1-4] [MDR-M]
	Contributions to foundations and non-profit organisations	ESRS MDR-M GRI 413.1	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Metrics and targets
Information on company			-
	Management approach: Policies and risks	ESRS S3-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to affected communities [S3-1] [MDR-P]
Corporate commitment to sustainable development	The impact of the company's activity on employment and local development	ESRS S3-SBM2 ESRS S3-SBM3 ESRS S3- 2 ESRS S3-3 ESRS S3-4 ESRS S3-5	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Strategy/ Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]; Interaction of impacts, risks and opportunities with the strategy and the business model [SBM-3] - Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Collaboration with affected communities in terms of impacts [S3-2]; Processes for remediating negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns [S3-3]; Preventive and strategic actions related to affected communities and effectiveness of these actions and approaches [S3-4] [MDR-A] - Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Metrics and targets/ Metrics and targets related to affected communities [S3-5] [MDR-T] [MDR-M]

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
	The impact of the company's activity on local communities and the territory	ESRS S3-SBM2 ESRS S3-SBM3 ESRS S3- 2 ESRS S3-3 ESRS S3-4 ESRS S3-5	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Strategy/ Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]; Interaction of impacts, risks and opportunities with the strategy and the business model [SBM-3] - Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Collaboration with affected communities in terms of impacts [S3-2]; Processes for remediating negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns [S3-3]; Preventive and strategic actions related to affected communities and effectiveness of these actions and approaches [S3-4] [MDR-A] - Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Metrics and targets/ Metrics and targets related to affected communities [S3-5] [MDR-T] [MDR-M]
	Relations with local community stakeholders and the nature of dialogue with them	ESRS S3- 2	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Collaboration with affected groups in terms of impacts [S3-2]
	Philanthropy and sponsorship	N/A	- N/A
	Inclusive purchasing policy for social, gender equality and environmental issues	ESRS G1-1 ESRS S1-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Policies related to business conduct and corporate culture [G1-1] [MDR-P] - Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P]
Subcontracting and suppliers	Consideration of social and environmental responsibility in relations with suppliers and subcontractors	ESRS G1-1 ESRS 2-MDR-P	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Policies related to business conduct and corporate culture [G1-1] [MDR-P] -

Area	Law 11/2018 disclosure requirements	ESRS and GRI disclosure requirements	Report section
Consumers	Oversight and audit systems and results	N/A	- N/A
	Consumer health and safety measures	ESRS 2-MDR-A ESRS S4-4	- Social information/ Consumers and end users [S4]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Actions to mitigate impacts and risks and take advantage of opportunities [S4-4] [MDR-A]
	Claims systems, complaints received and resolved	ESRS S3-3	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Processes for remediating negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise their concerns [S3-3]
Tax information	Profits by country	GRI 201-1	- Group-specific disclosures/ T1. Responsible tax
	Income tax paid	GRI 201-1 GRI 207-4	- Group-specific disclosures/ T1. Responsible tax
	Public subsidies received	GRI 201-4	- Group-specific disclosures/ T1. Responsible tax - ANNEX VII – Law 11/2018 disclosures not covered by the CSRD – 6)

Annex IV – Cross-reference table: ESRS with other regulations

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar III reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
Board's gender diversity paragraph 21 (d)	Indicator number 13 of Table #1 of Annex 1		Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS 2 GOV-1 Percentage of board members who are independent paragraph 21 (e)			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar III reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
ESRS 2 GOV-4 Statement on due diligence paragraph 30	Indicator number 10 Table #3 of Annex 1			
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities paragraph 40 (d) i	Indicators number 4 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Table 1: Qualitative information on Environmental risk and Table 2: Qualitative information on Social risk	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to chemical production paragraph 40 (d) ii	Indicator number 9 Table #2 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons paragraph 40 (d) iii	Indicator number 14 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco paragraph 40 (d) iv			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	
ESRS E1-1 Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 paragraph 14				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)
ESRS E1-1 Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks paragraph 16 (g)		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12.1 (d) to (g), and Article 12.2	
ESRS E1-4 GHG emission reduction targets paragraph 34	Indicator number 4 Table #2 of Annex 1	Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 6	

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar III reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) paragraph 38	Indicator number 5 Table #1 and Indicator n. 5 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E1-5 Energy consumption and mix paragraph 37	Indicator number 5 Table #1 of Annex 1			
ESRS E1-5 Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors paragraphs 40 to 43	Indicator number 6 Table #1 of Annex 1			
ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions paragraph 44	Indicators number 1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a; Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)	
ESRS E1-6 Gross GHG emissions intensity paragraphs 53 to 55	Indicators number 3 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 3: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: alignment metrics	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 8(1)	
ESRS E1-7 GHG removals and carbon credits paragraph 56				Regulation (EU) 2021/1119, Article 2(1)
ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks paragraph 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II	

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar III reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk paragraph 66 (a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk paragraph 66 (c).		Article 449a Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 paragraphs 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book. - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk.		
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes paragraph 67 (c).		Article 449a of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453, paragraph 34; Template 2: Banking book -Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral		
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities paragraph 69			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II	
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, paragraph 28	Indicator number 8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator number 2 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 1 Table #2 of Annex 1 Indicator number 3 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources paragraph 9	Indicator number 7 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy paragraph 13	Indicator number 8 Table 2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas paragraph 14	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused paragraph 28 (c)	Indicator number 6.2 Table #2 of Annex 1			

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar III reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations paragraph 29	Indicator number 6.1 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (a) i	Indicator number 7 Table #1 of Annex 1			
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (b)	Indicator number 10 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 paragraph 16 (c)	Indicator number 14 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 11 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies paragraph 24 (c)	Indicator number 12 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation paragraph 24 (d)	Indicator number 15 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste paragraph 37 (d)	Indicator number 13 Table #2 of Annex 1			
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste paragraph 39	Indicator number 9 Table #1 of Annex 1			
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour paragraph 14 (f)	Indicator number 13 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour paragraph 14 (g)	Indicator number 12 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 20	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex I			

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar III reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 21			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	
ESRS S1-1 processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings paragraph 22	Indicator number 11 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-1 workplace accident prevention policy or management system paragraph 23	Indicator number 1 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-3 grievance/complaints handling mechanisms paragraph 32 (c)	Indicator number 5 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-14 Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents paragraph 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator number 2 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	
ESRS S1-14 Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness paragraph 88 (e)	Indicator number 3 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap paragraph 97 (a)	Indicator number 12 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio paragraph 97 (b)	Indicator number 8 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination paragraph 103 (a)	Indicator number 7 Table #3 of Annex I			

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar III reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
ESRS S1-17. ESRS Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 104 (a)	Indicator number 10 Table #1 and Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)	
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain paragraph 11 (b)	Indicators number 12 and n. 13 Table #3 of Annex I			
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 17	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1			
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers paragraph 18	Indicator number 11 and n. 4 Table #3 of Annex 1			
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines paragraph 19	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)	
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, paragraph 19			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1			
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1			
ESRS S3-1 non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)	

Disclosure requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar III reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU Climate Law reference
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 36	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1			
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users paragraph 16	Indicator number 9 Table #3 and Indicator number 11 Table #1 of Annex 1			
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines paragraph 17	Indicator number 10 Table #1 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Art 12 (1)	
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents paragraph 35	Indicator number 14 Table #3 of Annex 1			
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption paragraph 10 (b)	Indicator number 15 Table #3 of Annex 1			
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistleblowers paragraph 10 (d)	Indicator number 6 Table #3 of Annex 1			
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws paragraph 24 (a)	Indicator number 17 Table #3 of Annex 1		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II)	
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti- corruption and anti- bribery paragraph 24 (b)	Indicator number 16 Table #3 of Annex 1			

Annex V - Disclosure requirements covered by the Sustainability Report [IRO-2]

Standard	Disclosure requirement	ESRS description	Report section
ESRS 2	BP-1	General basis for preparation of the sustainability statement	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Basis for the preparation of the Report [BP-1]
ESRS 2	BP-2	Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Cross-cutting issues in preparing the Report [BP- 2]
ESRS 2	GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Governance/ The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-1]
ESRS 2	GOV-2	Information provided to administrative, management and supervisory bodies and sustainability issues addressed by them	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Governance/ Information provided to administrative, management and supervisory bodies and sustainability issues addressed by them[GOV-2]
ESRS 2	GOV-3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Governance/ Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [GOV-3]
ESRS 2	GOV-4	Statement on due diligence	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Governance/ Due diligence statement [GOV-4]
ESRS 2	GOV-5	Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Governance/ Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting [GOV-5]
ESRS 2	SBM-1	Strategy, business model and value chain	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Strategy/ Strategy, business model and value chain [SBM-1]
ESRS 2	SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Strategy/ Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]
ESRS 2	SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	- General Information [ESRS 2]/Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model[SBM-3]

Standard	Disclosure requirement	ESRS description	Report section
ESRS 2	IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material IROS	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the processes for identifying and assessing material impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1]
ESRS 2	IRO-2	Disclosure Requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Disclosure Requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement [IRO-2]
ESRS E1	E1-GOV 3	Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	- General Information [ESRS 2]/ Governance/ Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes [GOV-3]
ESRS E1	E1-SBM 3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model.	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Strategy/Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]
ESRS E1	E1-IRO 1	Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate.	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate [IRO-1]
ESRS E1	E1-1	Transition plan for climate change mitigation.	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Transition Plan [E1-1]
ESRS E1	E1-2	Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1-2]
ESRS E1	E1-3	Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies.	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/Climate change mitigation actions [E1-3]
ESRS E1	E1-4	Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Objectives related to climate change mitigation and adaptation [E1- 4]

Standard	Disclosure requirement	ESRS description	Report section
ESRS E1	E1-5	Energy consumption and mix	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Energy consumption [E1-5] [MDR-M]
ESRS E1	E1-6	Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions.	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Carbon Footprint [E1-6] [MDR-M]
ESRS E1	E1-7	GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Greenhouse gas removals and greenhouse gas mitigation projects financed by carbon credits [E1-7]
ESRS E1	E1-8	Internal carbon pricing	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Internal carbon price [E1-8]
ESRS E1	E1-9	Financial effects related to climate change	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/Climate change mitigation actions [E1- 9]
ESRS E2	E2-IRO 1	Description of the process to identify and assess material IROs related to pollution.	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate [IRO-1]
ESRS E3	E3-IRO 1	Description of the process to identify and assess material IROs related to water and marine resources	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate [IRO-1]
ESRS E4	E4-IRO 1	Description of the process to identify and assess material IROs and dependencies related to biodiversity and ecosystems	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate [IRO-1]

Standard	Disclosure requirement	ESRS description	Report section
ESRS E5	E5-IRO 1	Description of the process to identify and assess material IROs and dependencies related to the circular economy	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change [ESRS E1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to the climate [IRO-1]
ESRS E1, E2, E3, E4 and E5	E1, E2, E3, E4 and E5	Description of the main indicators and metrics available related to these topics in compliance with Spanish regulations in force, Law 11/2018	- Environmental Information/ Climate Change ESRS E1/ Other environmental issues: Pollution [E2], Water and marine resources [E3], Biodiversity and ecosystems [E4], Circular economy [E5].
ESRS S1	S1-SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Strategy/ Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]
ESRS S1	S1-SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	- Social information/ Own Workforce [S1]/Strategy/ Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model [SBM-3]
ESRS S1	S1-1	Policies related to own workforce	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to own workforce [S1-1] [MDR-P]
ESRS S1	S1-2	Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Processes for engaging with employees and their representatives on impacts [S1-2]
ESRS S1	S1-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Processes for remediating negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns [S1-3]
ESRS S1	S1-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Adoption of measures to mitigate and exploit material impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce [S1-4] [MDR-A]
ESRS S1	S1-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Goals related to the management of impacts, risks and opportunities [S1-5] [MDR-T]
ESRS S1	S1-6	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Characteristics of the company's employees [S1-6] [MDR-M]

Standard	Disclosure requirement	ESRS description	Report section
ESRS S1	S1-7	Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Characteristics of non-salaried employees in the company's own workforce [S1-7][MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-8	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Coverage of collective bargaining and social dialogue [S1-8][MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-9	Diversity metrics	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Diversity metrics [S1-9] [MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-10	Adequate wages	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Adequate Wages [S1-10][MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-11	Social protection	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Social protection [S1-11][MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-12	Percentage of employees with disabilities	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Percentage of employees with a disability [S1-12] [MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-13	Training and skills development	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Training and skills development [S1-13][MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-14	Health and safety	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Health and safety [S1-14][MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-15	Work-life balance	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Work-life balance [S1-15][MDR-M]
ESRS S1	S1-16	Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)	- Social information/ Own workforce [S1]/ Metrics and targets/ Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) [S1-16][MDR-M]
ESRS S3	S3-SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	- Social information/ Own workforce [S3]/ Strategy/ Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]
ESRS S3	S3-SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Strategy/ Interaction of impacts, risks and opportunities with the strategy and the business model [SBM-3]
ESRS S3	S3-1	Policies related to affected communities	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to affected communities [S3-1] [MDR-P]

Standards	Disclosure requirement	ESRS description	Report section
ESRS S3	S3-2	Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Collaboration with affected groups in terms of impacts [S3-2]
ESRS S3	S3-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Processes for remediating negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise their concerns [S3-3];
ESRS S3	S3-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Preventive and strategic actions related to affected groups and effectiveness of these actions and approaches [S3-4] [MDR-A]
ESRS S3	S3-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	- Social information/ Affected communities [S3]/ Metrics and targets/ Metrics and targets related to affected communities [S3-5] [MDR-T] [MDR-M]
ESRS S4	S4-SBM-2	Interests and views of stakeholders	- Social information/ Consumers and end users [S4]/ Strategy/ Interests and views of stakeholders [SBM-2]
ESRS S4	S4-SBM-3	Material IROs and their interaction with strategy and business model	- Social information/ Consumers and end users [S4]/ Strategy/ Interaction of impacts, risks and opportunities with the strategy and the business model [SBM-3]
ESRS S4	S4-1	Policies related to consumers and end-users	- Social information/ Consumers and end-users [S4]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Policies related to consumers and end-users [S4-1] [MDR-P]
ESRS S4	S4-2	Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	- Social information/ Consumers and end-users [S4]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Collaboration with consumers and end-users on impacts [S4-2]
ESRS S4	S4-3	Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	- Social information/ Consumers and end users [S4]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Processes for remediating negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns [S4-3]

Standard	Disclosure requirement	ESRS description	Report section
ESRS S4	S4-4	Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	- Social information/ Consumers and end users [S4]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Actions to mitigate impacts and risks and take advantage of opportunities [S4-4] [MDR-A]
ESRS S4	S4-5	Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	- Social information/ Consumers and end users [S4]/ Metrics and targets/ Goals related to the management of impacts, risks and opportunities [S4-5] [MDR-T]
ESRS G1	G1-GOV-1	The role of the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Governance/ The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies [GOV-1]
ESRS G1	G1-IRO-1	Description of the process to identify and assess material IROS	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Processes for identifying and assessing governance-related impacts, risks and opportunities [IRO-1].
ESRS G1	G1-1	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Policies related to business conduct and corporate culture [G1-1] [MDR-P]
ESRS G1	G1-3	Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Governance/ Management of impacts, risks and opportunities/ Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery [G1-3] [MDR-A]
ESRS G1	G1-4	Incidents of corruption or bribery	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Metrics and targets/ Corruption and bribery-related metrics [G1-4] [MDR-M]
ESRS G1	G1-5	Political influence and lobbying activities	- Information on governance/ Business conduct [G1]/ Metrics and targets/ Political influence and lobbying [G1-5] [MDR-M] [MDR-A]

Annex VI – Revenue by sector

Sector/Subsector	Carrying amount (€)					
	Total	Medium-sized company	Large company	Small company	Micro-enterprise	Self-employed
	100%	28%	34%	16%	15%	7%
A) BY CNAE CODE (010)						
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries (020)	300,855.00	65,825.00	50,400.00	34,343.00	42,305.00	107,982.00
Extractive industries (050)	6,068.00	3,758.00	17.00	1,470.00	687.00	136.00
Manufacturing industries (060)	1,206,256.00	312,944.00	581,729.00	212,328.00	80,874.00	18,381.00
Supply of electricity, gas, steam and air-conditioning (140)	153,435.00	26,399.00	80,856.00	18,379.00	26,905.00	896.00
Water supply (150)	21,748.00	4,810.00	11,190.00	4,490.00	1,138.00	120.00
Construction (160)	607,276.00	234,519.00	149,220.00	64,753.00	146,818.00	11,966.00
Wholesale and retail sale of vehicles and repair (240)	515,061.00	113,108.00	171,235.00	107,632.00	77,259.00	45,828.00
Transport and warehousing (250)	235,394.00	71,092.00	70,168.00	51,823.00	19,821.00	22,490.00
Hospitality (260)	173,194.00	37,071.00	10,424.00	42,944.00	50,779.00	31,975.00
Information and communications (270)	29,120.00	8,748.00	7,253.00	7,410.00	4,129.00	1,580.00
Property (280)	289,584.00	133,405.00	37,134.00	26,480.00	90,501.00	2,065.00
Professionals, scientific and technical (i) (290)	327,692.00	70,850.00	158,755.00	27,907.00	59,872.00	10,309.00
Administration and support services (300)	95,350.00	34,280.00	33,789.00	16,701.00	8,504.00	2,076.00
Public administration and defence, mandatory social security (310)	1,436.00	-	-	7.00	1,362.00	67.00
Education (320)	31,916.00	19,085.00	42.00	6,253.00	3,123.00	3,414.00
Health and social services (330)	46,687.00	12,889.00	9,723.00	10,523.00	5,274.00	8,278.00
Artistic creation, recreation and entertainment (340)	38,328.00	5,602.00	12,009.00	5,905.00	11,729.00	3,083.00

Sector/Subsector	Carrying amount (€)					
	Total	Medium-sized company	Large company	Small company	Micro-enterprise	Self-employed
	100%	28%	34%	16%	15%	7%
Other services (350)	21,740.00	4,637.00	189.00	2,118.00	6,077.00	8,720.00
Unclassified (j) (360)	16,087.00	222.00	100.00	383.00	458.00	14,924.00
B) BY PURPOSE (370)						
Construction and real-estate development (including land) (380)	214,086.00	95,204.00	15,745.00	14,551.00	88,307.00	279.00
Civil engineering (410)	25,938.00	4,611.00	14,744.00	3,037.00	3,545.00	1.00
Renewable energy generation (440)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other purposes (450)	3,877,204.00	1,059,427.00	1,353,744.00	624,262.00	545,762.00	294,010.00
TOTAL (460)	4,117,228.00	1,159,242.00	1,384,233.00	641,850.00	637,614.00	294,289.00

Annex VII – Specific data required by Law 11/2018

Own workforce data

As the Caja Rural de Navarra Group operates in a wide range of sectors, with different collective agreements, the tables below contains aggregate (Group-wide) or sector data for 2024 2025, using the calculation parameters stated in each table, with year-end data.

1. Annual headcount by contract type and gender

No. of contracts by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2025)								
	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permanent	488	514	1002	168	430	598	656	944	1600
Temporary	45	54	99	18	117	146	63	182	222
Full-time	533	568	1101	167	529	712	716	1097	1813
Part-time	0	0	0	3	29	32	3	29	32
Total	533	568	1101	186	558	744	719	1126	1845

No. of contracts by gender	Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)								
	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permanent	461	492	953	159	342	501	620	834	1,454
Temporary	48	52	100	28	166	194	76	218	294
Full-time	509	544	1,053	160	416	591	684	960	1,644
Part-time	0	0	0	12	92	104	12	92	104
Total	509	544	1,053	187	508	695	696	1,052	1,748

2. Annual headcount by age

	2025				2024			
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Consolidated group	%	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Consolidated group	%
Over 50	165	200	365	19,78%	148	288	436	20.61%
30 to 50	589	365	954	51,70%	575	511	1,086	51,35%
Under 30	347	179	526	28,50%	330	263	593	28.04%
Total	1,101	744	1,845	100%	1,053	695	1,748	100%

3. Types of contract, age pyramid and category

3.1 Caja Rural de Navarra

Parent company figures are at year-end:

Breakdown of no. of contracts	Caja Rural de Navarra (2025)				
	Permanent	Temporary	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Group I	1	0	1	0	1
Over 50	1	0	1	0	1
Group II Grade 1	3	0	3	0	3
Over 50	3	0	3	0	3
Group II Grade 2	5	0	5	0	5
Over 50	4	0	4	0	4
30 to 50	1	0	1	0	1
Group II Grade 3	1	0	1	0	1
Over 50	1	0	1	0	1
Group II Grade 4	10	0	10	0	10
Over 50	10	0	10	0	10
Group II Grade 5	16	0	16	0	16
Over 50	14	0	14	0	14
30 to 50	2	0	2	0	2
Group II Grade 6	267	0	267	0	267
Over 50	75	0	75	0	75
30 to 50	192	0	192	0	192
Group II Grade 7	271	0	271	0	271
Over 50	54	0	54	0	54
30 to 50	217	0	217	0	217
Group II Grade 8	88	0	88	0	88
Over 50	1	0	1	0	1
30 to 50	73	0	73	0	73
Under 30	5	0	5	0	5
Group II Grade 9	107	0	107	0	107
30 to 50	57	0	57	0	57
Under 30	50	0	50	0	50
Group II Grade 10	139	3	142	0	142
30 to 50	31	0	31	0	31
Under 30	108	3	111	0	111
Group II Grade 11	92	96	188	0	188
30 to 50	6	1	7	0	7
Under 30	86	95	181	0	181
Group III Assistants	2	0	2	0	2
Over 50	2	0	2	0	2
TOTAL	1,002	99	1,101	0	1,101

Breakdown of no. of contracts	2024						
	Permanent	Temporary	Internship	Fixed-term work or services	Other	Part-time	Total
Branch management and Central Services and JZ	252	0	0	0	0	0	252
Over 50	63	0	0	0	0	0	63
30 to 50	181	0	0	0	0	0	181
Under 30	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Central Services engineers	119	0	0	0	0	0	119
Over 50	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
30 to 50	87	0	0	0	0	0	87
Under 30	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Sales managers and CS administrative staff	579	18	76	0	6	0	679
Over 50	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
30 to 50	304	0	0	0	2	0	306
Under 30	215	18	76	0	4	0	313
Messengers and telephonists	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Over 50	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
30 to 50	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Under 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	953	18	76	0	6	0	1,053

3.2. Subsidiaries

Including year-end data for financial year 2025 and prior year data for comparison, covering all people who worked in the companies over the year, not just those present at year-end, as follows:

a) Workforce by age and gender

Total workforce in subsidiaries	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
Over 60	35	4.7%	144	19.35%	9	0.8%	49	4.6%
51 to 60 years	50	6.7%	123	16.53%	56	5.3%	174	16.4%
41 to 50	50	6.7%	142	19.09%	55	5.2%	204	19.2%
31 to 40	42	5.7%	119	16.00%	74	7.0%	178	16.8%
Under 30	9	1.2%	30	4.03%%	61	5.7%	202	19.0%

Total workforce in subsidiaries	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
Total	186	24.80%	558	75.20%	255	24.0%	807	76.0%

b) By professional category

Cereals sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
General and area management	20	3	23	24	4	28
Engineers and graduates, reporting to head of functional area	7	6	13	6	5	11
Administrative managers, and heads of workshop and shift/Sales	25	111	136	41	107	148
Front-line staff, administrators and production or quality control staff	11	30	41	7	9	16
Grade two administrators and production or quality control staff	109	290	399	141	455	596
Administrative assistant, grade three staff, subordinates and labourers	12	118	130	33	226	259
Trainees and interns	2	0	2	3	1	4
Total	186	558	744	255	807	1,062

However, turnover at some Group companies is significant. It is therefore material to include metrics for all people who have worked in the company in the course of the year, even if it was on a short temporary contract. This group of companies is the one considered in calculating wages in each segment. For this reason, all people who have worked for the group are included, excluding only those who while nominally being on the payroll have done no work during the year and/or have been on extended leave.

	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
Over 60	13	1.0%	52	3.9%	9	0.8%	49	4.6%
51 to 60 years	56	4.1%	192	14,2%	56	5.3%	174	16.4%
41 to 50	70	5.2%	257	19.0%	55	5.2%	204	19.2%
31 to 40	74	5.5%	238		74	7.0%	178	16.8%
Under 30	70	5.2%	328	24.3%	61	5.7%	202	19.0%
Total	283	21.0%	1,067	79.0%	255	24.0%	807	76.0%

c) Breakdown of workforce at Group subsidiaries by age and gender:

Cereals sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
Over 60	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%
51 to 60 years	10	10.6%	2	2.1%	8	10.8%	1	1.4%
41 to 50	12	12,8%	7	7.4%	9	12.2%	4	5.4%
31 to 40	24	25.5%	12	12,8%	23	31.1%	7	9.5%
Under 30	16	17.0%	9	9.6%	15	20.3%	5	6.8%

Cereals sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
Total	64	68.1%	30	31.9%	57	77.0%	17	23.0%

Care sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
Over 60	3	0.3%	51	4.6%	2	0.2%	49	5.8%
51 to 60 years	20	1.8%	177	16.0%	20	2.4%	163	19.4%
41 to 50	24	2.2%	228	20.6%	16	1.9%	171	20.4%
31 to 40	34	3.1%	217	19.6%	33	3.9%	160	19.1%
Under 30	43	3.9%	308	27.9%	34	4.1%	191	22.8%
Total	124	11.2%	981	88.8%	105	12.5%	734	87.5%

Winery supplies sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
Over 60	8	8.0%	1	1.0%	5	4.8%	0	0.0%
51 to 60 years	25	25.0%	6	6.0%	27	25.7%	5	4.8%
41 to 50	27	27.0%	9	9.0%	23	21.9%	13	12.4%
31 to 40	12	12.0%	5	5.0%	15	14.3%	7	6.7%
Under 30	7	7.0%	0	0.0%	10	9.5%	0	0.0%
Total	79	79.0%	21	21.0%	80	76.2%	25	23.8%

Financial services sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
Over 60	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
51 to 60 years	1	2.0%	7	13.7%	1	2.3%	5	11.4%
41 to 50	7	13.7%	13	25.5%	7	15.9%	16	36.4%
31 to 40	4	7.8%	4	7.8%	3	6.8%	4	9.1%
Under 30	4	7.8%	11	21.6%	2	4.5%	6	13.6%
Total	16	31.4%	35	68.6%	13	29.5%	31	70.5%

d) Workforce by contract type

Cereals sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
F/T permanent	61	64.9%	27	28.7%	55	74.3%	17	23.0%
P/T temporary or discontinuous fixed-term	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Internship, training or apprenticeship	1	1.1%	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Temporary contract (maternity leave, sick leave or leave for political activity)	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
F/T temporary contract for work or services	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%

Cereals sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
P/T temporary contract for work or services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	64	68.1%	30	31.9%	57	77.0%	17	23.0%

Cereals sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
F/T permanent	185	13.7%	360	26.7%	174	16.4%	321	30.2%
P/T temporary or discontinuous fixed-term	21	1.6%	182	13.5%	22	2.1%	142	13.4%
Internship, training or apprenticeship	6	0.4%	25	1.9%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%
Temporary contract (maternity leave, sick leave or leave for political activity)	16	1.2%	135	10.0%	12	1.1%	54	5.1%
F/T temporary contract for work or services	41	3.0%	233	17.3%	28	2.6%	101	9.5%
P/T temporary contract for work or services	14	1.0%	132	9.8%	18	1.7%	188	17.7%
Total	283	21.0%	1.067	79.0%	255	24.0%	807	76.0%

Breakdown of workforce at Group subsidiaries

Cereals sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
F/T permanent	61	64.9%	27	28.7%	55	74.3%	17	23.0%
P/T temporary or discontinuous fixed-term	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Internship, training or apprenticeship	1	1.1%	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Temporary contract (maternity leave, sick leave or leave for political activity)	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
F/T temporary contract for work or services	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	2	2.7%	0	0.0%
P/T temporary contract for work or services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	64	68.1%	30	31.9%	57	77.0%	17	23.0%

Care sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
F/T permanent	36	3.3%	285	25.8%	33	3.9%	252	30.0%
P/T temporary or discontinuous fixed-term	21	1.9%	180	16.3%	22	2.6%	140	16.7%
Internship, training or apprenticeship	2	0.2%	20	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Temporary contract (maternity leave, sick leave or leave for political activity)	16	1.4%	134	12.1%	11	1.3%	54	6.4%
F/T temporary contract for work or services	35	3.2%	209	20.8%	21	2.5%	100	11.9%
P/T temporary contract for work or services	14	1.3%	132	11.9%	18	2.1%	188	22.4%
Total	124	11.2%	981	88.8%	105	12.5%	734	87.5%

Winery supplies sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
F/T permanent	75	75.0%	20	20.0%	73	69.5%	22	21.0%
P/T temporary or discontinuous fixed-term	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.9%
Internship, training or apprenticeship	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
Temporary contract (maternity leave, sick leave or leave for political activity)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
F/T temporary contract for work or services	3	3.0%	0	0.0%	5	4.8%	1	1.0%
P/T temporary contract for work or services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	79	79.0%	21	21.0%	80	76.2%	25	23.8%

Financial services sector	2025				2024			
	Men	%	Women	%	Men	%	Women	%
F/T permanent	13	25.5%	28	54.9%	13	29.5%	30	68.2%
P/T temporary or discontinuous fixed-term	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Internship, training or apprenticeship	2	3.9%	3	5.9%	0	0.0%	1	2.3%
Temporary contract (maternity leave, sick leave or leave for political activity)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
F/T temporary contract for work or services	1	2.0%	3	5.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
P/T temporary contract for work or services	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	16	31.4%	35	68.6%	13	29.5%	31	70.5%

e) Workforce by category

Cereals sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
General and area management	23	4	27	24	4	28
Engineers and graduates, reporting to head of functional area	7	11	18	6	5	11
Administrative managers, and heads of workshop and shift/Sales	43	168	227	41	107	148
Front-line staff, administrators and production or quality control staff	10	11	21	7	9	16
Grade two administrators and production or quality control staff	172	579	751	141	455	596
Administrative assistant, grade three staff, subordinates and labourers	23	274	297	33	226	259
Trainees and interns	5	4	9	24	4	4
Total	283	1.067	1.350	255	807	1.062

Breakdown of workforce at Group subsidiaries

Cereals sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
General and area management	11	1	12	9	1	10
Engineers and graduates, reporting to head of functional area	4	2	6	4	2	6
Administrative managers, and heads of workshop and shift/Sales	0	1	1	0	0	0
Front-line staff, administrators and production or quality control staff	5	5	10	1	2	3
Grade two administrators and production or quality control staff	38	16	54	40	12	52
Administrative assistant, grade three staff, subordinates and labourers	5	3	8	3	0	3
Trainees and interns	1	2	3	0	0	0
Total	64	30	94	57	17	74

Care sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
General and area management	2	3	5	5	2	7
Doctors, psychologists	2	8	10	1	3	4
Nurses, qualified nutritionists and physiotherapists	28	178	206	21	102	123
Nursing assistants and gerontologists	6	27	33	3	14	17
Administrators and technicians in socio-cultural activities	74	518	592	51	407	458
Administrative assistants, cleaners, security guards	12	247	259	24	206	209
Total	124	981	1,105	105	734	839

Winery supplies sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
General and area management	8	0	8	8	1	9
Engineers and graduates, reporting to head of functional area	1	1	2	1	0	1
Administrative managers, and heads of workshop and shift/Sales	15	4	19	20	4	24
Front-line staff, administrators and production or quality control staff	2	0	2	3	0	3
Grade two administrators and production or quality control staff	49	11	60	42	13	55
Administrative assistant, grade three staff, subordinates and labourers	2	5	7	3	7	10
Trainees and interns	2	0	2	3	0	3

Winery supplies sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	79	21	100	80	25	105

Financial services sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
General and area management	2	0	2	2	0	2
Engineers and graduates, reporting to head of functional area	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative managers, and heads of workshop and shift/Sales	0	1	1	0	1	1
Front-line staff, administrators and production or quality control staff	3	6	9	3	7	10
Grade two administrators and production or quality control staff	5	7	12	5	9	14
Administrative assistant, grade three staff, subordinates and labourers	4	19	23	3	13	16
Trainees and interns	2	2	4	0	1	1
Total	16	35	51	13	31	44

f) Workforce by qualifications

Cereals sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
PhD	0	1	1	56	150	0
Graduate	68	208	276	112	422	206
Higher professional training and long professional experience	136	580	716	16	16	534
Vocational training	18	16	34	49	209	32
High school or vocational training	47	255	302	22	10	258
Unqualified	14	7	21	56	150	32
Total	283	1,067	1,350	255	807	1,062

Breakdown of workforce at Group subsidiaries

Cereals sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
PhD	0	1	1	0	0	0
Graduate	17	13	30	13	5	18
Higher professional training and long professional experience	5	6	11	1	2	3
Vocational training	17	5	22	16	5	21
High school or vocational training	19	5	24	21	5	26
Unqualified	6	0	6	6	0	6

Cereals sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	64	30	94	57	17	74

Care sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate	28	153	195	26	118	144
Higher professional training (Voc1/2/higher) and long professional experience	84	569	653	62	415	477
Unqualified	12	222	257	17	201	218
Total	124	981	1,105	105	734	839

Winery supplies sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate	7	4	11	4	8	12
Higher professional training and long professional experience	47	5	52	49	5	54
Vocational training	1	1	2	0	1	1
High school or vocational training	16	4	20	11	1	12
Unqualified	8	7	15	16	10	26
Total	79	21	100	80	25	105

Financial services sector	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
PhD	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graduate	16	24	40	13	19	32
Higher professional training and long professional experience	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vocational training	0	10	10	0	10	10
High school or vocational training	0	1	1	0	2	2
Unqualified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16	35	51	13	31	44

4. Retirements

4.1. Caja Rural de Navarra:

In 2025, Caja Rural de Navarra recorded no dismissals.

4.2. Subsidiaries:

2025	2024

	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total headcount at 1 January	187	508	695	171	448	619
Average headcount in the year	190.6	560.6	721.2	139.0349	436.8591	575.894
New hire contracts in the year	232	1,729	1,961	153	1,270	1,437
Contracts terminated in the year	233	1,679	1,912	136	1,204	1,340
Voluntary departures	21	105	126	26	122	148
Voluntary leave	4	4	8	2	7	9
Retirement (and early retirement)	0	2	2	2	4	6
Departures due to end of contract	188	1,526	1,714	111	1,046	1,157
Dismissals	21	42	63	8	31	39
Total headcount at 31 December	186	558	744	187	508	695

Remuneration

Remuneration is first listed by comparison to the average by category, gender and age. Also, in this case, the Caja Rural is differentiated from its subsidiaries.

a) Caja Rural de Navarra: workforce at 31 December:

Average remuneration by category, gender and age	Caja Rural de Navarra (2025)						Caja Rural de Navarra (2024)					
	Average fixed remuneration			Average variable remuneration			Average fixed remuneration			Average variable remuneration		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Group I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group II Grade 1	2.73	0.00	0.00	5.23	0.00	0.00	3.29	0.00	3.29	9.29	0.00	9.29
Over 50	2.73	0.00	0.00	5.23	0.00	0.00	3.29	0.00	3.29	9.29	0.00	9.29
30 to 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 2	2.38	0.00	0.00	3.12	0.00	0.00	2.47	0.00	2.47	3.75	0.00	3.75
Over 50	2.38	0.00	0.00	3.12	0.00	0.00	2.46	0.00	2.46	3.63	0.00	3.63
30 to 50	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50	4.23	0.00	4.23
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 3	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Over 50	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 to 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 4	1.81	-	0.00	2	-	0.00	1.87	2.31	1.95	2.43	4.02	2.72
Over 50	1.81	-	0.00	2	-	0.00	1.87	2.31	1.95	2.43	4.02	2.72
30 to 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 5	1.92	1.96	0.00	2.50	2.60	0.00	1.90	1.70	1.88	2.80	2.84	2.80
Over 50	1.92	1.96	0.00	2.50	2.60	0.00	1.85	1.70	1.82	2.70	2.84	2.73
30 to 50	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	2.06	0.00	2.06	3.05	0.00	3.05
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Average remuneration by category, gender and age	Caja Rural de Navarra (2025)						Caja Rural de Navarra (2024)					
	Average fixed remuneration			Average variable remuneration			Average fixed remuneration			Average variable remuneration		
	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total
Group II Grade 6	1.42	1.29	0.00	1.71	1.48	0.00	1.44	1.29	1.39	1.98	1.81	1.93
Over 50	1.52	1.43	0.00	1.72	1.77	0.00	1.56	1.45	1.53	2.07	2.02	2.06
30 to 50	1.38	1.25	0.00	1.70	1.39	0.00	1.39	1.26	1.35	1.96	1.76	1.89
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.06	1.13	1.51	1.89	1.70
Group II Grade 7	1.17	0.97	0.00	1.05	0.67	0.00	1.15	0.95	1.02	1.17	0.73	0.90
Over 50	1.15	0.99	0.00	0.80	0.63	0.00	1.16	0.99	1.08	0.98	0.60	0.80
30 to 50	1.18	0.97	0.00	1.14	0.68	0.00	1.15	0.94	1.01	1.24	0.75	0.92
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Group II Grade 8	0.97	0.93	0.00	0.88	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.91	0.94	1.00	0.82	0.89
Over 50	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.84	0.84
30 to 50	0.99	0.93	0.00	0.88	0.77	0.00	1.00	0.91	0.95	1.00	0.82	0.89
Under 30	0.81	-	0.00	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.84	0.84
Group II Grade 9	0.82	0.82	0.00	0.59	0.58	0.00	0.82	0.81	0.81	0.62	0.60	0.61
Over 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 to 50	0.85	0.83	0.00	0.66	0.64	0.00	0.84	0.85	0.85	0.67	0.61	0.64
Under 30	0.79	0.80	0.00	0.51	0.52	0.00	0.77	0.76	0.77	0.54	0.58	0.57
Group II Grade 10	0.72	0.69	0.00	0.39	0.32	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.33	0.31	0.31
Over 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 to 50	0.73	0.70	0.00	0.47	0.36	0.00	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.40	0.31	0.36
Under 30	0.71	0.69	0.00	0.37	0.31	0.00	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.31	0.30	0.30
Group Professional Access Grade	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.24	0.22	0.00	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.05	0.06	0.06
Over 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 to 50	-	0.55	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.00	0.05	0.04
Under 30	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.24		0.00	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.05	0.06	0.06
Group III Assistants	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.87	0.00	0.87
Over 50	-	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.84	0.85	0.00	0.85	0.87	0.00	0.87
30 to 50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Under 30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

b) Subsidiaries

The tables below show the salaries of all those who worked for these companies during the year. In other words, not only those on the payroll at year-end but anyone who worked at any of the Group companies during the course of the year. We exclude people who were only leave all year, even if they remain on the payroll. Comparative figures are based on the average hourly wage earned by each employee. Each sector has its own annual agreements and the disparity is shown. Figures in each comparative table are weighted by the number of hours worked to give a fairer picture of average earnings.

The first table shows the remuneration of all workers at all subsidiaries, as a total figure and by gender and age compared to average earnings. Trainees are excluded from the average earnings calculation.

	2025			2024		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Under 30	1.09	0.95	0.98	1.30	0.98	1.07

31 to 40	1.37	1.01	1.12	1.44	1.11	1.24
41 to 50	1.69	1.18	1.33	1.79	1.19	1.39
51 to 60 years	1.98	1.09	1.36	1.78	1.03	1.30
Over 60	1.53	1.21	1.29	1.46	1.18	1.26
Total	1.54	1.07	1.20	1.59	1.10	1.27

Breaking down this same ratio by contract type:

Average earnings data	Subsidiaries (2025)			Subsidiaries (2024)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
F/T permanent	1.64	1.15	1.31	1.64	1.13	1.33
P/T temporary or discontinuous fixed-term	0.93	1.01	1.00	1.11	1.07	1.07
Internship, training or apprenticeship	0.80	0.84	0.83	0.47	0.66	0.61
Temporary contract (maternity leave, sick leave or leave for political activity)	0.87	0.91	0.91	0.98	0.96	0.96
F/T temporary contract for work or services	0.88	0.82	0.83	1.30	0.99	1.15
P/T temporary contract for work or services	0.97	0.89	0.90	0.88	0.84	0.84
Total	1.54	1.07	1.20	1.59	1.10	1.27

And by professional category:

Average earnings data	Subsidiaries (2025)			Subsidiaries (2024)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
General and area management	3.57	1.96	3.35	3.10	1.86	2.88
Engineers and graduates	1.73	1.40	1.56	1.84	1.91	1.88
Administrative managers, and heads of workshop and shift/Sales	1.32	1.24	1.25	1.38	1.28	1.31
Front-line staff, administrators and production or quality control staff	1.44	1.32	1.35	1.31	1.30	1.31
Grade two administrators and production or quality control staff	1.23	0.96	1.04	1.31	1.00	1.11
Administrative assistant, grade three staff, subordinates and labourers	1.24	0.97	1.01	1.21	0.95	0.98
Trainees and interns	0.76	0.60	0.71	0.91	0.70	0.84
Total	1.54	1.07	1.20	1.59	1.10	1.27

And by qualifications:

Average earnings data	Subsidiaries (2025)			Subsidiaries (2024)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
PhD	-	N/I	N/I	2.09	1.33	1.55
Graduate	2.31	1.27	1.54	1.55	1.39	1.52
Higher professional training and long professional experience	1.24	1.27	1.25	1.53	1.18	1.35
Vocational training	1.30	0.96	1.00	1.29	0.99	1.07
High school or vocational training	1.28	1.42	1.31	1.57	0.93	1.05
Unqualified	1.38	0.95	1.04	1.79	1.37	1.71

Average earnings data	Subsidiaries (2025)			Subsidiaries (2024)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Total	1.54	1.07	1.20	2.09	1.33	1.55

Social protection

Below, in accordance with Law 11/2018, we list metrics on accidents and social protection. Figures for subsidiaries in 2024 and 2025 are not broken down by gender as the detailed data was not available by the time of publication. Procedures are in place to report this breakdown as from next year.

For the analysis of workplace accident rate the following main preventive indicators were used:

- **The incidence rate** measures the number of workplace accidents resulting in time off work during the period per 1,000 workers in the average headcount for the period.
- **The frequency rate** measures the number of accidents resulting in time off work as a proportion of total hours worked, which gives the probability of an accident happening per million hours worked.
- The severity rate measures the severity of accidents as the total number of hours lost due to workplace accidents as a proportion of total hours worked, which reflects the actual impact of workplace accidents on the organisation.

Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2025)	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Accidents without time off	3	2	5	N/A	N/A	3,836	-	-	41
Accidents with time off	1	5	6	N/A	N/A	772	-	-	78
Total	4	7	11	N/A	N/A	108	-	-	119

Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2025)	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Frequency rate	4.70	7.71	6.25	N/A	N/A	0.0679	-	-	0.0698
Severity rate	3.69	3.46	1.78	N/D	N/D	10.308	-	-	10.309
Incidence rate	7.51	12.32	9.99	N/D	N/D	0.0998	-	-	0.0998

Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Accidents without time off	1	5	6	N/A	N/A	21	-	-	27
Accidents with time off	2	2	4	18	48	66	-	-	70
Total	3	7	10	N/A	N/A	87	-	-	97

Caja Rural de Navarra Group (2024)	Caja Rural de Navarra			Subsidiaries			Total		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Frequency rate	3.47	7.66	5.62	N/A	N/A	0.078	-	-	5.698
Severity rate	0.01	0.02	0.03	N/A	N/A	16.90	-	-	16.93
Incidence rate	5.89	12.86	18.76	N/A	N/A	4.97	-	-	23.73

Also, in 2025 there were a total of 11 workplace accidents at Caja Rural de Navarra, of which 6 required time off work. There are no recognized occupational illnesses for the industry.

The 2025 metrics for Caja Rural de Navarra Group are as follows:

- Frequency rate: 6.25%
- Severity rate: 1.78%

In the subsidiaries there were 21 accidents without time off and 66 with time off in 2024, with a frequency rate of 7.8% (7.25% in 2023) and a severity rate of 16.9% (10.6% in 2023).

Absenteeism	Caja Rural de Navarra Group					
	2025			2024		
	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total	Caja Rural de Navarra	Subsidiaries	Total
Total hours	70,478.65	126,088.87	196,567.52	74,380.88	101,831.46	176,212.34

The absenteeism figures for subsidiaries are as follows (in no. of hours):

Absenteeism at subsidiaries	Subsidiaries (2025)			Subsidiaries (2024)		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Accident	6,465.63	10,860	17,305.63	5,313.45	10,760.75	16,074.20
Common illness	9,834.51	68,364.35	78,198.86	10,994.57	70,692.19	81,686.76
Covid illness	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.00	74.00
Maternity	0.00	8,873.00	8,873.00	0.00	1,228.00	1,228.00
Paternity	3,007.88	0.00	3,007.88	2,038.00	0.00	2,038.00
Child care	330.79	1,790.00	2,120.79	49.50	54.00	103.50
Illness care	194.25	225.64	419.89	96.75	230.00	326.75
Other personal reasons	1,138.50	12,772.32	13,910.82	97.00	203.25	300.25
Jury, union leave, etc.	0.00	2,252.00	2,252.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total hours off work	20,951.16	105,137.31	126,088.87	18,589.27	83,242.19	101,831.46
Total working hours	303,330.338	709,410.01	1,012,740.69	284,279.83	666,739.02	951,018.85
Total time off work	20,951.27	105,137.31	126,088.87	18,589.27	83,242.19	101,831.46

Annex VIII – Loan Portfolio Allocation and Impact Report

Caja Rural de Navarra, as a cooperative, retail and regional institution, has always had close ties with the primary sector and supported its responsible development. Over the years, the Bank's business has changed with the increasing industrialization of the regions where it operates, but it has always remained true to its culture of transparency, responsibility and sustainability and commitment to the environment.

The Bank is committed to Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) standards that shape the focus, goals and policies of the Bank regarding different aspects of sustainability.

1. SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FRAMEWORK

As part of its focus on ESG issues Caja Rural de Navarra created a **Sustainable Finance Framework** (the "Framework"¹) for its loan portfolio in order to promote those financing lines that have the greatest social and environmental impact in the regions where the Bank is active in line with the priorities of its Social Work.

The Framework is **aligned** with the Green Bond Principles (GBP 2021), Social Bond Principles (SBP) 2023 and the ICMA Sustainable Bond Guidelines (SBG) 2021, to provide transparency and engagement with the green, social and sustainable bond markets.

Caja Rural de Navarra's Framework adopts not only the use of proceeds, disclosure and reporting practices recommended by the ICMA, but also the definitions of the nine financing lines as eligible for the GBP and SBP.

The Framework is also aligned with the European Union Taxonomy, and the APLMA, LMA and LSTA Green Bond and Social Bond Principles.

Funds raised by Caja Rural de Navarra through sustainable bonds and loans issued under this Framework are used to promote green and social projects and support, among others, the Paris Climate Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations.

The Framework is regularly **reviewed and updated** as necessary, since the categories it addresses tend to change, evolving and developing to keep pace with responsible social and environmental practices. It was last updated in 2024.

The Framework is **supervised** by Sustainalytics², which issues a "Second-Party Opinion"³ report (last report as of December 2024) in which it ratifies that the Bank's Framework is credible and impactful and aligns with the aforementioned principles, guidelines and objectives.

Caja Rural de Navarra's CSR Report, which contains this assignment and impact report, is **verified** annually by a third party (AENOR).

¹ <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/info-inversores/Sostenibilidad/Marco/Sustainable%20Finance%20Framework-VFinal.pdf>

² <https://www.sustainalytics.com/>

³ <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/sites/default/files/info-inversores/Sostenibilidad/Marco/Caja%20Rural%20de%20Navarra%20Sustainable%20Finance%20Framework%20Second%20Party%20Opinion.pdf>

2. SUSTAINABLE FINANCE (ASSETS)

In 2025, the funds from the sustainable bonds issued by Caja Rural de Navarra were allocated to existing or new lending projects or activities corresponding to the 9 eligible funding lines under the Framework:

Sustainable finance line	Sustainable financing
Sustainable farming	24,978,015
Renewable energy	97,172,567
Energy efficiency	1,776,868,912
Sustainable forestry	9,868,688
Waste management	16,701,462
Social housing	374,191,189
Social inclusion	20,380,032
Education	23,420,606
Economic inclusion	1,914,604,326
	4,258,185,797

In 2025 Caja Rural de Navarra has continued to support individuals and companies in our region by granting funding for social inclusion, educational and economic inclusion projects to reduce inequalities, enabling the preservation of jobs and a business fabric that is fundamental for social and economic development, and by financing renewable energy projects.

Below is a **breakdown of sustainable finance** aligned by each of the 9 sustainable finance strands (green and social) outlined in the Framework⁴ and mapped to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)⁵:

1. SUSTAINABLE FARMING



12.2 "By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources"

12.3 "By 2030, halve global per capita food waste at retail and consumer level and reduce food losses in production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses".

⁴ This information has been prepared using internal data and follows generally accepted criteria, within the Sustainable Financing Framework of the loan portfolio for Caja Rural de Navarra's issuance of sustainable bonds, and applicable European regulations and recommendations. That said, detailed information on each credit exposure is not always available and, therefore, the actual sustainable portfolio (defined as loans that meet the requirements of the aforementioned Framework) may be significantly larger, as the figures used exclude any loans where sufficient information is not available.

⁵ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/es/objetivos-de-desarrollo-sostenible/>

This category includes loans to finance projects to create greater resource efficiency and more sustainable management of natural and man-made processes, increasing biodiversity and agricultural productivity and resilience to climate change. EU organic certification is also an eligibility criterion. The FAO's (Food and Agriculture Organization) climate-smart agriculture approach and practices are taken into account.

The Bank has analysed the loans in this category individually to check that they were used to fulfil the purpose of the financing in line with the Sustainable Financing Framework.

This analysis shows that lending under the facility totalled EUR 25 million at 31 December 2025, spread over 180 loans.

As part of the Bank's commitment to support the new generation that drives the primary sector and the rural environment, 22.18% of the financing granted to individuals has been earmarked for young farmers (under 40 years of age). Likewise, 21.60% of the loans were granted to Cooperatives, Agricultural Transformation Companies and other agricultural associations, maintaining the traditional line of support for collective and cooperative initiatives.

Caja Rural de Navarra's customers in the agri-food sector are also committed to sustainability, a number of them having obtained European ecological certification for organic production.



The table below breaks down lending by purpose as a percentage of the category total:

Other management practices that increase resource efficiency (such as financing of cooperatives as well as storage, transport and waste management projects).	83.82%
Gravity fed irrigation (no need for motors to drive pumps)	7.76%
Machinery sharing (CUMA)	6.66%
Solar and wind power for farming	1.32%
Electric and hybrid vehicles	0.44%

2. RENEWABLE ENERGY



7.2 "By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix"

This category includes loans for the generation of electricity from renewable sources or the development of infrastructure linked to renewable energy and the manufacture of components for these industries.

The Bank has analysed the loans in this category individually to check that they were used to fulfil the purpose of the financing in line with the Sustainable Financing Framework.

The analysis found that at 31 December 2025 credit outstanding under this line totalled **EUR 97 million**, spread over 61 loans.

Loans were classified by purpose into following types:

- Companies generating electricity from the following technologies: solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, hydrogen and bioenergy.

Balance: EUR 47 millions

Number of loans: 32

- Companies developing, constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining new or additional networks for the transmission and distribution of energy (electricity only) from renewable sources

Balance: EUR 48 millions

Number of loans: 17

- Renewable energy technology manufacturing companies

Balance: EUR 2 million

Number of loans: 12

3. ENERGY EFFICIENCY



7.2 "By 2030, significantly increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix"

This category includes loans to develop products and technologies designed to save energy, to manufacture components for such products and to improve the energy efficiency of buildings.

Analysis of the Bank's information shows that, in 2025, this line totalled EUR 1,776 million, spread across 13,906 loans.

The Bank analysed loans in this category individually, classifying them into the following types based on their purpose as follows:

- Development, construction or acquisition of products, technologies or equipment that reduce the energy consumption of the underlying asset/system

Balance: EUR 175 million

Number of transactions: 1,154

- Energy efficient buildings: construction, acquisition and renovation

Balance: EUR 1,601 million

Number of transactions: 12,752

Since 2019 the Bank's IT systems have recorded data on the energy efficiency of all new mortgages for home **purchases** (built or under construction).

Also, between 2021 and 2022, the Bank conducted a global analysis of its portfolio with the help of a third-party specialist appraiser (Sociedad de Tasación). This was updated in subsequent years to include newly issued energy performance certificates —or estimates where direct information is unavailable. Thanks to this process, the Bank now has additional data covering a high percentage of the mortgage book labelled with the corresponding energy efficiency rating.

To qualify for classification under "Energy efficient buildings: construction, acquisition and renovation" buildings built before 1 January 2021 need to have an A, B, C or D rating while more recent buildings need to be rated A, in line with European Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139⁶.

⁶ Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139 of 4 June 2021 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing the technical screening criteria for determining the conditions under which an economic activity qualifies

The table below shows the distribution of energy efficiency ratings for the full mortgage portfolio —sustainable and non-sustainable— at 31 December 2025:

[OBJ]

Footnotes:

- Millions of euros
- Energy performance information unavailable for 18% of mortgages.

[OBJ]

Footnotes:

- Millions of euros
- Energy performance information unavailable for 75% of mortgages.

By funding home-owner communities to refurbish and **renovate** buildings, Caja Rural de Navarra makes an active contribution to meeting the Agenda 2030 targets for Sustainable Development.

The main financing lines, earmarked to promote sustainable homes, focus on improving energy efficiency —through better insulation or new windows— and the incorporation of alternative energies, such as by installing renewable energy sources to cut consumption of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions.

Thanks to this financing line, **103 home-owner communities**, with **3,080 homes**, have been able to carry out works to achieve these objectives. These actions have helped generate **financial savings for the owners** by cutting energy use, improved the health and comfort of their homes and boosted the value of the buildings.

4. SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT



15.2 "By 2030, promote sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation globally"

This category covers loans whose purpose is forestation, reforestation and the development of forestry plantations.

Analysis of the Bank's information shows that this line totalled EUR 9.9 million in 2025, and included 11 loans.

All loans in this category were for sustainably managed woodlands certified either by the PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification)⁷ which verifies that forests around the world are being sustainably and responsibly managed and that their many functions are being safeguarded for current and future generations, or by the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council), which guarantees that products are sourced from well-managed woodland that provides environmental, social and economic benefits.

as contributing substantially to climate change mitigation or climate change adaptation and for determining whether that economic activity causes no significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives

⁷ <https://www.pefc.org/>

5. WASTE MANAGEMENT



12.5 "By 2030, significantly reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse"

This category includes loans to develop equipment and technology that make more efficient use of resources and/or reduce waste generation.

Analysis of the Bank's information shows that, as of 31 December 2025, the line totalled EUR 16.7 million, across 55 loans.

The Bank has carried out an individual analysis of the loans included in this category, classifying them according to their purpose:

- *Building, developing or using technologies/equipment and processes that increase resource efficiency or reduce waste production*

Balance: EUR 3.6 million

Number of loans: 20

- Undertake projects that generate inputs from used materials, such as recycling and circular economy processes.

Balance: EUR 13.1 million

Number of loans: 35

6. SOCIAL HOUSING AND PUBLIC HOUSING



11.1 "By 2030, ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services for all people and improve slums"

This category includes loans to help vulnerable groups, who qualify for the requirements of the competent Autonomous Communities⁸, to access housing. These requirements can relate, among other criteria, to household income, household composition, presence of older people or people with disabilities, migrants, people experiencing gender violence and single-parent families.

Analysis of the Bank's information shows that, in 2025, this line totalled **EUR 374 million**, across 4,867 loans.

Only 0.5% of the value of these loans is over 90 days past due, a very similar ratio to that seen in the rest of the Bank's residential purchase portfolio. This behaviour makes clear that although most of these loans are going to low-income households, the compliance rate is comparable to that of the wider mortgage book, suggesting that the beneficiary families find these loans affordable.

Below is a table showing the **average income per person** in the family unit holding the loan.

Average income per person	
Less than EUR 12,000	2.8%

⁸ Navarre: http://www.navarra.es/home_es/Temas/Vivienda/Ciudadanos/Censo+of+housing/What+is+the+census/

La Rioja: <https://www.larioja.org/vivienda/es>

Basque Country: https://www.etxebide.euskadi.eus/webetxe00-content/es/contenidos/informacion/presentacion_etxebide/es_etxecont/presentacion.html

EUR 12,000 to 25,000	38.6%
EUR 25,000 to 50,000	39.1%
More than EUR 50,000	5.5%
N/A	14.0%

As for the distribution of these loans, 89% were granted to natural persons and 11% to legal entities.

Of the loans to natural persons, 15% were to customers aged under 35, suggesting that this financing line is helping young people buy their first home.

Likewise, 24% of the loans went to people over 50 who, due to various life circumstances, need access to housing at a later stage of their lives.

7. SOCIAL INCLUSION



10.2 "By 2030, enhance and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all people, irrespective of age, gender, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status".

Caja Rural de Navarra works in a special way with those entities seeking to promote for social integration and the social and economic development of the regions where the Bank is present. Caja Rural's involvement with these bodies takes a variety of forms, not limited to financing their social projects, and in some cases involving the Bank meeting part of the costs of the activities it is promoting.

Analysis of the Bank's information shows that the present line totals EUR 20.4 million across 169 loans. These figures have been classified into the following categories:

- *Building cultural facilities, such as community centres, for socially or economically marginalised groups*
 - Balance: EUR 2.2 million
 - Number of loans: 16

Caja Rural de Navarra has for many years supported organisations that bring together people with a disability. These organisations run training and rehabilitation centres as well as special employment centres to support people into work. Altogether they offer training and rehabilitation to over 7,000 people and employ more than 6,000. In this way they support a substantial proportion of those with disabilities in Navarre, the Basque Country and La Rioja.

Caja Rural de Navarra is also clearly committed to people of all ages, origins and social classes. This is why it strongly supports organisations that work to help and to integrate these groups at risk of social exclusion into society: immigrants, the gypsy community, minors, drug addicts and the elderly unemployed.

- *Providing employment training programmes or facilities for young people, the unemployed, the physically or mentally disabled, or any other socially or economically marginalised group*
 - Balance: EUR 5.6 million
 - Number of loans: 26

The social and economic fabric in which Caja Rural de Navarra is present is strongly developed through associations and professional associations and research centres. Caja Rural de Navarra

firms support this social fabric by financing the essential infrastructure such groups rely on. These associations help ensure that small businesses and the self-employed are kept permanently informed on tax, employment, legal and financial matters. They also have representative bodies speaking to the government and different private organisations.

- *Providing affordable housing/care for the elderly, whether in the form of nursing homes or day centres or similar facilities/services*
 - Balance: EUR 12.5 million
 - Number of loans: 127

Bearing in mind that we have an increasingly ageing population, Caja Rural de Navarra supports the construction of infrastructures and the equipment needed to deliver the health care and social and health inclusion of seniors and young people with some degree of dependency.

8. EDUCATION



4.a "By 2030, build and adapt education facilities that are child-, disability- and gender-sensitive, and that provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all".

Caja Rural de Navarra is clearly committed to basic, intermediate and advanced training. It is in direct contact with public and private training providers. The Bank's involvement with each of them takes different forms, not limited to the financing of these educational projects, but in some cases also involves the Caja meeting part of the costs of these educational initiatives.

The balance financed in this category is broken down below:

- *Build new school and vocational training facilities such as laboratories, libraries, computer rooms, gymnasiums, etc. in public schools.*
 - Balance: EUR 23.4 million
 - Number of loans: 101

Caja Rural de Navarra is currently financing the investments made by 73 training centres, which currently have more than 35,000 students.

International scholarships: for university students and professional training. This provides financial support for students wanting to study for some time in educational institutions or companies abroad so that none is prevented from doing so through lack of money. These grants have reached a total of 815 students (560 UPNA, 46 Deusto, 68 Erasmus Plus FP Navarra, 86 Erasmus Plus FP Basque Country and 55 Global Scholarships by Caja Rural).

9. ECONOMIC INCLUSION



8.3 "Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services".

This category includes loans for the purpose of lending to small and medium-sized enterprises, borrowers in remote areas and entrepreneurs.

The Bank's local roots and neighbourhood presence in the region's population centres, large and small, have meant that companies, particularly small and mid-sized enterprises, were able to get agile access to the various lines of finance.

The Covid-19 pandemic and invasion of Ukraine took a heavy toll on the economic fabric of the regions where Caja Rural de Navarra operates in recent years. A key economic policy measure taken by regional governments and the Spanish national government was to work with lending institutions to offer companies, particularly SMEs, financing lines that would avoid a tightening of access to credit and consequent destruction of employment and the business fabric.

Overall, this category encompasses 16,091 loans for a combined total of EUR 1,915 million.

This category includes loans that meet the following requirements:

- Loans to support financial inclusion, made to individuals through Caja Rural de Navarra's branches in remote areas.⁹
- Loans granted to entrepreneurs or micro-enterprises¹⁰
- Loans to SMEs¹¹
- Loans from Covid-19 and Ukraine lines

Each of the above categories is covered in detail below:

- Remote areas

From the analysis of the available data, we can conclude that this line consists of EUR 102 million split between 2,712 loans. It is a highly diversified line, with special emphasis on rural areas and small population centres.

- Financing for entrepreneurs

In 2025, Caja Rural de Navarra has reinforced its commitment to promoting entrepreneurship through Línea Inicia, a programme created in 2007 with the aim of facilitating the start-up of new businesses and contributing to the economic and social development of the regions where the Bank is present. This initiative combines specialised financing with strategic actions aimed at promoting the creation, consolidation and sustainability of entrepreneurial projects.

Since its launch, Línea Inicia has financially supported 3,042 business initiatives, involving a total of 5,238 promoter partners. During 2025 alone, the programme has contributed to the start-up of 157 new projects, led by 246 entrepreneurs, with a total of EUR 10.5 million lent.

The majority profile of the people accessing this line is a man of around 40 years of age, with a university education or higher vocational training, mainly in the service sector. The average investment per project is EUR 104,000, while the average financing requested is around EUR 66,000. It is particularly significant that the majority of entrepreneurs come from a situation of previous employment, which suggests that entrepreneurship arises, in many cases, as a natural evolution of their professional career and not as an alternative to unemployment.

At Caja Rural de Navarra we understand that the success of a business project does not depend solely on access to capital. For this reason, Línea Inicia has consolidated a holistic model that combines financing with a network of technical and professional support, capable of accompanying entrepreneurs in the different stages of the process. Through strategic alliances with specialised entities and agents in the entrepreneurial ecosystem, beneficiaries receive specific training, personalised advice and support in the first steps of the business.

This commitment was reflected in 2025 in a 40% increase in the resources allocated to these non-financial support activities. Also, during the year, the Bank has continued to expand the programmes and services aimed at strengthening the viability and sustainability of the projects supported.

⁹ Population of less than 3,000 and average income less than 80% of the regional average.

¹⁰ Organisation with fewer than 10 employees with less than EUR 2 million on the balance sheet or revenue under EUR 2 million.

¹¹ Commission Regulation (EU) 651/2014

In this way, Caja Rural de Navarra reaffirms its commitment to the entrepreneurial fabric and the positive impact it has on the local economy, contributing to the social and economic development of our environment.

As well as Línea Inicia, Caja Rural de Navarra actively participates in various initiatives and programmes to strengthen the entrepreneurial ecosystem:

- Driving trade entrepreneurship with CECOBÍ¹²: a collaboration with the Confederación Empresarial de Comercio de Bizkaia (Cecobi) in the CB113 Emprande programme, supporting the development of local trading businesses.
- Collaboration with BerriUp¹³: participation in its new entrepreneurial initiative, including a 16-week accelerator programme and access to specialised finance.
- CEIN Startup Day 2025¹⁴: awards in the framework of the Navarre Business Ideas Accelerator (Ruta 31), recognising talent and innovation of local firms.
- Deusto Emprande Week 2025¹⁵: supporting students and innovative projects, nurturing young talent and economic and social development of the environment.
- Impulso Emprendedor 2025¹⁶: participation as a mentor, backing innovative start-ups and strengthening Navarre's business ecosystem.

FINANCE DATA			
(EUR)	TOTAL	PER PROJECT	%
INVESTMENT	16,378,259	104,320	100%
FINANCE	10,664,445	66,843	64%
EQUITY CONTRIBUTION (EUR)	5,743,813	37,477	36%

PROFILE OF ENTREPRENEURS/COMPANIES CREATED

PARTNERS	
MEN	64%
WOMEN	34%
LEGAL ENTITIES	1%

¹² <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/es/impulsa-con-cecobi>

¹³ <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/en/information-investors>

¹⁴ <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/es/Reconocemos-la-innovaci%C3%B3n-de-las-startups-navarras>

¹⁵ <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/es/Semana-Deusto-Emprande-2025>

¹⁶ <https://www.cajaruraldenavarra.com/es/Impulso-Emprendedor-202-%20innovaci%C3%B3n-y-talento>

PROJECTS SUPPORTED		PARTNERS (JOBS CREATED)			
		TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	LEGAL ENTITIES
NAVARRA	80	130	86	42	2
LA RIOJA	11	15	8	7	0
GUIPÚZCOA	23	40	22	17	1
ÁLAVA	8	11	7	4	0
VIZCAYA	35	58	41	17	0
TOTAL (EUR)	157	252	164	87	3

AVERAGE AGE

35.29 years

REASON FOR STARTING COMPANY

UNEMPLOYMENT	10%
DIVERSIFY	25%
BETTER JOB	65%

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA CUSTOMERS?

NON-CUSTOMERS	60%
CUSTOMERS	40%

BUSINESS FRANCHISE

26 franchises
(16.5% of total)

LEGAL FORM

LIMITED COMPANY	43%
SELF-EMPLOYED	46%
COOPERATIVE	10%

SOURCE OF PROJECTS

OWN INITIATIVE	37%
RECOMMENDATION	63%

SECTOR OF ACTIVITY

INDUSTRY	11%
SERVICES	56%
COMMERCE	6%
HEALTH/SPORT	26%
CULTURAL	1%

REGION	TOTAL INVESTMENT (EUR)	EQUITY (EUR)	%	FINANCE (EUR)	%
NAVARRA	10,347,134	3,775,191	36%	6,571,943	64%
LA RIOJA	1,256,840	400,040	31%	856,800	68%

GUIPÚZCOA	2,615,606	826,225	32%	1,789,381	68%
ÁLAVA	359,686	86,940	25%	272,746	75%
VIZCAYA	1,798,993	698,417	38%	1,100,576	62%
TOTAL (EUR)	16,378,259	5,786,813	36%	10,591,446	64%

TYPICAL PROFILE BY REGION

REGION	GENDER	AGE	QUALIFICATIONS	EMPLOYMENT STATUS	LEGAL FORM	SECTOR OF ACTIVITY
NAVARRRE	Men	38.8 years	University	Better job	Ltd./Self employed	Services
BASQUE COUNTRY	Men	37.9 years	Professional training	Better job	Self employed	Services
LA RIOJA	Men	37.9 years	University/Basic	Better job	Ltd./Self employed	Services
SUB-ZONES						
GUIPÚZCOA	Men	37.5 years	Professional training	Better job/Diversification	Ltd./Self employed	Services
ÁLAVA	Men	40.5 years	Professional training	Better job	Ltd./Self employed	Services
VIZCAYA	Men	37.5 years	University/Professional training	Better job	Ltd./Self employed	Services

There is a rebalancing in the profiles of entrepreneurs backed by the INICIA line in 2025 compared to 2024 away from higher or university education and towards professional or technical training. The trend is most evident in the Basque Country. Within Services, the health/sport segment is becoming increasingly important.

Word-of-mouth remains a key source of new projects and a major way for the branches to recruit new customers.

- Financing SMEs

At 31 December 2025, financing to SMEs totalled **EUR 635 million**, across 3,636 loans of which 99% are up-to-date.

This lending goes deep into the social fabric: 83% by value is lent to micro-enterprises (64%) and small companies (19%), underlining the Bank's support for the local business environment.

COMPANY SIZE ¹⁷	
Micro	64%
Small	19%
Medium	18%

	Number of employees	Sales	Total assets
Micro	Less than 10	Less than EUR 2 million	Less than EUR 2 million
Small	10 to 49	Less than EUR 10 million	Less than EUR 10 million
Medium-sized	50 to 249	Less than EUR 50 million	Less than EUR 43 million

Caja Rural de Navarra has a **historic commitment to SMEs**, helping build up the productive fabric required to support the development and competitiveness of the regions where it is active.

The Bank's involvement in **rural development** is evidenced by the fact that 30% by value of its business loans go to locations with fewer than 10,000 residents, helping support both the economic vitality and social roots of rural areas.

POP. PER TOWN/VILLAGE	
less than 5,000	18%
5,000 to 10,000	11%
10,000 to 25,000	18%
25,000 to 50,000	8%
50,000 to 100,000	1%
100,000 to 150,000	1%
150,000 to 200,000	10%
More than 200,000	34%

By **legal structure**, looking at the amounts lent, it is clear that most goes to Limited Companies.

TYPE OF COMPANY	
PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANIES	22.2%
LIMITED COMPANIES	68.2%
COOPERATIVES	2.1%
OTHER	7.5%

¹⁷ <https://www.boe.es/doue/2014/187/L00001-00078.pdf>

For a more granular view, breaking down the loan book by the **turnover** and **headcounts** of borrowers.

SALES	
Less than 1 million	61%
1 to 10 million	20%
10 to 20 million	8%
20 to 30 million	4%
30 to 45 million	4%
45 million or more	3%

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	
Less than 10	60%
10 to 50	20%
50 to 100	11%
100 to 150	4%
150 to 200	4%
More than 200	2%

Note the small scale of most companies financed by this line. 81% of funds went to firms with annual sales of less than EUR 10 million and 80% to firms with less than 50 employees. Our financing, therefore, contributes to maintaining a **key business fabric** and the employment it generates.

Despite the size of the businesses, the Bank is operating in one of the most industrialised regions of Spain, reflected in considerable **international trade**, with **20%** of companies being exporters and/or importers.

EXPORT/IMPORT	
IMPORTING	2%
EXPORTING	4%
BOTH	14%
NEITHER	80%

Finally, analysing **diversification** of the loan book, we break down lending to each sector in value terms.

SECTORS OF ACTIVITY	
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fisheries	2.0%

Manufacturing	29.7%
Construction	8.9%
Wholesale and retail commerce	9.8%
Transport and warehousing	9.3%
Hospitality	7.1%
Financial and insurance business	4.4%
Property	5.8%
Professionals, scientific and technical	3.4%
Administration and auxiliary services	10.1%
Health and social services	2.5%
Artistic creation, sports and entertainment	1.4%
Other/N/A	5.6%

- Covid-19 and Ukraine financing

Through its different financing lines, working in collaboration the central and regional governments, Caja Rural de Navarra has provided substantial funds, keeping many companies of all sizes in business and supporting self-employed workers, so helping maintain employment throughout the crisis period brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

This finance had a massive positive impact in mitigating the effects of the two crises and sustaining jobs in our regions, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises.

These items have gradually reduced suggesting an improvement in the situation.

At end-2025, financing in this line totalled EUR 293 million via 3,863 transactions.

Through its various financing lines, in concert with the Central and Autonomous Regional Governments, Caja Rural de Navarra has channelled a significant volume of financing to support the activity of companies of all sizes and the self-employed.

These actions have helped mitigate the economic impacts of Covid-19 and the Russian invasion of Ukraine, helping sustain employment at times of greatest uncertainty, especially in the community of small and medium-sized companies in the regions where the Bank is active.

The steady reduction in these financing schemes over recent years reflects a gradually improving economic picture.

3. SUSTAINABLE FINANCE INSTRUMENTS (LIABILITIES)

Caja Rural de Navarra maintains a **recurrent presence in wholesale markets** issuing **sustainable financial instruments** either in the form of bonds or loans under its **Sustainable Financing Framework**.

Over recent years the Bank has carried out the following transactions, among others, to raise sustainable financing on the financial markets:

- EUR 90 million of European Investment Bank (EIB) loans maturing in 2026 and 2027 to fund lending to SMEs and intended to combat climate change through energy efficiency projects.
- A EUR 500 million Green mortgage-backed covered bond (European covered bond (Premium)) maturing in 2027.
- A EUR 500 million Green mortgage-backed covered bond (European covered bond (Premium)) maturing in 2029.
- A EUR 500 million Sustainable mortgage-backed covered bond (European covered bond (Premium)) maturing in 2033.

Sustainable financing raised (EUR)	
Mortgage covered bond CRUNAV 3.00 26/04/2027	500,000,000
Mortgage covered bond CRUNAV 0.750 16/02/2029	500,000,000
Mortgage covered bond CRUNAV 3.00 23/04/2033	500,000,000
EIB loan to SMEs (2018)	40,000,000
EIB loan for SMEs and climate change (2018)	10,000,000
EIB loan to SMEs (2019)	40,000,000
TOTAL	EUR 1,590,000,000

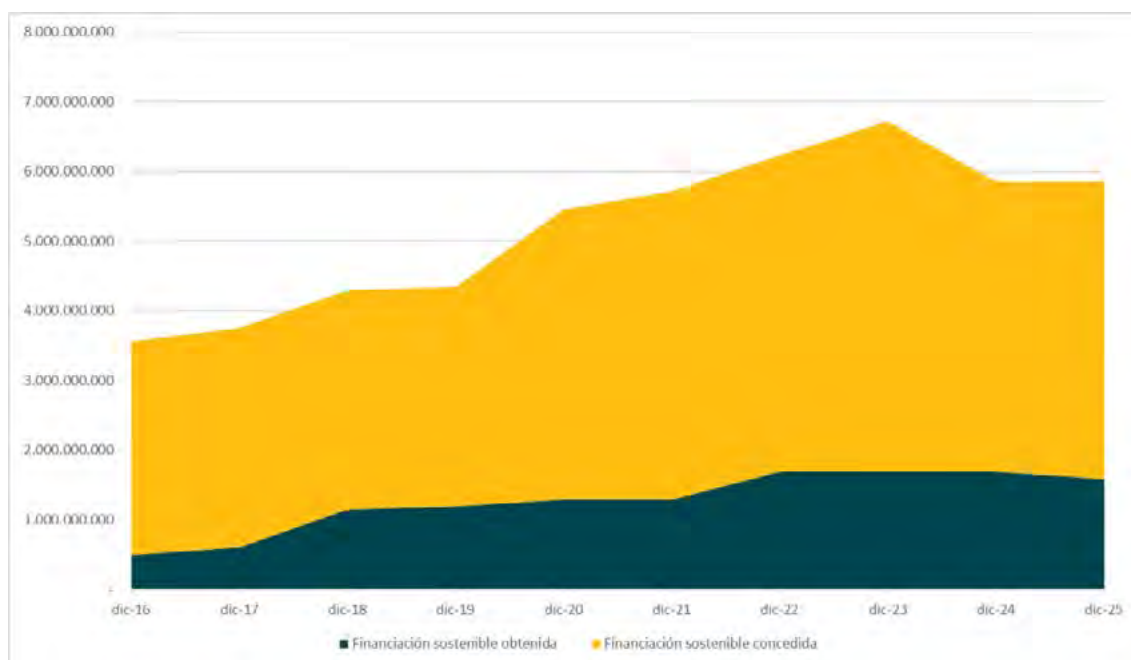
4. ALLOCATION OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCE GRANTED

At 31 December 2025, the sustainable credit portfolio totalled over EUR 4,258 million and was allocated between 9 eligible financing lines under the Framework as detailed below¹⁸:

Sustainable financing granted (EUR)	
Sustainable farming	24,978,015
Renewable energy	97,172,567
Energy efficiency	1,776,868,912
Sustainable forestry	9,868,688
Waste management	16,701,462
Social housing	374,191,189
Social inclusion	20,380,032
Education	23,420,606
Economic inclusion	1,914,604,326
TOTAL	4,258,185,797

¹⁸ Figures are for sustainable lending granted by Caja Rural de Navarra and outstanding at 31 December 2025.

Caja Rural de Navarra is committed to growing its sustainable finance lines. It has therefore set a target that outstanding sustainable finance granted since the launch of the Sustainable Financing Framework will be higher than the value of sustainable bonds issued as follows:



Leyenda:

Sustainable finance raised Sustainable finance granted

5. RATINGS, LABELS AND CERTIFICATIONS

Sustainalytics¹⁹, the leading **ESG** rating company, has given **Caja Rural de Navarra** an ESG rating ever since its first **sustainable mortgage covered bonds** were issued in 2018.

At the start of **2025**, , Sustainalytics gave Caja Rural de Navarra an **ESG risk rating of Low**; among the best in the financial sector.

 **SUSTAINALYTICS**

ESG Risk Rating
Low risk
11.4
Last Full Update Jan 6, 2025



**COVERED BOND
LABEL**

In addition, Caja Rural de Navarra publishes **quarterly** analyses of the loan portfolio guaranteeing its **mortgage covered bond** issues, in accordance with the standards set by the **Covered Bond Label**²⁰. This framework ensures a high degree of **transparency** for investors and facilitates **comparability** with other issuers with the same certification.

¹⁹ <https://www.sustainalytics.com/esg-rating/caja-rural-de-navarra-scc/1013721989>

²⁰ <https://www.coveredbondlabel.com/issuer/118-caja-rural-de-navarra-sociedad-coop-de-credito>

Outstanding mortgage covered bonds issued by the **Mortgage Federation – European Covered** Bank are identified by the **European Bond Council (EMF-ECBC)** with the distinctive **European Covered Bond Premium** mark (yellow star on blue background), recognising that they meet the requirements of the **European Covered Bond Directive**. Issues qualifying as green or sustainable also carry the **green leaf logo** attesting their environmental nature.



Besides these certifications and standards, Caja Rural de Navarra plays an active role in various **international initiatives and working groups** focused on developing green finance, with the aim of promoting energy efficient homes and helping meet the environmental and social goals set by the UN Paris Agreement, including mobilising investment and creating employment. Notable initiatives include:

- EeMAP-EEMI²¹ ("Energy Efficient Mortgage Action Plan-Energy Efficient Mortgage Initiative")
- Energy efficient mortgage label²²

²¹ <https://energyefficientmortgages.eu/>

²² <https://www.energy-efficient-mortgage-label.org/#>

The taxonomy relates only to financial information, in accordance with the CSRD Regulation's distinction between financial and non-financial fields, although the financial dimension is of most relevance to the Group's business activities.

GAR000 - Key performance indicators (KPIs)

		Total environmentally sustainable assets (Turnover)		Total environmentally sustainable assets (Capex)		Key performance indicator (Turnover)		Key performance indicator (Capex)		% coverage (over total assets)		% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)		% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)	
Main key performance indicator	Green asset ratio (GAR) stock	1A	729,488,229.41	1AA	757,898,445.12	1B		1C		1D	74.14	1E	41.27	1F	25.86
		Total environmentally sustainable assets (Turnover)		Total environmentally sustainable assets (Capex)		Key performance indicator (Turnover)		Key performance indicator (Capex)		% coverage (over total assets)		% of assets excluded from the numerator of the GAR (Article 7(2) and (3) and Section 1.1.2 of Annex V)		% of assets excluded from the denominator of the GAR (Article 7(1) and Section 1.2.4 of Annex V)	
Additional KPIs	GAR (flujo)	3A	210,986,983.84	3AA	211,888,552.37	3B		3C		3D	62.72	3E	40.28	3F	37.28
	Trading book	4A	0.00	4AA	0.00	4B	0.00	4C	0.00						
	Financial guarantees	5A	0.00	5AA	0.00	5B	0.00	5C	0.00						
	Assets under management (stock)	6A	0.00	6AA	0.00	6B	0.00	6C	0.00						
	Financial guarantees (flow)	5A_F	0.00	5AA_F	0.00	5B_F	0.00	5C_F	0.00						
	Assets under management (flow)	6A_F	0.00	6AA_F	0.00	6B_F	0.00	6C_F	0.00						
	Fees and commission income	7A	0.00	7AA	0.00	7B	0.00	7C	0.00						

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T															
EUR m		Total (net) carrying amount		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
							Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)								
				Of which: use of proceeds			Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling						
		Additional column (non-official)		a		b		c		d		e		f	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1XA	6,014,518,104.31	1A	6,065,869,149.75	1B	5,376,203,675.26	1C	794,501,002.15	1D	691,574,005.65	1E	9,098,555.35	1F	63,022,491.16
2	Financial undertakings	2XA	107,308,098.19	2A	107,260,294.34	2B	25,908,247.18	2C	2,170,630.52	2D	0.00	2E	633,868.94	2F	142,777.89
3	Credit institutions	3XA	103,194,520.65	3A	103,136,735.81	3B	25,775,056.24	3C	2,037,439.58	3D	0.00	3E	629,333.03	3F	96,181.68
4	Loans and advances	4XA	0.00	4A	0.00	4B	0.00	4C	0.00	4D	0.00	4E	0.00	4F	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5XA	101,165,577.49	5A	101,107,792.65	5B	24,883,274.75	5C	1,943,639.29	5D	0.00	5E	628,915.55	5F	87,525.64
6	Equity instruments	6XA	2,028,943.16	6A	2,028,943.16	6B	891,781.49	6C	93,800.29			6E	417.47	6F	8,656.04
7	Other financial corporations	7XA	4,113,577.54	7A	4,123,558.53	7B	133,190.94	7C	133,190.94	7D	0.00	7E	4,535.91	7F	46,596.21
8	Of which: investment firms	8XA	0.00	8A	0.00	8B	0.00	8C	0.00	8D	0.00	8E	0.00	8F	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9XA	0.00	9A	0.00	9B	0.00	9C	0.00	9D	0.00	9E	0.00	9F	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10XA	0.00	10A	0.00	10B	0.00	10C	0.00	10D	0.00	10E	0.00	10F	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11XA	0.00	11A	0.00	11B	0.00	11C	0.00			11E	0.00	11F	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12XA	0.00	12A	0.00	12B	0.00	12C	0.00	12D	0.00	12E	0.00	12F	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13XA	0.00	13A	0.00	13B	0.00	13C	0.00	13D	0.00	13E	0.00	13F	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14XA	0.00	14A	0.00	14B	0.00	14C	0.00	14D	0.00	14E	0.00	14F	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15XA	0.00	15A	0.00	15B	0.00	15C	0.00			15E	0.00	15F	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16XA	4,113,577.54	16A	4,123,558.53	16B	133,190.94	16C	133,190.94	16D	0.00	16E	4,535.91	16F	46,596.21
17	Loans and advances	17XA	0.00	17A	0.00	17B	0.00	17C	0.00	17D	0.00	17E	0.00	17F	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T															
EUR m		Total (net) carrying amount		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
							Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)								
										Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		Additional column (non-official)		a		b		c		d		e		f	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18XA	4,113,577.54	18A	4,123,558.53	18B	133,190.94	18C	133,190.94	18D	0.00	18E	4,535.91	18F	46,596.21
19	Equity instruments	19XA	0.00	19A	0.00	19B	0.00	19C	0.00			19E	0.00	19F	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20XA	753,239,367.36	20A	768,362,002.17	20B	160,048,574.83	20C	100,756,365.97	20D	0.00	20E	8,464,686.41	20F	62,879,713.27
21	Loans and advances	21XA	531,768,922.11	21A	546,072,474.23	21B	96,398,708.86	21C	60,229,300.39	21D	0.00	21E	2,918,301.67	21F	39,267,495.48
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22XA	183,063,237.64	22A	183,882,320.33	22B	56,467,579.64	22C	38,064,741.02	22D	0.00	22E	5,501,379.76	22F	21,949,779.03
23	Equity instruments	23XA	38,407,207.61	23A	38,407,207.61	23B	7,182,286.33	23C	2,462,324.56			23E	45,004.98	23F	1,662,438.77
24	Households	24XA	5,153,970,638.76	24A	5,190,246,853.24	24B	5,190,246,853.24	24C	691,574,005.65	24D	691,574,005.65	24E	0.00	24F	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25XA	4,904,157,616.90	25A	4,934,815,785.06	25B	4,934,815,785.06	25C	683,479,297.21	25D	683,479,297.21	25E	0.00	25F	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26XA	198,181,693.05	26A	202,410,298.97	26B	202,410,298.97	26C	8,094,708.44	26D	8,094,708.44	26E	0.00	26F	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27XA	51,631,328.81	27A	53,020,769.21	27B	53,020,769.21	27C	0.00	27D	0.00	27E	0.00	27F	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28XA	0.00	28A	0.00	28B	0.00	28C	0.00	28D	0.00	28E	0.00	28F	0.00
29	Housing financing	29XA	0.00	29A	0.00	29B	0.00	29C	0.00	29D	0.00	29E	0.00	29F	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30XA	0.00	30A	0.00	30B	0.00	30C	0.00	30D	0.00	30E	0.00	30F	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31XA	8,515,785.11	31A	10,393,793.92	31B	10,393,793.92	31C	0.00	31D	0.00	31E	0.00	31F	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32XA	7,376,916,098.33	32A	7,627,992,024.61	32B	0.00	32C	0.00	32D	0.00	32E	0.00	32F	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	33XA	5,125,803,828.67	33A	5,284,845,547.89										

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T															
EUR m		Total (net) carrying amount		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
							Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling		
		Additional column (non-official)		a		b		c		d		e		f	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	34XA	4,942,279,842.47	34A	5,096,698,602.73										
35	Loans and advances	35XA	3,622,097,474.03	35A	3,774,976,323.80										
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	36XA	812,500,609.81	36A	831,745,460.38										
37	Of which, building renovation loans	37XA	12,132,481.92	37A	12,611,054.05										
38	Debt securities	38XA	898,032,519.58	38A	899,572,430.07										
39	Equity instruments	39XA	422,149,848.86	39A	422,149,848.86										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	40XA	183,523,986.20	40A	188,146,945.16										
41	Loans and advances	41XA	19,322,839.61	41A	23,499,982.77										
42	Debt securities	42XA	163,749,388.31	42A	164,195,204.11										
43	Equity instruments	43XA	451,758.28	43A	451,758.28										
44	Derivatives	44XA	1,508,081.28	44A	1,508,081.28										
45	On demand interbank loans	45XA	435,304,422.62	45A	435,304,422.62										
46	Cash and cash-related assets	46XA	99,678,338.25	46A	99,678,338.25										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)	47XA	1,714,621,427.51	47A	1,806,655,634.57										
48	Total GAR assets	48XA	13,399,949,987.75	48A	13,704,254,968.28	48B	5,386,597,469.18	48C	794,501,002.15	48D	691,574,005.65	48E	9,098,555.35	48F	63,022,491.16
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	49XA	4,781,426,297.35	49A	4,780,441,304.61										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers	50XA	2,678,808,068.95	50A	2,677,824,495.09										

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T															
EUR m		Total (net) carrying amount		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
										Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		Additional column (non-official)		a		b		c		d		e		f	
51	Central banks exposure	51XA	2,100,118,082.30	51A	2,100,116,663.42										
52	Trading book	52XA	2,500,146.10	52A	2,500,146.10										
53	Activos totales	53XA	18,181,376,285.10	53A	18,484,696,272.89	53B	5,386,597,469.18	53C	794,501,002.15	53D	691,574,005.65	53E	9,098,555.35	53F	63,022,491.16
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
54	Financial guarantees	55XA	62,073,768.34	55A	62,073,768.34	55B	0.00	55C	0.00	55D	0.00	55E	0.00	55F	0.00
55	Assets under management	56XA	0.00	56A	0.00	56B	0.00	56C	0.00	56D	0.00	56E	0.00	56F	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57XA	0.00	57A	0.00	57B	0.00	57C	0.00	57D	0.00	57E	0.00	57F	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58XA	0.00	58A	0.00	58B	0.00	58C	0.00	58D	0.00	58E	0.00	58F	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T										
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)										
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		g		h		i		j		
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1G	476,769.34	1H	288,197.19	1I	0.00	1J	287,173.66
2	Financial undertakings		2G	181,552.38	2H	108,016.12	2I	0.00	2J	107,299.72
3	Credit institutions		3G	128,358.47	3H	54,822.22	3I	0.00	3J	54,105.82
4	Loans and advances		4G	0.00	4H	0.00	4I	0.00	4J	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5G	125,970.48	5H	54,105.82	5I	0.00	5J	54,105.82
6	Equity instruments		6G	2,387.99	6H	716.40			6J	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7G	53,193.91	7H	53,193.91	7I	0.00	7J	53,193.91
8	Of which: investment firms		8G	0.00	8H	0.00	8I	0.00	8J	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9G	0.00	9H	0.00	9I	0.00	9J	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10G	0.00	10H	0.00	10I	0.00	10J	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11G	0.00	11H	0.00			11J	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12G	0.00	12H	0.00	12I	0.00	12J	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13G	0.00	13H	0.00	13I	0.00	13J	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14G	0.00	14H	0.00	14I	0.00	14J	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15G	0.00	15H	0.00			15J	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16G	53,193.91	16H	53,193.91	16I	0.00	16J	53,193.91
17	Loans and advances		17G	0.00	17H	0.00	17I	0.00	17J	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				g		h		i	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18G	53,193.91	18H	53,193.91	18I	0.00	18J	53,193.91
19	Equity instruments	19G	0.00	19H	0.00			19J	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20G	295,216.96	20H	180,181.07	20I	0.00	20J	179,873.94
21	Loans and advances	21G	273,291.43	21H	180,181.07	21I	0.00	21J	179,873.94
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22G	13,371.44	22H	0.00	22I	0.00	22J	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23G	8,554.10	23H	0.00			23J	0.00
24	Households	24G	0.00	24H	0.00	24I	0.00	24J	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25G	0.00	25H	0.00	25I	0.00	25J	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26G	0.00	26H	0.00	26I	0.00	26J	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28G	0.00	28H	0.00	28I	0.00	28J	0.00
29	Housing financing	29G	0.00	29H	0.00	29I	0.00	29J	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30G	0.00	30H	0.00	30I	0.00	30J	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31G	0.00	31H	0.00	31I	0.00	31J	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32G	0.00	32H	0.00	32I	0.00	32J	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		g		h		i		j	
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48G	476,769.34	48H	288,197.19	48I	0.00	48J	287,173.66
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53G	476,769.34	53H	288,197.19	53I	0.00	53J	287,173.66
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		g		h		i		j	
54	Financial guarantees	55G	0.00	55H	0.00	55I	0.00	55J	0.00
55	Assets under management	56G	0.00	56H	0.00	56I	0.00	56J	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57G	0.00	57H	0.00	57I	0.00	57J	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58G	0.00	58H	0.00	58I	0.00	58J	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1K	1,676,170.94	1L	1,193,544.55	1M	0.00	1N	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2K	0.00	2L	0.00	2M	0.00	2N	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3K	0.00	3L	0.00	3M	0.00	3N	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4K	0.00	4L	0.00	4M	0.00	4N	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5K	0.00	5L	0.00	5M	0.00	5N	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6K	0.00	6L	0.00			6N	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7K	0.00	7L	0.00	7M	0.00	7N	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8K	0.00	8L	0.00	8M	0.00	8N	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9K	0.00	9L	0.00	9M	0.00	9N	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10K	0.00	10L	0.00	10M	0.00	10N	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11K	0.00	11L	0.00			11N	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12K	0.00	12L	0.00	12M	0.00	12N	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13K	0.00	13L	0.00	13M	0.00	13N	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14K	0.00	14L	0.00	14M	0.00	14N	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15K	0.00	15L	0.00			15N	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16K	0.00	16L	0.00	16M	0.00	16N	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17K	0.00	17L	0.00	17M	0.00	17N	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18K	0.00	18L	0.00	18M	0.00	18N	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						m		n	
		k		l					
19	Equity instruments	19K	0.00	19L	0.00			19N	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20K	1,676,170.94	20L	1,193,544.55	20M	0.00	20N	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21K	181,417.21	21L	5,618.81	21M	0.00	21N	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22K	1,490,987.81	22L	1,187,925.75	22M	0.00	22N	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23K	3,765.92	23L	0.00			23N	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28K	0.00	28L	0.00	28M	0.00	28N	0.00
29	Housing financing	29K	0.00	29L	0.00	29M	0.00	29N	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30K	0.00	30L	0.00	30M	0.00	30N	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31K	0.00	31L	0.00	31M	0.00	31N	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32K	0.00	32L	0.00	32M	0.00	32N	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which: building renovation loans								

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48K	1,676,170.94	48L	1,193,544.55	48M	0.00	48N	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53K	1,676,170.94	53L	1,193,544.55	53M	0.00	53N	0.00
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55K	0.00	55L	0.00	55M	0.00	55N	0.00
55	Assets under management	56K	0.00	56L	0.00	56M	0.00	56N	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
56	Of which: debt securities	57K	0.00	57L	0.00	57M	0.00	57N	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58K	0.00	58L	0.00	58M	0.00	58N	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				o		p		q	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1O	8,626,487.34	1P	4,612,239.95	1Q	0.00	1R	62,878.62
2	Financial undertakings	2O	0.00	2P	0.00	2Q	0.00	2R	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3O	0.00	3P	0.00	3Q	0.00	3R	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4O	0.00	4P	0.00	4Q	0.00	4R	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5O	0.00	5P	0.00	5Q	0.00	5R	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6O	0.00	6P	0.00			6R	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7O	0.00	7P	0.00	7Q	0.00	7R	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8O	0.00	8P	0.00	8Q	0.00	8R	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9O	0.00	9P	0.00	9Q	0.00	9R	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10O	0.00	10P	0.00	10Q	0.00	10R	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11O	0.00	11P	0.00			11R	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12O	0.00	12P	0.00	12Q	0.00	12R	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13O	0.00	13P	0.00	13Q	0.00	13R	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14O	0.00	14P	0.00	14Q	0.00	14R	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15O	0.00	15P	0.00			15R	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16O	0.00	16P	0.00	16Q	0.00	16R	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17O	0.00	17P	0.00	17Q	0.00	17R	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18O	0.00	18P	0.00	18Q	0.00	18R	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						q		r	
		o		p					
19	Equity instruments	19O	0.00	19P	0.00			19R	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20O	8,626,487.34	20P	4,612,239.95	20Q	0.00	20R	62,878.62
21	Loans and advances	21O	5,616,468.99	21P	4,542,344.67	21Q	0.00	21R	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22O	1,315,915.05	22P	26,910.84	22Q	0.00	22R	21,777.14
23	Equity instruments	23O	1,694,103.30	23P	42,984.45			23R	41,101.49
24	Households	24O	0.00	24P	0.00	24Q	0.00	24R	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25O	0.00	25P	0.00	25Q	0.00	25R	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26O	0.00	26P	0.00	26Q	0.00	26R	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28O	0.00	28P	0.00	28Q	0.00	28R	0.00
29	Housing financing	29O	0.00	29P	0.00	29Q	0.00	29R	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30O	0.00	30P	0.00	30Q	0.00	30R	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31O	0.00	31P	0.00	31Q	0.00	31R	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32O	0.00	32P	0.00	32Q	0.00	32R	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						q		r	
		o		p					
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48O	8,626,487.34	48P	4,612,239.95	48Q	0.00	48R	62,878.62
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53O	8,626,487.34	53P	4,612,239.95	53Q	0.00	53R	62,878.62
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55O	0.00	55P	0.00	55Q	0.00	55R	0.00
55	Assets under management	56O	0.00	56P	0.00	56Q	0.00	56R	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		o		p		q		r	
56	Of which: debt securities	57O	0.00	57P	0.00	57Q	0.00	57R	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58O	0.00	58P	0.00	58Q	0.00	58R	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1S	597,518.39	1T	82,007.12	1U	0.00	1V	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2S	0.00	2T	0.00	2U	0.00	2V	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3S	0.00	3T	0.00	3U	0.00	3V	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4S	0.00	4T	0.00	4U	0.00	4V	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5S	0.00	5T	0.00	5U	0.00	5V	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6S	0.00	6T	0.00			6V	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7S	0.00	7T	0.00	7U	0.00	7V	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8S	0.00	8T	0.00	8U	0.00	8V	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9S	0.00	9T	0.00	9U	0.00	9V	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10S	0.00	10T	0.00	10U	0.00	10V	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11S	0.00	11T	0.00			11V	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12S	0.00	12T	0.00	12U	0.00	12V	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13S	0.00	13T	0.00	13U	0.00	13V	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14S	0.00	14T	0.00	14U	0.00	14V	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15S	0.00	15T	0.00			15V	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16S	0.00	16T	0.00	16U	0.00	16V	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17S	0.00	17T	0.00	17U	0.00	17V	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18S	0.00	18T	0.00	18U	0.00	18V	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
19	Equity instruments	19S	0.00	19T	0.00			19V	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20S	597,518.39	20T	82,007.12	20U	0.00	20V	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21S	82,116.77	21T	82,007.12	21U	0.00	21V	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22S	382,941.70	22T	0.00	22U	0.00	22V	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23S	132,459.91	23T	0.00			23V	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28S	0.00	28T	0.00	28U	0.00	28V	0.00
29	Housing financing	29S	0.00	29T	0.00	29U	0.00	29V	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30S	0.00	30T	0.00	30U	0.00	30V	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31S	0.00	31T	0.00	31U	0.00	31V	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32S	0.00	32T	0.00	32U	0.00	32V	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48S	597,518.39	48T	82,007.12	48U	0.00	48V	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53S	597,518.39	53T	82,007.12	53U	0.00	53V	0.00
53	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				s	t	u		v	
	Financial guarantees	55S	0.00	55T	0.00	55U	0.00	55V	0.00
54	Assets under management	56S	0.00	56T	0.00	56U	0.00	56V	0.00
55	Of which: debt securities	57S	0.00	57T	0.00	57U	0.00	57V	0.00
56	Of which: equity instruments	58S	0.00	58T	0.00	58U	0.00	58V	0.00
57	De los cuales: instrumentos de capital	58T	807,404.18	53T	0.00	58U	0.00	58V	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		w		x		z		aa	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1W	50,766.21	1X	0.00	1Y	0.00	1Z	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2W	0.00	2X	0.00	2Y	0.00	2Z	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3W	0.00	3X	0.00	3Y	0.00	3Z	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4W	0.00	4X	0.00	4Y	0.00	4Z	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5W	0.00	5X	0.00	5Y	0.00	5Z	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6W	0.00	6X	0.00			6Z	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7W	0.00	7X	0.00	7Y	0.00	7Z	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8W	0.00	8X	0.00	8Y	0.00	8Z	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9W	0.00	9X	0.00	9Y	0.00	9Z	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10W	0.00	10X	0.00	10Y	0.00	10Z	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11W	0.00	11X	0.00			11Z	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12W	0.00	12X	0.00	12Y	0.00	12Z	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13W	0.00	13X	0.00	13Y	0.00	13Z	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14W	0.00	14X	0.00	14Y	0.00	14Z	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15W	0.00	15X	0.00			15Z	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16W	0.00	16X	0.00	16Y	0.00	16Z	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17W	0.00	17X	0.00	17Y	0.00	17Z	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18W	0.00	18X	0.00	18Y	0.00	18Z	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				w		x		z	
									aa
19	Equity instruments	19W	0.00	19X	0.00			19Z	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20W	50,766.21	20X	0.00	20Y	0.00	20Z	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21W	1,299.43	21X	0.00	21Y	0.00	21Z	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22W	34,664.68	22X	0.00	22Y	0.00	22Z	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23W	14,802.11	23X	0.00			23Z	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28W	0.00	28X	0.00	28Y	0.00	28Z	0.00
29	Housing financing	29W	0.00	29X	0.00	29Y	0.00	29Z	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30W	0.00	30X	0.00	30Y	0.00	30Z	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31W	0.00	31X	0.00	31Y	0.00	31Z	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32W	0.00	32X	0.00	32Y	0.00	32Z	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		w		x		z		aa	
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48W	50,766.21	48X	0.00	48Y	0.00	48Z	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53W	50,766.21	53X	0.00	53Y	0.00	53Z	0.00
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				w		x		z	
54	Financial guarantees	55W	0.00	55X	0.00	55Y	0.00	55Z	0.00
55	Assets under management	56W	0.00	56X	0.00	56Y	0.00	56Z	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57W	0.00	57X	0.00	57Y	0.00	57Z	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58W	0.00	58X	0.00	58Y	0.00	58Z	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)+BF7:BO10									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional			
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator										
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AA	5,387,631,387.47	1AB	800,676,990.95	1AC	691,574,005.65	1AD	9,098,555.35	1AE	63,372,543.45
2	Financial undertakings	2AA	26,089,799.56	2AB	2,278,646.64	2AC	0.00	2AD	633,868.94	2AE	250,077.62
3	Credit institutions	3AA	25,903,414.71	3AB	2,092,261.80	3AC	0.00	3AD	629,333.03	3AE	150,287.50
4	Loans and advances	4AA	0.00	4AB	0.00	4AC	0.00	4AD	0.00	4AE	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AA	25,009,245.23	5AB	1,997,745.11	5AC	0.00	5AD	628,915.55	5AE	141,631.46
6	Equity instruments	6AA	894,169.48	6AB	94,516.69			6AD	417.47	6AE	8,656.04
7	Other financial corporations	7AA	186,384.85	7AB	186,384.85	7AC	0.00	7AD	4,535.91	7AE	99,790.12
8	Of which: investment firms	8AA	0.00	8AB	0.00	8AC	0.00	8AD	0.00	8AE	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AA	0.00	9AB	0.00	9AC	0.00	9AD	0.00	9AE	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AA	0.00	10AB	0.00	10AC	0.00	10AD	0.00	10AE	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AA	0.00	11AB	0.00			11AD	0.00	11AE	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AA	0.00	12AB	0.00	12AC	0.00	12AD	0.00	12AE	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AA	0.00	13AB	0.00	13AC	0.00	13AD	0.00	13AE	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AA	0.00	14AB	0.00	14AC	0.00	14AD	0.00	14AE	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AA	0.00	15AB	0.00			15AD	0.00	15AE	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AA	186,384.85	16AB	186,384.85	16AC	0.00	16AD	4,535.91	16AE	99,790.12
17	Loans and advances	17AA	0.00	17AB	0.00	17AC	0.00	17AD	0.00	17AE	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AA	186,384.85	18AB	186,384.85	18AC	0.00	18AD	4,535.91	18AE	99,790.12

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)+BF7:BO10									
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
19	Equity instruments	19AA	0.00	19AB	0.00			19AD	0.00	19AE	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AA	171,294,734.68	20AB	106,824,338.66	20AC	0.00	20AD	8,464,686.41	20AE	63,122,465.84
21	Loans and advances	21AA	102,553,302.69	21AB	65,039,452.05	21AC	0.00	21AD	2,918,301.67	21AE	39,447,369.42
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AA	59,705,460.32	22AB	39,279,577.60	22AC	0.00	22AD	5,501,379.76	22AE	21,971,556.16
23	Equity instruments	23AA	9,035,971.67	23AB	2,505,309.01			23AD	45,004.98	23AE	1,703,540.26
24	Households	24AA	5,190,246,853.24	24AB	691,574,005.65	24AC	691,574,005.65	24AD	0.00	24AE	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AA	4,934,815,785.06	25AB	683,479,297.21	25AC	683,479,297.21	25AD	0.00	25AE	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AA	202,410,298.97	26AB	8,094,708.44	26AC	8,094,708.44	26AD	0.00	26AE	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27AA	53,020,769.21	27AB	0.00	27AC	0.00	27AD	0.00	27AE	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28AA	0.00	28AB	0.00	28AC	0.00	28AD	0.00	28AE	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AA	0.00	29AB	0.00	29AC	0.00	29AD	0.00	29AE	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AA	0.00	30AB	0.00	30AC	0.00	30AD	0.00	30AE	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AA	10,393,793.92	31AB	0.00	31AC	0.00	31AD	0.00	31AE	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AA	0.00	32AB	0.00	32AC	0.00	32AD	0.00	32AE	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
35	Loans and advances										
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property										

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)+BF7:BO10									
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling			
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
37	Of which, building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities										
39	Equity instruments										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
41	Loans and advances										
42	Debt securities										
43	Equity instruments										
44	Derivatives										
45	On demand interbank loans										
46	Cash and cash-related assets										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)										
48	Total GAR assets	48AA	5,398,025,181.39	48AB	800,676,990.95	48AC	691,574,005.65	48AD	9,098,555.35	48AE	63,372,543.45
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers										
51	Central banks exposure										
52	Trading book										
53	Activos totales	53AA	5,398,025,181.39	53AB	800,676,990.95	53AC	691,574,005.65	53AD	9,098,555.35	53AE	63,372,543.45
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
54	Financial guarantees	55AA	0.00	55AB	0.00	55AC	0.00	55AD	0.00	55AE	0.00

GAR001 - Capex

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)+BF7:BO10									
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
55	Assets under management	56AA	0.00	56AB	0.00	56AC	0.00	56AD	0.00	56AE	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AA	0.00	57AB	0.00	57AC	0.00	57AD	0.00	57AE	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AA	0.00	58AB	0.00	58AC	0.00	58AD	0.00	58AE	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T															
EUR m	Total (net) carrying amount		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)										
					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)										
						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling			
	Additional column (non-official)		a		b	c		d		e		f			
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator														
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1XA	6,014,518,104.31	1A	6,065,869,149.75	1B	5,356,529,158.61	1C	767,224,444.31	1D	691,574,005.65	1E	10,394,548.80	1F	51,348,161.62
2	Financial undertakings	2XA	107,308,098.19	2A	107,260,294.34	2B	32,265,005.85	2C	3,469,686.68	2D	0.00	2E	625,157.06	2F	84,144.13
3	Credit institutions	3XA	103,194,520.65	3A	103,136,735.81	3B	32,162,329.24	3C	3,367,010.07	3D	0.00	3E	620,621.14	3F	56,103.93
4	Loans and advances	4XA	0.00	4A	0.00	4B	0.00	4C	0.00	4D	0.00	4E	0.00	4F	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5XA	101,165,577.49	5A	101,107,792.65	5B	31,297,840.95	5C	3,292,420.57	5D	0.00	5E	620,287.16	5F	51,160.96
6	Equity instruments	6XA	2,028,943.16	6A	2,028,943.16	6B	864,488.29	6C	74,589.50			6E	333.98	6F	4,942.97
7	Other financial corporations	7XA	4,113,577.54	7A	4,123,558.53	7B	102,676.61	7C	102,676.61	7D	0.00	7E	4,535.91	7F	28,040.20
8	Of which: investment firms	8XA	0.00	8A	0.00	8B	0.00	8C	0.00	8D	0.00	8E	0.00	8F	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9XA	0.00	9A	0.00	9B	0.00	9C	0.00	9D	0.00	9E	0.00	9F	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10XA	0.00	10A	0.00	10B	0.00	10C	0.00	10D	0.00	10E	0.00	10F	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11XA	0.00	11A	0.00	11B	0.00	11C	0.00			11E	0.00	11F	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12XA	0.00	12A	0.00	12B	0.00	12C	0.00	12D	0.00	12E	0.00	12F	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13XA	0.00	13A	0.00	13B	0.00	13C	0.00	13D	0.00	13E	0.00	13F	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14XA	0.00	14A	0.00	14B	0.00	14C	0.00	14D	0.00	14E	0.00	14F	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15XA	0.00	15A	0.00	15B	0.00	15C	0.00			15E	0.00	15F	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16XA	4,113,577.54	16A	4,123,558.53	16B	102,676.61	16C	102,676.61	16D	0.00	16E	4,535.91	16F	28,040.20
17	Loans and advances	17XA	0.00	17A	0.00	17B	0.00	17C	0.00	17D	0.00	17E	0.00	17F	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18XA	4,113,577.54	18A	4,123,558.53	18B	102,676.61	18C	102,676.61	18D	0.00	18E	4,535.91	18F	28,040.20

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T															
EUR m		Total (net) carrying amount		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
		Additional column (non-official)		a		b		c		d		e		f	
19	Equity instruments	19XA	0.00	19A	0.00	19B	0.00	19C	0.00			19E	0.00	19F	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20XA	753,239,367.36	20A	768,362,002.17	20B	134,017,299.53	20C	72,180,751.98	20D	0.00	20E	9,769,391.74	20F	51,264,017.49
21	Loans and advances	21XA	531,768,922.11	21A	546,072,474.23	21B	92,906,009.30	21C	45,806,500.00	21D	0.00	21E	4,263,037.85	21F	35,001,774.15
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22XA	183,063,237.64	22A	183,882,320.33	22B	36,543,681.59	22C	25,420,645.67	22D	0.00	22E	5,503,903.35	22F	15,465,153.81
23	Equity instruments	23XA	38,407,207.61	23A	38,407,207.61	23B	4,567,608.63	23C	953,606.31			23E	2,450.54	23F	797,089.53
24	Households	24XA	5,153,970,638.76	24A	5,190,246,853.24	24B	5,190,246,853.24	24C	691,574,005.65	24D	691,574,005.65	24E	0.00	24F	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25XA	4,904,157,616.90	25A	4,934,815,785.06	25B	4,934,815,785.06	25C	683,479,297.21	25D	683,479,297.21	25E	0.00	25F	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26XA	198,181,693.05	26A	202,410,298.97	26B	202,410,298.97	26C	8,094,708.44	26D	8,094,708.44	26E	0.00	26F	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27XA	51,631,328.81	27A	53,020,769.21	27B	53,020,769.21	27C	0.00	27D	0.00	27E	0.00	27F	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28XA	0.00	28A	0.00	28B	0.00	28C	0.00	28D	0.00	28E	0.00	28F	0.00
29	Housing financing	29XA	0.00	29A	0.00	29B	0.00	29C	0.00	29D	0.00	29E	0.00	29F	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30XA	0.00	30A	0.00	30B	0.00	30C	0.00	30D	0.00	30E	0.00	30F	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31XA	8,515,785.11	31A	10,393,793.92	31B	10,393,793.92	31C	0.00	31D	0.00	31E	0.00	31F	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32XA	7,376,916,098.33	32A	7,627,992,024.61	32B	0.00	32C	0.00	32D	0.00	32E	0.00	32F	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	33XA	5,125,803,828.67	33A	5,284,845,547.89										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	34XA	4,942,279,842.47	34A	5,096,698,602.73										
35	Loans and advances	35XA	3,622,097,474.03	35A	3,774,976,323.80										

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T															
EUR m		Total (net) carrying amount		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
							Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)								
				Of which: use of proceeds			Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling						
		Additional column (non-official)		a		b		c		d		e		f	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	36XA	812,500,609.81	36A	831,745,460.38										
37	Of which, building renovation loans	37XA	12,132,481.92	37A	12,611,054.05										
38	Debt securities	38XA	898,032,519.58	38A	899,572,430.07										
39	Equity instruments	39XA	422,149,848.86	39A	422,149,848.86										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	40XA	183,523,986.20	40A	188,146,945.16										
41	Loans and advances	41XA	19,322,839.61	41A	23,499,982.77										
42	Debt securities	42XA	163,749,388.31	42A	164,195,204.11										
43	Equity instruments	43XA	451,758.28	43A	451,758.28										
44	Derivatives	44XA	1,508,081.28	44A	1,508,081.28										
45	On demand interbank loans	45XA	435,304,422.62	45A	435,304,422.62										
46	Cash and cash-related assets	46XA	99,678,338.25	46A	99,678,338.25										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)	47XA	1,714,621,427.51	47A	1,806,655,634.57										
48	Total GAR assets	48XA	13,399,949,987.75	48A	13,704,254,968.28	48B	5,366,922,952.53	48C	767,224,444.31	48D	691,574,005.65	48E	10,394,548.80	48F	51,348,161.62
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	49XA	4,781,426,297.35	49A	4,780,441,304.61										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers	50XA	2,678,808,068.95	50A	2,677,824,495.09										
51	Central banks exposure	51XA	2,100,118,082.30	51A	2,100,116,663.42										
52	Trading book	52XA	2,500,146.10	52A	2,500,146.10										

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T															
EUR m		Total (net) carrying amount		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
						Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
						Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
										Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
Additional column (non-official)		a		b		c		d		e		f			
53	Activos totales	53XA	18,181,376,285.10	53A	18,484,696,272.89	53B	5,366,922,952.53	53C	767,224,444.31	53D	691,574,005.65	53E	10,394,548.80	53F	51,348,161.62
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
54	Financial guarantees	55XA	62,073,768.34	55A	62,073,768.34	55B	0.00	55C	0.00	55D	0.00	55E	0.00	55F	0.00
55	Assets under management	56XA	0.00	56A	0.00	56B	0.00	56C	0.00	56D	0.00	56E	0.00	56F	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57XA	0.00	57A	0.00	57B	0.00	57C	0.00	57D	0.00	57E	0.00	57F	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58XA	0.00	58A	0.00	58B	0.00	58C	0.00	58D	0.00	58E	0.00	58F	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which: use of proceeds		
							Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling
			g		h		i		j
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation		1G	804,913.19	1H	368,304.94	1I	0.00	1J 365,240.96
2	Financial undertakings		2G	196,875.24	2H	110,363.70	2I	0.00	2J 107,299.72
3	Credit institutions		3G	143,681.33	3H	57,169.80	3I	0.00	3J 54,105.82
4	Loans and advances		4G	0.00	4H	0.00	4I	0.00	4J 0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5G	142,606.74	5H	56,931.00	5I	0.00	5J 54,105.82
6	Equity instruments		6G	1,074.60	6H	238.80			6J 0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7G	53,193.91	7H	53,193.91	7I	0.00	7J 53,193.91
8	Of which: investment firms		8G	0.00	8H	0.00	8I	0.00	8J 0.00
9	Loans and advances		9G	0.00	9H	0.00	9I	0.00	9J 0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10G	0.00	10H	0.00	10I	0.00	10J 0.00
11	Equity instruments		11G	0.00	11H	0.00			11J 0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12G	0.00	12H	0.00	12I	0.00	12J 0.00
13	Loans and advances		13G	0.00	13H	0.00	13I	0.00	13J 0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14G	0.00	14H	0.00	14I	0.00	14J 0.00
15	Equity instruments		15G	0.00	15H	0.00			15J 0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16G	53,193.91	16H	53,193.91	16I	0.00	16J 53,193.91
17	Loans and advances		17G	0.00	17H	0.00	17I	0.00	17J 0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP		18G	53,193.91	18H	53,193.91	18I	0.00	18J 53,193.91

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						i		j	
		g		h					
19	Equity instruments	19G	0.00	19H	0.00			19J	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20G	608,037.96	20H	257,941.23	20I	0.00	20J	257,941.23
21	Loans and advances	21G	581,633.41	21H	257,941.23	21I	0.00	21J	257,941.23
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22G	26,404.54	22H	0.00	22I	0.00	22J	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23G	0.00	23H	0.00			23J	0.00
24	Households	24G	0.00	24H	0.00	24I	0.00	24J	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25G	0.00	25H	0.00	25I	0.00	25J	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26G	0.00	26H	0.00	26I	0.00	26J	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28G	0.00	28H	0.00	28I	0.00	28J	0.00
29	Housing financing	29G	0.00	29H	0.00	29I	0.00	29J	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30G	0.00	30H	0.00	30I	0.00	30J	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31G	0.00	31H	0.00	31I	0.00	31J	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32G	0.00	32H	0.00	32I	0.00	32J	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which: building renovation loans								

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		g		h		i		j	
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48G	804,913.19	48H	368,304.94	48I	0.00	48J	365,240.96
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53G	804,913.19	53H	368,304.94	53I	0.00	53J	365,240.96
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55G	0.00	55H	0.00	55I	0.00	55J	0.00
55	Assets under management	56G	0.00	56H	0.00	56I	0.00	56J	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		g		h		i		j	
56	Of which: debt securities	57G	0.00	57H	0.00	57I	0.00	57J	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58G	0.00	58H	0.00	58I	0.00	58J	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation								
1	Financial undertakings	1K	1,001,648.91	1L	736,649.12	1M	0.00	1N	6,400.39
2	Credit institutions	2K	0.00	2L	0.00	2M	0.00	2N	0.00
3	Loans and advances	3K	0.00	3L	0.00	3M	0.00	3N	0.00
4	Debt securities, including UoP	4K	0.00	4L	0.00	4M	0.00	4N	0.00
5	Equity instruments	5K	0.00	5L	0.00	5M	0.00	5N	0.00
6	Other financial corporations	6K	0.00	6L	0.00			6N	0.00
7	Of which: investment firms	7K	0.00	7L	0.00	7M	0.00	7N	0.00
8	Loans and advances	8K	0.00	8L	0.00	8M	0.00	8N	0.00
9	Debt securities, including UoP	9K	0.00	9L	0.00	9M	0.00	9N	0.00
10	Equity instruments	10K	0.00	10L	0.00	10M	0.00	10N	0.00
11	Of which: management companies	11K	0.00	11L	0.00			11N	0.00
12	Loans and advances	12K	0.00	12L	0.00	12M	0.00	12N	0.00
13	Debt securities, including UoP	13K	0.00	13L	0.00	13M	0.00	13N	0.00
14	Equity instruments	14K	0.00	14L	0.00	14M	0.00	14N	0.00
15	Of which: insurance undertakings	15K	0.00	15L	0.00			15N	0.00
16	Loans and advances	16K	0.00	16L	0.00	16M	0.00	16N	0.00
17	Debt securities, including UoP	17K	0.00	17L	0.00	17M	0.00	17N	0.00
18	Equity instruments	18K	0.00	18L	0.00	18M	0.00	18N	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				k		l		m	
19	Non-financial undertakings	19K	0.00	19L	0.00			19N	0.00
20	Loans and advances	20K	1,001,648.91	20L	736,649.12	20M	0.00	20N	6,400.39
21	Debt securities, including UoP	21K	174,808.77	21L	75,969.44	21M	0.00	21N	5,554.45
22	Equity instruments	22K	820,092.87	22L	660,444.31	22M	0.00	22N	610.57
23	Households	23K	6,747.27	23L	235.37			23N	235.37
24	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
25	Of which: building renovation loans								
26	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
27	Local governments financing								
28	Housing financing	28K	0.00	28L	0.00	28M	0.00	28N	0.00
29	Local governments financing	29K	0.00	29L	0.00	29M	0.00	29N	0.00
30	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	30K	0.00	30L	0.00	30M	0.00	30N	0.00
31	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	31K	0.00	31L	0.00	31M	0.00	31N	0.00
32	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	32K	0.00	32L	0.00	32M	0.00	32N	0.00
33	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
34	Loans and advances								
35	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
36	Of which, building renovation loans								

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				k	l	m		n	
37	Debt securities								
38	Equity instruments								
39	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
40	Loans and advances								
41	Debt securities								
42	Equity instruments								
43	Derivatives								
44	On demand interbank loans								
45	Cash and cash-related assets								
46	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
47	Total GAR assets								
48	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	48K	1,001,648.91	48L	736,649.12	48M	0.00	48N	6,400.39
49	Central government and Supranational issuers								
50	Central banks exposure								
51	Trading book								
52	Activos totales								
53	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	53K	1,001,648.91	53L	736,649.12	53M	0.00	53N	6,400.39
	Financial guarantees								

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
54	Assets under management	55K	0.00	55L	0.00	55M	0.00	55N	0.00
55	Of which: debt securities	56K	0.00	56L	0.00	56M	0.00	56N	0.00
56	Of which: equity instruments	57K	0.00	57L	0.00	57M	0.00	57N	0.00
57	De los cuales: instrumentos de capital	58K	0.00	58L	0.00	58M	0.00	58N	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		o		p		q		r	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1O	6,416,780.60	1P	3,729,299.12	1Q	0.00	1R	208,771.46
2	Financial undertakings	2O	0.00	2P	0.00	2Q	0.00	2R	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3O	0.00	3P	0.00	3Q	0.00	3R	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4O	0.00	4P	0.00	4Q	0.00	4R	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5O	0.00	5P	0.00	5Q	0.00	5R	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6O	0.00	6P	0.00			6R	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7O	0.00	7P	0.00	7Q	0.00	7R	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8O	0.00	8P	0.00	8Q	0.00	8R	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9O	0.00	9P	0.00	9Q	0.00	9R	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10O	0.00	10P	0.00	10Q	0.00	10R	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11O	0.00	11P	0.00			11R	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12O	0.00	12P	0.00	12Q	0.00	12R	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13O	0.00	13P	0.00	13Q	0.00	13R	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14O	0.00	14P	0.00	14Q	0.00	14R	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15O	0.00	15P	0.00			15R	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16O	0.00	16P	0.00	16Q	0.00	16R	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17O	0.00	17P	0.00	17Q	0.00	17R	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				o		p		q	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18O	0.00	18P	0.00	18Q	0.00	18R	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19O	0.00	19P	0.00			19R	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20O	6,416,780.60	20P	3,729,299.12	20Q	0.00	20R	208,771.46
21	Loans and advances	21O	4,860,452.97	21P	3,558,642.08	21Q	0.00	21R	59,263.01
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22O	951,586.09	22P	72,047.72	22Q	0.00	22R	56,783.37
23	Equity instruments	23O	604,741.55	23P	98,609.32			23R	92,725.07
24	Households	24O	0.00	24P	0.00	24Q	0.00	24R	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25O	0.00	25P	0.00	25Q	0.00	25R	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26O	0.00	26P	0.00	26Q	0.00	26R	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28O	0.00	28P	0.00	28Q	0.00	28R	0.00
29	Housing financing	29O	0.00	29P	0.00	29Q	0.00	29R	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30O	0.00	30P	0.00	30Q	0.00	30R	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31O	0.00	31P	0.00	31Q	0.00	31R	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32O	0.00	32P	0.00	32Q	0.00	32R	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		o		p		q		r	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48O	6,416,780.60	48P	3,729,299.12	48Q	0.00	48R	208,771.46
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53O	6,416,780.60	53P	3,729,299.12	53Q	0.00	53R	208,771.46

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		o		p		q		r	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55O	0.00	55P	0.00	55Q	0.00	55R	0.00
55	Assets under management	56O	0.00	56P	0.00	56Q	0.00	56R	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57O	0.00	57P	0.00	57Q	0.00	57R	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58O	0.00	58P	0.00	58Q	0.00	58R	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						u		v	
		s		t					
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1S	249,176.97	1T	208,077.76	1U	0.00	1V	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2S	0.00	2T	0.00	2U	0.00	2V	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3S	0.00	3T	0.00	3U	0.00	3V	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4S	0.00	4T	0.00	4U	0.00	4V	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5S	0.00	5T	0.00	5U	0.00	5V	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6S	0.00	6T	0.00			6V	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7S	0.00	7T	0.00	7U	0.00	7V	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8S	0.00	8T	0.00	8U	0.00	8V	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9S	0.00	9T	0.00	9U	0.00	9V	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10S	0.00	10T	0.00	10U	0.00	10V	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11S	0.00	11T	0.00			11V	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12S	0.00	12T	0.00	12U	0.00	12V	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13S	0.00	13T	0.00	13U	0.00	13V	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14S	0.00	14T	0.00	14U	0.00	14V	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15S	0.00	15T	0.00			15V	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16S	0.00	16T	0.00	16U	0.00	16V	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17S	0.00	17T	0.00	17U	0.00	17V	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18S	0.00	18T	0.00	18U	0.00	18V	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						u		v	
		s		t					
19	Equity instruments	19S	0.00	19T	0.00			19V	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20S	249,176.97	20T	208,077.76	20U	0.00	20V	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21S	212,301.21	21T	208,077.76	21U	0.00	21V	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22S	30,188.76	22T	0.00	22U	0.00	22V	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23S	6,687.00	23T	0.00			23V	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28S	0.00	28T	0.00	28U	0.00	28V	0.00
29	Housing financing	29S	0.00	29T	0.00	29U	0.00	29V	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30S	0.00	30T	0.00	30U	0.00	30V	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31S	0.00	31T	0.00	31U	0.00	31V	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32S	0.00	32T	0.00	32U	0.00	32V	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48S	249,176.97	48T	208,077.76	48U	0.00	48V	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53S	249,176.97	53T	208,077.76	53U	0.00	53V	0.00
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				s	t	u		v	
54	Financial guarantees	55S	0.00	55T	0.00	55U	0.00	55V	0.00
55	Assets under management	56S	0.00	56T	0.00	56U	0.00	56V	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57S	0.00	57T	0.00	57U	0.00	57V	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58S	0.00	58T	0.00	58U	0.00	58V	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				w		x		z	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1W	1,456.98	1X	0.00	1Y	0.00	1Z	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2W	0.00	2X	0.00	2Y	0.00	2Z	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3W	0.00	3X	0.00	3Y	0.00	3Z	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4W	0.00	4X	0.00	4Y	0.00	4Z	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5W	0.00	5X	0.00	5Y	0.00	5Z	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6W	0.00	6X	0.00			6Z	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7W	0.00	7X	0.00	7Y	0.00	7Z	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8W	0.00	8X	0.00	8Y	0.00	8Z	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9W	0.00	9X	0.00	9Y	0.00	9Z	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10W	0.00	10X	0.00	10Y	0.00	10Z	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11W	0.00	11X	0.00			11Z	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12W	0.00	12X	0.00	12Y	0.00	12Z	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13W	0.00	13X	0.00	13Y	0.00	13Z	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14W	0.00	14X	0.00	14Y	0.00	14Z	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15W	0.00	15X	0.00			15Z	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16W	0.00	16X	0.00	16Y	0.00	16Z	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17W	0.00	17X	0.00	17Y	0.00	17Z	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18W	0.00	18X	0.00	18Y	0.00	18Z	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						w		x	
19	Equity instruments	19W	0.00	19X	0.00			19Z	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20W	1,456.98	20X	0.00	20Y	0.00	20Z	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21W	1,456.98	21X	0.00	21Y	0.00	21Z	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22W	0.00	22X	0.00	22Y	0.00	22Z	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23W	0.00	23X	0.00			23Z	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28W	0.00	28X	0.00	28Y	0.00	28Z	0.00
29	Housing financing	29W	0.00	29X	0.00	29Y	0.00	29Z	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30W	0.00	30X	0.00	30Y	0.00	30Z	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31W	0.00	31X	0.00	31Y	0.00	31Z	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32W	0.00	32X	0.00	32Y	0.00	32Z	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		w		x		z		aa	
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48W	1,456.98	48X	0.00	48Y	0.00	48Z	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53W	1,456.98	53X	0.00	53Y	0.00	53Z	0.00
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				w		x		z	
								aa	
54	Financial guarantees	55W	0.00	55X	0.00	55Y	0.00	55Z	0.00
55	Assets under management	56W	0.00	56X	0.00	56Y	0.00	56Z	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57W	0.00	57X	0.00	57Y	0.00	57Z	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58W	0.00	58X	0.00	58Y	0.00	58Z	0.00

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator										
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1AA	5,365,003,135.26	1AB	772,266,775.24	1AC	691,574,005.65	1AD	10,394,548.80	1AE	51,928,574.43
2	Financial undertakings	2AA	32,461,881.08	2AB	3,580,050.38	2AC	0.00	2AD	625,157.06	2AE	191,443.85
3	Credit institutions	3AA	32,306,010.57	3AB	3,424,179.87	3AC	0.00	3AD	620,621.14	3AE	110,209.75
4	Loans and advances	4AA	0.00	4AB	0.00	4AC	0.00	4AD	0.00	4AE	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AA	31,440,447.69	5AB	3,349,351.57	5AC	0.00	5AD	620,287.16	5AE	105,266.78
6	Equity instruments	6AA	865,562.88	6AB	74,828.30			6AD	333.98	6AE	4,942.97
7	Other financial corporations	7AA	155,870.51	7AB	155,870.51	7AC	0.00	7AD	4,535.91	7AE	81,234.10
8	Of which: investment firms	8AA	0.00	8AB	0.00	8AC	0.00	8AD	0.00	8AE	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AA	0.00	9AB	0.00	9AC	0.00	9AD	0.00	9AE	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AA	0.00	10AB	0.00	10AC	0.00	10AD	0.00	10AE	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AA	0.00	11AB	0.00			11AD	0.00	11AE	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AA	0.00	12AB	0.00	12AC	0.00	12AD	0.00	12AE	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AA	0.00	13AB	0.00	13AC	0.00	13AD	0.00	13AE	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AA	0.00	14AB	0.00	14AC	0.00	14AD	0.00	14AE	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AA	0.00	15AB	0.00			15AD	0.00	15AE	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AA	155,870.51	16AB	155,870.51	16AC	0.00	16AD	4,535.91	16AE	81,234.10
17	Loans and advances	17AA	0.00	17AB	0.00	17AC	0.00	17AD	0.00	17AE	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AA	155,870.51	18AB	155,870.51	18AC	0.00	18AD	4,535.91	18AE	81,234.10

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T										
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)										
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)								
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af
19	Equity instruments	19AA	0.00	19AB	0.00			19AD	0.00	19AE 0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AA	142,294,400.93	20AB	77,112,719.21	20AC	0.00	20AD	9,769,391.74	20AE 51,737,130.58
21	Loans and advances	21AA	98,736,662.63	21AB	49,907,130.52	21AC	0.00	21AD	4,263,037.85	21AE 35,324,532.84
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AA	38,371,953.86	22AB	26,153,137.70	22AC	0.00	22AD	5,503,903.35	22AE 15,522,547.76
23	Equity instruments	23AA	5,185,784.45	23AB	1,052,451.00			23AD	2,450.54	23AE 890,049.97
24	Households	24AA	5,190,246,853.24	24AB	691,574,005.65	24AC	691,574,005.65	24AD	0.00	24AE 0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AA	4,934,815,785.06	25AB	683,479,297.21	25AC	683,479,297.21	25AD	0.00	25AE 0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AA	202,410,298.97	26AB	8,094,708.44	26AC	8,094,708.44	26AD	0.00	26AE 0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27AA	53,020,769.21	27AB	0.00	27AC	0.00	27AD	0.00	27AE 0.00
28	Local governments financing	28AA	0.00	28AB	0.00	28AC	0.00	28AD	0.00	28AE 0.00
29	Housing financing	29AA	0.00	29AB	0.00	29AC	0.00	29AD	0.00	29AE 0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AA	0.00	30AB	0.00	30AC	0.00	30AD	0.00	30AE 0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AA	10,393,793.92	31AB	0.00	31AC	0.00	31AD	0.00	31AE 0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AA	0.00	32AB	0.00	32AC	0.00	32AD	0.00	32AE 0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings									
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations									
35	Loans and advances									
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property									

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
37	Of which, building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities										
39	Equity instruments										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
41	Loans and advances										
42	Debt securities										
43	Equity instruments										
44	Derivatives										
45	On demand interbank loans										
46	Cash and cash-related assets										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)										
48	Total GAR assets	48AA	5,375,396,929.18	48AB	772,266,775.24	48AC	691,574,005.65	48AD	10,394,548.80	48AE	51,928,574.43
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers										
51	Central banks exposure										
52	Trading book										
53	Activos totales	53AA	5,375,396,929.18	53AB	772,266,775.24	53AC	691,574,005.65	53AD	10,394,548.80	53AE	51,928,574.43
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										

GAR001 - Turnover

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
54	Financial guarantees	55AA	0.00	55AB	0.00	55AC	0.00	55AD	0.00	55AE	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AA	0.00	56AB	0.00	56AC	0.00	56AD	0.00	56AE	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AA	0.00	57AB	0.00	57AC	0.00	57AD	0.00	57AE	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AA	0.00	58AB	0.00	58AC	0.00	58AD	0.00	58AE	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling			
		ag		ah		ai		aj		ak		al	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AF	5,537,783,673.95	1AG	4,944,689,553.24	1AH	601,866,166.58	1AI	538,062,606.12	1AJ	6,036,102.84	1AK	37,360,371.55
2	Financial undertakings	2AF	171,580,570.79	2AG	41,552,997.52	2AH	4,152,522.55	2AI	0.00	2AJ	1,902,600.80	2AK	167,985.43
3	Credit institutions	3AF	167,456,875.72	3AG	41,531,966.68	3AH	4,131,491.71	3AI	0.00	3AJ	1,902,188.43	3AK	162,212.25
4	Loans and advances	4AF	0.00	4AG	0.00	4AH	0.00	4AI	0.00	4AJ	0.00	4AK	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AF	166,055,517.59	5AG	40,915,896.26	5AH	4,068,772.42	5AI	0.00	5AJ	1,901,925.36	5AK	155,910.22
6	Equity instruments	6AF	1,401,358.13	6AG	616,070.41	6AH	62,719.29			6AJ	263.07	6AK	6,302.04
7	Other financial corporations	7AF	4,123,695.07	7AG	21,030.84	7AH	21,030.84	7AI	0.00	7AJ	412.37	7AK	5,773.17
8	Of which: investment firms	8AF	0.00	8AG	0.00	8AH	0.00	8AI	0.00	8AJ	0.00	8AK	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AF	0.00	9AG	0.00	9AH	0.00	9AI	0.00	9AJ	0.00	9AK	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AF	0.00	10AG	0.00	10AH	0.00	10AI	0.00	10AJ	0.00	10AK	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AF	0.00	11AG	0.00	11AH	0.00			11AJ	0.00	11AK	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AF	0.00	12AG	0.00	12AH	0.00	12AI	0.00	12AJ	0.00	12AK	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AF	0.00	13AG	0.00	13AH	0.00	13AI	0.00	13AJ	0.00	13AK	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AF	0.00	14AG	0.00	14AH	0.00	14AI	0.00	14AJ	0.00	14AK	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AF	0.00	15AG	0.00	15AH	0.00			15AJ	0.00	15AK	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AF	4,123,695.07	16AG	21,030.84	16AH	21,030.84	16AI	0.00	16AJ	412.37	16AK	5,773.17
17	Loans and advances	17AF	0.00	17AG	0.00	17AH	0.00	17AI	0.00	17AJ	0.00	17AK	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AF	4,123,695.07	18AG	21,030.84	18AH	21,030.84	18AI	0.00	18AJ	412.37	18AK	5,773.17

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling			
ag		ah		ai		aj		ak		al			
19	Equity instruments	19AF	0.00	19AG	0.00	19AH	0.00			19AJ	0.00	19AK	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AF	568,591,599.53	20AG	105,525,052.09	20AH	59,651,037.91	20AI	0.00	20AJ	4,133,502.04	20AK	37,192,386.12
21	Loans and advances	21AF	494,381,735.48	21AG	65,849,732.31	21AH	38,708,577.90	21AI	0.00	21AJ	2,625,180.96	21AK	26,534,620.55
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AF	62,204,891.87	22AG	34,342,331.06	22AH	19,263,334.10	22AI	0.00	22AJ	1,490,815.25	22AK	9,497,639.12
23	Equity instruments	23AF	12,004,972.18	23AG	5,332,988.71	23AH	1,679,125.91			23AJ	17,505.84	23AK	1,160,126.46
24	Households	24AF	4,797,611,503.63	24AG	4,797,611,503.63	24AH	538,062,606.12	24AI	538,062,606.12	24AJ	0.00	24AK	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AF	4,555,747,209.73	25AG	4,555,747,209.73	25AH	530,343,351.31	25AI	530,343,351.31	25AJ	0.00	25AK	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AF	196,094,395.55	26AG	196,094,395.55	26AH	7,719,254.81	26AI	7,719,254.81	26AJ	0.00	26AK	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27AF	45,769,898.35	27AG	45,769,898.35	27AH	0.00	27AI	0.00	27AJ	0.00	27AK	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28AF	0.00	28AG	0.00	28AH	0.00	28AI	0.00	28AJ	0.00	28AK	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AF	0.00	29AG	0.00	29AH	0.00	29AI	0.00	29AJ	0.00	29AK	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AF	0.00	30AG	0.00	30AH	0.00	30AI	0.00	30AJ	0.00	30AK	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AF	10,977,803.98	31AG	10,977,803.98	31AH	0.00	31AI	0.00	31AJ	0.00	31AK	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AF	7,945,684,346.93	32AG	0.00	32AH	0.00	32AI	0.00	32AJ	0.00	32AK	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	33AF	5,107,993,496.98										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	34AF	4,943,953,558.40										
35	Loans and advances	35AF	3,717,775,407.19										
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	36AF	806,895,830.21										

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
					Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling						
ag		ah		ai		aj		ak		al			
37	Of which, building renovation loans	37AF	13,916,704.00										
38	Debt securities	38AF	818,773,011.60										
39	Equity instruments	39AF	407,405,139.61										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	40AF	164,039,938.58										
41	Loans and advances	41AF	25,427,057.61										
42	Debt securities	42AF	137,825,164.65										
43	Equity instruments	43AF	787,716.32										
44	Derivatives	44AF	2,517,192.25										
45	On demand interbank loans	45AF	1,176,077,809.49										
46	Cash and cash-related assets	46AF	91,987,150.14										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)	47AF	1,567,108,698.08										
48	Total GAR assets	48AF	13,494,445,824.86	48AG	4,955,667,357.22	48AH	601,866,166.58	48AI	538,062,606.12	48AJ	6,036,102.84	48AK	37,360,371.55
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	49AF	4,121,765,619.89										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers	50AF	2,615,799,406.99										
51	Central banks exposure	51AF	1,500,126,756.45										
52	Trading book	52AF	5,839,456.45										
53	Activos totales	53AF	17,616,211,444.75	53AG	4,955,667,357.22	53AH	601,866,166.58	53AI	538,062,606.12	53AJ	6,036,102.84	53AK	37,360,371.55
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling			
		ag		ah		ai		aj		ak		al	
54	Financial guarantees	55AF	78,230,063.35	55AG	0.00	55AH	0.00	55AI	0.00	55AJ	0.00	55AK	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AF	0.00	56AG	0.00	56AH	0.00	56AI	0.00	56AJ	0.00	56AK	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AF	0.00	57AG	0.00	57AH	0.00	57AI	0.00	57AJ	0.00	57AK	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AF	0.00	58AG	0.00	58AH	0.00	58AI	0.00	58AJ	0.00	58AK	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Disclosure reference date T- 1									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			am		an		ao		ap
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1AL	2,090,974.05	1AM	177,730.54	1AN	0.00	1AO 164,195.16
2	Financial undertakings		2AL	1,741,413.02	2AM	167,143.05	2AN	0.00	2AO 164,195.16
3	Credit institutions		3AL	154,202.79	3AM	56,628.03	3AN	0.00	3AO 54,092.50
4	Loans and advances		4AL	0.00	4AM	0.00	4AN	0.00	4AO 0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5AL	152,452.36	5AM	56,102.90	5AN	0.00	5AO 54,092.50
6	Equity instruments		6AL	1,750.42	6AM	525.13			6AO 0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7AL	1,587,210.23	7AM	110,515.03	7AN	0.00	7AO 110,102.66
8	Of which: investment firms		8AL	0.00	8AM	0.00	8AN	0.00	8AO 0.00
9	Loans and advances		9AL	0.00	9AM	0.00	9AN	0.00	9AO 0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10AL	0.00	10AM	0.00	10AN	0.00	10AO 0.00
11	Equity instruments		11AL	0.00	11AM	0.00			11AO 0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12AL	0.00	12AM	0.00	12AN	0.00	12AO 0.00
13	Loans and advances		13AL	0.00	13AM	0.00	13AN	0.00	13AO 0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14AL	0.00	14AM	0.00	14AN	0.00	14AO 0.00
15	Equity instruments		15AL	0.00	15AM	0.00			15AO 0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16AL	1,587,210.23	16AM	110,515.03	16AN	0.00	16AO 110,102.66
17	Loans and advances		17AL	0.00	17AM	0.00	17AN	0.00	17AO 0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Disclosure reference date T- 1									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			am		an		ao		ap
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AL	1,587,210.23	18AM	110,515.03	18AN	0.00	18AO	110,102.66
19	Equity instruments	19AL	0.00	19AM	0.00			19AO	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AL	349,561.02	20AM	10,587.49	20AN	0.00	20AO	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21AL	6,078.18	21AM	0.00	21AN	0.00	21AO	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AL	342,082.94	22AM	10,587.49	22AN	0.00	22AO	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23AL	1,399.91	23AM	0.00			23AO	0.00
24	Households	24AL	0.00	24AM	0.00	24AN	0.00	24AO	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AL	0.00	25AM	0.00	25AN	0.00	25AO	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AL	0.00	26AM	0.00	26AN	0.00	26AO	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AL	0.00	28AM	0.00	28AN	0.00	28AO	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AL	0.00	29AM	0.00	29AN	0.00	29AO	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AL	0.00	30AM	0.00	30AN	0.00	30AO	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AL	0.00	31AM	0.00	31AN	0.00	31AO	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AL	0.00	32AM	0.00	32AN	0.00	32AO	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Disclosure reference date T- 1									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		am		an		ao		ap	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48AL	2,090,974.05	48AM	177,730.54	48AN	0.00	48AO	164,195.16
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53AL	2,090,974.05	53AM	177,730.54	53AN	0.00	53AO	164,195.16

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Disclosure reference date T- 1									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		am		an		ao		ap	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55AL	0.00	55AM	0.00	55AN	0.00	55AO	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AL	0.00	56AM	0.00	56AN	0.00	56AO	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AL	0.00	57AM	0.00	57AN	0.00	57AO	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AL	0.00	58AM	0.00	58AN	0.00	58AO	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
			aq	ar		as		at	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not Hft eligible for GAR calculation	1AP	1,690,239.39	1AQ	1,178,002.78	1AR	0.00	1AS	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2AP	0.00	2AQ	0.00	2AR	0.00	2AS	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3AP	0.00	3AQ	0.00	3AR	0.00	3AS	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4AP	0.00	4AQ	0.00	4AR	0.00	4AS	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AP	0.00	5AQ	0.00	5AR	0.00	5AS	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6AP	0.00	6AQ	0.00			6AS	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7AP	0.00	7AQ	0.00	7AR	0.00	7AS	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8AP	0.00	8AQ	0.00	8AR	0.00	8AS	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AP	0.00	9AQ	0.00	9AR	0.00	9AS	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AP	0.00	10AQ	0.00	10AR	0.00	10AS	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AP	0.00	11AQ	0.00			11AS	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AP	0.00	12AQ	0.00	12AR	0.00	12AS	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AP	0.00	13AQ	0.00	13AR	0.00	13AS	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AP	0.00	14AQ	0.00	14AR	0.00	14AS	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AP	0.00	15AQ	0.00			15AS	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AP	0.00	16AQ	0.00	16AR	0.00	16AS	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17AP	0.00	17AQ	0.00	17AR	0.00	17AS	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			aq		ar		as		at
18	Debt securities, including UoP		18AP	0.00	18AQ	0.00	18AR	0.00	18AS 0.00
19	Equity instruments		19AP	0.00	19AQ	0.00			19AS 0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings		20AP	1,690,239.39	20AQ	1,178,002.78	20AR	0.00	20AS 0.00
21	Loans and advances		21AP	213,401.48	21AQ	0.00	21AR	0.00	21AS 0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP		22AP	1,476,837.90	22AQ	1,178,002.78	22AR	0.00	22AS 0.00
23	Equity instruments		23AP	0.00	23AQ	0.00			23AS 0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing		28AP	0.00	28AQ	0.00	28AR	0.00	28AS 0.00
29	Housing financing		29AP	0.00	29AQ	0.00	29AR	0.00	29AS 0.00
30	Local governments financing		30AP	0.00	30AQ	0.00	30AR	0.00	30AS 0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties		31AP	0.00	31AQ	0.00	31AR	0.00	31AS 0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)		32AP	0.00	32AQ	0.00	32AR	0.00	32AS 0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		aq		ar		as		at	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48AP	1,690,239.39	48AQ	1,178,002.78	48AR	0.00	48AS	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53AP	1,690,239.39	53AQ	1,178,002.78	53AR	0.00	53AS	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		aq		ar		as		at	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55AP	0.00	55AQ	0.00	55AR	0.00	55AS	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AP	0.00	56AQ	0.00	56AR	0.00	56AS	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AP	0.00	57AQ	0.00	57AR	0.00	57AS	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AP	0.00	58AQ	0.00	58AR	0.00	58AS	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						aw		ax	
		au		av					
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AT	1,488,534.30	1AU	20,400.82	1AV	0.00	1AW	16,461.48
2	Financial undertakings	2AT	0.00	2AU	0.00	2AV	0.00	2AW	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3AT	0.00	3AU	0.00	3AV	0.00	3AW	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4AT	0.00	4AU	0.00	4AV	0.00	4AW	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AT	0.00	5AU	0.00	5AV	0.00	5AW	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6AT	0.00	6AU	0.00			6AW	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7AT	0.00	7AU	0.00	7AV	0.00	7AW	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8AT	0.00	8AU	0.00	8AV	0.00	8AW	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AT	0.00	9AU	0.00	9AV	0.00	9AW	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AT	0.00	10AU	0.00	10AV	0.00	10AW	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AT	0.00	11AU	0.00			11AW	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AT	0.00	12AU	0.00	12AV	0.00	12AW	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AT	0.00	13AU	0.00	13AV	0.00	13AW	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AT	0.00	14AU	0.00	14AV	0.00	14AW	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AT	0.00	15AU	0.00			15AW	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AT	0.00	16AU	0.00	16AV	0.00	16AW	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17AT	0.00	17AU	0.00	17AV	0.00	17AW	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			au		av		aw		ax
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AT	0.00		18AU	0.00	18AV	0.00	18AW 0.00
19	Equity instruments	19AT	0.00		19AU	0.00			19AW 0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AT	1,488,534.30		20AU	20,400.82	20AV	0.00	20AW 16,461.48
21	Loans and advances	21AT	613,161.43		21AU	0.00	21AV	0.00	21AW 0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AT	365,482.86		22AU	20,400.82	22AV	0.00	22AW 16,461.48
23	Equity instruments	23AT	509,890.00		23AU	0.00			23AW 0.00
24	Households	24AT	0.00		24AU	0.00	24AV	0.00	24AW 0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AT	0.00		25AU	0.00	25AV	0.00	25AW 0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AT	0.00		26AU	0.00	26AV	0.00	26AW 0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AT	0.00		28AU	0.00	28AV	0.00	28AW 0.00
29	Housing financing	29AT	0.00		29AU	0.00	29AV	0.00	29AW 0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AT	0.00		30AU	0.00	30AV	0.00	30AW 0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AT	0.00		31AU	0.00	31AV	0.00	31AW 0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AT	0.00		32AU	0.00	32AV	0.00	32AW 0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1										
Circular Economy (CE)										
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
						au		av		aw
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property									
37	Of which, building renovation loans									
38	Debt securities									
39	Equity instruments									
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations									
41	Loans and advances									
42	Debt securities									
43	Equity instruments									
44	Derivatives									
45	On demand interbank loans									
46	Cash and cash-related assets									
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)									
48	Total GAR assets		48AT	1,488,534.30	48AU	20,400.82	48AV	0.00	48AW	16,461.48
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation									
50	Central government and Supranational issuers									
51	Central banks exposure									
52	Trading book									
53	Activos totales		53AT	1,488,534.30	53AU	20,400.82	53AV	0.00	53AW	16,461.48

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		au		av		aw		ax	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55AT	0.00	55AU	0.00	55AV	0.00	55AW	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AT	0.00	56AU	0.00	56AV	0.00	56AW	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AT	0.00	57AU	0.00	57AV	0.00	57AW	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AT	0.00	58AU	0.00	58AV	0.00	58AW	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1										
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)										
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
						ba		bb		
		ay		az						
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1AX	807,404.18	1AY	0.00	1AZ	0.00	1BA	0.00
2	Financial undertakings		2AX	0.00	2AY	0.00	2AZ	0.00	2BA	0.00
3	Credit institutions		3AX	0.00	3AY	0.00	3AZ	0.00	3BA	0.00
4	Loans and advances		4AX	0.00	4AY	0.00	4AZ	0.00	4BA	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5AX	0.00	5AY	0.00	5AZ	0.00	5BA	0.00
6	Equity instruments		6AX	0.00	6AY	0.00			6BA	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7AX	0.00	7AY	0.00	7AZ	0.00	7BA	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8AX	0.00	8AY	0.00	8AZ	0.00	8BA	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9AX	0.00	9AY	0.00	9AZ	0.00	9BA	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10AX	0.00	10AY	0.00	10AZ	0.00	10BA	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11AX	0.00	11AY	0.00			11BA	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12AX	0.00	12AY	0.00	12AZ	0.00	12BA	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13AX	0.00	13AY	0.00	13AZ	0.00	13BA	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14AX	0.00	14AY	0.00	14AZ	0.00	14BA	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15AX	0.00	15AY	0.00			15BA	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16AX	0.00	16AY	0.00	16AZ	0.00	16BA	0.00
17	Loans and advances		17AX	0.00	17AY	0.00	17AZ	0.00	17BA	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			ay		az		ba	bb	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AX	0.00	18AY	0.00	18AZ	0.00	18BA	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19AX	0.00	19AY	0.00			19BA	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AX	807,404.18	20AY	0.00	20AZ	0.00	20BA	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21AX	14.63	21AY	0.00	21AZ	0.00	21BA	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AX	729,299.16	22AY	0.00	22AZ	0.00	22BA	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23AX	78,090.39	23AY	0.00			23BA	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AX	0.00	28AY	0.00	28AZ	0.00	28BA	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AX	0.00	29AY	0.00	29AZ	0.00	29BA	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AX	0.00	30AY	0.00	30AZ	0.00	30BA	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AX	0.00	31AY	0.00	31AZ	0.00	31BA	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AX	0.00	32AY	0.00	32AZ	0.00	32BA	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
	ay		az		ba		bb		
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48AX	807,404.18	48AY	0.00	48AZ	0.00	48BA	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53AX	807,404.18	53AY	0.00	53AZ	0.00	53BA	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1										
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling		
			ay		az		ba		bb	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations									
54	Financial guarantees		55AX	0.00	55AY	0.00	55AZ	0.00	55BA	0.00
55	Assets under management		56AX	0.00	56AY	0.00	56AZ	0.00	56BA	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities		57AX	0.00	57AY	0.00	57AZ	0.00	57BA	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments		58AX	0.00	58AY	0.00	58AZ	0.00	58BA	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		bc		bd		be		bf	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1BB	26,914.16	1BC	0.00	1BD	0.00	1BE	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2BB	0.00	2BC	0.00	2BD	0.00	2BE	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3BB	0.00	3BC	0.00	3BD	0.00	3BE	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4BB	0.00	4BC	0.00	4BD	0.00	4BE	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5BB	0.00	5BC	0.00	5BD	0.00	5BE	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6BB	0.00	6BC	0.00			6BE	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7BB	0.00	7BC	0.00	7BD	0.00	7BE	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8BB	0.00	8BC	0.00	8BD	0.00	8BE	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9BB	0.00	9BC	0.00	9BD	0.00	9BE	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10BB	0.00	10BC	0.00	10BD	0.00	10BE	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11BB	0.00	11BC	0.00			11BE	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12BB	0.00	12BC	0.00	12BD	0.00	12BE	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13BB	0.00	13BC	0.00	13BD	0.00	13BE	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14BB	0.00	14BC	0.00	14BD	0.00	14BE	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15BB	0.00	15BC	0.00			15BE	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16BB	0.00	16BC	0.00	16BD	0.00	16BE	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17BB	0.00	17BC	0.00	17BD	0.00	17BE	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			bc		bd		be		bf
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18BB	0.00		18BC	0.00	18BD	0.00	18BE 0.00
19	Equity instruments	19BB	0.00		19BC	0.00			19BE 0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20BB	26,914.16		20BC	0.00	20BD	0.00	20BE 0.00
21	Loans and advances	21BB	427.16		21BC	0.00	21BD	0.00	21BE 0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22BB	13,932.77		22BC	0.00	22BD	0.00	22BE 0.00
23	Equity instruments	23BB	12,554.22		23BC	0.00			23BE 0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28BB	0.00		28BC	0.00	28BD	0.00	28BE 0.00
29	Housing financing	29BB	0.00		29BC	0.00	29BD	0.00	29BE 0.00
30	Local governments financing	30BB	0.00		30BC	0.00	30BD	0.00	30BE 0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31BB	0.00		31BC	0.00	31BD	0.00	31BE 0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32BB	0.00		32BC	0.00	32BD	0.00	32BE 0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
	bc		bd		be		bf		
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets		48BB	26,914.16	48BC	0.00	48BD	0.00	48BE 0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales		53BB	26,914.16	53BC	0.00	53BD	0.00	53BE 0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			bc		bd		be		bf
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees		55BB	0.00	55BC	0.00	55BD	0.00	55BE 0.00
55	Assets under management		56BB	0.00	56BC	0.00	56BD	0.00	56BE 0.00
56	Of which: debt securities		57BB	0.00	57BC	0.00	57BD	0.00	57BE 0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments		58BB	0.00	58BC	0.00	58BD	0.00	58BE 0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
		bg		bh		bi		bj		bk	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator										
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1BF	4,950,793,619.30	1BG	603,242,300.73	1BH	538,062,606.12	1BI	6,036,102.84	1BJ	37,541,028.19
2	Financial undertakings	2BF	43,294,410.54	2BG	4,319,665.60	2BH	0.00	2BI	1,902,600.80	2BJ	332,180.59
3	Credit institutions	3BF	41,686,169.46	3BG	4,188,119.73	3BH	0.00	3BI	1,902,188.43	3BJ	216,304.76
4	Loans and advances	4BF	0.00	4BG	0.00	4BH	0.00	4BI	0.00	4BJ	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5BF	41,068,348.63	5BG	4,124,875.31	5BH	0.00	5BI	1,901,925.36	5BJ	210,002.72
6	Equity instruments	6BF	617,820.84	6BG	63,244.42			6BI	263.07	6BJ	6,302.04
7	Other financial corporations	7BF	1,608,241.08	7BG	131,545.87	7BH	0.00	7BI	412.37	7BJ	115,875.83
8	Of which: investment firms	8BF	0.00	8BG	0.00	8BH	0.00	8BI	0.00	8BJ	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9BF	0.00	9BG	0.00	9BH	0.00	9BI	0.00	9BJ	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10BF	0.00	10BG	0.00	10BH	0.00	10BI	0.00	10BJ	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11BF	0.00	11BG	0.00			11BI	0.00	11BJ	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12BF	0.00	12BG	0.00	12BH	0.00	12BI	0.00	12BJ	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13BF	0.00	13BG	0.00	13BH	0.00	13BI	0.00	13BJ	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14BF	0.00	14BG	0.00	14BH	0.00	14BI	0.00	14BJ	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15BF	0.00	15BG	0.00			15BI	0.00	15BJ	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16BF	1,608,241.08	16BG	131,545.87	16BH	0.00	16BI	412.37	16BJ	115,875.83
17	Loans and advances	17BF	0.00	17BG	0.00	17BH	0.00	17BI	0.00	17BJ	0.00

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		bg		bh		bi		bj		bk	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18BF	1,608,241.08	18BG	131,545.87	18BH	0.00	18BI	412.37	18BJ	115,875.83
19	Equity instruments	19BF	0.00	19BG	0.00			19BI	0.00	19BJ	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20BF	109,887,705.13	20BG	60,860,029.00	20BH	0.00	20BI	4,133,502.04	20BJ	37,208,847.60
21	Loans and advances	21BF	66,682,815.20	21BG	38,708,577.90	21BH	0.00	21BI	2,625,180.96	21BJ	26,534,620.55
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22BF	37,269,966.70	22BG	20,472,325.19	22BH	0.00	22BI	1,490,815.25	22BJ	9,514,100.60
23	Equity instruments	23BF	5,934,923.23	23BG	1,679,125.91			23BI	17,505.84	23BJ	1,160,126.46
24	Households	24BF	4,797,611,503.63	24BG	538,062,606.12	24BH	538,062,606.12	24BI	0.00	24BJ	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25BF	4,555,747,209.73	25BG	530,343,351.31	25BH	530,343,351.31	25BI	0.00	25BJ	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26BF	196,094,395.55	26BG	7,719,254.81	26BH	7,719,254.81	26BI	0.00	26BJ	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27BF	45,769,898.35	27BG	0.00	27BH	0.00	27BI	0.00	27BJ	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28BF	0.00	28BG	0.00	28BH	0.00	28BI	0.00	28BJ	0.00
29	Housing financing	29BF	0.00	29BG	0.00	29BH	0.00	29BI	0.00	29BJ	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30BF	0.00	30BG	0.00	30BH	0.00	30BI	0.00	30BJ	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31BF	10,977,803.98	31BG	0.00	31BH	0.00	31BI	0.00	31BJ	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32BF	0.00	32BG	0.00	32BH	0.00	32BI	0.00	32BJ	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
35	Loans and advances										

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
		bg		bh		Of which: use of proceeds bi		Of which: transitional bj		Of which: enabling bk	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property										
37	Of which, building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities										
39	Equity instruments										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
41	Loans and advances										
42	Debt securities										
43	Equity instruments										
44	Derivatives										
45	On demand interbank loans										
46	Cash and cash-related assets										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)										
48	Total GAR assets	48BF	4,961,771,423.28	48BG	603,242,300.73	48BH	538,062,606.12	48BI	6,036,102.84	48BJ	37,541,028.19
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers										
51	Central banks exposure										
52	Trading book										
53	Activos totales	53BF	4,961,771,423.28	53BG	603,242,300.73	53BH	538,062,606.12	53BI	6,036,102.84	53BJ	37,541,028.19

GAR001 - T-1 Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
		bg		bh		Of which: use of proceeds bi		Of which: transitional bj		Of which: enabling bk	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
54	Financial guarantees	55BF	0.00	55BG	0.00	55BH	0.00	55BI	0.00	55BJ	0.00
55	Assets under management	56BF	0.00	56BG	0.00	56BH	0.00	56BI	0.00	56BJ	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57BF	0.00	57BG	0.00	57BH	0.00	57BI	0.00	57BJ	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58BF	0.00	58BG	0.00	58BH	0.00	58BI	0.00	58BJ	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ag		ah		ai		aj		ak		al	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AF	5,537,783,673.95	1AG	4,932,861,672.84	1AH	580,727,208.86	1AI	538,062,606.12	1AJ	7,167,336.39	1AK	27,030,443.51
2	Financial undertakings	2AF	171,580,570.79	2AG	50,506,420.29	2AH	5,748,053.17	2AI	0.00	2AJ	1,904,846.30	2AK	92,927.28
3	Credit institutions	3AF	167,456,875.72	3AG	50,490,750.24	3AH	5,732,383.12	3AI	0.00	3AJ	1,904,846.30	3AK	90,040.70
4	Loans and advances	4AF	0.00	4AG	0.00	4AH	0.00	4AI	0.00	4AJ	0.00	4AK	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AF	166,055,517.59	5AG	49,894,531.48	5AH	5,683,685.45	5AI	0.00	5AJ	1,904,635.84	5AK	86,434.62
6	Equity instruments	6AF	1,401,358.13	6AG	596,218.76	6AH	48,697.68			6AJ	210.46	6AK	3,606.08
7	Other financial corporations	7AF	4,123,695.07	7AG	15,670.04	7AH	15,670.04	7AI	0.00	7AJ	0.00	7AK	2,886.59
8	Of which: investment firms	8AF	0.00	8AG	0.00	8AH	0.00	8AI	0.00	8AJ	0.00	8AK	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AF	0.00	9AG	0.00	9AH	0.00	9AI	0.00	9AJ	0.00	9AK	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AF	0.00	10AG	0.00	10AH	0.00	10AI	0.00	10AJ	0.00	10AK	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AF	0.00	11AG	0.00	11AH	0.00			11AJ	0.00	11AK	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AF	0.00	12AG	0.00	12AH	0.00	12AI	0.00	12AJ	0.00	12AK	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AF	0.00	13AG	0.00	13AH	0.00	13AI	0.00	13AJ	0.00	13AK	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AF	0.00	14AG	0.00	14AH	0.00	14AI	0.00	14AJ	0.00	14AK	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AF	0.00	15AG	0.00	15AH	0.00			15AJ	0.00	15AK	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)								
			Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling						
		ag		ah		ai		aj		ak		al	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AF	4,123,695.07	16AG	15,670.04	16AH	15,670.04	16AI	0.00	16AJ	0.00	16AK	2,886.59
17	Loans and advances	17AF	0.00	17AG	0.00	17AH	0.00	17AI	0.00	17AJ	0.00	17AK	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AF	4,123,695.07	18AG	15,670.04	18AH	15,670.04	18AI	0.00	18AJ	0.00	18AK	2,886.59
19	Equity instruments	19AF	0.00	19AG	0.00	19AH	0.00			19AJ	0.00	19AK	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AF	568,591,599.53	20AG	84,743,748.93	20AH	36,916,549.57	20AI	0.00	20AJ	5,262,490.09	20AK	26,937,516.23
21	Loans and advances	21AF	494,381,735.48	21AG	57,737,622.47	21AH	27,052,299.22	21AI	0.00	21AJ	3,724,542.11	21AK	21,054,327.63
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AF	62,204,891.87	22AG	23,018,429.06	22AH	8,839,867.88	22AI	0.00	22AJ	1,533,027.89	22AK	5,048,463.97
23	Equity instruments	23AF	12,004,972.18	23AG	3,987,697.39	23AH	1,024,382.48			23AJ	4,920.09	23AK	834,724.63
24	Households	24AF	4,797,611,503.63	24AG	4,797,611,503.63	24AH	538,062,606.12	24AI	538,062,606.12	24AJ	0.00	24AK	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AF	4,555,747,209.73	25AG	4,555,747,209.73	25AH	530,343,351.31	25AI	530,343,351.31	25AJ	0.00	25AK	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AF	196,094,395.55	26AG	196,094,395.55	26AH	7,719,254.81	26AI	7,719,254.81	26AJ	0.00	26AK	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27AF	45,769,898.35	27AG	45,769,898.35	27AH	0.00	27AI	0.00	27AJ	0.00	27AK	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28AF	0.00	28AG	0.00	28AH	0.00	28AI	0.00	28AJ	0.00	28AK	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AF	0.00	29AG	0.00	29AH	0.00	29AI	0.00	29AJ	0.00	29AK	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AF	0.00	30AG	0.00	30AH	0.00	30AI	0.00	30AJ	0.00	30AK	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AF	10,977,803.98	31AG	10,977,803.98	31AH	0.00	31AI	0.00	31AJ	0.00	31AK	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AF	7,945,684,346.93	32AG	0.00	32AH	0.00	32AI	0.00	32AJ	0.00	32AK	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
ag		ah		ai		aj		ak		al			
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	33AF	5,107,993,496.98										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	34AF	4,943,953,558.40										
35	Loans and advances	35AF	3,717,775,407.19										
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	36AF	806,895,830.21										
37	Of which, building renovation loans	37AF	13,916,704.00										
38	Debt securities	38AF	818,773,011.60										
39	Equity instruments	39AF	407,405,139.61										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	40AF	164,039,938.58										
41	Loans and advances	41AF	25,427,057.61										
42	Debt securities	42AF	137,825,164.65										
43	Equity instruments	43AF	787,716.32										
44	Derivatives	44AF	2,517,192.25										
45	On demand interbank loans	45AF	1,176,077,809.49										
46	Cash and cash-related assets	46AF	91,987,150.14										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)	47AF	1,567,108,698.08										
48	Total GAR assets	48AF	13,494,445,824.86	48AG	4,943,839,476.82	48AH	580,727,208.86	48AI	538,062,606.12	48AJ	7,167,336.39	48AK	27,030,443.51
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	49AF	4,121,765,619.89										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers	50AF	2,615,799,406.99										

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ag		ah		ai		aj		ak		al	
51	Central banks exposure	51AF	1,500,126,756.45										
52	Trading book	52AF	5,839,456.45										
53	Activos totales	53AF	17,616,211,444.75	53AG	4,943,839,476.82	53AH	580,727,208.86	53AI	538,062,606.12	53AJ	7,167,336.39	53AK	27,030,443.51
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
54	Financial guarantees	55AF	78,230,063.35	55AG	0.00	55AH	0.00	55AI	0.00	55AJ	0.00	55AK	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AF	0.00	56AG	0.00	56AH	0.00	56AI	0.00	56AJ	0.00	56AK	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AF	0.00	57AG	0.00	57AH	0.00	57AI	0.00	57AJ	0.00	57AK	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AF	0.00	58AG	0.00	58AH	0.00	58AI	0.00	58AJ	0.00	58AK	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
EUR m			Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)						
			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
							Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling
			am		an		ao		ap
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1AL	2,238,779.29	1AM	181,756.00	1AN	0.00	1AO 172,104.24
2	Financial undertakings		2AL	1,741,039.57	2AM	169,193.40	2AN	0.00	2AO 165,591.62
3	Credit institutions		3AL	154,241.71	3AM	59,090.74	3AN	0.00	3AO 55,488.97
4	Loans and advances		4AL	0.00	4AM	0.00	4AN	0.00	4AO 0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5AL	153,454.02	5AM	58,915.70	5AN	0.00	5AO 55,488.97
6	Equity instruments		6AL	787.69	6AM	175.04			6AO 0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7AL	1,586,797.86	7AM	110,102.66	7AN	0.00	7AO 110,102.66
8	Of which: investment firms		8AL	0.00	8AM	0.00	8AN	0.00	8AO 0.00
9	Loans and advances		9AL	0.00	9AM	0.00	9AN	0.00	9AO 0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10AL	0.00	10AM	0.00	10AN	0.00	10AO 0.00
11	Equity instruments		11AL	0.00	11AM	0.00			11AO 0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12AL	0.00	12AM	0.00	12AN	0.00	12AO 0.00
13	Loans and advances		13AL	0.00	13AM	0.00	13AN	0.00	13AO 0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14AL	0.00	14AM	0.00	14AN	0.00	14AO 0.00
15	Equity instruments		15AL	0.00	15AM	0.00			15AO 0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16AL	1,586,797.86	16AM	110,102.66	16AN	0.00	16AO 110,102.66
17	Loans and advances		17AL	0.00	17AM	0.00	17AN	0.00	17AO 0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP		18AL	1,586,797.86	18AM	110,102.66	18AN	0.00	18AO 110,102.66

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
EUR m		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling			
		am		an		ao		ap	
19	Equity instruments	19AL	0.00	19AM	0.00			19AO	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AL	497,739.72	20AM	12,562.61	20AN	0.00	20AO	6,512.61
21	Loans and advances	21AL	285,152.16	21AM	5,000.12	21AN	0.00	21AO	5,000.12
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AL	211,749.73	22AM	7,562.49	22AN	0.00	22AO	1,512.50
23	Equity instruments	23AL	837.82	23AM	0.00			23AO	0.00
24	Households	24AL	0.00	24AM	0.00	24AN	0.00	24AO	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AL	0.00	25AM	0.00	25AN	0.00	25AO	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AL	0.00	26AM	0.00	26AN	0.00	26AO	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AL	0.00	28AM	0.00	28AN	0.00	28AO	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AL	0.00	29AM	0.00	29AN	0.00	29AO	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AL	0.00	30AM	0.00	30AN	0.00	30AO	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AL	0.00	31AM	0.00	31AN	0.00	31AO	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AL	0.00	32AM	0.00	32AN	0.00	32AO	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
EUR m		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
		am		an		ao		ap	
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48AL	2,238,779.29	48AM	181,756.00	48AN	0.00	48AO	172,104.24
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53AL	2,238,779.29	53AM	181,756.00	53AN	0.00	53AO	172,104.24
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55AL	0.00	55AM	0.00	55AN	0.00	55AO	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
EUR m		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		am		an		ao		ap	
55	Assets under management	56AL	0.00	56AM	0.00	56AN	0.00	56AO	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AL	0.00	57AM	0.00	57AN	0.00	57AO	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AL	0.00	58AM	0.00	58AN	0.00	58AO	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						as		at	
aq			ar						
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not Hft eligible for GAR calculation	1AP	902,509.59	1AQ	654,828.68	1AR	0.00	1AS	461.54
2	Financial undertakings	2AP	0.00	2AQ	0.00	2AR	0.00	2AS	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3AP	0.00	3AQ	0.00	3AR	0.00	3AS	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4AP	0.00	4AQ	0.00	4AR	0.00	4AS	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AP	0.00	5AQ	0.00	5AR	0.00	5AS	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6AP	0.00	6AQ	0.00			6AS	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7AP	0.00	7AQ	0.00	7AR	0.00	7AS	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8AP	0.00	8AQ	0.00	8AR	0.00	8AS	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AP	0.00	9AQ	0.00	9AR	0.00	9AS	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AP	0.00	10AQ	0.00	10AR	0.00	10AS	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AP	0.00	11AQ	0.00			11AS	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AP	0.00	12AQ	0.00	12AR	0.00	12AS	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AP	0.00	13AQ	0.00	13AR	0.00	13AS	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AP	0.00	14AQ	0.00	14AR	0.00	14AS	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AP	0.00	15AQ	0.00			15AS	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AP	0.00	16AQ	0.00	16AR	0.00	16AS	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17AP	0.00	17AQ	0.00	17AR	0.00	17AS	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		aq		ar		as		at	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AP	0.00	18AQ	0.00	18AR	0.00	18AS	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19AP	0.00	19AQ	0.00			19AS	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AP	902,509.59	20AQ	654,828.68	20AR	0.00	20AS	461.54
21	Loans and advances	21AP	93,198.71	21AQ	0.00	21AR	0.00	21AS	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AP	809,310.88	22AQ	654,828.68	22AR	0.00	22AS	461.54
23	Equity instruments	23AP	0.00	23AQ	0.00			23AS	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AP	0.00	28AQ	0.00	28AR	0.00	28AS	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AP	0.00	29AQ	0.00	29AR	0.00	29AS	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AP	0.00	30AQ	0.00	30AR	0.00	30AS	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AP	0.00	31AQ	0.00	31AR	0.00	31AS	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AP	0.00	32AQ	0.00	32AR	0.00	32AS	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		aq		ar		as		at	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48AP	902,509.59	48AQ	654,828.68	48AR	0.00	48AS	461.54
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53AP	902,509.59	53AQ	654,828.68	53AR	0.00	53AS	461.54

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1										
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)										
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
				aq		ar		as		at
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations									
54	Financial guarantees		55AP	0.00	55AQ	0.00	55AR	0.00	55AS	0.00
55	Assets under management		56AP	0.00	56AQ	0.00	56AR	0.00	56AS	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities		57AP	0.00	57AQ	0.00	57AR	0.00	57AS	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments		58AP	0.00	58AQ	0.00	58AR	0.00	58AS	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		au		av		aw		ax	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AT	822,192.32	1AU	54,461.34	1AV	0.00	1AW	42,922.92
2	Financial undertakings	2AT	0.00	2AU	0.00	2AV	0.00	2AW	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3AT	0.00	3AU	0.00	3AV	0.00	3AW	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4AT	0.00	4AU	0.00	4AV	0.00	4AW	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AT	0.00	5AU	0.00	5AV	0.00	5AW	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6AT	0.00	6AU	0.00			6AW	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7AT	0.00	7AU	0.00	7AV	0.00	7AW	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8AT	0.00	8AU	0.00	8AV	0.00	8AW	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AT	0.00	9AU	0.00	9AV	0.00	9AW	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AT	0.00	10AU	0.00	10AV	0.00	10AW	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AT	0.00	11AU	0.00			11AW	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AT	0.00	12AU	0.00	12AV	0.00	12AW	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AT	0.00	13AU	0.00	13AV	0.00	13AW	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AT	0.00	14AU	0.00	14AV	0.00	14AW	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AT	0.00	15AU	0.00			15AW	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AT	0.00	16AU	0.00	16AV	0.00	16AW	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17AT	0.00	17AU	0.00	17AV	0.00	17AW	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		au		av		aw		ax	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AT	0.00	18AU	0.00	18AV	0.00	18AW	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19AT	0.00	19AU	0.00			19AW	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AT	822,192.32	20AU	54,461.34	20AV	0.00	20AW	42,922.92
21	Loans and advances	21AT	30,544.75	21AU	0.00	21AV	0.00	21AW	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AT	682,379.97	22AU	54,461.34	22AV	0.00	22AW	42,922.92
23	Equity instruments	23AT	109,267.60	23AU	0.00			23AW	0.00
24	Households	24AT	0.00	24AU	0.00	24AV	0.00	24AW	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AT	0.00	25AU	0.00	25AV	0.00	25AW	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AT	0.00	26AU	0.00	26AV	0.00	26AW	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AT	0.00	28AU	0.00	28AV	0.00	28AW	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AT	0.00	29AU	0.00	29AV	0.00	29AW	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AT	0.00	30AU	0.00	30AV	0.00	30AW	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AT	0.00	31AU	0.00	31AV	0.00	31AW	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AT	0.00	32AU	0.00	32AV	0.00	32AW	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
	au		av		aw		ax		
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48AT	822,192.32	48AU	54,461.34	48AV	0.00	48AW	42,922.92
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53AT	822,192.32	53AU	54,461.34	53AV	0.00	53AW	42,922.92

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		au		av		aw		ax	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55AT	0.00	55AU	0.00	55AV	0.00	55AW	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AT	0.00	56AU	0.00	56AV	0.00	56AW	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AT	0.00	57AU	0.00	57AV	0.00	57AW	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AT	0.00	58AU	0.00	58AV	0.00	58AW	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			ay		az		ba	bb	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1AX	6,781.75	1AY	0.00	1AZ	0.00	1BA 0.00
2	Financial undertakings		2AX	0.00	2AY	0.00	2AZ	0.00	2BA 0.00
3	Credit institutions		3AX	0.00	3AY	0.00	3AZ	0.00	3BA 0.00
4	Loans and advances		4AX	0.00	4AY	0.00	4AZ	0.00	4BA 0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5AX	0.00	5AY	0.00	5AZ	0.00	5BA 0.00
6	Equity instruments		6AX	0.00	6AY	0.00			6BA 0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7AX	0.00	7AY	0.00	7AZ	0.00	7BA 0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8AX	0.00	8AY	0.00	8AZ	0.00	8BA 0.00
9	Loans and advances		9AX	0.00	9AY	0.00	9AZ	0.00	9BA 0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10AX	0.00	10AY	0.00	10AZ	0.00	10BA 0.00
11	Equity instruments		11AX	0.00	11AY	0.00			11BA 0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12AX	0.00	12AY	0.00	12AZ	0.00	12BA 0.00
13	Loans and advances		13AX	0.00	13AY	0.00	13AZ	0.00	13BA 0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14AX	0.00	14AY	0.00	14AZ	0.00	14BA 0.00
15	Equity instruments		15AX	0.00	15AY	0.00			15BA 0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16AX	0.00	16AY	0.00	16AZ	0.00	16BA 0.00
17	Loans and advances		17AX	0.00	17AY	0.00	17AZ	0.00	17BA 0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		ay		az		ba		bb	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AX	0.00	18AY	0.00	18AZ	0.00	18BA	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19AX	0.00	19AY	0.00			19BA	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AX	6,781.75	20AY	0.00	20AZ	0.00	20BA	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21AX	15.00	21AY	0.00	21AZ	0.00	21BA	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AX	5,320.18	22AY	0.00	22AZ	0.00	22BA	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23AX	1,446.57	23AY	0.00			23BA	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AX	0.00	28AY	0.00	28AZ	0.00	28BA	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AX	0.00	29AY	0.00	29AZ	0.00	29BA	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AX	0.00	30AY	0.00	30AZ	0.00	30BA	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AX	0.00	31AY	0.00	31AZ	0.00	31BA	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AX	0.00	32AY	0.00	32AZ	0.00	32BA	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		ay		az		ba		bb	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48AX	6,781.75	48AY	0.00	48AZ	0.00	48BA	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53AX	6,781.75	53AY	0.00	53AZ	0.00	53BA	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				ay	az	ba		bb	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55AX	0.00	55AY	0.00	55AZ	0.00	55BA	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AX	0.00	56AY	0.00	56AZ	0.00	56BA	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AX	0.00	57AY	0.00	57AZ	0.00	57BA	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AX	0.00	58AY	0.00	58AZ	0.00	58BA	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						be		bf	
		bc		bd					
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1BB	0.00	1BC	0.00	1BD	0.00	1BE	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2BB	0.00	2BC	0.00	2BD	0.00	2BE	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3BB	0.00	3BC	0.00	3BD	0.00	3BE	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4BB	0.00	4BC	0.00	4BD	0.00	4BE	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5BB	0.00	5BC	0.00	5BD	0.00	5BE	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6BB	0.00	6BC	0.00			6BE	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7BB	0.00	7BC	0.00	7BD	0.00	7BE	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8BB	0.00	8BC	0.00	8BD	0.00	8BE	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9BB	0.00	9BC	0.00	9BD	0.00	9BE	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10BB	0.00	10BC	0.00	10BD	0.00	10BE	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11BB	0.00	11BC	0.00			11BE	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12BB	0.00	12BC	0.00	12BD	0.00	12BE	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13BB	0.00	13BC	0.00	13BD	0.00	13BE	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14BB	0.00	14BC	0.00	14BD	0.00	14BE	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15BB	0.00	15BC	0.00			15BE	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16BB	0.00	16BC	0.00	16BD	0.00	16BE	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17BB	0.00	17BC	0.00	17BD	0.00	17BE	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			bc		bd		be	bf	
18	Debt securities, including UoP		18BB	0.00	18BC	0.00	18BD	0.00	18BE 0.00
19	Equity instruments		19BB	0.00	19BC	0.00			19BE 0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings		20BB	0.00	20BC	0.00	20BD	0.00	20BE 0.00
21	Loans and advances		21BB	0.00	21BC	0.00	21BD	0.00	21BE 0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP		22BB	0.00	22BC	0.00	22BD	0.00	22BE 0.00
23	Equity instruments		23BB	0.00	23BC	0.00			23BE 0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing		28BB	0.00	28BC	0.00	28BD	0.00	28BE 0.00
29	Housing financing		29BB	0.00	29BC	0.00	29BD	0.00	29BE 0.00
30	Local governments financing		30BB	0.00	30BC	0.00	30BD	0.00	30BE 0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties		31BB	0.00	31BC	0.00	31BD	0.00	31BE 0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)		32BB	0.00	32BC	0.00	32BD	0.00	32BE 0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		bc		bd		be		bf	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48BB	0.00	48BC	0.00	48BD	0.00	48BE	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53BB	0.00	53BC	0.00	53BD	0.00	53BE	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		bc		bd		be		bf	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55BB	0.00	55BC	0.00	55BD	0.00	55BE	0.00
55	Assets under management	56BB	0.00	56BC	0.00	56BD	0.00	56BE	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57BB	0.00	57BC	0.00	57BD	0.00	57BE	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58BB	0.00	58BC	0.00	58BD	0.00	58BE	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		bg		bh		bi		bj		bk	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator										
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1BF	4,936,831,935.79	1BG	581,618,254.89	1BH	538,062,606.12	1BI	7,167,336.39	1BJ	27,245,932.21
2	Financial undertakings	2BF	52,247,459.86	2BG	5,917,246.56	2BH	0.00	2BI	1,904,846.30	2BJ	258,518.91
3	Credit institutions	3BF	50,644,991.96	3BG	5,791,473.86	3BH	0.00	3BI	1,904,846.30	3BJ	145,529.66
4	Loans and advances	4BF	0.00	4BG	0.00	4BH	0.00	4BI	0.00	4BJ	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5BF	50,047,985.50	5BG	5,742,601.15	5BH	0.00	5BI	1,904,635.84	5BJ	141,923.58
6	Equity instruments	6BF	597,006.45	6BG	48,872.72			6BI	210.46	6BJ	3,606.08
7	Other financial corporations	7BF	1,602,467.90	7BG	125,772.70	7BH	0.00	7BI	0.00	7BJ	112,989.24
8	Of which: investment firms	8BF	0.00	8BG	0.00	8BH	0.00	8BI	0.00	8BJ	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9BF	0.00	9BG	0.00	9BH	0.00	9BI	0.00	9BJ	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10BF	0.00	10BG	0.00	10BH	0.00	10BI	0.00	10BJ	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11BF	0.00	11BG	0.00			11BI	0.00	11BJ	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12BF	0.00	12BG	0.00	12BH	0.00	12BI	0.00	12BJ	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13BF	0.00	13BG	0.00	13BH	0.00	13BI	0.00	13BJ	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14BF	0.00	14BG	0.00	14BH	0.00	14BI	0.00	14BJ	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15BF	0.00	15BG	0.00			15BI	0.00	15BJ	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16BF	1,602,467.90	16BG	125,772.70	16BH	0.00	16BI	0.00	16BJ	112,989.24
17	Loans and advances	17BF	0.00	17BG	0.00	17BH	0.00	17BI	0.00	17BJ	0.00

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		bg		bh		bi		bj		bk	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18BF	1,602,467.90	18BG	125,772.70	18BH	0.00	18BI	0.00	18BJ	112,989.24
19	Equity instruments	19BF	0.00	19BG	0.00			19BI	0.00	19BJ	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20BF	86,972,972.30	20BG	37,638,402.21	20BH	0.00	20BI	5,262,490.09	20BJ	26,987,413.30
21	Loans and advances	21BF	58,146,533.09	21BG	27,057,299.33	21BH	0.00	21BI	3,724,542.11	21BJ	21,059,327.74
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22BF	24,727,189.83	22BG	9,556,720.39	22BH	0.00	22BI	1,533,027.89	22BJ	5,093,360.93
23	Equity instruments	23BF	4,099,249.38	23BG	1,024,382.48			23BI	4,920.09	23BJ	834,724.63
24	Households	24BF	4,797,611,503.63	24BG	538,062,606.12	24BH	538,062,606.12	24BI	0.00	24BJ	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25BF	4,555,747,209.73	25BG	530,343,351.31	25BH	530,343,351.31	25BI	0.00	25BJ	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26BF	196,094,395.55	26BG	7,719,254.81	26BH	7,719,254.81	26BI	0.00	26BJ	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27BF	45,769,898.35	27BG	0.00	27BH	0.00	27BI	0.00	27BJ	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28BF	0.00	28BG	0.00	28BH	0.00	28BI	0.00	28BJ	0.00
29	Housing financing	29BF	0.00	29BG	0.00	29BH	0.00	29BI	0.00	29BJ	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30BF	0.00	30BG	0.00	30BH	0.00	30BI	0.00	30BJ	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31BF	10,977,803.98	31BG	0.00	31BH	0.00	31BI	0.00	31BJ	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32BF	0.00	32BG	0.00	32BH	0.00	32BI	0.00	32BJ	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
35	Loans and advances										

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling			
				bi		bj		bk			
		bg		bh							
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property										
37	Of which, building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities										
39	Equity instruments										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
41	Loans and advances										
42	Debt securities										
43	Equity instruments										
44	Derivatives										
45	On demand interbank loans										
46	Cash and cash-related assets										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)										
48	Total GAR assets	48BF	4,947,809,739.77	48BG	581,618,254.89	48BH	538,062,606.12	48BI	7,167,336.39	48BJ	27,245,932.21
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers										
51	Central banks exposure										
52	Trading book										
53	Activos totales	53BF	4,947,809,739.77	53BG	581,618,254.89	53BH	538,062,606.12	53BI	7,167,336.39	53BJ	27,245,932.21

GAR001 – T-1 Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		bg		bh		bi		bj		bk	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
54	Financial guarantees	55BF	0.00	55BG	0.00	55BH	0.00	55BI	0.00	55BJ	0.00
55	Assets under management	56BF	0.00	56BG	0.00	56BH	0.00	56BI	0.00	56BJ	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57BF	0.00	57BG	0.00	57BH	0.00	57BI	0.00	57BJ	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58BF	0.00	58BG	0.00	58BH	0.00	58BI	0.00	58BJ	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1A	1,270,433,015.72	1B	1,011,574,768.22	1C	209,946,261.81	1D	199,231,363.66	1E	426,124.29	1F	2,950,189.46
2	Financial undertakings	2A	0.00	2B	0.00	2C	0.00	2D	0.00	2E	0.00	2F	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3A	0.00	3B	0.00	3C	0.00	3D	0.00	3E	0.00	3F	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4A	0.00	4B	0.00	4C	0.00	4D	0.00	4E	0.00	4F	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5A	0.00	5B	0.00	5C	0.00	5D	0.00	5E	0.00	5F	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6A	0.00	6B	0.00	6C	0.00			6E	0.00	6F	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7A	0.00	7B	0.00	7C	0.00	7D	0.00	7E	0.00	7F	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8A	0.00	8B	0.00	8C	0.00	8D	0.00	8E	0.00	8F	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9A	0.00	9B	0.00	9C	0.00	9D	0.00	9E	0.00	9F	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10A	0.00	10B	0.00	10C	0.00	10D	0.00	10E	0.00	10F	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11A	0.00	11B	0.00	11C	0.00			11E	0.00	11F	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12A	0.00	12B	0.00	12C	0.00	12D	0.00	12E	0.00	12F	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13A	0.00	13B	0.00	13C	0.00	13D	0.00	13E	0.00	13F	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14A	0.00	14B	0.00	14C	0.00	14D	0.00	14E	0.00	14F	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15A	0.00	15B	0.00	15C	0.00			15E	0.00	15F	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16A	0.00	16B	0.00	16C	0.00	16D	0.00	16E	0.00	16F	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
17	Loans and advances	17A	0.00	17B	0.00	17C	0.00	17D	0.00	17E	0.00	17F	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18A	0.00	18B	0.00	18C	0.00	18D	0.00	18E	0.00	18F	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19A	0.00	19B	0.00	19C	0.00			19E	0.00	19F	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20A	277,121,129.25	20B	18,262,881.75	20C	10,714,898.15	20D	0.00	20E	426,124.29	20F	2,950,189.46
21	Loans and advances	21A	277,121,129.25	21B	18,262,881.75	21C	10,714,898.15	21D	0.00	21E	426,124.29	21F	2,950,189.46
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22A	0.00	22B	0.00	22C	0.00	22D	0.00	22E	0.00	22F	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23A	0.00	23B	0.00	23C	0.00			23E	0.00	23F	0.00
24	Households	24A	993,311,886.47	24B	993,311,886.47	24C	199,231,363.66	24D	199,231,363.66	24E	0.00	24F	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25A	902,382,667.63	25B	902,382,667.63	25C	198,738,384.70	25D	198,738,384.70	25E	0.00	25F	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26A	63,392,554.00	26B	63,392,554.00	26C	492,978.96	26D	492,978.96	26E	0.00	26F	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27A	27,536,664.84	27B	27,536,664.84	27C	0.00	27D	0.00	27E	0.00	27F	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28A	0.00	28B	0.00	28C	0.00	28D	0.00	28E	0.00	28F	0.00
29	Housing financing	29A	0.00	29B	0.00	29C	0.00	29D	0.00	29E	0.00	29F	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30A	0.00	30B	0.00	30C	0.00	30D	0.00	30E	0.00	30F	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31A	0.00	31B	0.00	31C	0.00	31D	0.00	31E	0.00	31F	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32A	2,279,839,146.56	32B	0.00	32C	0.00	32D	0.00	32E	0.00	32F	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	33A	1,906,387,486.91										

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	34A	1,904,309,827.79										
35	Loans and advances	35A	1,904,309,827.79										
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	36A	409,567,245.39										
37	Of which, building renovation loans	37A	1,219,209.03										
38	Debt securities	38A	0.00										
39	Equity instruments	39A	0.00										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	40A	2,077,659.13										
41	Loans and advances	41A	2,077,659.13										
42	Debt securities	42A	0.00										
43	Equity instruments	43A	0.00										
44	Derivatives	44A	0.00										
45	On demand interbank loans	45A	0.00										
46	Cash and cash-related assets	46A	200,614.91										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)	47A	373,251,044.73										
48	Total GAR assets	48A	3,550,272,162.28	48B	1,011,574,768.22	48C	209,946,261.81	48D	199,231,363.66	48E	426,124.29	48F	2,950,189.46
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	49A	2,110,000,000.00										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers	50A	10,000,000.00										
51	Central banks exposure	51A	2,100,000,000.00										

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
52	Trading book	52A	0.00										
53	Activos totales	53A	5,660,272,162.28	53B	1,011,574,768.22	53C	209,946,261.81	53D	199,231,363.66	53E	426,124.29	53F	2,950,189.46
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
54	Financial guarantees	55A	34,078,335.20	55B	0.00	55C	0.00	55D	0.00	55E	0.00	55F	0.00
55	Assets under management	56A	0.00	56B	0.00	56C	0.00	56D	0.00	56E	0.00	56F	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57A	0.00	57B	0.00	57C	0.00	57D	0.00	57E	0.00	57F	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58A	0.00	58B	0.00	58C	0.00	58D	0.00	58E	0.00	58F	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
			g		h		i		j
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1G	10,107.35	1H	9,090.94	1I	0.00	1J	8,835.94
2	Financial undertakings	2G	0.00	2H	0.00	2I	0.00	2J	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3G	0.00	3H	0.00	3I	0.00	3J	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4G	0.00	4H	0.00	4I	0.00	4J	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5G	0.00	5H	0.00	5I	0.00	5J	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6G	0.00	6H	0.00			6J	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7G	0.00	7H	0.00	7I	0.00	7J	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8G	0.00	8H	0.00	8I	0.00	8J	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9G	0.00	9H	0.00	9I	0.00	9J	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10G	0.00	10H	0.00	10I	0.00	10J	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11G	0.00	11H	0.00			11J	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12G	0.00	12H	0.00	12I	0.00	12J	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13G	0.00	13H	0.00	13I	0.00	13J	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14G	0.00	14H	0.00	14I	0.00	14J	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15G	0.00	15H	0.00			15J	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16G	0.00	16H	0.00	16I	0.00	16J	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17G	0.00	17H	0.00	17I	0.00	17J	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
			g		h		i		j
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18G	0.00	18H	0.00	18I	0.00	18J	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19G	0.00	19H	0.00			19J	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20G	10,107.35	20H	9,090.94	20I	0.00	20J	8,835.94
21	Loans and advances	21G	10,107.35	21H	9,090.94	21I	0.00	21J	8,835.94
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22G	0.00	22H	0.00	22I	0.00	22J	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23G	0.00	23H	0.00			23J	0.00
24	Households	24G	0.00	24H	0.00	24I	0.00	24J	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25G	0.00	25H	0.00	25I	0.00	25J	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26G	0.00	26H	0.00	26I	0.00	26J	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27G	0.00	27H	0.00	27I	0.00	27J	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28G	0.00	28H	0.00	28I	0.00	28J	0.00
29	Housing financing	29G	0.00	29H	0.00	29I	0.00	29J	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30G	0.00	30H	0.00	30I	0.00	30J	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31G	0.00	31H	0.00	31I	0.00	31J	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32G	0.00	32H	0.00	32I	0.00	32J	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
g		h		i		j			
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48G	10,107.35	48H	9,090.94	48I	0.00	48J	8,835.94
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53G	10,107.35	53H	9,090.94	53I	0.00	53J	8,835.94

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		g		h		i		j	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55G	0.00	55H	0.00	55I	0.00	55J	0.00
55	Assets under management	56G	0.00	56H	0.00	56I	0.00	56J	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57G	0.00	57H	0.00	57I	0.00	57J	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58G	0.00	58H	0.00	58I	0.00	58J	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1										
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling			
					k	l	m	n		
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1K	1,718,728.17	1L	1,716,264.62	1M	0.00	1N	0.00
2	Financial undertakings		2K	0.00	2L	0.00	2M	0.00	2N	0.00
3	Credit institutions		3K	0.00	3L	0.00	3M	0.00	3N	0.00
4	Loans and advances		4K	0.00	4L	0.00	4M	0.00	4N	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5K	0.00	5L	0.00	5M	0.00	5N	0.00
6	Equity instruments		6K	0.00	6L	0.00			6N	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7K	0.00	7L	0.00	7M	0.00	7N	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8K	0.00	8L	0.00	8M	0.00	8N	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9K	0.00	9L	0.00	9M	0.00	9N	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10K	0.00	10L	0.00	10M	0.00	10N	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11K	0.00	11L	0.00			11N	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12K	0.00	12L	0.00	12M	0.00	12N	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13K	0.00	13L	0.00	13M	0.00	13N	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14K	0.00	14L	0.00	14M	0.00	14N	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15K	0.00	15L	0.00			15N	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16K	0.00	16L	0.00	16M	0.00	16N	0.00
17	Loans and advances		17K	0.00	17L	0.00	17M	0.00	17N	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			k		l		m		n
18	Debt securities, including UoP		18K	0.00	18L	0.00	18M	0.00	18N 0.00
19	Equity instruments		19K	0.00	19L	0.00			19N 0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings		20K	1,718,728.17	20L	1,716,264.62	20M	0.00	20N 0.00
21	Loans and advances		21K	1,718,728.17	21L	1,716,264.62	21M	0.00	21N 0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP		22K	0.00	22L	0.00	22M	0.00	22N 0.00
23	Equity instruments		23K	0.00	23L	0.00			23N 0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing		28K	0.00	28L	0.00	28M	0.00	28N 0.00
29	Housing financing		29K	0.00	29L	0.00	29M	0.00	29N 0.00
30	Local governments financing		30K	0.00	30L	0.00	30M	0.00	30N 0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties		31K	0.00	31L	0.00	31M	0.00	31N 0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)		32K	0.00	32L	0.00	32M	0.00	32N 0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48K	1,718,728.17	48L	1,716,264.62	48M	0.00	48N	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53K	1,718,728.17	53L	1,716,264.62	53M	0.00	53N	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T-1									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55K	0.00	55L	0.00	55M	0.00	55N	0.00
55	Assets under management	56K	0.00	56L	0.00	56M	0.00	56N	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57K	0.00	57L	0.00	57M	0.00	57N	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58K	0.00	58L	0.00	58M	0.00	58N	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T										
Circular Economy (CE)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling			
					o	p	q	r		
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1O	500,477.70	1P	216,935.00	1Q	0.00	1R	0.00
2	Financial undertakings		2O	0.00	2P	0.00	2Q	0.00	2R	0.00
3	Credit institutions		3O	0.00	3P	0.00	3Q	0.00	3R	0.00
4	Loans and advances		4O	0.00	4P	0.00	4Q	0.00	4R	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5O	0.00	5P	0.00	5Q	0.00	5R	0.00
6	Equity instruments		6O	0.00	6P	0.00			6R	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7O	0.00	7P	0.00	7Q	0.00	7R	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8O	0.00	8P	0.00	8Q	0.00	8R	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9O	0.00	9P	0.00	9Q	0.00	9R	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10O	0.00	10P	0.00	10Q	0.00	10R	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11O	0.00	11P	0.00			11R	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12O	0.00	12P	0.00	12Q	0.00	12R	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13O	0.00	13P	0.00	13Q	0.00	13R	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14O	0.00	14P	0.00	14Q	0.00	14R	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15O	0.00	15P	0.00			15R	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16O	0.00	16P	0.00	16Q	0.00	16R	0.00
17	Loans and advances		17O	0.00	17P	0.00	17Q	0.00	17R	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			o		p		q		r
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18O	0.00	18P	0.00	18Q	0.00	18R	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19O	0.00	19P	0.00			19R	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20O	500,477.70	20P	216,935.00	20Q	0.00	20R	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21O	500,477.70	21P	216,935.00	21Q	0.00	21R	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22O	0.00	22P	0.00	22Q	0.00	22R	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23O	0.00	23P	0.00			23R	0.00
24	Households	24O	0.00	24P	0.00	24Q	0.00	24R	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25O	0.00	25P	0.00	25Q	0.00	25R	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26O	0.00	26P	0.00	26Q	0.00	26R	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27O	0.00	27P	0.00	27Q	0.00	27R	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28O	0.00	28P	0.00	28Q	0.00	28R	0.00
29	Housing financing	29O	0.00	29P	0.00	29Q	0.00	29R	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30O	0.00	30P	0.00	30Q	0.00	30R	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31O	0.00	31P	0.00	31Q	0.00	31R	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32O	0.00	32P	0.00	32Q	0.00	32R	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T										
Circular Economy (CE)										
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)								
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		o		p		q		r		
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property									
37	Of which, building renovation loans									
38	Debt securities									
39	Equity instruments									
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations									
41	Loans and advances									
42	Debt securities									
43	Equity instruments									
44	Derivatives									
45	On demand interbank loans									
46	Cash and cash-related assets									
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)									
48	Total GAR assets		48O	500,477.70	48P	216,935.00	48Q	0.00	48R	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation									
50	Central government and Supranational issuers									
51	Central banks exposure									
52	Trading book									
53	Activos totales		53O	500,477.70	53P	216,935.00	53Q	0.00	53R	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				o		p		q	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55O	0.00	55P	0.00	55Q	0.00	55R	0.00
55	Assets under management	56O	0.00	56P	0.00	56Q	0.00	56R	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57O	0.00	57P	0.00	57Q	0.00	57R	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58O	0.00	58P	0.00	58Q	0.00	58R	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T										
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling		
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1S	0.00	1T	0.00	1U	0.00	1V	0.00
2	Financial undertakings		2S	0.00	2T	0.00	2U	0.00	2V	0.00
3	Credit institutions		3S	0.00	3T	0.00	3U	0.00	3V	0.00
4	Loans and advances		4S	0.00	4T	0.00	4U	0.00	4V	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5S	0.00	5T	0.00	5U	0.00	5V	0.00
6	Equity instruments		6S	0.00	6T	0.00			6V	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7S	0.00	7T	0.00	7U	0.00	7V	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8S	0.00	8T	0.00	8U	0.00	8V	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9S	0.00	9T	0.00	9U	0.00	9V	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10S	0.00	10T	0.00	10U	0.00	10V	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11S	0.00	11T	0.00			11V	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12S	0.00	12T	0.00	12U	0.00	12V	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13S	0.00	13T	0.00	13U	0.00	13V	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14S	0.00	14T	0.00	14U	0.00	14V	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15S	0.00	15T	0.00			15V	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16S	0.00	16T	0.00	16U	0.00	16V	0.00
17	Loans and advances		17S	0.00	17T	0.00	17U	0.00	17V	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T										
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling			
					s	t	u	v		
18	Debt securities, including UoP		18S	0.00	18T	0.00	18U	0.00	18V	0.00
19	Equity instruments		19S	0.00	19T	0.00			19V	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings		20S	0.00	20T	0.00	20U	0.00	20V	0.00
21	Loans and advances		21S	0.00	21T	0.00	21U	0.00	21V	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP		22S	0.00	22T	0.00	22U	0.00	22V	0.00
23	Equity instruments		23S	0.00	23T	0.00			23V	0.00
24	Households									
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property									
26	Of which: building renovation loans									
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans									
28	Local governments financing		28S	0.00	28T	0.00	28U	0.00	28V	0.00
29	Housing financing		29S	0.00	29T	0.00	29U	0.00	29V	0.00
30	Local governments financing		30S	0.00	30T	0.00	30U	0.00	30V	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties		31S	0.00	31T	0.00	31U	0.00	31V	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)		32S	0.00	32T	0.00	32U	0.00	32V	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings									
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations									
35	Loans and advances									

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48S	0.00	48T	0.00	48U	0.00	48V	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53S	0.00	53T	0.00	53U	0.00	53V	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55S	0.00	55T	0.00	55U	0.00	55V	0.00
55	Assets under management	56S	0.00	56T	0.00	56U	0.00	56V	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57S	0.00	57T	0.00	57U	0.00	57V	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58S	0.00	58T	0.00	58U	0.00	58V	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T										
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
						z		aa		
w			x							
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1W	1,210.89	1X	0.00	1Y	0.00	1Z	0.00
2	Financial undertakings		2W	0.00	2X	0.00	2Y	0.00	2Z	0.00
3	Credit institutions		3W	0.00	3X	0.00	3Y	0.00	3Z	0.00
4	Loans and advances		4W	0.00	4X	0.00	4Y	0.00	4Z	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5W	0.00	5X	0.00	5Y	0.00	5Z	0.00
6	Equity instruments		6W	0.00	6X	0.00			6Z	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7W	0.00	7X	0.00	7Y	0.00	7Z	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8W	0.00	8X	0.00	8Y	0.00	8Z	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9W	0.00	9X	0.00	9Y	0.00	9Z	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10W	0.00	10X	0.00	10Y	0.00	10Z	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11W	0.00	11X	0.00			11Z	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12W	0.00	12X	0.00	12Y	0.00	12Z	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13W	0.00	13X	0.00	13Y	0.00	13Z	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14W	0.00	14X	0.00	14Y	0.00	14Z	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15W	0.00	15X	0.00			15Z	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16W	0.00	16X	0.00	16Y	0.00	16Z	0.00
17	Loans and advances		17W	0.00	17X	0.00	17Y	0.00	17Z	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T										
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling		
					w	x			z	aa
18	Debt securities, including UoP		18W	0.00	18X	0.00	18Y	0.00	18Z	0.00
19	Equity instruments		19W	0.00	19X	0.00			19Z	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings		20W	1,210.89	20X	0.00	20Y	0.00	20Z	0.00
21	Loans and advances		21W	1,210.89	21X	0.00	21Y	0.00	21Z	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP		22W	0.00	22X	0.00	22Y	0.00	22Z	0.00
23	Equity instruments		23W	0.00	23X	0.00			23Z	0.00
24	Households									
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property									
26	Of which: building renovation loans									
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans									
28	Local governments financing		28W	0.00	28X	0.00	28Y	0.00	28Z	0.00
29	Housing financing		29W	0.00	29X	0.00	29Y	0.00	29Z	0.00
30	Local governments financing		30W	0.00	30X	0.00	30Y	0.00	30Z	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties		31W	0.00	31X	0.00	31Y	0.00	31Z	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)		32W	0.00	32X	0.00	32Y	0.00	32Z	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings									
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations									
35	Loans and advances									

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		w		x		z		aa	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48W	1,210.89	48X	0.00	48Y	0.00	48Z	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53W	1,210.89	53X	0.00	53Y	0.00	53Z	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				w	x	z		aa	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55W	0.00	55X	0.00	55Y	0.00	55Z	0.00
55	Assets under management	56W	0.00	56X	0.00	56Y	0.00	56Z	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57W	0.00	57X	0.00	57Y	0.00	57Z	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58W	0.00	58X	0.00	58Y	0.00	58Z	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
		ab		ac		Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator										
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1AA	1,013,805,292.33	1AB	211,888,552.37	1AC	199,231,363.66	1AD	426,124.29	1AE	2,959,025.40
2	Financial undertakings	2AA	0.00	2AB	0.00	2AC	0.00	2AD	0.00	2AE	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3AA	0.00	3AB	0.00	3AC	0.00	3AD	0.00	3AE	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4AA	0.00	4AB	0.00	4AC	0.00	4AD	0.00	4AE	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AA	0.00	5AB	0.00	5AC	0.00	5AD	0.00	5AE	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6AA	0.00	6AB	0.00			6AD	0.00	6AE	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7AA	0.00	7AB	0.00	7AC	0.00	7AD	0.00	7AE	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8AA	0.00	8AB	0.00	8AC	0.00	8AD	0.00	8AE	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AA	0.00	9AB	0.00	9AC	0.00	9AD	0.00	9AE	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AA	0.00	10AB	0.00	10AC	0.00	10AD	0.00	10AE	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AA	0.00	11AB	0.00			11AD	0.00	11AE	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AA	0.00	12AB	0.00	12AC	0.00	12AD	0.00	12AE	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AA	0.00	13AB	0.00	13AC	0.00	13AD	0.00	13AE	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AA	0.00	14AB	0.00	14AC	0.00	14AD	0.00	14AE	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AA	0.00	15AB	0.00			15AD	0.00	15AE	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AA	0.00	16AB	0.00	16AC	0.00	16AD	0.00	16AE	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17AA	0.00	17AB	0.00	17AC	0.00	17AD	0.00	17AE	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AA	0.00	18AB	0.00	18AC	0.00	18AD	0.00	18AE	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19AA	0.00	19AB	0.00			19AD	0.00	19AE	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AA	20,493,405.86	20AB	12,657,188.71	20AC	0.00	20AD	426,124.29	20AE	2,959,025.40
21	Loans and advances	21AA	20,493,405.86	21AB	12,657,188.71	21AC	0.00	21AD	426,124.29	21AE	2,959,025.40
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AA	0.00	22AB	0.00	22AC	0.00	22AD	0.00	22AE	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23AA	0.00	23AB	0.00			23AD	0.00	23AE	0.00
24	Households	24AA	993,311,886.47	24AB	199,231,363.66	24AC	199,231,363.66	24AD	0.00	24AE	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AA	902,382,667.63	25AB	198,738,384.70	25AC	198,738,384.70	25AD	0.00	25AE	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AA	63,392,554.00	26AB	492,978.96	26AC	492,978.96	26AD	0.00	26AE	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27AA	27,536,664.84	27AB	0.00	27AC	0.00	27AD	0.00	27AE	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28AA	0.00	28AB	0.00	28AC	0.00	28AD	0.00	28AE	0.00
29	Housing financing	29AA	0.00	29AB	0.00	29AC	0.00	29AD	0.00	29AE	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30AA	0.00	30AB	0.00	30AC	0.00	30AD	0.00	30AE	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AA	0.00	31AB	0.00	31AC	0.00	31AD	0.00	31AE	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AA	0.00	32AB	0.00	32AC	0.00	32AD	0.00	32AE	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
35	Loans and advances										

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T										
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)										
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)										
EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)								
		ab		ac		Of which: use of proceeds ad		Of which: transitional ae		Of which: enabling af
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property									
37	Of which, building renovation loans									
38	Debt securities									
39	Equity instruments									
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations									
41	Loans and advances									
42	Debt securities									
43	Equity instruments									
44	Derivatives									
45	On demand interbank loans									
46	Cash and cash-related assets									
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)									
48	Total GAR assets	48AA	1,013,805,292.33	48AB	211,888,552.37	48AC	199,231,363.66	48AD	426,124.29	48AE 2,959,025.40
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation									
50	Central government and Supranational issuers									
51	Central banks exposure									
52	Trading book									
53	Activos totales	53AA	1,013,805,292.33	53AB	211,888,552.37	53AC	199,231,363.66	53AD	426,124.29	53AE 2,959,025.40

GAR001 – Flow Capex

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
54	Financial guarantees	55AA	0.00	55AB	0.00	55AC	0.00	55AD	0.00	55AE	0.00
55	Assets under management	56AA	0.00	56AB	0.00	56AC	0.00	56AD	0.00	56AE	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57AA	0.00	57AB	0.00	57AC	0.00	57AD	0.00	57AE	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58AA	0.00	58AB	0.00	58AC	0.00	58AD	0.00	58AE	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1A	1,270,433,015.72	1B	1,017,886,893.27	1C	208,977,855.07	1D	199,231,363.66	1E	1,164,381.25	1F	3,407,379.47
2	Financial undertakings	2A	0.00	2B	0.00	2C	0.00	2D	0.00	2E	0.00	2F	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3A	0.00	3B	0.00	3C	0.00	3D	0.00	3E	0.00	3F	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4A	0.00	4B	0.00	4C	0.00	4D	0.00	4E	0.00	4F	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5A	0.00	5B	0.00	5C	0.00	5D	0.00	5E	0.00	5F	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6A	0.00	6B	0.00	6C	0.00			6E	0.00	6F	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7A	0.00	7B	0.00	7C	0.00	7D	0.00	7E	0.00	7F	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8A	0.00	8B	0.00	8C	0.00	8D	0.00	8E	0.00	8F	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9A	0.00	9B	0.00	9C	0.00	9D	0.00	9E	0.00	9F	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10A	0.00	10B	0.00	10C	0.00	10D	0.00	10E	0.00	10F	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11A	0.00	11B	0.00	11C	0.00			11E	0.00	11F	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12A	0.00	12B	0.00	12C	0.00	12D	0.00	12E	0.00	12F	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13A	0.00	13B	0.00	13C	0.00	13D	0.00	13E	0.00	13F	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14A	0.00	14B	0.00	14C	0.00	14D	0.00	14E	0.00	14F	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15A	0.00	15B	0.00	15C	0.00			15E	0.00	15F	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16A	0.00	16B	0.00	16C	0.00	16D	0.00	16E	0.00	16F	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17A	0.00	17B	0.00	17C	0.00	17D	0.00	17E	0.00	17F	0.00
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18A	0.00	18B	0.00	18C	0.00	18D	0.00	18E	0.00	18F	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19A	0.00	19B	0.00	19C	0.00			19E	0.00	19F	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20A	277,121,129.25	20B	24,575,006.80	20C	9,746,491.41	20D	0.00	20E	1,164,381.25	20F	3,407,379.47
21	Loans and advances	21A	277,121,129.25	21B	24,575,006.80	21C	9,746,491.41	21D	0.00	21E	1,164,381.25	21F	3,407,379.47
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22A	0.00	22B	0.00	22C	0.00	22D	0.00	22E	0.00	22F	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23A	0.00	23B	0.00	23C	0.00			23E	0.00	23F	0.00
24	Households	24A	993,311,886.47	24B	993,311,886.47	24C	199,231,363.66	24D	199,231,363.66	24E	0.00	24F	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25A	902,382,667.63	25B	902,382,667.63	25C	198,738,384.70	25D	198,738,384.70	25E	0.00	25F	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26A	63,392,554.00	26B	63,392,554.00	26C	492,978.96	26D	492,978.96	26E	0.00	26F	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27A	27,536,664.84	27B	27,536,664.84	27C	0.00	27D	0.00	27E	0.00	27F	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28A	0.00	28B	0.00	28C	0.00	28D	0.00	28E	0.00	28F	0.00
29	Housing financing	29A	0.00	29B	0.00	29C	0.00	29D	0.00	29E	0.00	29F	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30A	0.00	30B	0.00	30C	0.00	30D	0.00	30E	0.00	30F	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31A	0.00	31B	0.00	31C	0.00	31D	0.00	31E	0.00	31F	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32A	2,279,839,146.56	32B	0.00	32C	0.00	32D	0.00	32E	0.00	32F	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings	33A	1,906,387,486.91										
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	34A	1,904,309,827.79										
35	Loans and advances	35A	1,904,309,827.79										
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	36A	409,567,245.39										
37	Of which, building renovation loans	37A	1,219,209.03										
38	Debt securities	38A	0.00										
39	Equity instruments	39A	0.00										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	40A	2,077,659.13										
41	Loans and advances	41A	2,077,659.13										
42	Debt securities	42A	0.00										
43	Equity instruments	43A	0.00										
44	Derivatives	44A	0.00										
45	On demand interbank loans	45A	0.00										
46	Cash and cash-related assets	46A	200,614.91										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)	47A	373,251,044.73										
48	Total GAR assets	48A	3,550,272,162.28	48B	1,017,886,893.27	48C	208,977,855.07	48D	199,231,363.66	48E	1,164,381.25	48F	3,407,379.47
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation	49A	2,110,000,000.00										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers	50A	10,000,000.00										

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T-1													
EUR m		Total (gross) carrying amount		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)									
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		a		b		c		d		e		f	
51	Central banks exposure	51A	2,100,000,000.00										
52	Trading book	52A	0.00										
53	Activos totales	53A	5,660,272,162.28	53B	1,017,886,893.27	53C	208,977,855.07	53D	199,231,363.66	53E	1,164,381.25	53F	3,407,379.47
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
54	Financial guarantees	55A	34,078,335.20	55B	0.00	55C	0.00	55D	0.00	55E	0.00	55F	0.00
55	Assets under management	56A	0.00	56B	0.00	56C	0.00	56D	0.00	56E	0.00	56F	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57A	0.00	57B	0.00	57C	0.00	57D	0.00	57E	0.00	57F	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58A	0.00	58B	0.00	58C	0.00	58D	0.00	58E	0.00	58F	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T										
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling		
					g	h	i	j		
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1G	25,988.64	1H	16,822.46	1I	0.00	1J	16,822.46
2	Financial undertakings		2G	0.00	2H	0.00	2I	0.00	2J	0.00
3	Credit institutions		3G	0.00	3H	0.00	3I	0.00	3J	0.00
4	Loans and advances		4G	0.00	4H	0.00	4I	0.00	4J	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5G	0.00	5H	0.00	5I	0.00	5J	0.00
6	Equity instruments		6G	0.00	6H	0.00			6J	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7G	0.00	7H	0.00	7I	0.00	7J	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8G	0.00	8H	0.00	8I	0.00	8J	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9G	0.00	9H	0.00	9I	0.00	9J	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10G	0.00	10H	0.00	10I	0.00	10J	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11G	0.00	11H	0.00			11J	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12G	0.00	12H	0.00	12I	0.00	12J	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13G	0.00	13H	0.00	13I	0.00	13J	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14G	0.00	14H	0.00	14I	0.00	14J	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15G	0.00	15H	0.00			15J	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16G	0.00	16H	0.00	16I	0.00	16J	0.00
17	Loans and advances		17G	0.00	17H	0.00	17I	0.00	17J	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			g		h		i		j
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18G	0.00	18H	0.00	18I	0.00	18J	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19G	0.00	19H	0.00			19J	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20G	25,988.64	20H	16,822.46	20I	0.00	20J	16,822.46
21	Loans and advances	21G	25,988.64	21H	16,822.46	21I	0.00	21J	16,822.46
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22G	0.00	22H	0.00	22I	0.00	22J	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23G	0.00	23H	0.00			23J	0.00
24	Households	24G	0.00	24H	0.00	24I	0.00	24J	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25G	0.00	25H	0.00	25I	0.00	25J	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26G	0.00	26H	0.00	26I	0.00	26J	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27G	0.00	27H	0.00	27I	0.00	27J	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28G	0.00	28H	0.00	28I	0.00	28J	0.00
29	Housing financing	29G	0.00	29H	0.00	29I	0.00	29J	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30G	0.00	30H	0.00	30I	0.00	30J	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31G	0.00	31H	0.00	31I	0.00	31J	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32G	0.00	32H	0.00	32I	0.00	32J	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		g		h		i		j	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48G	25,988.64	48H	16,822.46	48I	0.00	48J	16,822.46
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53G	25,988.64	53H	16,822.46	53I	0.00	53J	16,822.46

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		g		h		i		j	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55G	0.00	55H	0.00	55I	0.00	55J	0.00
55	Assets under management	56G	0.00	56H	0.00	56I	0.00	56J	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57G	0.00	57H	0.00	57I	0.00	57J	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58G	0.00	58H	0.00	58I	0.00	58J	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T										
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
				k		l		m		n
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1K	1,997,090.52	1L	1,972,506.30	1M	0.00	1N	264.62
2	Financial undertakings		2K	0.00	2L	0.00	2M	0.00	2N	0.00
3	Credit institutions		3K	0.00	3L	0.00	3M	0.00	3N	0.00
4	Loans and advances		4K	0.00	4L	0.00	4M	0.00	4N	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5K	0.00	5L	0.00	5M	0.00	5N	0.00
6	Equity instruments		6K	0.00	6L	0.00			6N	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7K	0.00	7L	0.00	7M	0.00	7N	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8K	0.00	8L	0.00	8M	0.00	8N	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9K	0.00	9L	0.00	9M	0.00	9N	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10K	0.00	10L	0.00	10M	0.00	10N	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11K	0.00	11L	0.00			11N	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12K	0.00	12L	0.00	12M	0.00	12N	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13K	0.00	13L	0.00	13M	0.00	13N	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14K	0.00	14L	0.00	14M	0.00	14N	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15K	0.00	15L	0.00			15N	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16K	0.00	16L	0.00	16M	0.00	16N	0.00
17	Loans and advances		17K	0.00	17L	0.00	17M	0.00	17N	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18K	0.00	18L	0.00	18M	0.00	18N	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19K	0.00	19L	0.00			19N	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20K	1,997,090.52	20L	1,972,506.30	20M	0.00	20N	264.62
21	Loans and advances	21K	1,997,090.52	21L	1,972,506.30	21M	0.00	21N	264.62
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22K	0.00	22L	0.00	22M	0.00	22N	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23K	0.00	23L	0.00			23N	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28K	0.00	28L	0.00	28M	0.00	28N	0.00
29	Housing financing	29K	0.00	29L	0.00	29M	0.00	29N	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30K	0.00	30L	0.00	30M	0.00	30N	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31K	0.00	31L	0.00	31M	0.00	31N	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32K	0.00	32L	0.00	32M	0.00	32N	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
			k		l		m		n
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48K	1,997,090.52	48L	1,972,506.30	48M	0.00	48N	264.62
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53K	1,997,090.52	53L	1,972,506.30	53M	0.00	53N	264.62

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Water and Marine Resources (WTR)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		k		l		m		n	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55K	0.00	55L	0.00	55M	0.00	55N	0.00
55	Assets under management	56K	0.00	56L	0.00	56M	0.00	56N	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57K	0.00	57L	0.00	57M	0.00	57N	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58K	0.00	58L	0.00	58M	0.00	58N	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T										
Circular Economy (CE)										
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling			
					o	p	q	r		
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation		1O	264,626.69	1P	19,800.00	1Q	0.00	1R	0.00
2	Financial undertakings		2O	0.00	2P	0.00	2Q	0.00	2R	0.00
3	Credit institutions		3O	0.00	3P	0.00	3Q	0.00	3R	0.00
4	Loans and advances		4O	0.00	4P	0.00	4Q	0.00	4R	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP		5O	0.00	5P	0.00	5Q	0.00	5R	0.00
6	Equity instruments		6O	0.00	6P	0.00			6R	0.00
7	Other financial corporations		7O	0.00	7P	0.00	7Q	0.00	7R	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms		8O	0.00	8P	0.00	8Q	0.00	8R	0.00
9	Loans and advances		9O	0.00	9P	0.00	9Q	0.00	9R	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP		10O	0.00	10P	0.00	10Q	0.00	10R	0.00
11	Equity instruments		11O	0.00	11P	0.00			11R	0.00
12	Of which: management companies		12O	0.00	12P	0.00	12Q	0.00	12R	0.00
13	Loans and advances		13O	0.00	13P	0.00	13Q	0.00	13R	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP		14O	0.00	14P	0.00	14Q	0.00	14R	0.00
15	Equity instruments		15O	0.00	15P	0.00			15R	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings		16O	0.00	16P	0.00	16Q	0.00	16R	0.00
17	Loans and advances		17O	0.00	17P	0.00	17Q	0.00	17R	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m			Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)						
					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
							Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
			o		p		q		r
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18O	0.00		18P	0.00		18Q	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19O	0.00		19P	0.00		19R	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20O	264,626.69		20P	19,800.00		20Q	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21O	264,626.69		21P	19,800.00		21Q	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22O	0.00		22P	0.00		22Q	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23O	0.00		23P	0.00		23R	0.00
24	Households	24O	0.00		24P	0.00		24Q	0.00
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25O	0.00		25P	0.00		25Q	0.00
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26O	0.00		26P	0.00		26Q	0.00
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27O	0.00		27P	0.00		27Q	0.00
28	Local governments financing	28O	0.00		28P	0.00		28Q	0.00
29	Housing financing	29O	0.00		29P	0.00		29Q	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30O	0.00		30P	0.00		30Q	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31O	0.00		31P	0.00		31Q	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32O	0.00		32P	0.00		32Q	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		o		p		q		r	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48O	264,626.69	48P	19,800.00	48Q	0.00	48R	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53O	264,626.69	53P	19,800.00	53Q	0.00	53R	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Circular Economy (CE)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		o		p		q		r	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55O	0.00	55P	0.00	55Q	0.00	55R	0.00
55	Assets under management	56O	0.00	56P	0.00	56Q	0.00	56R	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57O	0.00	57P	0.00	57Q	0.00	57R	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58O	0.00	58P	0.00	58Q	0.00	58R	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
						u		v	
s		t		u		v			
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1S	4,824.40	1T	0.00	1U	0.00	1V	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2S	0.00	2T	0.00	2U	0.00	2V	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3S	0.00	3T	0.00	3U	0.00	3V	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4S	0.00	4T	0.00	4U	0.00	4V	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5S	0.00	5T	0.00	5U	0.00	5V	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6S	0.00	6T	0.00			6V	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7S	0.00	7T	0.00	7U	0.00	7V	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8S	0.00	8T	0.00	8U	0.00	8V	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9S	0.00	9T	0.00	9U	0.00	9V	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10S	0.00	10T	0.00	10U	0.00	10V	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11S	0.00	11T	0.00			11V	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12S	0.00	12T	0.00	12U	0.00	12V	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13S	0.00	13T	0.00	13U	0.00	13V	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14S	0.00	14T	0.00	14U	0.00	14V	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15S	0.00	15T	0.00			15V	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16S	0.00	16T	0.00	16U	0.00	16V	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17S	0.00	17T	0.00	17U	0.00	17V	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18S	0.00	18T	0.00	18U	0.00	18V	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19S	0.00	19T	0.00			19V	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20S	4,824.40	20T	0.00	20U	0.00	20V	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21S	4,824.40	21T	0.00	21U	0.00	21V	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22S	0.00	22T	0.00	22U	0.00	22V	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23S	0.00	23T	0.00			23V	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28S	0.00	28T	0.00	28U	0.00	28V	0.00
29	Housing financing	29S	0.00	29T	0.00	29U	0.00	29V	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30S	0.00	30T	0.00	30U	0.00	30V	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31S	0.00	31T	0.00	31U	0.00	31V	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32S	0.00	32T	0.00	32U	0.00	32V	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48S	4,824.40	48T	0.00	48U	0.00	48V	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53S	4,824.40	53T	0.00	53U	0.00	53V	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		s		t		u		v	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55S	0.00	55T	0.00	55U	0.00	55V	0.00
55	Assets under management	56S	0.00	56T	0.00	56U	0.00	56V	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57S	0.00	57T	0.00	57U	0.00	57V	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58S	0.00	58T	0.00	58U	0.00	58V	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
			w	x	z		aa		
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1W	1,539.72	1X	0.00	1Y	0.00	1Z	0.00
2	Financial undertakings	2W	0.00	2X	0.00	2Y	0.00	2Z	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3W	0.00	3X	0.00	3Y	0.00	3Z	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4W	0.00	4X	0.00	4Y	0.00	4Z	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5W	0.00	5X	0.00	5Y	0.00	5Z	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6W	0.00	6X	0.00			6Z	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7W	0.00	7X	0.00	7Y	0.00	7Z	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8W	0.00	8X	0.00	8Y	0.00	8Z	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9W	0.00	9X	0.00	9Y	0.00	9Z	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10W	0.00	10X	0.00	10Y	0.00	10Z	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11W	0.00	11X	0.00			11Z	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12W	0.00	12X	0.00	12Y	0.00	12Z	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13W	0.00	13X	0.00	13Y	0.00	13Z	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14W	0.00	14X	0.00	14Y	0.00	14Z	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15W	0.00	15X	0.00			15Z	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16W	0.00	16X	0.00	16Y	0.00	16Z	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17W	0.00	17X	0.00	17Y	0.00	17Z	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
				w	x	z		aa	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18W	0.00	18X	0.00	18Y	0.00	18Z	0.00
19	Equity instruments	19W	0.00	19X	0.00			19Z	0.00
20	Non-financial undertakings	20W	1,539.72	20X	0.00	20Y	0.00	20Z	0.00
21	Loans and advances	21W	1,539.72	21X	0.00	21Y	0.00	21Z	0.00
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22W	0.00	22X	0.00	22Y	0.00	22Z	0.00
23	Equity instruments	23W	0.00	23X	0.00			23Z	0.00
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28W	0.00	28X	0.00	28Y	0.00	28Z	0.00
29	Housing financing	29W	0.00	29X	0.00	29Y	0.00	29Z	0.00
30	Local governments financing	30W	0.00	30X	0.00	30Y	0.00	30Z	0.00
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31W	0.00	31X	0.00	31Y	0.00	31Z	0.00
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32W	0.00	32X	0.00	32Y	0.00	32Z	0.00
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings								
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
35	Loans and advances								

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		w		x		z		aa	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property								
37	Of which, building renovation loans								
38	Debt securities								
39	Equity instruments								
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
41	Loans and advances								
42	Debt securities								
43	Equity instruments								
44	Derivatives								
45	On demand interbank loans								
46	Cash and cash-related assets								
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)								
48	Total GAR assets	48W	1,539.72	48X	0.00	48Y	0.00	48Z	0.00
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation								
50	Central government and Supranational issuers								
51	Central banks exposure								
52	Trading book								
53	Activos totales	53W	1,539.72	53X	0.00	53Y	0.00	53Z	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T									
Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)									
EUR m		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)							
				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		w		x		z		aa	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations								
54	Financial guarantees	55W	0.00	55X	0.00	55Y	0.00	55Z	0.00
55	Assets under management	56W	0.00	56X	0.00	56Y	0.00	56Z	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities	57W	0.00	57X	0.00	57Y	0.00	57Z	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments	58W	0.00	58X	0.00	58Y	0.00	58Z	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
	GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator										
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1AA	1,020,180,963.24	1AB	210,986,983.84	1AC	199,231,363.66	1AD	1,164,381.25	1AE	3,424,466.55
2	Financial undertakings	2AA	0.00	2AB	0.00	2AC	0.00	2AD	0.00	2AE	0.00
3	Credit institutions	3AA	0.00	3AB	0.00	3AC	0.00	3AD	0.00	3AE	0.00
4	Loans and advances	4AA	0.00	4AB	0.00	4AC	0.00	4AD	0.00	4AE	0.00
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AA	0.00	5AB	0.00	5AC	0.00	5AD	0.00	5AE	0.00
6	Equity instruments	6AA	0.00	6AB	0.00			6AD	0.00	6AE	0.00
7	Other financial corporations	7AA	0.00	7AB	0.00	7AC	0.00	7AD	0.00	7AE	0.00
8	Of which: investment firms	8AA	0.00	8AB	0.00	8AC	0.00	8AD	0.00	8AE	0.00
9	Loans and advances	9AA	0.00	9AB	0.00	9AC	0.00	9AD	0.00	9AE	0.00
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AA	0.00	10AB	0.00	10AC	0.00	10AD	0.00	10AE	0.00
11	Equity instruments	11AA	0.00	11AB	0.00			11AD	0.00	11AE	0.00
12	Of which: management companies	12AA	0.00	12AB	0.00	12AC	0.00	12AD	0.00	12AE	0.00
13	Loans and advances	13AA	0.00	13AB	0.00	13AC	0.00	13AD	0.00	13AE	0.00
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AA	0.00	14AB	0.00	14AC	0.00	14AD	0.00	14AE	0.00
15	Equity instruments	15AA	0.00	15AB	0.00			15AD	0.00	15AE	0.00
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AA	0.00	16AB	0.00	16AC	0.00	16AD	0.00	16AE	0.00
17	Loans and advances	17AA	0.00	17AB	0.00	17AC	0.00	17AD	0.00	17AE	0.00

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T												
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)												
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)												
EUR m			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
							Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
			ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AA	0.00	18AB	0.00	18AC	0.00	18AD	0.00	18AE	0.00	
19	Equity instruments	19AA	0.00	19AB	0.00			19AD	0.00	19AE	0.00	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AA	26,869,076.77	20AB	11,755,620.18	20AC	0.00	20AD	1,164,381.25	20AE	3,424,466.55	
21	Loans and advances	21AA	26,869,076.77	21AB	11,755,620.18	21AC	0.00	21AD	1,164,381.25	21AE	3,424,466.55	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AA	0.00	22AB	0.00	22AC	0.00	22AD	0.00	22AE	0.00	
23	Equity instruments	23AA	0.00	23AB	0.00			23AD	0.00	23AE	0.00	
24	Households	24AA	993,311,886.47	24AB	199,231,363.66	24AC	199,231,363.66	24AD	0.00	24AE	0.00	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AA	902,382,667.63	25AB	198,738,384.70	25AC	198,738,384.70	25AD	0.00	25AE	0.00	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AA	63,392,554.00	26AB	492,978.96	26AC	492,978.96	26AD	0.00	26AE	0.00	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27AA	27,536,664.84	27AB	0.00	27AC	0.00	27AD	0.00	27AE	0.00	
28	Local governments financing	28AA	0.00	28AB	0.00	28AC	0.00	28AD	0.00	28AE	0.00	
29	Housing financing	29AA	0.00	29AB	0.00	29AC	0.00	29AD	0.00	29AE	0.00	
30	Local governments financing	30AA	0.00	30AB	0.00	30AC	0.00	30AD	0.00	30AE	0.00	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AA	0.00	31AB	0.00	31AC	0.00	31AD	0.00	31AE	0.00	
32	Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	32AA	0.00	32AB	0.00	32AC	0.00	32AD	0.00	32AE	0.00	
33	Financial and Non-financial undertakings											
34	SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations											
35	Loans and advances											

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)									
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling	
		ab		ac		ad		ae		af	
36	Of which: loans collateralised by commercial immovable property										
37	Of which, building renovation loans										
38	Debt securities										
39	Equity instruments										
40	Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
41	Loans and advances										
42	Debt securities										
43	Equity instruments										
44	Derivatives										
45	On demand interbank loans										
46	Cash and cash-related assets										
47	Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)										
48	Total GAR assets	48AA	1,020,180,963.24	48AB	210,986,983.84	48AC	199,231,363.66	48AD	1,164,381.25	48AE	3,424,466.55
49	Assets not covered for GAR calculation										
50	Central government and Supranational issuers										
51	Central banks exposure										
52	Trading book										
53	Activos totales	53AA	1,020,180,963.24	53AB	210,986,983.84	53AC	199,231,363.66	53AD	1,164,381.25	53AE	3,424,466.55

GAR001 – Flow Turnover

Disclosure reference date T											
TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)											
EUR m				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)							
								Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional	
				ab		ac		ad		ae	
	Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations										
54	Financial guarantees			55AA	0.00	55AB	0.00	55AC	0.00	55AD	0.00
55	Assets under management			56AA	0.00	56AB	0.00	56AC	0.00	56AD	0.00
56	Of which: debt securities			57AA	0.00	57AB	0.00	57AC	0.00	57AD	0.00
57	Of which: equity instruments			58AA	0.00	58AB	0.00	58AC	0.00	58AD	0.00

GAR002 – Capex

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)								
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)			SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		
				Gross carrying amount			Gross carrying amount		
				EUR m	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		EUR m	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	
				a	b		c	d	
1	1A	0210 - Silviculture and other forestry activities	1B	69,924.62	1C	69,924.62			
2	1A	1039 - Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	1B	10,786,586.31	1C	0.00			
3	1A	1041 - Manufacture of oils and fats	1B	493,592.48	1C	0.00			
4	1A	1085 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	1B	493,304.01	1C	0.00			
5	1A	1089 - Manufacture of other food products n,e,c,	1B	1,201,285.96	1C	0.00			
6	1A	1105 - Manufacture of beer	1B	2,187,586.51	1C	0.00			
7	1A	1107 - Manufacture of soft drinks; production of mineral waters and other bottled waters	1B	507,334.69	1C	119,980.65			
8	1A	1419 - Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories	1B	525,655.90	1C	244,857.77			
9	1A	1711 - Manufacture of pulp	1B	136,108.12	1C	136,108.12			
10	1A	2011 - Manufacture of industrial gases	1B	331,069.20	1C	133,313.38			
11	1A	2110 - Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products	1B	177,571.24	1C	49.18			
12	1A	2211 - Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	1B	328,171.56	1C	0.00			
13	1A	2311 - Manufacture of flat glass	1B	707,264.71	1C	650,171.88			
14	1A	2410 - Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	1B	32,444.29	1C	13,947.76			
15	1A	2420 - Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings of steel	1B	3,491,179.84	1C	2,863,960.92			
16	1A	2442 - Aluminium production	1B	494,915.65	1C	494,915.65			
17	1A	2443 - Lead, zinc and tin production	1B	2.34	1C	0.00			

GAR002 – Capex

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)								
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)			SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		
				Gross carrying amount			Gross carrying amount		
				EUR m	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		EUR m	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	
				a	b		c	d	
18	1A	2511 - Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures	1B	-5,759.16	1C	0.00			
19	1A	2550 - Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy	1B	18,386.28	1C	10,142.67			
20	1A	2611 - Manufacture of electronic components	1B	1,951,881.73	1C	0.00			
21	1A	2630 - Manufacture of communication equipment	1B	83,362.46	1C	8,674.77			
22	1A	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	1B	2,233,481.08	1C	1,083,523.07			
23	1A	2823 - Manufacture of office machinery and equipment (except computers and peripheral equipment)	1B	431,240.08	1C	33,229.37			
24	1A	2825 - Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment	1B	5,001,267.55	1C	0.00			
25	1A	2829 - Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery n,e,c,	1B	0.34	1C	0.00			
26	1A	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	1B	6,592,203.04	1C	2,048,079.81			
27	1A	2932 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles	1B	682,548.61	1C	654,080.29			
28	1A	3020 - Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock	1B	19,347,137.29	1C	16,400,714.43			
29	1A	3030 - Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery	1B	851,482.17	1C	0.00			
30	1A	3250 - Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies	1B	2,167,210.43	1C	27,386.48			
31	1A	3511 - Production of electricity	1B	22,058,990.95	1C	21,197,607.08			
32	1A	3512 - Transmission of electricity	1B	5,558,346.46	1C	5,553,870.24			
33	1A	3513 - Distribution of electricity	1B	20,566,845.41	1C	19,839,774.42			
34	1A	3521 - Manufacture of gas	1B	2,343,209.28	1C	1,513,549.18			
35	1A	3522 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	1B	3,170,615.14	1C	2,888,544.65			

GAR002 – Capex

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)								
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)			SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		
				Gross carrying amount			Gross carrying amount		
				EUR m	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		EUR m	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	
				a	b		c	d	
36	1A	3600 - Collection, purification and distribution of water	1B	151.85	1C	149.26			
37	1A	3811 - Collection of non-hazardous waste	1B	9,429.00	1C	0.00			
38	1A	4110 - Development of building projects	1B	3,047,176.16	1C	559,870.25			
39	1A	4120 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings	1B	448,062.74	1C	380,414.62			
40	1A	4211 - Construction of roads and motorways	1B	20,159.50	1C	13,621.28			
41	1A	4212 - Construction of railways and underground railways	1B	536.20	1C	362.29			
42	1A	4222 - Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications	1B	2,048,168.35	1C	1,859,103.64			
43	1A	4299 - Construction of other civil engineering projects n,e,c,	1B	369,973.44	1C	249,982.05			
44	1A	4311 - Demolition	1B	2,398,974.57	1C	0.00			
45	1A	4329 - Other construction installation	1B	6,685.47	1C	0.00			
46	1A	4399 - Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.	1B	3,327.33	1C	3,314.38			
47	1A	4621 - Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animal feeds	1B	42.57	1C	0.00			
48	1A	4631 - Wholesale of fruit and vegetables	1B	2,963,307.77	1C	0.00			
49	1A	4671 - Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	1B	208,483.03	1C	0.00			
50	1A	4672 - Wholesale trade services of metals and metal ores	1B	206,158.21	1C	1.19			
51	1A	4711 - Non-specialised retail sale of predominately food, beverages or tobacco	1B	2,691,598.68	1C	80,225.27			
52	1A	4719 - Other retail sale in non-specialised stores	1B	165,277.40	1C	22,551.87			
53	1A	4764 - Retail sale of sporting equipment in specialised stores	1B	1.73	1C	0.86			

GAR002 – Capex

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)				Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)			SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		
					Gross carrying amount			Gross carrying amount		
					EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)
					a		b	c		d
54	1A	5010 - Sea and coastal passenger water transport			1B	3,007,838.10	1C	705,302.89		
55	1A	5221 - Service activities incidental to land transportation			1B	118,616.36	1C	0.00		
56	1A	5229 - Other transportation support activities			1B	641,332.60	1C	625,421.67		
57	1A	5320 - Other postal and courier activities			1B	4,204,374.06	1C	1,208,415.54		
58	1A	6190 - Other telecommunications activities			1B	160,005.07	1C	7,603.72		
59	1A	6209 - Other information technology and computer service activities			1B	264,166.63	1C	251,840.72		
60	1A	6832 - Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis			1B	18,841.41	1C	18,768.12		
61	1A	9999 - NACEs not included in Taxonomy			1B	22,029,440.02	1C	18,783,009.91		
62	1A	TOTAL			1B	160,048,574.83	1C	100,756,365.97		

GAR002 – Capex

	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	
	e		f		g		h	
1	1F	104.24	1G	104.24				
2	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
3	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
4	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
5	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
6	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
7	1F	13,706.05	1G	0.00				
8	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
9	1F	202.89	1G	202.89				
10	1F	1,464.86	1G	0.00				
11	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
12	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
13	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
14	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
15	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
16	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
17	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
18	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
19	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
20	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
21	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
22	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	
	e		f		g		h	
23	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
24	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
25	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
26	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
27	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
28	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
29	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
30	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
31	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
32	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
33	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
34	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
35	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
36	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
37	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
38	1F	4,940.03	1G	0.00				
39	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
40	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
41	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
42	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
43	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
44	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	
	e		f		g		h	
45	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
46	1F	47.46	1G	46.50				
47	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
48	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
49	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
50	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
51	1F	83,626.96	1G	0.00				
52	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
53	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
54	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
55	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
56	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
57	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
58	1F	6,754.63	1G	0.00				
59	1F	1,120.54	1G	280.13				
60	1F	268.74	1G	263.31				
61	1F	182,980.58	1G	179,284.00				
62	1F	295,216.96	1G	180,181.07				

GAR002 – Capex

	Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	
	i		j		k		l	
1	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
2	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
3	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
4	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
5	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
6	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
7	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
8	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
9	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
10	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
11	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
12	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
13	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
14	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
15	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
16	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
17	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
18	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
19	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
20	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
21	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
22	1J	13,535.10	1K	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	
	i		j		k		l	
23	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
24	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
25	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
26	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
27	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
28	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
29	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
30	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
31	1J	1,376,002.66	1K	1,187,925.75				
32	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
33	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
34	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
35	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
36	1J	64.36	1K	64.36				
37	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
38	1J	173,312.78	1K	0.00				
39	1J	119.26	1K	0.00				
40	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
41	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
42	1J	2,211.90	1K	0.00				
43	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
44	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	
	i		j		k		l	
45	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
46	1J	1.44	1K	1.44				
47	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
48	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
49	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
50	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
51	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
52	1J	154.46	1K	0.00				
53	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
54	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
55	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
56	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
57	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
58	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
59	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
60	1J	8.14	1K	8.14				
61	1J	110,760.84	1K	5,544.87				
62	1J	1,676,170.94	1K	1,193,544.55				

GAR002 – Capex

	Circular Economy (CE)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	
	m		n		o		p	
1	1N	45,933.09	10	382.20				
2	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
3	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
4	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
5	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
6	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
7	1N	11,386.56	10	0.00				
8	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
9	1N	89,408.67	10	743.95				
10	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
11	1N	20.83	10	0.00				
12	1N	4,051.50	10	0.00				
13	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
14	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
15	1N	539,979.35	10	0.00				
16	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
17	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
18	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
19	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
20	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
21	1N	1,282,808.58	10	0.00				
22	1N	805,370.08	10	69,646.17				

GAR002 – Capex

	Circular Economy (CE)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	
	m		n		o		p	
23	1N	840,970.07	10	0.00				
24	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
25	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
26	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
27	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
28	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
29	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
30	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
31	1N	1,494.65	10	249.11				
32	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
33	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
34	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
35	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
36	1N	8.10	10	8.10				
37	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
38	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
39	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
40	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
41	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
42	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
43	1N	0.00	10	0.00				
44	1N	0.00	10	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Circular Economy (CE)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	
	m		n		o		p	
45	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
46	1N	8.63	1O	0.00				
47	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
48	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
49	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
50	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
51	1N	9,863.68	1O	0.00				
52	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
53	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
54	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
55	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
56	1N	4,721,872.45	1O	4,540,732.70				
57	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
58	1N	27,054.48	1O	34.60				
59	1N	170,601.78	1O	0.00				
60	1N	48.86	1O	0.00				
61	1N	75,605.98	1O	443.12				
62	1N	8,626,487.34	1O	4,612,239.95				

GAR002 – Capex

	Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	
	q		r		s		t	
1	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
2	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
3	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
4	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
5	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
6	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
7	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
8	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
9	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
10	1R	1,464.86	1S	0.00				
11	1R	509,446.75	1S	0.00				
12	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
13	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
14	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
15	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
16	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
17	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
18	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
19	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
20	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
21	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
22	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	
	q		r		s		t	
23	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
24	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
25	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
26	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
27	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
28	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
29	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
30	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
31	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
32	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
33	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
34	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
35	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
36	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
37	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
38	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
39	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
40	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
41	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
42	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
43	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
44	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	
	q		r		s		t	
45	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
46	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
47	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
48	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
49	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
50	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
51	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
52	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
53	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
54	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
55	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
56	1R	82,002.45	1S	82,002.45				
57	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
58	1R	0.62	1S	0.62				
59	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
60	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
61	1R	4,603.71	1S	4.04				
62	1R	597,518.39	1S	82,007.12				

GAR002 – Capex

	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	
	u		v		w		x	
1	1V	243.22	1W	0.00				
2	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
3	1V	49,466.78	1W	0.00				
4	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
5	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
6	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
7	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
8	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
9	1V	473.42	1W	0.00				
10	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
11	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
12	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
13	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
14	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
15	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
16	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
17	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
18	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
19	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
20	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
21	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
22	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	
	u		v		w		x	
23	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
24	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
25	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
26	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
27	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
28	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
29	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
30	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
31	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
32	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
33	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
34	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
35	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
36	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
37	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
38	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
39	1V	29.81	1W	0.00				
40	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
41	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
42	1V	552.98	1W	0.00				
43	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
44	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	
	u		v		w		x	
45	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
46	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
47	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
48	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
49	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
50	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
51	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
52	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
53	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
54	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
55	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
56	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
57	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
58	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
59	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
60	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
61	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
62	1V	50,766.21	1W	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)	
	y		z		aa		ab	
1	Z	116,205.16	AA	70,411.05				
2	Z	10,786,586.31	AA	0.00				
3	Z	543,059.26	AA	0.00				
4	Z	493,304.01	AA	0.00				
5	Z	1,201,285.96	AA	0.00				
6	Z	2,187,586.51	AA	0.00				
7	Z	532,427.30	AA	119,980.65				
8	Z	525,655.90	AA	244,857.77				
9	Z	226,193.10	AA	137,054.96				
10	Z	333,998.91	AA	133,313.38				
11	Z	687,038.81	AA	49.18				
12	Z	332,223.06	AA	0.00				
13	Z	707,264.71	AA	650,171.88				
14	Z	32,444.29	AA	13,947.76				
15	Z	4,031,159.19	AA	2,863,960.92				
16	Z	494,915.65	AA	494,915.65				
17	Z	2.34	AA	0.00				
18	Z	-5,759.16	AA	0.00				
19	Z	18,386.28	AA	10,142.67				
20	Z	1,951,881.73	AA	0.00				
21	Z	1,366,171.04	AA	8,674.77				
22	Z	3,052,386.26	AA	1,153,169.25				

GAR002 – Capex

	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)	
	y		z		aa		ab	
23	Z	1,272,210.15	AA	33,229.37				
24	Z	5,001,267.55	AA	0.00				
25	Z	0.34	AA	0.00				
26	Z	6,592,203.04	AA	2,048,079.81				
27	Z	682,548.61	AA	654,080.29				
28	Z	19,347,137.29	AA	16,400,714.43				
29	Z	851,482.17	AA	0.00				
30	Z	2,167,210.43	AA	27,386.48				
31	Z	23,436,488.25	AA	22,385,781.93				
32	Z	5,558,346.46	AA	5,553,870.24				
33	Z	20,566,845.41	AA	19,839,774.42				
34	Z	2,343,209.28	AA	1,513,549.18				
35	Z	3,170,615.14	AA	2,888,544.65				
36	Z	224.31	AA	221.72				
37	Z	9,429.00	AA	0.00				
38	Z	3,225,428.97	AA	559,870.25				
39	Z	448,211.81	AA	380,414.62				
40	Z	20,159.50	AA	13,621.28				
41	Z	536.20	AA	362.29				
42	Z	2,050,933.22	AA	1,859,103.64				
43	Z	369,973.44	AA	249,982.05				
44	Z	2,398,974.57	AA	0.00				

GAR002 – Capex

	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)	
	y		z		aa		ab	
45	Z	6,685.47	AA	0.00				
46	Z	3,384.85	AA	3,362.32				
47	Z	42.57	AA	0.00				
48	Z	2,963,307.77	AA	0.00				
49	Z	208,483.03	AA	0.00				
50	Z	206,158.21	AA	1.19				
51	Z	2,785,089.33	AA	80,225.27				
52	Z	165,431.87	AA	22,551.87				
53	Z	1.73	AA	0.86				
54	Z	3,007,838.10	AA	705,302.89				
55	Z	118,616.36	AA	0.00				
56	Z	5,445,207.49	AA	5,248,156.83				
57	Z	4,204,374.06	AA	1,208,415.54				
58	Z	193,814.80	AA	7,638.94				
59	Z	435,888.95	AA	252,120.86				
60	Z	19,167.16	AA	19,039.57				
61	Z	22,403,391.13	AA	18,968,285.94				
62	Z	171,294,734.68	AA	106,824,338.66				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)							
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		
				Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		
				EUR m	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	EUR m	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	
				a	b	c	d	
1	1A	0210 - Silviculture and other forestry activities+D10:D62	1B	44,925.48	1C	44,925.48		
2	1A	1039 - Other processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables	1B	10,786,586.31	1C	0.00		
3	1A	1085 - Manufacture of prepared meals and dishes	1B	493,304.01	1C	0.00		
4	1A	1089 - Manufacture of other food products n,e,c,	1B	1,201,285.96	1C	0.00		
5	1A	1711 - Manufacture of pulp	1B	87,447.36	1C	87,447.36		
6	1A	2011 - Manufacture of industrial gases	1B	244,558.59	1C	16,453.97		
7	1A	2211 - Manufacture of rubber tyres and tubes; retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres	1B	313,235.43	1C	0.00		
8	1A	2311 - Manufacture of flat glass	1B	541,601.92	1C	502,604.08		
9	1A	2410 - Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	1B	55,878.48	1C	31,912.26		
10	1A	2420 - Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings of steel	1B	5,014,579.57	1C	4,012,917.20		
11	1A	2442 - Aluminium production	1B	187,462.03	1C	187,462.03		
12	1A	2443 - Lead, zinc and tin production	1B	8.00	1C	0.00		
13	1A	2511 - Manufacture of metal structures and parts of structures	1B	-5,759.16	1C	0.00		
14	1A	2550 - Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy	1B	10,142.67	1C	6,240.98		
15	1A	2611 - Manufacture of electronic components	1B	1,621,359.03	1C	0.00		
16	1A	2711 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers	1B	1,624,096.42	1C	929,716.31		
17	1A	2825 - Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment	1B	5,001,267.55	1C	0.00		
18	1A	2910 - Manufacture of motor vehicles	1B	6,506,882.33	1C	628,096.97		
19	1A	2932 - Manufacture of other parts and accessories for motor vehicles	1B	269,509.03	1C	256,035.02		

GAR002 – Turnover

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)										
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)			Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
				Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
				EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	
				a		b		c		d	
20	1A	3020 - Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock		1B	19,674,714.40	1C	16,601,069.75				
21	1A	3030 - Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery		1B	985,204.44	1C	0.00				
22	1A	3511 - Production of electricity		1B	16,589,770.29	1C	15,256,785.08				
23	1A	3512 - Transmission of electricity		1B	4,978,675.94	1C	4,726,888.56				
24	1A	3513 - Distribution of electricity		1B	9,336,100.69	1C	5,715,817.30				
25	1A	3521 - Manufacture of gas		1B	1,069,353.82	1C	935,460.68				
26	1A	3522 - Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains		1B	1,415,351.17	1C	1,415,351.17				
27	1A	3600 - Collection, purification and distribution of water		1B	147.53	1C	134.88				
28	1A	3811 - Collection of non-hazardous waste		1B	9,429.00	1C	0.00				
29	1A	4110 - Development of building projects		1B	3,585,227.93	1C	1,385,678.86				
30	1A	4120 - Construction of residential and non-residential buildings		1B	906,915.59	1C	653,794.14				
31	1A	4211 - Construction of roads and motorways		1B	369,736.10	1C	59,388.79				
32	1A	4212 - Construction of railways and underground railways		1B	9,834.11	1C	1,579.60				
33	1A	4222 - Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications		1B	1,919,325.06	1C	1,525,935.90				
34	1A	4299 - Construction of other civil engineering projects n,e,c,		1B	6,785,512.88	1C	1,089,921.76				
35	1A	4311 - Demolition		1B	2,398,974.57	1C	0.00				
36	1A	4329 - Other construction installation		1B	6,685.47	1C	0.00				
37	1A	4399 - Other specialised construction activities n.e.c.		1B	3,176.33	1C	2,882.95				
38	1A	4621 - Wholesale of grain, unmanufactured tobacco, seeds and animal feeds		1B	42.57	1C	0.00				
39	1A	4631 - Wholesale of fruit and vegetables		1B	2,963,307.77	1C	0.00				
40	1A	4671 - Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products		1B	208,483.03	1C	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
	Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)				Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)			SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		
					Gross carrying amount			Gross carrying amount		
					EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)
					a		b	c		d
41	1A	4672 - Wholesale trade services of metals and metal ores			1B	2.97	1C	2.97		
42	1A	4711 - Non-specialised retail sale of predominately food, beverages or tobacco			1B	9,863.68	1C	2,630.32		
43	1A	4719 - Other retail sale in non-specialised stores			1B	2,780.37	1C	617.86		
44	1A	5010 - Sea and coastal passenger water transport			1B	3,234,859.99	1C	158,753.74		
45	1A	5221 - Service activities incidental to land transportation			1B	681,139.82	1C	374.18		
46	1A	5229 - Other transportation support activities			1B	1,594,764.07	1C	1,592,316.24		
47	1A	5320 - Other postal and courier activities			1B	3,269,562.04	1C	630,200.10		
48	1A	6190 - Other telecommunications activities			1B	57,848.63	1C	856.46		
49	1A	6209 - Other information technology and computer service activities			1B	230,596.30	1C	182,969.41		
50	1A	6832 - Management of real estate on a fee or contract basis			1B	17,986.34	1C	16,325.06		
51	1A	7112 - Engineering activities and related technical consultancy			1B	690,079.42	1C	185,682.41		
52	1A	9999 - NACEs not included in Taxonomy			1B	17,013,476.21	1C	13,335,522.14		
53	1A	TOTAL			1B	134,017,299.53	1C	72,180,751.98		

GAR002 – Turnover

	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	
	e		f		g		h	
1	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
2	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
3	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
4	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
5	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
6	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
7	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
8	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
9	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
10	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
11	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
12	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
13	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
14	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
15	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
16	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
17	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
18	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
19	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
20	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
21	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
22	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	
	e		f		g		h	
23	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
24	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
25	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
26	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
27	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
28	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
29	1F	109,504.03	1G	0.00				
30	1F	1,919.02	1G	0.00				
31	1F	163.46	1G	163.46				
32	1F	4.35	1G	4.35				
33	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
34	1F	2,999.78	1G	2,999.78				
35	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
36	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
37	1F	98.75	1G	65.67				
38	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
39	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
40	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
41	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
42	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
43	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
44	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)	
	e		f		g		h	
45	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
46	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
47	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
48	1F	24,485.52	1G	0.00				
49	1F	4,202.01	1G	1,120.54				
50	1F	559.19	1G	371.89				
51	1F	0.00	1G	0.00				
52	1F	464,101.84	1G	253,215.55				
53	1F	608,037.96	1G	257,941.23				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	
	i		j		k		l	
1	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
2	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
3	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
4	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
5	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
6	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
7	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
8	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
9	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
10	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
11	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
12	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
13	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
14	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
15	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
16	1J	24,250.39	1K	845.94				
17	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
18	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
19	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
20	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
21	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
22	1J	772,157.44	1K	659,833.73				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	
	i		j		k		l	
23	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
24	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
25	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
26	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
27	1J	73.54	1K	73.54				
28	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
29	1J	75,747.15	1K	0.00				
30	1J	1,073.33	1K	0.00				
31	1J	490.37	1K	381.40				
32	1J	13.04	1K	10.14				
33	1J	19,907.12	1K	0.00				
34	1J	8,999.35	1K	6,999.50				
35	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
36	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
37	1J	17.74	1K	17.74				
38	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
39	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
40	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
41	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
42	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
43	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
44	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)	
	i		j		k		l	
45	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
46	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
47	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
48	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
49	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
50	1J	100.44	1K	100.44				
51	1J	0.00	1K	0.00				
52	1J	98,819.00	1K	68,386.69				
53	1J	1,001,648.91	1K	736,649.12				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Circular Economy (CE)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	
	m		n		o		p	
1	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
2	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
3	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
4	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
5	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
6	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
7	1N	8,103.00	1O	0.00				
8	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
9	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
10	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
11	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
12	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
13	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
14	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
15	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
16	1N	1,453,882.81	1O	170,657.04				
17	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
18	1N	74,233.75	1O	58,870.51				
19	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
20	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
21	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
22	1N	2,989.30	1O	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Circular Economy (CE)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	
	m		n		o		p	
23	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
24	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
25	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
26	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
27	1N	0.74	1O	0.74				
28	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
29	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
30	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
31	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
32	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
33	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
34	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
35	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
36	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
37	1N	24.93	1O	0.00				
38	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
39	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
40	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
41	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
42	1N	1,315.16	1O	0.00				
43	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
44	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Circular Economy (CE)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)	
	m		n		o		p	
45	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
46	1N	4,231,081.66	1O	3,499,179.19				
47	1N	0.00	1O	0.00				
48	1N	58,290.88	1O	26.66				
49	1N	246,628.36	1O	0.00				
50	1N	141.15	1O	0.00				
51	1N	209,797.00	1O	0.00				
52	1N	130,291.84	1O	564.97				
53	1N	6,416,780.60	1O	3,729,299.12				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	
	q		r		s		t	
1	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
2	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
3	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
4	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
5	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
6	1R	1,953.14	1S	0.00				
7	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
8	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
9	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
10	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
11	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
12	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
13	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
14	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
15	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
16	1R	4,733.85	1S	0.00				
17	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
18	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
19	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
20	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
21	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
22	1R	498.22	1S	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	
	q		r		s		t	
23	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
24	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
25	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
26	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
27	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
28	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
29	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
30	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
31	1R	217.94	1S	0.00				
32	1R	5.80	1S	0.00				
33	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
34	1R	3,999.71	1S	0.00				
35	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
36	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
37	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
38	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
39	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
40	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
41	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
42	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
43	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
44	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)	
	q		r		s		t	
45	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
46	1R	208,065.92	1S	208,065.92				
47	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
48	1R	1.59	1S	1.59				
49	1R	24,851.31	1S	0.00				
50	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
51	1R	0.00	1S	0.00				
52	1R	4,849.50	1S	10.26				
53	1R	249,176.97	1S	208,077.76				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	
	u		v		w		x	
1	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
2	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
3	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
4	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
5	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
6	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
7	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
8	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
9	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
10	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
11	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
12	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
13	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
14	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
15	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
16	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
17	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
18	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
19	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
20	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
21	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
22	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)	
	u		v		w		x	
23	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
24	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
25	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
26	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
27	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
28	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
29	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
30	1V	74.54	1W	0.00				
31	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
32	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
33	1V	1,382.44	1W	0.00				
34	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
35	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
36	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
37	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
38	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
39	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
40	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
41	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
42	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
43	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
44	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)					SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD		
	Gross carrying amount					Gross carrying amount		
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)			EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)
	u		v			w		x
45	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
46	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
47	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
48	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
49	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
50	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
51	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
52	1V	0.00	1W	0.00				
53	1V	1,456.98	1W	0.00				

GAR002 – Turnover

	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)	
	y		z		aa		ab	
1	Z	44,925.48	AA	44,925.48				
2	Z	10,786,586.31	AA	0.00				
3	Z	493,304.01	AA	0.00				
4	Z	1,201,285.96	AA	0.00				
5	Z	87,447.36	AA	87,447.36				
6	Z	246,511.73	AA	16,453.97				
7	Z	321,338.43	AA	0.00				
8	Z	541,601.92	AA	502,604.08				
9	Z	55,878.48	AA	31,912.26				
10	Z	5,014,579.57	AA	4,012,917.20				
11	Z	187,462.03	AA	187,462.03				
12	Z	8.00	AA	0.00				
13	Z	-5,759.16	AA	0.00				
14	Z	10,142.67	AA	6,240.98				
15	Z	1,621,359.03	AA	0.00				
16	Z	3,106,963.47	AA	1,101,219.29				
17	Z	5,001,267.55	AA	0.00				
18	Z	6,581,116.08	AA	686,967.48				
19	Z	269,509.03	AA	256,035.02				
20	Z	19,674,714.40	AA	16,601,069.75				
21	Z	985,204.44	AA	0.00				
22	Z	17,365,415.26	AA	15,916,618.81				

GAR002 – Turnover

	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)	
	y		z		aa		ab	
23	Z	4,978,675.94	AA	4,726,888.56				
24	Z	9,336,100.69	AA	5,715,817.30				
25	Z	1,069,353.82	AA	935,460.68				
26	Z	1,415,351.17	AA	1,415,351.17				
27	Z	221.81	AA	209.17				
28	Z	9,429.00	AA	0.00				
29	Z	3,770,479.12	AA	1,385,678.86				
30	Z	909,982.48	AA	653,794.14				
31	Z	370,607.86	AA	59,933.64				
32	Z	9,857.30	AA	1,594.09				
33	Z	1,940,614.61	AA	1,525,935.90				
34	Z	6,801,511.73	AA	1,099,921.04				
35	Z	2,398,974.57	AA	0.00				
36	Z	6,685.47	AA	0.00				
37	Z	3,317.74	AA	2,966.36				
38	Z	42.57	AA	0.00				
39	Z	2,963,307.77	AA	0.00				
40	Z	208,483.03	AA	0.00				
41	Z	2.97	AA	2.97				
42	Z	11,178.84	AA	2,630.32				
43	Z	2,780.37	AA	617.86				
44	Z	3,234,859.99	AA	158,753.74				

GAR002 – Turnover

	TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)				SMEs and other NFCs not subject to NFRD			
	Gross carrying amount				Gross carrying amount			
	EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)		EUR m		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + P + BIO)	
	y		z		aa		ab	
45	Z	681,139.82	AA	374.18				
46	Z	6,033,911.65	AA	5,299,561.35				
47	Z	3,269,562.04	AA	630,200.10				
48	Z	140,626.61	AA	884.71				
49	Z	506,277.98	AA	184,089.95				
50	Z	18,787.12	AA	16,797.39				
51	Z	899,876.42	AA	185,682.41				
52	Z	17,711,538.39	AA	13,657,699.60				
53	Z	142,294,400.93	AA	77,112,719.21				

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling	
		a	b	c	d	e	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	
2	Financial undertakings	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	
3	Credit institutions	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	
4	Loans and advances	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E	
6	Equity instruments	6A	6B		6D	6E	
7	Other financial corporations	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	
8	Of which: investment firms	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	
9	Loans and advances	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E	
11	Equity instruments	11A	11B		11D	11E	
12	Of which: management companies	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	
13	Loans and advances	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	
15	Equity instruments	15A	15B		15D	15E	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T									
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling					
a	b	c	d	e							
17	Loans and advances	17A		17B		17C		17D		17E	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18A		18B		18C		18D		18E	
19	Equity instruments	19A		19B				19D		19E	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20A		20B		20C		20D		20E	
21	Loans and advances	21A		21B		21C		21D		21E	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22A		22B		22C		22D		22E	
23	Equity instruments	23A		23B				23D		23E	
24	Households	24A		24B		24C		24D		24E	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25A		25B		25C		25D		25E	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26A		26B		26C		26D		26E	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27A		27B		27C		27D		27E	
28	Local governments financing	28A		28B		28C		28D		28E	
29	Housing financing	29A		29B		29C		29D		29E	
30	Local governments financing	30A		30B		30C		30D		30E	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31A		31B		31C		31D		31E	
32	Total GAR assets	32A		32B		32C		32D		32E	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling		
		f	g	h	i		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1F	1G	1H	1I		
2	Financial undertakings	2F	2G	2H	2I		
3	Credit institutions	3F	3G	3H	3I		
4	Loans and advances	4F	4G	4H	4I		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5F	5G	5H	5I		
6	Equity instruments	6F	6G		6I		
7	Other financial corporations	7F	7G	7H	7I		
8	Of which: investment firms	8F	8G	8H	8I		
9	Loans and advances	9F	9G	9H	9I		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10F	10G	10H	10I		
11	Equity instruments	11F	11G		11I		
12	Of which: management companies	12F	12G	12H	12I		
13	Loans and advances	13F	13G	13H	13I		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14F	14G	14H	14I		
15	Equity instruments	15F	15G		15I		
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16F	16G	16H	16I		
17	Loans and advances	17F	17G	17H	17I		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18F	18G	18H	18I		
19	Equity instruments	19F	19G		19I		

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		f		g		h		i	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20F		20G		20H		20I	
21	Loans and advances	21F		21G		21H		21I	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22F		22G		22H		22I	
23	Equity instruments	23F		23G				23I	
24	Households	24F		24G		24H		24I	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25F		25G		25H		25I	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26F		26G		26H		26I	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28F		28G		28H		28I	
29	Housing financing	29F		29G		29H		29I	
30	Local governments financing	30F		30G		30H		30I	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31F		31G		31H		31I	
32	Total GAR assets	32F		32G		32H		32I	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling			
		j	k	l		m			
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1J		1K		1L		1M	
2	Financial undertakings	2J		2K		2L		2M	
3	Credit institutions	3J		3K		3L		3M	
4	Loans and advances	4J		4K		4L		4M	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5J		5K		5L		5M	
6	Equity instruments	6J		6K				6M	
7	Other financial corporations	7J		7K		7L		7M	
8	Of which: investment firms	8J		8K		8L		8M	
9	Loans and advances	9J		9K		9L		9M	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10J		10K		10L		10M	
11	Equity instruments	11J		11K				11M	
12	Of which: management companies	12J		12K		12L		12M	
13	Loans and advances	13J		13K		13L		13M	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14J		14K		14L		14M	
15	Equity instruments	15J		15K				15M	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16J		16K		16L		16M	
17	Loans and advances	17J		17K		17L		17M	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18J		18K		18L		18M	
19	Equity instruments	19J		19K				19M	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		j		k		l		m	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20J		20K		20L		20M	
21	Loans and advances	21J		21K		21L		21M	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22J		22K		22L		22M	
23	Equity instruments	23J		23K				23M	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28J		28K		28L		28M	
29	Housing financing	29J		29K		29L		29M	
30	Local governments financing	30J		30K		30L		30M	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31J		31K		31L		31M	
32	Total GAR assets	32J		32K		32L		32M	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Circular Economy (CE)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		n	o	p		q	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1N	10	1P		1Q	
2	Financial undertakings	2N	20	2P		2Q	
3	Credit institutions	3N	30	3P		3Q	
4	Loans and advances	4N	40	4P		4Q	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5N	50	5P		5Q	
6	Equity instruments	6N	60			6Q	
7	Other financial corporations	7N	70	7P		7Q	
8	Of which: investment firms	8N	80	8P		8Q	
9	Loans and advances	9N	90	9P		9Q	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10N	100	10P		10Q	
11	Equity instruments	11N	110			11Q	
12	Of which: management companies	12N	120	12P		12Q	
13	Loans and advances	13N	130	13P		13Q	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14N	140	14P		14Q	
15	Equity instruments	15N	150			15Q	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16N	160	16P		16Q	
17	Loans and advances	17N	170	17P		17Q	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18N	180	18P		18Q	
19	Equity instruments	19N	190			19Q	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Circular Economy (CE)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		n		o		p		q	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20N		20O		20P		20Q	
21	Loans and advances	21N		21O		21P		21Q	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22N		22O		22P		22Q	
23	Equity instruments	23N		23O				23Q	
24	Households	24N		24O		24P		24Q	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25N		25O		25P		25Q	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26N		26O		26P		26Q	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28N		28O		28P		28Q	
29	Housing financing	29N		29O		29P		29Q	
30	Local governments financing	30N		30O		30P		30Q	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31N		31O		31P		31Q	
32	Total GAR assets	32N		32O		32P		32Q	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		r	s	t		u	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1R	1S	1T		1U	
2	Financial undertakings	2R	2S	2T		2U	
3	Credit institutions	3R	3S	3T		3U	
4	Loans and advances	4R	4S	4T		4U	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5R	5S	5T		5U	
6	Equity instruments	6R	6S			6U	
7	Other financial corporations	7R	7S	7T		7U	
8	Of which: investment firms	8R	8S	8T		8U	
9	Loans and advances	9R	9S	9T		9U	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10R	10S	10T		10U	
11	Equity instruments	11R	11S			11U	
12	Of which: management companies	12R	12S	12T		12U	
13	Loans and advances	13R	13S	13T		13U	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14R	14S	14T		14U	
15	Equity instruments	15R	15S			15U	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16R	16S	16T		16U	
17	Loans and advances	17R	17S	17T		17U	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18R	18S	18T		18U	
19	Equity instruments	19R	19S			19U	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		r		s		t		u	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20R		20S		20T		20U	
21	Loans and advances	21R		21S		21T		21U	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22R		22S		22T		22U	
23	Equity instruments	23R		23S				23U	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28R		28S		28T		28U	
29	Housing financing	29R		29S		29T		29U	
30	Local governments financing	30R		30S		30T		30U	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31R		31S		31T		31U	
32	Total GAR assets	32R		32S		32T		32U	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		v	w	x		z	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1V	1W	1X		1Y	
2	Financial undertakings	2V	2W	2X		2Y	
3	Credit institutions	3V	3W	3X		3Y	
4	Loans and advances	4V	4W	4X		4Y	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5V	5W	5X		5Y	
6	Equity instruments	6V	6W			6Y	
7	Other financial corporations	7V	7W	7X		7Y	
8	Of which: investment firms	8V	8W	8X		8Y	
9	Loans and advances	9V	9W	9X		9Y	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10V	10W	10X		10Y	
11	Equity instruments	11V	11W			11Y	
12	Of which: management companies	12V	12W	12X		12Y	
13	Loans and advances	13V	13W	13X		13Y	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14V	14W	14X		14Y	
15	Equity instruments	15V	15W			15Y	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16V	16W	16X		16Y	
17	Loans and advances	17V	17W	17X		17Y	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18V	18W	18X		18Y	
19	Equity instruments	19V	19W			19Y	

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T						
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		v		w		x		z
20	Non-financial undertakings	20V		20W		20X		20Y
21	Loans and advances	21V		21W		21X		21Y
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22V		22W		22X		22Y
23	Equity instruments	23V		23W				23Y
24	Households							
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property							
26	Of which: building renovation loans							
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans							
28	Local governments financing	28V		28W		28X		28Y
29	Housing financing	29V		29W		29X		29Y
30	Local governments financing	30V		30W		30X		30Y
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31V		31W		31X		31Y
32	Total GAR assets	32V		32W		32X		32Y

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T										
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)										
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								Proportion of total covered assets		
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling					
		aa		ab		ac		ad		ae		af
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1Z		1AA		1AB		1AC		1AD		1AE
2	Financial undertakings	2Z		2AA		2AB		2AC		2AD		2AE
3	Credit institutions	3Z		3AA		3AB		3AC		3AD		3AE
4	Loans and advances	4Z		4AA		4AB		4AC		4AD		4AE
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5Z		5AA		5AB		5AC		5AD		5AE
6	Equity instruments	6Z		6AA				6AC		6AD		6AE
7	Other financial corporations	7Z		7AA		7AB		7AC		7AD		7AE
8	Of which: investment firms	8Z		8AA		8AB		8AC		8AD		8AE
9	Loans and advances	9Z		9AA		9AB		9AC		9AD		9AE
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10Z		10AA		10AB		10AC		10AD		10AE
11	Equity instruments	11Z		11AA				11AC		11AD		11AE
12	Of which: management companies	12Z		12AA		12AB		12AC		12AD		12AE
13	Loans and advances	13Z		13AA		13AB		13AC		13AD		13AE
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14Z		14AA		14AB		14AC		14AD		14AE
15	Equity instruments	15Z		15AA				15AC		15AD		15AE
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16Z		16AA		16AB		16AC		16AD		16AE
17	Loans and advances	17Z		17AA		17AB		17AC		17AD		17AE
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18Z		18AA		18AB		18AC		18AD		18AE
19	Equity instruments	19Z		19AA				19AC		19AD		19AE

GAR003 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						Proportion of total covered assets	
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling			
		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af		
20	Non-financial undertakings	20Z	20AA	20AB	20AC	20AD	20AE		
21	Loans and advances	21Z	21AA	21AB	21AC	21AD	21AE		
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22Z	22AA	22AB	22AC	22AD	22AE		
23	Equity instruments	23Z	23AA		23AC	23AD	23AE		
24	Households	24Z	24AA	24AB	24AC	24AD	24AE		
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25Z	25AA	25AB	25AC	25AD	25AE		
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26Z	26AA	26AB	26AC	26AD	26AE		
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28Z	28AA	28AB	28AC	28AD	28AE		
29	Housing financing	29Z	29AA	29AB	29AC	29AD	29AE		
30	Local governments financing	30Z	30AA	30AB	30AC	30AD	30AE		
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31Z	31AA	31AB	31AC	31AD	31AE		
32	Total GAR assets	32Z	32AA	32AB	32AC	32AD	32AE		

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling
		a	b	c	d	e
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E
2	Financial undertakings	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E
3	Credit institutions	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
4	Loans and advances	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E
6	Equity instruments	6A	6B		6D	6E
7	Other financial corporations	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E
8	Of which: investment firms	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E
9	Loans and advances	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E
11	Equity instruments	11A	11B		11D	11E
12	Of which: management companies	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E
13	Loans and advances	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E
15	Equity instruments	15A	15B		15D	15E
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T									
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
				Of which: use of proceeds			Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling		
		a		b		c		d		e	
17	Loans and advances	17A		17B		17C		17D		17E	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18A		18B		18C		18D		18E	
19	Equity instruments	19A		19B				19D		19E	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20A		20B		20C		20D		20E	
21	Loans and advances	21A		21B		21C		21D		21E	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22A		22B		22C		22D		22E	
23	Equity instruments	23A		23B				23D		23E	
24	Households	24A		24B		24C		24D		24E	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25A		25B		25C		25D		25E	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26A		26B		26C		26D		26E	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27A		27B		27C		27D		27E	
28	Local governments financing	28A		28B		28C		28D		28E	
29	Housing financing	29A		29B		29C		29D		29E	
30	Local governments financing	30A		30B		30C		30D		30E	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31A		31B		31C		31D		31E	
32	Total GAR assets	32A		32B		32C		32D		32E	

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T						
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		f	g	h	i			
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1F	1G	1H	1I			
2	Financial undertakings	2F	2G	2H	2I			
3	Credit institutions	3F	3G	3H	3I			
4	Loans and advances	4F	4G	4H	4I			
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5F	5G	5H	5I			
6	Equity instruments	6F	6G		6I			
7	Other financial corporations	7F	7G	7H	7I			
8	Of which: investment firms	8F	8G	8H	8I			
9	Loans and advances	9F	9G	9H	9I			
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10F	10G	10H	10I			
11	Equity instruments	11F	11G		11I			
12	Of which: management companies	12F	12G	12H	12I			
13	Loans and advances	13F	13G	13H	13I			
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14F	14G	14H	14I			
15	Equity instruments	15F	15G		15I			
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16F	16G	16H	16I			
17	Loans and advances	17F	17G	17H	17I			
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18F	18G	18H	18I			
19	Equity instruments	19F	19G		19I			

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		f	g		h		i		
20	Non-financial undertakings	20F		20G		20H		20I	
21	Loans and advances	21F		21G		21H		21I	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22F		22G		22H		22I	
23	Equity instruments	23F		23G				23I	
24	Households	24F		24G		24H		24I	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25F		25G		25H		25I	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26F		26G		26H		26I	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28F		28G		28H		28I	
29	Housing financing	29F		29G		29H		29I	
30	Local governments financing	30F		30G		30H		30I	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31F		31G		31H		31I	
32	Total GAR assets	32F		32G		32H		32I	

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T						
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		j	k	l		m		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1J		1K		1L		1M
2	Financial undertakings	2J		2K		2L		2M
3	Credit institutions	3J		3K		3L		3M
4	Loans and advances	4J		4K		4L		4M
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5J		5K		5L		5M
6	Equity instruments	6J		6K				6M
7	Other financial corporations	7J		7K		7L		7M
8	Of which: investment firms	8J		8K		8L		8M
9	Loans and advances	9J		9K		9L		9M
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10J		10K		10L		10M
11	Equity instruments	11J		11K				11M
12	Of which: management companies	12J		12K		12L		12M
13	Loans and advances	13J		13K		13L		13M
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14J		14K		14L		14M
15	Equity instruments	15J		15K				15M
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16J		16K		16L		16M
17	Loans and advances	17J		17K		17L		17M
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18J		18K		18L		18M
19	Equity instruments	19J		19K				19M

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		j		k		l		m	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20J		20K		20L		20M	
21	Loans and advances	21J		21K		21L		21M	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22J		22K		22L		22M	
23	Equity instruments	23J		23K				23M	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28J		28K		28L		28M	
29	Housing financing	29J		29K		29L		29M	
30	Local governments financing	30J		30K		30L		30M	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31J		31K		31L		31M	
32	Total GAR assets	32J		32K		32L		32M	

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Circular Economy (CE)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		n	o	p		q	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1N	1O	1P		1Q	
2	Financial undertakings	2N	2O	2P		2Q	
3	Credit institutions	3N	3O	3P		3Q	
4	Loans and advances	4N	4O	4P		4Q	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5N	5O	5P		5Q	
6	Equity instruments	6N	6O			6Q	
7	Other financial corporations	7N	7O	7P		7Q	
8	Of which: investment firms	8N	8O	8P		8Q	
9	Loans and advances	9N	9O	9P		9Q	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10N	10O	10P		10Q	
11	Equity instruments	11N	11O			11Q	
12	Of which: management companies	12N	12O	12P		12Q	
13	Loans and advances	13N	13O	13P		13Q	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14N	14O	14P		14Q	
15	Equity instruments	15N	15O			15Q	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16N	16O	16P		16Q	
17	Loans and advances	17N	17O	17P		17Q	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18N	18O	18P		18Q	
19	Equity instruments	19N	19O			19Q	

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Circular Economy (CE)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		n		o		p		q	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20N		20O		20P		20Q	
21	Loans and advances	21N		21O		21P		21Q	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22N		22O		22P		22Q	
23	Equity instruments	23N		23O				23Q	
24	Households	24N		24O		24P		24Q	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25N		25O		25P		25Q	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26N		26O		26P		26Q	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28N		28O		28P		28Q	
29	Housing financing	29N		29O		29P		29Q	
30	Local governments financing	30N		30O		30P		30Q	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31N		31O		31P		31Q	
32	Total GAR assets	32N		32O		32P		32Q	

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		r	s	t		u	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1R	1S	1T		1U	
2	Financial undertakings	2R	2S	2T		2U	
3	Credit institutions	3R	3S	3T		3U	
4	Loans and advances	4R	4S	4T		4U	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5R	5S	5T		5U	
6	Equity instruments	6R	6S			6U	
7	Other financial corporations	7R	7S	7T		7U	
8	Of which: investment firms	8R	8S	8T		8U	
9	Loans and advances	9R	9S	9T		9U	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10R	10S	10T		10U	
11	Equity instruments	11R	11S			11U	
12	Of which: management companies	12R	12S	12T		12U	
13	Loans and advances	13R	13S	13T		13U	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14R	14S	14T		14U	
15	Equity instruments	15R	15S			15U	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16R	16S	16T		16U	
17	Loans and advances	17R	17S	17T		17U	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18R	18S	18T		18U	
19	Equity instruments	19R	19S			19U	

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		r		s		t		u	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20R		20S		20T		20U	
21	Loans and advances	21R		21S		21T		21U	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22R		22S		22T		22U	
23	Equity instruments	23R		23S				23U	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28R		28S		28T		28U	
29	Housing financing	29R		29S		29T		29U	
30	Local governments financing	30R		30S		30T		30U	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31R		31S		31T		31U	
32	Total GAR assets	32R		32S		32T		32U	

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		v	w	x		z	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1V	1W	1X		1Y	
2	Financial undertakings	2V	2W	2X		2Y	
3	Credit institutions	3V	3W	3X		3Y	
4	Loans and advances	4V	4W	4X		4Y	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5V	5W	5X		5Y	
6	Equity instruments	6V	6W			6Y	
7	Other financial corporations	7V	7W	7X		7Y	
8	Of which: investment firms	8V	8W	8X		8Y	
9	Loans and advances	9V	9W	9X		9Y	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10V	10W	10X		10Y	
11	Equity instruments	11V	11W			11Y	
12	Of which: management companies	12V	12W	12X		12Y	
13	Loans and advances	13V	13W	13X		13Y	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14V	14W	14X		14Y	
15	Equity instruments	15V	15W			15Y	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16V	16W	16X		16Y	
17	Loans and advances	17V	17W	17X		17Y	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18V	18W	18X		18Y	
19	Equity instruments	19V	19W			19Y	

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T						
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		v		w		x		z
20	Non-financial undertakings	20V		20W		20X		20Y
21	Loans and advances	21V		21W		21X		21Y
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22V		22W		22X		22Y
23	Equity instruments	23V		23W				23Y
24	Households							
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property							
26	Of which: building renovation loans							
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans							
28	Local governments financing	28V		28W		28X		28Y
29	Housing financing	29V		29W		29X		29Y
30	Local governments financing	30V		30W		30X		30Y
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31V		31W		31X		31Y
32	Total GAR assets	32V		32W		32X		32Y

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T										
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)										
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						Proportion of total covered assets				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling						
		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af					
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator												
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1Z		1AA		1AB		1AC		1AD		1AE
2	Financial undertakings	2Z		2AA		2AB		2AC		2AD		2AE
3	Credit institutions	3Z		3AA		3AB		3AC		3AD		3AE
4	Loans and advances	4Z		4AA		4AB		4AC		4AD		4AE
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5Z		5AA		5AB		5AC		5AD		5AE
6	Equity instruments	6Z		6AA				6AC		6AD		6AE
7	Other financial corporations	7Z		7AA		7AB		7AC		7AD		7AE
8	Of which: investment firms	8Z		8AA		8AB		8AC		8AD		8AE
9	Loans and advances	9Z		9AA		9AB		9AC		9AD		9AE
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10Z		10AA		10AB		10AC		10AD		10AE
11	Equity instruments	11Z		11AA				11AC		11AD		11AE
12	Of which: management companies	12Z		12AA		12AB		12AC		12AD		12AE
13	Loans and advances	13Z		13AA		13AB		13AC		13AD		13AE
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14Z		14AA		14AB		14AC		14AD		14AE
15	Equity instruments	15Z		15AA				15AC		15AD		15AE
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16Z		16AA		16AB		16AC		16AD		16AE
17	Loans and advances	17Z		17AA		17AB		17AC		17AD		17AE
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18Z		18AA		18AB		18AC		18AD		18AE
19	Equity instruments	19Z		19AA				19AC		19AD		19AE

GAR003 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						Proportion of total covered assets	
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling			
		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af		
20	Non-financial undertakings	20Z	20AA	20AB	20AC	20AD	20AE		
21	Loans and advances	21Z	21AA	21AB	21AC	21AD	21AE		
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22Z	22AA	22AB	22AC	22AD	22AE		
23	Equity instruments	23Z	23AA		23AC	23AD	23AE		
24	Households	24Z	24AA	24AB	24AC	24AD	24AE		
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25Z	25AA	25AB	25AC	25AD	25AE		
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26Z	26AA	26AB	26AC	26AD	26AE		
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28Z	28AA	28AB	28AC	28AD	28AE		
29	Housing financing	29Z	29AA	29AB	29AC	29AD	29AE		
30	Local governments financing	30Z	30AA	30AB	30AC	30AD	30AE		
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31Z	31AA	31AB	31AC	31AD	31AE		
32	Total GAR assets	32Z	32AA	32AB	32AC	32AD	32AE		

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling	
		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AF	1AG	1AH	1AI	1AJ	
2	Financial undertakings	2AF	2AG	2AH	2AI	2AJ	
3	Credit institutions	3AF	3AG	3AH	3AI	3AJ	
4	Loans and advances	4AF	4AG	4AH	4AI	4AJ	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AF	5AG	5AH	5AI	5AJ	
6	Equity instruments	6AF	6AG		6AI	6AJ	
7	Other financial corporations	7AF	7AG	7AH	7AI	7AJ	
8	Of which: investment firms	8AF	8AG	8AH	8AI	8AJ	
9	Loans and advances	9AF	9AG	9AH	9AI	9AJ	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AF	10AG	10AH	10AI	10AJ	
11	Equity instruments	11AF	11AG		11AI	11AJ	
12	Of which: management companies	12AF	12AG	12AH	12AI	12AJ	
13	Loans and advances	13AF	13AG	13AH	13AI	13AJ	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AF	14AG	14AH	14AI	14AJ	
15	Equity instruments	15AF	15AG		15AI	15AJ	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AF	16AG	16AH	16AI	16AJ	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T									
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
					Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling				
		ag		ah		ai		aj		ak	
17	Loans and advances	17AF		17AG		17AH		17AI		17AJ	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AF		18AG		18AH		18AI		18AJ	
19	Equity instruments	19AF		19AG				19AI		19AJ	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AF		20AG		20AH		20AI		20AJ	
21	Loans and advances	21AF		21AG		21AH		21AI		21AJ	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AF		22AG		22AH		22AI		22AJ	
23	Equity instruments	23AF		23AG				23AI		23AJ	
24	Households	24AF		24AG		24AH		24AI		24AJ	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AF		25AG		25AH		25AI		25AJ	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AF		26AG		26AH		26AI		26AJ	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans										
28	Local governments financing	28AF		28AG		28AH		28AI		28AJ	
29	Housing financing	29AF		29AG		29AH		29AI		29AJ	
30	Local governments financing	30AF		30AG		30AH		30AI		30AJ	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AF		31AG		31AH		31AI		31AJ	
32	Total GAR assets	32AF		32AG		32AH		32AI		32AJ	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
						Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling		
		al		am		an		ao	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AK		1AL		1AM		1AN	
2	Financial undertakings	2AK		2AL		2AM		2AN	
3	Credit institutions	3AK		3AL		3AM		3AN	
4	Loans and advances	4AK		4AL		4AM		4AN	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AK		5AL		5AM		5AN	
6	Equity instruments	6AK		6AL				6AN	
7	Other financial corporations	7AK		7AL		7AM		7AN	
8	Of which: investment firms	8AK		8AL		8AM		8AN	
9	Loans and advances	9AK		9AL		9AM		9AN	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AK		10AL		10AM		10AN	
11	Equity instruments	11AK		11AL				11AN	
12	Of which: management companies	12AK		12AL		12AM		12AN	
13	Loans and advances	13AK		13AL		13AM		13AN	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AK		14AL		14AM		14AN	
15	Equity instruments	15AK		15AL				15AN	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AK		16AL		16AM		16AN	
17	Loans and advances	17AK		17AL		17AM		17AN	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AK		18AL		18AM		18AN	
19	Equity instruments	19AK		19AL				19AN	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		al		am		an		ao	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AK		20AL		20AM		20AN	
21	Loans and advances	21AK		21AL		21AM		21AN	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AK		22AL		22AM		22AN	
23	Equity instruments	23AK		23AL				23AN	
24	Households	24AK		24AL		24AM		24AN	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AK		25AL		25AM		25AN	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AK		26AL		26AM		26AN	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AK		28AL		28AM		28AN	
29	Housing financing	29AK		29AL		29AM		29AN	
30	Local governments financing	30AK		30AL		30AM		30AN	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AK		31AL		31AM		31AN	
32	Total GAR assets	32AK		32AL		32AM		32AN	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		ap	aq	ar	as		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AO	1AP	1AQ	1AR		
2	Financial undertakings	2AO	2AP	2AQ	2AR		
3	Credit institutions	3AO	3AP	3AQ	3AR		
4	Loans and advances	4AO	4AP	4AQ	4AR		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AO	5AP	5AQ	5AR		
6	Equity instruments	6AO	6AP		6AR		
7	Other financial corporations	7AO	7AP	7AQ	7AR		
8	Of which: investment firms	8AO	8AP	8AQ	8AR		
9	Loans and advances	9AO	9AP	9AQ	9AR		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AO	10AP	10AQ	10AR		
11	Equity instruments	11AO	11AP		11AR		
12	Of which: management companies	12AO	12AP	12AQ	12AR		
13	Loans and advances	13AO	13AP	13AQ	13AR		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AO	14AP	14AQ	14AR		
15	Equity instruments	15AO	15AP		15AR		
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AO	16AP	16AQ	16AR		
17	Loans and advances	17AO	17AP	17AQ	17AR		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AO	18AP	18AQ	18AR		
19	Equity instruments	19AO	19AP		19AR		

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		ap		aq		ar		as	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AO		20AP		20AQ		20AR	
21	Loans and advances	21AO		21AP		21AQ		21AR	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AO		22AP		22AQ		22AR	
23	Equity instruments	23AO		23AP				23AR	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AO		28AP		28AQ		28AR	
29	Housing financing	29AO		29AP		29AQ		29AR	
30	Local governments financing	30AO		30AP		30AQ		30AR	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AO		31AP		31AQ		31AR	
32	Total GAR assets	32AO		32AP		32AQ		32AR	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Circular Economy (CE)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		at	au	av		aw	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AS	1AT	1AU		1AV	
2	Financial undertakings	2AS	2AT	2AU		2AV	
3	Credit institutions	3AS	3AT	3AU		3AV	
4	Loans and advances	4AS	4AT	4AU		4AV	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AS	5AT	5AU		5AV	
6	Equity instruments	6AS	6AT			6AV	
7	Other financial corporations	7AS	7AT	7AU		7AV	
8	Of which: investment firms	8AS	8AT	8AU		8AV	
9	Loans and advances	9AS	9AT	9AU		9AV	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AS	10AT	10AU		10AV	
11	Equity instruments	11AS	11AT			11AV	
12	Of which: management companies	12AS	12AT	12AU		12AV	
13	Loans and advances	13AS	13AT	13AU		13AV	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AS	14AT	14AU		14AV	
15	Equity instruments	15AS	15AT			15AV	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AS	16AT	16AU		16AV	
17	Loans and advances	17AS	17AT	17AU		17AV	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AS	18AT	18AU		18AV	
19	Equity instruments	19AS	19AT			19AV	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Circular Economy (CE)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		at		au		av		aw	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AS		20AT		20AU		20AV	
21	Loans and advances	21AS		21AT		21AU		21AV	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AS		22AT		22AU		22AV	
23	Equity instruments	23AS		23AT				23AV	
24	Households	24AS		24AT		24AU		24AV	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AS		25AT		25AU		25AV	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AS		26AT		26AU		26AV	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AS		28AT		28AU		28AV	
29	Housing financing	29AS		29AT		29AU		29AV	
30	Local governments financing	30AS		30AT		30AU		30AV	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AS		31AT		31AU		31AV	
32	Total GAR assets	32AS		32AT		32AU		32AV	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		ax	ay	az		ba	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AW	1AX	1AY		1AZ	
2	Financial undertakings	2AW	2AX	2AY		2AZ	
3	Credit institutions	3AW	3AX	3AY		3AZ	
4	Loans and advances	4AW	4AX	4AY		4AZ	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AW	5AX	5AY		5AZ	
6	Equity instruments	6AW	6AX			6AZ	
7	Other financial corporations	7AW	7AX	7AY		7AZ	
8	Of which: investment firms	8AW	8AX	8AY		8AZ	
9	Loans and advances	9AW	9AX	9AY		9AZ	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AW	10AX	10AY		10AZ	
11	Equity instruments	11AW	11AX			11AZ	
12	Of which: management companies	12AW	12AX	12AY		12AZ	
13	Loans and advances	13AW	13AX	13AY		13AZ	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AW	14AX	14AY		14AZ	
15	Equity instruments	15AW	15AX			15AZ	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AW	16AX	16AY		16AZ	
17	Loans and advances	17AW	17AX	17AY		17AZ	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AW	18AX	18AY		18AZ	
19	Equity instruments	19AW	19AX			19AZ	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		ax		ay		az		ba	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AW		20AX		20AY		20AZ	
21	Loans and advances	21AW		21AX		21AY		21AZ	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AW		22AX		22AY		22AZ	
23	Equity instruments	23AW		23AX				23AZ	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AW		28AX		28AY		28AZ	
29	Housing financing	29AW		29AX		29AY		29AZ	
30	Local governments financing	30AW		30AX		30AY		30AZ	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AW		31AX		31AY		31AZ	
32	Total GAR assets	32AW		32AX		32AY		32AZ	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T						
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		bb	bc	bd		be		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1BA		1BB		1BC		1BD
2	Financial undertakings	2BA		2BB		2BC		2BD
3	Credit institutions	3BA		3BB		3BC		3BD
4	Loans and advances	4BA		4BB		4BC		4BD
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5BA		5BB		5BC		5BD
6	Equity instruments	6BA		6BB				6BD
7	Other financial corporations	7BA		7BB		7BC		7BD
8	Of which: investment firms	8BA		8BB		8BC		8BD
9	Loans and advances	9BA		9BB		9BC		9BD
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10BA		10BB		10BC		10BD
11	Equity instruments	11BA		11BB				11BD
12	Of which: management companies	12BA		12BB		12BC		12BD
13	Loans and advances	13BA		13BB		13BC		13BD
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14BA		14BB		14BC		14BD
15	Equity instruments	15BA		15BB				15BD
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16BA		16BB		16BC		16BD
17	Loans and advances	17BA		17BB		17BC		17BD
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18BA		18BB		18BC		18BD
19	Equity instruments	19BA		19BB				19BD

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		bb		bc		bd		be	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20BA		20BB		20BC		20BD	
21	Loans and advances	21BA		21BB		21BC		21BD	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22BA		22BB		22BC		22BD	
23	Equity instruments	23BA		23BB				23BD	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28BA		28BB		28BC		28BD	
29	Housing financing	29BA		29BB		29BC		29BD	
30	Local governments financing	30BA		30BB		30BC		30BD	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31BA		31BB		31BC		31BD	
32	Total GAR assets	32BA		32BB		32BC		32BD	

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						Proportion of total covered assets	
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling			
		bf	bg	bh	bi	bj	bk		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator									
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1BE	1BF	1BG	1BH	1BI	1BJ		
2	Financial undertakings	2BE	2BF	2BG	2BH	2BI	2BJ		
3	Credit institutions	3BE	3BF	3BG	3BH	3BI	3BJ		
4	Loans and advances	4BE	4BF	4BG	4BH	4BI	4BJ		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5BE	5BF	5BG	5BH	5BI	5BJ		
6	Equity instruments	6BE	6BF		6BH	6BI	6BJ		
7	Other financial corporations	7BE	7BF	7BG	7BH	7BI	7BJ		
8	Of which: investment firms	8BE	8BF	8BG	8BH	8BI	8BJ		
9	Loans and advances	9BE	9BF	9BG	9BH	9BI	9BJ		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10BE	10BF	10BG	10BH	10BI	10BJ		
11	Equity instruments	11BE	11BF		11BH	11BI	11BJ		
12	Of which: management companies	12BE	12BF	12BG	12BH	12BI	12BJ		
13	Loans and advances	13BE	13BF	13BG	13BH	13BI	13BJ		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14BE	14BF	14BG	14BH	14BI	14BJ		
15	Equity instruments	15BE	15BF		15BH	15BI	15BJ		
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16BE	16BF	16BG	16BH	16BI	16BJ		
17	Loans and advances	17BE	17BF	17BG	17BH	17BI	17BJ		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18BE	18BF	18BG	18BH	18BI	18BJ		
19	Equity instruments	19BE	19BF		19BH	19BI	19BJ		

GAR003 – T-1 Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T											
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							Proportion of total covered assets				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)										
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling							
		bf	bg		bh		bi		bj		bk		
20	Non-financial undertakings	20BE		20BF		20BG		20BH		20BI		20BJ	
21	Loans and advances	21BE		21BF		21BG		21BH		21BI		21BJ	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22BE		22BF		22BG		22BH		22BI		22BJ	
23	Equity instruments	23BE		23BF				23BH		23BI		23BJ	
24	Households	24BE		24BF		24BG		24BH		24BI		24BJ	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25BE		25BF		25BG		25BH		25BI		25BJ	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26BE		26BF		26BG		26BH		26BI		26BJ	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27BE		27BF		27BG		27BH		27BI		27BJ	
28	Local governments financing	28BE		28BF		28BG		28BH		28BI		28BJ	
29	Housing financing	29BE		29BF		29BG		29BH		29BI		29BJ	
30	Local governments financing	30BE		30BF		30BG		30BH		30BI		30BJ	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31BE		31BF		31BG		31BH		31BI		31BJ	
32	Total GAR assets	32BE		32BF		32BG		32BH		32BI		32BJ	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling	
		ag	ah	ai	aj	ak	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AF	1AG	1AH	1AI	1AJ	
2	Financial undertakings	2AF	2AG	2AH	2AI	2AJ	
3	Credit institutions	3AF	3AG	3AH	3AI	3AJ	
4	Loans and advances	4AF	4AG	4AH	4AI	4AJ	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AF	5AG	5AH	5AI	5AJ	
6	Equity instruments	6AF	6AG		6AI	6AJ	
7	Other financial corporations	7AF	7AG	7AH	7AI	7AJ	
8	Of which: investment firms	8AF	8AG	8AH	8AI	8AJ	
9	Loans and advances	9AF	9AG	9AH	9AI	9AJ	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AF	10AG	10AH	10AI	10AJ	
11	Equity instruments	11AF	11AG		11AI	11AJ	
12	Of which: management companies	12AF	12AG	12AH	12AI	12AJ	
13	Loans and advances	13AF	13AG	13AH	13AI	13AJ	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AF	14AG	14AH	14AI	14AJ	
15	Equity instruments	15AF	15AG		15AI	15AJ	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AF	16AG	16AH	16AI	16AJ	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T									
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
					Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling				
		ag		ah		ai		aj		ak	
17	Loans and advances	17AF		17AG		17AH		17AI		17AJ	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AF		18AG		18AH		18AI		18AJ	
19	Equity instruments	19AF		19AG				19AI		19AJ	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AF		20AG		20AH		20AI		20AJ	
21	Loans and advances	21AF		21AG		21AH		21AI		21AJ	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AF		22AG		22AH		22AI		22AJ	
23	Equity instruments	23AF		23AG				23AI		23AJ	
24	Households	24AF		24AG		24AH		24AI		24AJ	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AF		25AG		25AH		25AI		25AJ	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AF		26AG		26AH		26AI		26AJ	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans										
28	Local governments financing	28AF		28AG		28AH		28AI		28AJ	
29	Housing financing	29AF		29AG		29AH		29AI		29AJ	
30	Local governments financing	30AF		30AG		30AH		30AI		30AJ	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AF		31AG		31AH		31AI		31AJ	
32	Total GAR assets	32AF		32AG		32AH		32AI		32AJ	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		al	am	an	ao		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	1AK	1AL	1AM	1AN		
2	Financial undertakings	2AK	2AL	2AM	2AN		
3	Credit institutions	3AK	3AL	3AM	3AN		
4	Loans and advances	4AK	4AL	4AM	4AN		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AK	5AL	5AM	5AN		
6	Equity instruments	6AK	6AL		6AN		
7	Other financial corporations	7AK	7AL	7AM	7AN		
8	Of which: investment firms	8AK	8AL	8AM	8AN		
9	Loans and advances	9AK	9AL	9AM	9AN		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AK	10AL	10AM	10AN		
11	Equity instruments	11AK	11AL		11AN		
12	Of which: management companies	12AK	12AL	12AM	12AN		
13	Loans and advances	13AK	13AL	13AM	13AN		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AK	14AL	14AM	14AN		
15	Equity instruments	15AK	15AL		15AN		
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AK	16AL	16AM	16AN		
17	Loans and advances	17AK	17AL	17AM	17AN		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AK	18AL	18AM	18AN		
19	Equity instruments	19AK	19AL		19AN		

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
					Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling	
		al	am		an		ao
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AK	20AL		20AM		20AN
21	Loans and advances	21AK	21AL		21AM		21AN
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AK	22AL		22AM		22AN
23	Equity instruments	23AK	23AL				23AN
24	Households	24AK	24AL		24AM		24AN
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AK	25AL		25AM		25AN
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AK	26AL		26AM		26AN
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans						
28	Local governments financing	28AK	28AL		28AM		28AN
29	Housing financing	29AK	29AL		29AM		29AN
30	Local governments financing	30AK	30AL		30AM		30AN
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AK	31AL		31AM		31AN
32	Total GAR assets	32AK	32AL		32AM		32AN

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		ap	aq	ar		as	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AO	1AP	1AQ		1AR	
2	Financial undertakings	2AO	2AP	2AQ		2AR	
3	Credit institutions	3AO	3AP	3AQ		3AR	
4	Loans and advances	4AO	4AP	4AQ		4AR	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AO	5AP	5AQ		5AR	
6	Equity instruments	6AO	6AP			6AR	
7	Other financial corporations	7AO	7AP	7AQ		7AR	
8	Of which: investment firms	8AO	8AP	8AQ		8AR	
9	Loans and advances	9AO	9AP	9AQ		9AR	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AO	10AP	10AQ		10AR	
11	Equity instruments	11AO	11AP			11AR	
12	Of which: management companies	12AO	12AP	12AQ		12AR	
13	Loans and advances	13AO	13AP	13AQ		13AR	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AO	14AP	14AQ		14AR	
15	Equity instruments	15AO	15AP			15AR	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AO	16AP	16AQ		16AR	
17	Loans and advances	17AO	17AP	17AQ		17AR	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AO	18AP	18AQ		18AR	
19	Equity instruments	19AO	19AP			19AR	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		ap		aq		ar		as	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AO		20AP		20AQ		20AR	
21	Loans and advances	21AO		21AP		21AQ		21AR	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AO		22AP		22AQ		22AR	
23	Equity instruments	23AO		23AP				23AR	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AO		28AP		28AQ		28AR	
29	Housing financing	29AO		29AP		29AQ		29AR	
30	Local governments financing	30AO		30AP		30AQ		30AR	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AO		31AP		31AQ		31AR	
32	Total GAR assets	32AO		32AP		32AQ		32AR	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Circular Economy (CE)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		at	au	av		aw	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AS	1AT	1AU		1AV	
2	Financial undertakings	2AS	2AT	2AU		2AV	
3	Credit institutions	3AS	3AT	3AU		3AV	
4	Loans and advances	4AS	4AT	4AU		4AV	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AS	5AT	5AU		5AV	
6	Equity instruments	6AS	6AT			6AV	
7	Other financial corporations	7AS	7AT	7AU		7AV	
8	Of which: investment firms	8AS	8AT	8AU		8AV	
9	Loans and advances	9AS	9AT	9AU		9AV	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AS	10AT	10AU		10AV	
11	Equity instruments	11AS	11AT			11AV	
12	Of which: management companies	12AS	12AT	12AU		12AV	
13	Loans and advances	13AS	13AT	13AU		13AV	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AS	14AT	14AU		14AV	
15	Equity instruments	15AS	15AT			15AV	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AS	16AT	16AU		16AV	
17	Loans and advances	17AS	17AT	17AU		17AV	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AS	18AT	18AU		18AV	
19	Equity instruments	19AS	19AT			19AV	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Circular Economy (CE)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		at		au		av		aw	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AS		20AT		20AU		20AV	
21	Loans and advances	21AS		21AT		21AU		21AV	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AS		22AT		22AU		22AV	
23	Equity instruments	23AS		23AT				23AV	
24	Households	24AS		24AT		24AU		24AV	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25AS		25AT		25AU		25AV	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26AS		26AT		26AU		26AV	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AS		28AT		28AU		28AV	
29	Housing financing	29AS		29AT		29AU		29AV	
30	Local governments financing	30AS		30AT		30AU		30AV	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AS		31AT		31AU		31AV	
32	Total GAR assets	32AS		32AT		32AU		32AV	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		ax	ay	az		ba	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1AW	1AX	1AY		1AZ	
2	Financial undertakings	2AW	2AX	2AY		2AZ	
3	Credit institutions	3AW	3AX	3AY		3AZ	
4	Loans and advances	4AW	4AX	4AY		4AZ	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5AW	5AX	5AY		5AZ	
6	Equity instruments	6AW	6AX			6AZ	
7	Other financial corporations	7AW	7AX	7AY		7AZ	
8	Of which: investment firms	8AW	8AX	8AY		8AZ	
9	Loans and advances	9AW	9AX	9AY		9AZ	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10AW	10AX	10AY		10AZ	
11	Equity instruments	11AW	11AX			11AZ	
12	Of which: management companies	12AW	12AX	12AY		12AZ	
13	Loans and advances	13AW	13AX	13AY		13AZ	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14AW	14AX	14AY		14AZ	
15	Equity instruments	15AW	15AX			15AZ	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16AW	16AX	16AY		16AZ	
17	Loans and advances	17AW	17AX	17AY		17AZ	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18AW	18AX	18AY		18AZ	
19	Equity instruments	19AW	19AX			19AZ	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		ax		ay		az		ba	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20AW		20AX		20AY		20AZ	
21	Loans and advances	21AW		21AX		21AY		21AZ	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22AW		22AX		22AY		22AZ	
23	Equity instruments	23AW		23AX				23AZ	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28AW		28AX		28AY		28AZ	
29	Housing financing	29AW		29AX		29AY		29AZ	
30	Local governments financing	30AW		30AX		30AY		30AZ	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31AW		31AX		31AY		31AZ	
32	Total GAR assets	32AW		32AX		32AY		32AZ	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T						
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		bb	bc	bd		be		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1BA		1BB		1BC		1BD
2	Financial undertakings	2BA		2BB		2BC		2BD
3	Credit institutions	3BA		3BB		3BC		3BD
4	Loans and advances	4BA		4BB		4BC		4BD
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5BA		5BB		5BC		5BD
6	Equity instruments	6BA		6BB				6BD
7	Other financial corporations	7BA		7BB		7BC		7BD
8	Of which: investment firms	8BA		8BB		8BC		8BD
9	Loans and advances	9BA		9BB		9BC		9BD
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10BA		10BB		10BC		10BD
11	Equity instruments	11BA		11BB				11BD
12	Of which: management companies	12BA		12BB		12BC		12BD
13	Loans and advances	13BA		13BB		13BC		13BD
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14BA		14BB		14BC		14BD
15	Equity instruments	15BA		15BB				15BD
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16BA		16BB		16BC		16BD
17	Loans and advances	17BA		17BB		17BC		17BD
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18BA		18BB		18BC		18BD
19	Equity instruments	19BA		19BB				19BD

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		bb		bc		bd		be	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20BA		20BB		20BC		20BD	
21	Loans and advances	21BA		21BB		21BC		21BD	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22BA		22BB		22BC		22BD	
23	Equity instruments	23BA		23BB				23BD	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28BA		28BB		28BC		28BD	
29	Housing financing	29BA		29BB		29BC		29BD	
30	Local governments financing	30BA		30BB		30BC		30BD	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31BA		31BB		31BC		31BD	
32	Total GAR assets	32BA		32BB		32BC		32BD	

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T									
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							Proportion of total covered assets		
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling					
		bf	bg		bh	bi	bj		bk		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator											
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1BE	1BF		1BG	1BH	1BI		1BJ		
2	Financial undertakings	2BE	2BF		2BG	2BH	2BI		2BJ		
3	Credit institutions	3BE	3BF		3BG	3BH	3BI		3BJ		
4	Loans and advances	4BE	4BF		4BG	4BH	4BI		4BJ		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5BE	5BF		5BG	5BH	5BI		5BJ		
6	Equity instruments	6BE	6BF			6BH	6BI		6BJ		
7	Other financial corporations	7BE	7BF		7BG	7BH	7BI		7BJ		
8	Of which: investment firms	8BE	8BF		8BG	8BH	8BI		8BJ		
9	Loans and advances	9BE	9BF		9BG	9BH	9BI		9BJ		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10BE	10BF		10BG	10BH	10BI		10BJ		
11	Equity instruments	11BE	11BF			11BH	11BI		11BJ		
12	Of which: management companies	12BE	12BF		12BG	12BH	12BI		12BJ		
13	Loans and advances	13BE	13BF		13BG	13BH	13BI		13BJ		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14BE	14BF		14BG	14BH	14BI		14BJ		
15	Equity instruments	15BE	15BF			15BH	15BI		15BJ		
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16BE	16BF		16BG	16BH	16BI		16BJ		
17	Loans and advances	17BE	17BF		17BG	17BH	17BI		17BJ		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18BE	18BF		18BG	18BH	18BI		18BJ		
19	Equity instruments	19BE	19BF			19BH	19BI		19BJ		

GAR003 – T-1 Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						Proportion of total covered assets	
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling	
		bf	bg	bh	bi				
20	Non-financial undertakings	20BE	20BF	20BG	20BH	20BI		20BJ	
21	Loans and advances	21BE	21BF	21BG	21BH	21BI		21BJ	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22BE	22BF	22BG	22BH	22BI		22BJ	
23	Equity instruments	23BE	23BF		23BH	23BI		23BJ	
24	Households	24BE	24BF	24BG	24BH	24BI		24BJ	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25BE	25BF	25BG	25BH	25BI		25BJ	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26BE	26BF	26BG	26BH	26BI		26BJ	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27BE	27BF	27BG	27BH	27BI		27BJ	
28	Local governments financing	28BE	28BF	28BG	28BH	28BI		28BJ	
29	Housing financing	29BE	29BF	29BG	29BH	29BI		29BJ	
30	Local governments financing	30BE	30BF	30BG	30BH	30BI		30BJ	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31BE	31BF	31BG	31BH	31BI		31BJ	
32	Total GAR assets	32BE	32BF	32BG	32BH	32BI		32BJ	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T				
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)				
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling
		a	b	c	d	e
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator						
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E
2	Financial undertakings	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E
3	Credit institutions	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E
4	Loans and advances	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E
6	Equity instruments	6A	6B		6D	6E
7	Other financial corporations	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E
8	Of which: investment firms	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E
9	Loans and advances	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E
11	Equity instruments	11A	11B		11D	11E
12	Of which: management companies	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E
13	Loans and advances	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E
15	Equity instruments	15A	15B		15D	15E
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T									
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
					Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling			
		a		b		c		d		e	
17	Loans and advances	17A		17B		17C		17D		17E	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18A		18B		18C		18D		18E	
19	Equity instruments	19A		19B				19D		19E	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20A		20B		20C		20D		20E	
21	Loans and advances	21A		21B		21C		21D		21E	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22A		22B		22C		22D		22E	
23	Equity instruments	23A		23B				23D		23E	
24	Households	24A		24B		24C		24D		24E	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25A		25B		25C		25D		25E	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26A		26B		26C		26D		26E	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27A		27B		27C		27D		27E	
28	Local governments financing	28A		28B		28C		28D		28E	
29	Housing financing	29A		29B		29C		29D		29E	
30	Local governments financing	30A		30B		30C		30D		30E	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31A		31B		31C		31D		31E	
32	Total GAR assets	32A		32B		32C		32D		32E	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: enabling		
		f	g	h	i		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1F	1G	1H	1I		
2	Financial undertakings	2F	2G	2H	2I		
3	Credit institutions	3F	3G	3H	3I		
4	Loans and advances	4F	4G	4H	4I		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5F	5G	5H	5I		
6	Equity instruments	6F	6G		6I		
7	Other financial corporations	7F	7G	7H	7I		
8	Of which: investment firms	8F	8G	8H	8I		
9	Loans and advances	9F	9G	9H	9I		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10F	10G	10H	10I		
11	Equity instruments	11F	11G		11I		
12	Of which: management companies	12F	12G	12H	12I		
13	Loans and advances	13F	13G	13H	13I		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14F	14G	14H	14I		
15	Equity instruments	15F	15G		15I		
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16F	16G	16H	16I		
17	Loans and advances	17F	17G	17H	17I		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18F	18G	18H	18I		
19	Equity instruments	19F	19G		19I		

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling			
		f	g		h		i		
20	Non-financial undertakings	20F		20G		20H		20I	
21	Loans and advances	21F		21G		21H		21I	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22F		22G		22H		22I	
23	Equity instruments	23F		23G				23I	
24	Households	24F		24G		24H		24I	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25F		25G		25H		25I	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26F		26G		26H		26I	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28F		28G		28H		28I	
29	Housing financing	29F		29G		29H		29I	
30	Local governments financing	30F		30G		30H		30I	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31F		31G		31H		31I	
32	Total GAR assets	32F		32G		32H		32I	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T						
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		j	k	l		m		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator								
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1J		1K		1L		1M
2	Financial undertakings	2J		2K		2L		2M
3	Credit institutions	3J		3K		3L		3M
4	Loans and advances	4J		4K		4L		4M
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5J		5K		5L		5M
6	Equity instruments	6J		6K				6M
7	Other financial corporations	7J		7K		7L		7M
8	Of which: investment firms	8J		8K		8L		8M
9	Loans and advances	9J		9K		9L		9M
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10J		10K		10L		10M
11	Equity instruments	11J		11K				11M
12	Of which: management companies	12J		12K		12L		12M
13	Loans and advances	13J		13K		13L		13M
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14J		14K		14L		14M
15	Equity instruments	15J		15K				15M
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16J		16K		16L		16M
17	Loans and advances	17J		17K		17L		17M
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18J		18K		18L		18M
19	Equity instruments	19J		19K				19M

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		j		k		l		m	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20J		20K		20L		20M	
21	Loans and advances	21J		21K		21L		21M	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22J		22K		22L		22M	
23	Equity instruments	23J		23K				23M	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28J		28K		28L		28M	
29	Housing financing	29J		29K		29L		29M	
30	Local governments financing	30J		30K		30L		30M	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31J		31K		31L		31M	
32	Total GAR assets	32J		32K		32L		32M	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Circular Economy (CE)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		n	o	p		q	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1N	10	1P		1Q	
2	Financial undertakings	2N	20	2P		2Q	
3	Credit institutions	3N	30	3P		3Q	
4	Loans and advances	4N	40	4P		4Q	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5N	50	5P		5Q	
6	Equity instruments	6N	60			6Q	
7	Other financial corporations	7N	70	7P		7Q	
8	Of which: investment firms	8N	80	8P		8Q	
9	Loans and advances	9N	90	9P		9Q	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10N	100	10P		10Q	
11	Equity instruments	11N	110			11Q	
12	Of which: management companies	12N	120	12P		12Q	
13	Loans and advances	13N	130	13P		13Q	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14N	140	14P		14Q	
15	Equity instruments	15N	150			15Q	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16N	160	16P		16Q	
17	Loans and advances	17N	170	17P		17Q	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18N	180	18P		18Q	
19	Equity instruments	19N	190			19Q	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Circular Economy (CE)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		n		o		p		q	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20N		20O		20P		20Q	
21	Loans and advances	21N		21O		21P		21Q	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22N		22O		22P		22Q	
23	Equity instruments	23N		23O				23Q	
24	Households	24N		24O		24P		24Q	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25N		25O		25P		25Q	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26N		26O		26P		26Q	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28N		28O		28P		28Q	
29	Housing financing	29N		29O		29P		29Q	
30	Local governments financing	30N		30O		30P		30Q	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31N		31O		31P		31Q	
32	Total GAR assets	32N		32O		32P		32Q	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		r	s	t		u	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1R	1S	1T		1U	
2	Financial undertakings	2R	2S	2T		2U	
3	Credit institutions	3R	3S	3T		3U	
4	Loans and advances	4R	4S	4T		4U	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5R	5S	5T		5U	
6	Equity instruments	6R	6S			6U	
7	Other financial corporations	7R	7S	7T		7U	
8	Of which: investment firms	8R	8S	8T		8U	
9	Loans and advances	9R	9S	9T		9U	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10R	10S	10T		10U	
11	Equity instruments	11R	11S			11U	
12	Of which: management companies	12R	12S	12T		12U	
13	Loans and advances	13R	13S	13T		13U	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14R	14S	14T		14U	
15	Equity instruments	15R	15S			15U	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16R	16S	16T		16U	
17	Loans and advances	17R	17S	17T		17U	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18R	18S	18T		18U	
19	Equity instruments	19R	19S			19U	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T						
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)						
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		r	s		t		u	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20R	20S		20T		20U	
21	Loans and advances	21R	21S		21T		21U	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22R	22S		22T		22U	
23	Equity instruments	23R	23S				23U	
24	Households							
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property							
26	Of which: building renovation loans							
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans							
28	Local governments financing	28R	28S		28T		28U	
29	Housing financing	29R	29S		29T		29U	
30	Local governments financing	30R	30S		30T		30U	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31R	31S		31T		31U	
32	Total GAR assets	32R	32S		32T		32U	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		v	w		x		z
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1V		1W		1X	1Y
2	Financial undertakings	2V		2W		2X	2Y
3	Credit institutions	3V		3W		3X	3Y
4	Loans and advances	4V		4W		4X	4Y
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5V		5W		5X	5Y
6	Equity instruments	6V		6W			6Y
7	Other financial corporations	7V		7W		7X	7Y
8	Of which: investment firms	8V		8W		8X	8Y
9	Loans and advances	9V		9W		9X	9Y
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10V		10W		10X	10Y
11	Equity instruments	11V		11W			11Y
12	Of which: management companies	12V		12W		12X	12Y
13	Loans and advances	13V		13W		13X	13Y
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14V		14W		14X	14Y
15	Equity instruments	15V		15W			15Y
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16V		16W		16X	16Y
17	Loans and advances	17V		17W		17X	17Y
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18V		18W		18X	18Y
19	Equity instruments	19V		19W			19Y

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		v		w		x		z	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20V		20W		20X		20Y	
21	Loans and advances	21V		21W		21X		21Y	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22V		22W		22X		22Y	
23	Equity instruments	23V		23W				23Y	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28V		28W		28X		28Y	
29	Housing financing	29V		29W		29X		29Y	
30	Local governments financing	30V		30W		30X		30Y	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31V		31W		31X		31Y	
32	Total GAR assets	32V		32W		32X		32Y	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T											
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								Proportion of total covered assets			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)										
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling							
		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af						
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator													
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1Z		1AA		1AB		1AC		1AD		1AE	
2	Financial undertakings	2Z		2AA		2AB		2AC		2AD		2AE	
3	Credit institutions	3Z		3AA		3AB		3AC		3AD		3AE	
4	Loans and advances	4Z		4AA		4AB		4AC		4AD		4AE	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5Z		5AA		5AB		5AC		5AD		5AE	
6	Equity instruments	6Z		6AA				6AC		6AD		6AE	
7	Other financial corporations	7Z		7AA		7AB		7AC		7AD		7AE	
8	Of which: investment firms	8Z		8AA		8AB		8AC		8AD		8AE	
9	Loans and advances	9Z		9AA		9AB		9AC		9AD		9AE	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10Z		10AA		10AB		10AC		10AD		10AE	
11	Equity instruments	11Z		11AA				11AC		11AD		11AE	
12	Of which: management companies	12Z		12AA		12AB		12AC		12AD		12AE	
13	Loans and advances	13Z		13AA		13AB		13AC		13AD		13AE	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14Z		14AA		14AB		14AC		14AD		14AE	
15	Equity instruments	15Z		15AA				15AC		15AD		15AE	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16Z		16AA		16AB		16AC		16AD		16AE	
17	Loans and advances	17Z		17AA		17AB		17AC		17AD		17AE	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18Z		18AA		18AB		18AC		18AD		18AE	
19	Equity instruments	19Z		19AA				19AC		19AD		19AE	

GAR004 – Capex

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T											
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)											
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								Proportion of total covered assets			
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)										
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling							
		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af						
20	Non-financial undertakings	20Z		20AA		20AB		20AC		20AD		20AE	
21	Loans and advances	21Z		21AA		21AB		21AC		21AD		21AE	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22Z		22AA		22AB		22AC		22AD		22AE	
23	Equity instruments	23Z		23AA				23AC		23AD		23AE	
24	Households	24Z		24AA		24AB		24AC		24AD		24AE	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25Z		25AA		25AB		25AC		25AD		25AE	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26Z		26AA		26AB		26AC		26AD		26AE	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27Z		27AA		27AB		27AC		27AD		27AE	
28	Local governments financing	28Z		28AA		28AB		28AC		28AD		28AE	
29	Housing financing	29Z		29AA		29AB		29AC		29AD		29AE	
30	Local governments financing	30Z		30AA		30AB		30AC		30AD		30AE	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31Z		31AA		31AB		31AC		31AD		31AE	
32	Total GAR assets	32Z		32AA		32AB		32AC		32AD		32AE	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling	
		a	b	c	d	e	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	
2	Financial undertakings	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	
3	Credit institutions	3A	3B	3C	3D	3E	
4	Loans and advances	4A	4B	4C	4D	4E	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5A	5B	5C	5D	5E	
6	Equity instruments	6A	6B		6D	6E	
7	Other financial corporations	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E	
8	Of which: investment firms	8A	8B	8C	8D	8E	
9	Loans and advances	9A	9B	9C	9D	9E	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10A	10B	10C	10D	10E	
11	Equity instruments	11A	11B		11D	11E	
12	Of which: management companies	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E	
13	Loans and advances	13A	13B	13C	13D	13E	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14A	14B	14C	14D	14E	
15	Equity instruments	15A	15B		15D	15E	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16A	16B	16C	16D	16E	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T									
		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)									
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: transitional		Of which: enabling			
		a		b		c		d		e	
17	Loans and advances	17A		17B		17C		17D		17E	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18A		18B		18C		18D		18E	
19	Equity instruments	19A		19B				19D		19E	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20A		20B		20C		20D		20E	
21	Loans and advances	21A		21B		21C		21D		21E	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22A		22B		22C		22D		22E	
23	Equity instruments	23A		23B				23D		23E	
24	Households	24A		24B		24C		24D		24E	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25A		25B		25C		25D		25E	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26A		26B		26C		26D		26E	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27A		27B		27C		27D		27E	
28	Local governments financing	28A		28B		28C		28D		28E	
29	Housing financing	29A		29B		29C		29D		29E	
30	Local governments financing	30A		30B		30C		30D		30E	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31A		31B		31C		31D		31E	
32	Total GAR assets	32A		32B		32C		32D		32E	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		f	g	h	i		
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1F	1G	1H	1I		
2	Financial undertakings	2F	2G	2H	2I		
3	Credit institutions	3F	3G	3H	3I		
4	Loans and advances	4F	4G	4H	4I		
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5F	5G	5H	5I		
6	Equity instruments	6F	6G		6I		
7	Other financial corporations	7F	7G	7H	7I		
8	Of which: investment firms	8F	8G	8H	8I		
9	Loans and advances	9F	9G	9H	9I		
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10F	10G	10H	10I		
11	Equity instruments	11F	11G		11I		
12	Of which: management companies	12F	12G	12H	12I		
13	Loans and advances	13F	13G	13H	13I		
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14F	14G	14H	14I		
15	Equity instruments	15F	15G		15I		
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16F	16G	16H	16I		
17	Loans and advances	17F	17G	17H	17I		
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18F	18G	18H	18I		
19	Equity instruments	19F	19G		19I		

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
					Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling		
		f	g		h		i		
20	Non-financial undertakings	20F		20G		20H		20I	
21	Loans and advances	21F		21G		21H		21I	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22F		22G		22H		22I	
23	Equity instruments	23F		23G				23I	
24	Households	24F		24G		24H		24I	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25F		25G		25H		25I	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26F		26G		26H		26I	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28F		28G		28H		28I	
29	Housing financing	29F		29G		29H		29I	
30	Local governments financing	30F		30G		30H		30I	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31F		31G		31H		31I	
32	Total GAR assets	32F		32G		32H		32I	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
					Of which: use of proceeds		
		j	k		l		m
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1J	1K		1L		1M
2	Financial undertakings	2J	2K		2L		2M
3	Credit institutions	3J	3K		3L		3M
4	Loans and advances	4J	4K		4L		4M
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5J	5K		5L		5M
6	Equity instruments	6J	6K				6M
7	Other financial corporations	7J	7K		7L		7M
8	Of which: investment firms	8J	8K		8L		8M
9	Loans and advances	9J	9K		9L		9M
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10J	10K		10L		10M
11	Equity instruments	11J	11K				11M
12	Of which: management companies	12J	12K		12L		12M
13	Loans and advances	13J	13K		13L		13M
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14J	14K		14L		14M
15	Equity instruments	15J	15K				15M
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16J	16K		16L		16M
17	Loans and advances	17J	17K		17L		17M
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18J	18K		18L		18M
19	Equity instruments	19J	19K				19M

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Water and Marine Resources (WTR)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		j		k		l		m	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20J		20K		20L		20M	
21	Loans and advances	21J		21K		21L		21M	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22J		22K		22L		22M	
23	Equity instruments	23J		23K				23M	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28J		28K		28L		28M	
29	Housing financing	29J		29K		29L		29M	
30	Local governments financing	30J		30K		30L		30M	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31J		31K		31L		31M	
32	Total GAR assets	32J		32K		32L		32M	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Circular Economy (CE)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		n	o	p		q	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1N	1O	1P		1Q	
2	Financial undertakings	2N	2O	2P		2Q	
3	Credit institutions	3N	3O	3P		3Q	
4	Loans and advances	4N	4O	4P		4Q	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5N	5O	5P		5Q	
6	Equity instruments	6N	6O			6Q	
7	Other financial corporations	7N	7O	7P		7Q	
8	Of which: investment firms	8N	8O	8P		8Q	
9	Loans and advances	9N	9O	9P		9Q	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10N	10O	10P		10Q	
11	Equity instruments	11N	11O			11Q	
12	Of which: management companies	12N	12O	12P		12Q	
13	Loans and advances	13N	13O	13P		13Q	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14N	14O	14P		14Q	
15	Equity instruments	15N	15O			15Q	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16N	16O	16P		16Q	
17	Loans and advances	17N	17O	17P		17Q	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18N	18O	18P		18Q	
19	Equity instruments	19N	19O			19Q	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Circular Economy (CE)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		n		o		p		q	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20N		20O		20P		20Q	
21	Loans and advances	21N		21O		21P		21Q	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22N		22O		22P		22Q	
23	Equity instruments	23N		23O				23Q	
24	Households	24N		24O		24P		24Q	
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25N		25O		25P		25Q	
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26N		26O		26P		26Q	
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28N		28O		28P		28Q	
29	Housing financing	29N		29O		29P		29Q	
30	Local governments financing	30N		30O		30P		30Q	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31N		31O		31P		31Q	
32	Total GAR assets	32N		32O		32P		32Q	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		r	s	t		u	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1R	1S	1T		1U	
2	Financial undertakings	2R	2S	2T		2U	
3	Credit institutions	3R	3S	3T		3U	
4	Loans and advances	4R	4S	4T		4U	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5R	5S	5T		5U	
6	Equity instruments	6R	6S			6U	
7	Other financial corporations	7R	7S	7T		7U	
8	Of which: investment firms	8R	8S	8T		8U	
9	Loans and advances	9R	9S	9T		9U	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10R	10S	10T		10U	
11	Equity instruments	11R	11S			11U	
12	Of which: management companies	12R	12S	12T		12U	
13	Loans and advances	13R	13S	13T		13U	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14R	14S	14T		14U	
15	Equity instruments	15R	15S			15U	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16R	16S	16T		16U	
17	Loans and advances	17R	17S	17T		17U	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18R	18S	18T		18U	
19	Equity instruments	19R	19S			19U	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							
				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
						Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		r		s		t		u	
20	Non-financial undertakings	20R		20S		20T		20U	
21	Loans and advances	21R		21S		21T		21U	
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22R		22S		22T		22U	
23	Equity instruments	23R		23S				23U	
24	Households								
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property								
26	Of which: building renovation loans								
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans								
28	Local governments financing	28R		28S		28T		28U	
29	Housing financing	29R		29S		29T		29U	
30	Local governments financing	30R		30S		30T		30U	
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31R		31S		31T		31U	
32	Total GAR assets	32R		32S		32T		32U	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
				Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		v	w	x		z	
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator							
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1V	1W	1X		1Y	
2	Financial undertakings	2V	2W	2X		2Y	
3	Credit institutions	3V	3W	3X		3Y	
4	Loans and advances	4V	4W	4X		4Y	
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5V	5W	5X		5Y	
6	Equity instruments	6V	6W			6Y	
7	Other financial corporations	7V	7W	7X		7Y	
8	Of which: investment firms	8V	8W	8X		8Y	
9	Loans and advances	9V	9W	9X		9Y	
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10V	10W	10X		10Y	
11	Equity instruments	11V	11W			11Y	
12	Of which: management companies	12V	12W	12X		12Y	
13	Loans and advances	13V	13W	13X		13Y	
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14V	14W	14X		14Y	
15	Equity instruments	15V	15W			15Y	
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16V	16W	16X		16Y	
17	Loans and advances	17V	17W	17X		17Y	
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18V	18W	18X		18Y	
19	Equity instruments	19V	19W			19Y	

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T					
		Biodiversity and ecosystems (BIO)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		Of which: use of proceeds		Of which: enabling	
		v		w		x	z
20	Non-financial undertakings	20V		20W		20X	20Y
21	Loans and advances	21V		21W		21X	21Y
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22V		22W		22X	22Y
23	Equity instruments	23V		23W			23Y
24	Households						
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property						
26	Of which: building renovation loans						
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans						
28	Local governments financing	28V		28W		28X	28Y
29	Housing financing	29V		29W		29X	29Y
30	Local governments financing	30V		30W		30X	30Y
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31V		31W		31X	31Y
32	Total GAR assets	32V		32W		32X	32Y

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T									
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)									
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)							Proportion of total covered assets		
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)								
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling					
aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af						
GAR - Assets included in both numerator and denominator											
1	Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HfT eligible for GAR calculation	1Z	1AA	1AB	1AC	1AD	1AE				
2	Financial undertakings	2Z	2AA	2AB	2AC	2AD	2AE				
3	Credit institutions	3Z	3AA	3AB	3AC	3AD	3AE				
4	Loans and advances	4Z	4AA	4AB	4AC	4AD	4AE				
5	Debt securities, including UoP	5Z	5AA	5AB	5AC	5AD	5AE				
6	Equity instruments	6Z	6AA		6AC	6AD	6AE				
7	Other financial corporations	7Z	7AA	7AB	7AC	7AD	7AE				
8	Of which: investment firms	8Z	8AA	8AB	8AC	8AD	8AE				
9	Loans and advances	9Z	9AA	9AB	9AC	9AD	9AE				
10	Debt securities, including UoP	10Z	10AA	10AB	10AC	10AD	10AE				
11	Equity instruments	11Z	11AA		11AC	11AD	11AE				
12	Of which: management companies	12Z	12AA	12AB	12AC	12AD	12AE				
13	Loans and advances	13Z	13AA	13AB	13AC	13AD	13AE				
14	Debt securities, including UoP	14Z	14AA	14AB	14AC	14AD	14AE				
15	Equity instruments	15Z	15AA		15AC	15AD	15AE				
16	Of which: insurance undertakings	16Z	16AA	16AB	16AC	16AD	16AE				
17	Loans and advances	17Z	17AA	17AB	17AC	17AD	17AE				
18	Debt securities, including UoP	18Z	18AA	18AB	18AC	18AD	18AE				
19	Equity instruments	19Z	19AA		19AC	19AD	19AE				

GAR004 – Turnover

% (compared to total assets in the denominator)		Disclosure reference date T							
		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WMR + CE + PPC + BIO)							
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						Proportion of total covered assets	
			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)						
				Of which: use of proceeds	Of which: transitional	Of which: enabling			
		aa	ab	ac	ad	ae	af		
20	Non-financial undertakings	20Z	20AA	20AB	20AC	20AD	20AE		
21	Loans and advances	21Z	21AA	21AB	21AC	21AD	21AE		
22	Debt securities, including UoP	22Z	22AA	22AB	22AC	22AD	22AE		
23	Equity instruments	23Z	23AA		23AC	23AD	23AE		
24	Households	24Z	24AA	24AB	24AC	24AD	24AE		
25	Of which: loans collateralised by residential immovable property	25Z	25AA	25AB	25AC	25AD	25AE		
26	Of which: building renovation loans	26Z	26AA	26AB	26AC	26AD	26AE		
27	Of which: motor vehicle loans	27Z	27AA	27AB	27AC	27AD	27AE		
28	Local governments financing	28Z	28AA	28AB	28AC	28AD	28AE		
29	Housing financing	29Z	29AA	29AB	29AC	29AD	29AE		
30	Local governments financing	30Z	30AA	30AB	30AC	30AD	30AE		
31	Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	31Z	31AA	31AB	31AC	31AD	31AE		
32	Total GAR assets	32Z	32AA	32AB	32AC	32AD	32AE		

Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito y Sociedades Dependientes

**APROBACION POR EL CONSEJO RECTOR DE
LAS CUENTAS ANUALES CONSOLIDADAS DEL EJERCICIO 2025 DE CAJA RURAL
DE NAVARRA, SOCIEDAD COOPERATIVA DE CRÉDITO Y SOCIEDADES
DEPENDIENTES**

El Consejo Rector de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito, en su reunión de 31 de marzo de 2026, ha formulado las cuentas anuales consolidadas y el informe de gestión consolidado correspondientes al ejercicio 2025.

En prueba de conformidad con el presente ejemplar de las cuentas anuales consolidadas e informe de gestión consolidado correspondientes al ejercicio 2025, los abajo firmantes suscriben las cuentas anuales consolidadas correspondientes al ejercicio anual finalizado el 31 de diciembre de 2025, integradas por el Balance de situación consolidado, la Cuenta de pérdidas y ganancias consolidada, el Estado de cambios en el patrimonio neto consolidado, el Estado de flujos de efectivo consolidado y la Memoria consolidada, así como el Informe de Gestión consolidado del ejercicio 2025, rubricadas por el Secretario del Consejo, firmando individualmente cada Consejero en cada una de las 15 siguientes páginas de esta diligencia. Declaran que, hasta donde alcanza su conocimiento, las cuentas anuales consolidadas correspondientes al ejercicio 2025, formuladas en la reunión de 31 de marzo de 2026, elaboradas con arreglo a los principios de contabilidad aplicables, ofrecen la imagen fiel del patrimonio neto consolidado, de la situación financiera y de los resultados consolidados de Caja Rural de Navarra y de sus sociedades dependientes y que el informe de gestión consolidado incluye un análisis fiel de la evolución y los resultados empresariales y de la posición de Caja Rural de Navarra y de sus sociedades dependientes, junto con la descripción de los principales riesgos e incertidumbres a que se enfrentan.

El Secretario del Consejo suscribe que los Consejeros asistentes a la reunión en fecha 31 de marzo de 2026 son los que han formulado las cuentas anuales consolidadas y el informe de gestión consolidado, y a tal efecto han firmado en hojas individuales de firma, numeradas de tal forma que constituyen un documento único, la presente diligencia que quedará incorporada al ejemplar de las cuentas anuales consolidadas correspondiente.



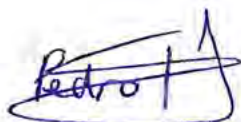
D. Marcelino Etayo Andueza
Secretario

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



D. Ignacio Terés Los Arcos
Presidente

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



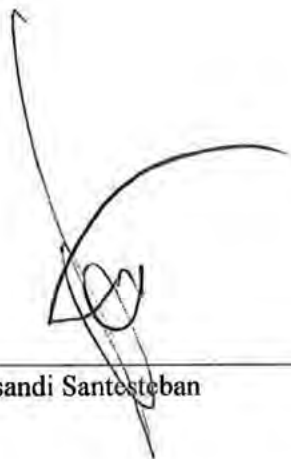
D. Pedro Jesús Irisarri Valencia
Vicepresidente

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



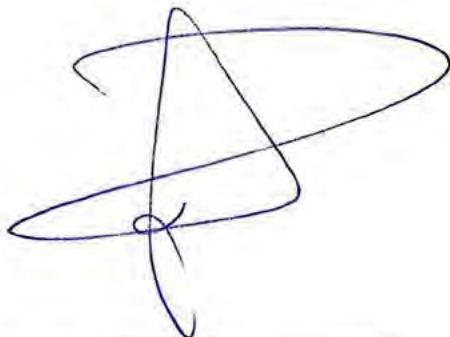
D. Marcelino Etayo Andueza
Secretario

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



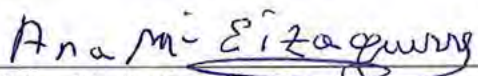
D. Fermín Esandi Santesteban
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



D. Ignacio Zabaleta Jurío
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**

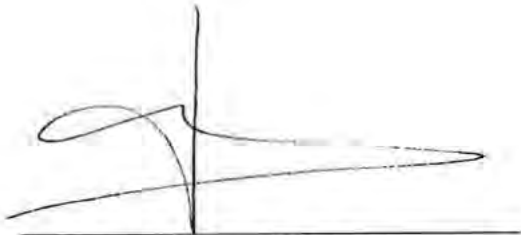

D^a Ana Maria Eizaguirre Larranaga
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



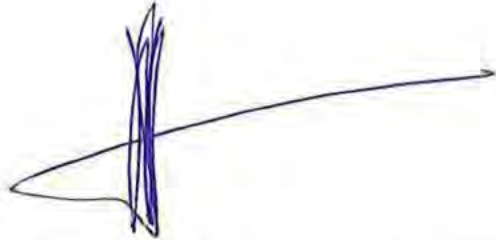
D. Pedro José Goñi Juamperez
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



D. María Puy Ugarte Zúñiga
Presidente

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



D. José Joaquín Rodríguez Eguilaz
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



D. Yolanda Álvarez Mugarren
Vicepresidente

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



D. Alberto Arrondo Lahera
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



D. Carlos Sánchez Diestro
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



D. Alatz Salvatierra Echeverría
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



Dª Ainhize Muratori Irurzun
Vocal

**Diligencia de Formulación de cuentas de Caja Rural de Navarra, Sociedad Cooperativa de Crédito
y Sociedades Dependientes**



Dª Beatriz Díaz de Cerio Martínez
Vocal

Informe de Verificación

para

CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, S. COOP. DE CREDITO

relativo a la información no financiera consolidada y a la información sobre
sostenibilidad **EINF 2025 GRUPO CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA INFORME DE
SOSTENIBILIDAD**
conforme la Ley 11/2018 y la Directiva (UE) 2022/2464
correspondiente al ejercicio anual finalizado el 31 de Diciembre de 2025.

En Madrid a 2026-04-30



Rafael García Meiro
CEO

**INFORME DE VERIFICACIÓN LIMITADA EMITIDO POR UN VERIFICADOR SOBRE EL ESTADO DE
INFORMACIÓN NO FINANCIERA CONSOLIDADO E INFORMACIÓN SOBRE SOSTENIBILIDAD****INFORME DE VERIFICACIÓN LIMITADA SOBRE EL ESTADO DE INFORMACIÓN NO
FINANCIERA CONSOLIDADO E INFORMACIÓN SOBRE SOSTENIBILIDAD**

A la Junta General de Accionistas de CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, S. COOP. DE CREDITO:

CONCLUSIÓN DE VERIFICACIÓN LIMITADA

De acuerdo con la Ley 11/2018 AENOR ha realizado la verificación, bajo un nivel de aseguramiento limitado del Estado de Información No Financiera Consolidado (en adelante EINF) correspondiente al ejercicio anual finalizado el 31 de Diciembre de 2025 de EINF 2025 GRUPO CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA INFORME DE SOSTENIBILIDAD y sociedades dependientes que forma parte del informe de gestión consolidado del Grupo (en adelante la entidad) que se incluye en el apartado del informe de gestión.

El contenido del EINF incluye información adicional a la requerida por la normativa vigente en materia de información no financiera, en concreto incluye la Información sobre Sostenibilidad preparada por la entidad correspondiente al ejercicio anual terminado el 31 de diciembre de 2024 (en adelante la información sobre sostenibilidad) siguiendo lo establecido en la Directiva (UE) 2022/2464 sobre Información Corporativa en Materia de Sostenibilidad (CSRD, por sus siglas en inglés). Dicha información sobre sostenibilidad también ha sido objeto de verificación bajo un nivel de aseguramiento limitado.

Basándonos en los procedimientos realizados y en las evidencias que hemos obtenido, no ha llegado a nuestro conocimiento ninguna cuestión que nos lleve a pensar que:

- a) El estado de Información no Financiera de la entidad correspondiente al ejercicio finalizado el 31 de Diciembre de 2025, no ha sido preparado, en todos sus aspectos significativos, de acuerdo con los contenidos recogidos en la normativa vigente y siguiendo los criterios seleccionados de las Normas Europeas de Información sobre Sostenibilidad (NEIS o ESRS por sus siglas en inglés), así como aquellos otros criterios descritos de acuerdo a lo mencionado para cada materia en la tabla Anexo III (Anexo III - Relación Ley 11/2018 y CSRD tabla que relaciona los requisitos de Ley 11/18 con los apartados del informe sobre sostenibilidad) del citado Estado;
- b) La información sobre sostenibilidad en su conjunto no ha sido preparada, en todos los aspectos significativos, de conformidad con el marco de información sobre sostenibilidad aplicable que se identifica en la nota "Bases para la elaboración del Informe [BP-1]" del apartado Información General [NEIS 2] de Información General sobre sostenibilidad adjunta, incluyendo:
 - Que la descripción proporcionada del proceso para identificar la información sobre sostenibilidad incluida en la nota "Bases para la elaboración del Informe [BP-1]" de la información sobre sostenibilidad es coherente con el proceso implantado y que permite identificar la información material a ser revelada según las prescripciones de las NEIS.
 - El cumplimiento de las NEIS.
 - El cumplimiento de los requisitos de divulgación, incluidos en la subsección "Información de sostenibilidad vinculada a la Taxonomía de la UE" de la sección sobre medio ambiente de la

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información sobre sostenibilidad con lo establecido en el artículo 8 del Reglamento (UE) 2020/852, del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 18 de junio de 2020, relativo al establecimiento de un marco para facilitar las inversiones sostenibles.

FUNDAMENTOS DE LA CONCLUSIÓN

AENOR ha realizado el encargo de verificación bajo un nivel de aseguramiento limitado de conformidad con la normativa reguladora de la actividad de verificación aplicable en España. La extensión de los procedimientos aplicados en un encargo de verificación con un nivel de aseguramiento limitado es menor en comparación con los que se requieren en un encargo de verificación razonable. En consecuencia, el grado de seguridad que se obtiene en un encargo de verificación con un nivel de aseguramiento limitado es menor que el grado de seguridad que se hubiera obtenido si se hubiera realizado un encargo de seguridad razonable.

Nuestras responsabilidades de acuerdo con dicha normativa se describen con más detalle en la sección Responsabilidades del verificador de nuestro informe

AENOR actúa como entidad de verificación independiente y cumple con los requerimientos de independencia y demás requerimientos de ética, que son aplicables según lo exigido por la normativa reguladora de la actividad de verificación de la información sobre sostenibilidad y que están basados en los principios fundamentales de integridad, objetividad, competencia y diligencia profesionales, confidencialidad y comportamiento profesional.

AENOR dispone de un sistema de gestión de la calidad que asegura el cumplimiento de lo previsto en la normativa reguladora de la actividad de verificación de la información sobre sostenibilidad respecto al control de calidad basado en la ISO/IEC 17029:2019 que requiere que el verificador individual/la sociedad de verificación diseñe, implante y opere un sistema de gestión de la calidad que incluya políticas y procedimientos relativos al cumplimiento de los requerimientos de ética, normas profesionales y requerimientos legales y reglamentarios aplicables.

En lo que respecta al “SISTEMA DE CONTROL INTERNO DE INFORMACIÓN DE LA SOSTENIBILIDAD” de CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, S. COOP. DE CREDITO, declarada por la Entidad “en proceso de desarrollo y que se fundamentará en los principios generalmente aceptados y en las mejores prácticas” en el EINF 2025 GRUPO CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA INFORME DE SOSTENIBILIDAD, se recomienda que se finalice dicho proceso de desarrollo y se implemente en su totalidad, de manera que permita mejorar el proceso de preparación de la Información sobre Sostenibilidad y proceso de verificación del próximo ejercicio.

Consideramos que la evidencia que hemos obtenido es suficiente y adecuada para proporcionar una base sobre la que sustentar nuestra conclusión

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La formulación del EINF incluido en el informe de gestión consolidado de la entidad, así como el contenido del mismo, es responsabilidad de los Administradores de CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, S. COOP. DE CREDITO. El EINF se ha preparado de acuerdo con los contenidos recogidos en la normativa vigente y siguiendo los criterios de las NEIS seleccionados, así como aquellos otros criterios descritos de acuerdo a lo mencionado para cada materia en la tabla Anexo III (Anexo III - Relación Ley 11/2018 y CSRD que relaciona los requisitos de Ley 11/18 con los apartados del informe sobre sostenibilidad) del citado Estado.

Esta responsabilidad incluye asimismo el diseño, la implantación y el mantenimiento del control interno que se considere necesario para permitir que el EINF esté libre de incorrección material, debida a fraude o error.

Los administradores de CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, S. COOP. DE CREDITO. son también responsables de definir, implantar, adaptar y mantener los sistemas de gestión de los que se obtiene la información necesaria para la preparación del EINF.

En relación con la información sobre sostenibilidad, los administradores de la entidad son responsables de desarrollar e implantar un proceso para identificar la información que se debe incluir en la información sobre sostenibilidad de conformidad con el contenido de la CSRD, de las NEIS y con lo establecido en el artículo 8 del Reglamento (UE) 2020/852, del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 18 de junio de 2020 y de divulgar información sobre este proceso en la propia información sobre sostenibilidad en "El papel de los órganos de administración, gestión y supervisión [GOV-1]" Aparatado "Gobierno". Dicha responsabilidad incluye:

- conocer el contexto en el que se desarrollan las actividades y relaciones de negocio de la entidad, así como sus grupos de interés, en relación con los impactos que tiene la entidad sobre las personas y el medio ambiente;
- identificar los impactos reales y potenciales (tanto negativos como positivos), así como los riesgos y oportunidades que podrían afectar, o de los que razonablemente se podría esperar que afecten, a la situación financiera, los resultados financieros, los flujos de efectivo, el acceso a la financiación o el coste de capital de la entidad en el corto, medio o largo plazo;
- evaluar la materialidad de los impactos, riesgos y oportunidades identificados,
- realizar hipótesis y estimaciones que sean razonables en función de las circunstancias.

Los administradores son asimismo responsables de la preparación de la información sobre sostenibilidad, que incluya la información identificada por el proceso, de conformidad con el marco de información sobre sostenibilidad aplicable, incluyendo el cumplimiento de las NEIS, el cumplimiento de los requisitos de divulgación y el artículo 8 del Reglamento (UE) 2020/852, del Parlamento Europeo y del Consejo, de 18 de junio de 2020, relativo al establecimiento de un marco para facilitar las inversiones sostenibles.

Esta responsabilidad incluye:

- Diseñar, implantar y mantener el control interno que los administradores consideren relevante para permitir la preparación de la información sobre sostenibilidad que esté libre de incorrecciones materiales, debidas a fraude o error.

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- Seleccionar y aplicar métodos apropiados para la presentación de información sobre sostenibilidad y la realización de asunciones y estimaciones que sean razonables, considerando las circunstancias, sobre las divulgaciones específicas.

La comisión de auditoría es responsable de la supervisión de la elaboración y presentación de la información sobre sostenibilidad.

LIMITACIONES INHERENTES EN LA PREPARACIÓN DE LA INFORMACIÓN SOBRE SOSTENIBILIDAD

De acuerdo con las NEIS los administradores de la entidad están obligados a preparar información prospectiva sobre la base de asunciones e hipótesis, que han de incluirse en la información sobre sostenibilidad, acerca de hechos que pueden ocurrir en el futuro, así como posibles acciones futuras que, en su caso, podría tomar la compañía. El resultado real puede diferir de forma significativa del estimado, ya que se refiere al futuro y los acontecimientos futuros frecuentemente no ocurren como se esperaba.

Para determinar las revelaciones de la información sobre sostenibilidad, los administradores de la entidad interpretan términos legales y de otro tipo que no se encuentran claramente definidos que pueden ser interpretados de forma diferente por otras personas, incluyendo la conformidad legal de dichas interpretaciones y, en consecuencia, están sujetas a incertidumbre.

RESPONSABILIDADES DEL VERIFICADOR

Los objetivos de AENOR son planificar y realizar el encargo de verificación con el fin de obtener una seguridad limitada sobre si el EINF y la información sobre sostenibilidad está libre de incorrección material, ya sea debida a fraude o error, y emitir un informe de verificación con un nivel de aseguramiento limitado que contiene nuestras conclusiones al respecto. Las incorrecciones pueden deberse a fraude o error y se consideran materiales si, individualmente o de forma agregada, puede preverse razonablemente que influirán en las decisiones que los usuarios a quienes se destina el informe de verificación toman basándose en esta información.

Como parte de un encargo de verificación con nivel de aseguramiento limitado, aplicamos nuestro juicio profesional y mantenemos una actitud de escepticismo profesional durante todo el encargo. También:

- Diseñamos y aplicamos procedimientos para evaluar si el proceso para identificar la información que se incluye en la información que se incluye tanto en el EINF como en la información sobre sostenibilidad es congruente con la descripción del proceso seguido por la entidad y permite, en su caso, identificar la información material a ser revelada según las prescripciones de las NEIS.
- Aplicamos procedimientos sobre el riesgo, incluido obtener un conocimiento de los controles internos relevantes para el encargo con el fin de identificar la información a revelar en la que es más probable que surjan incorrecciones materiales, debido a fraude o error, pero no con la finalidad de proporcionar una conclusión acerca de la eficacia del control interno de la entidad.
- Diseñamos y aplicamos procedimientos que responden a las divulgaciones contenidas tanto en el EINF como en la información sobre sostenibilidad en las que es probable que surjan incorrecciones materiales. El riesgo de no detectar una incorrección material debida a fraude es más elevado que en el caso de una incorrección material debida a error, ya que el fraude puede implicar colusión,

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falsificación, omisiones deliberadas, manifestaciones intencionalmente erróneas o la elusión del control interno.

- También proporcionamos a la comisión de auditoría de la entidad una declaración de que hemos cumplido los requerimientos de ética relativos a independencia y nos hemos comunicado con la misma para informar de aquellas cuestiones que razonablemente puedan suponer una amenaza para nuestra independencia y, en su caso, de las medidas de salvaguarda adoptadas para eliminar o reducir la amenaza.

RESUMEN DEL TRABAJO REALIZADO

Un encargo de verificación limitada incluye la realización de procedimientos para obtener evidencia que sirva de base para nuestras conclusiones. La naturaleza, momento de realización y extensión de los procedimientos seleccionados depende del juicio profesional, incluida la identificación de la información a revelar en que es probable que surjan incorrecciones materiales, debido a fraude o error, en la información sobre sostenibilidad.

Nuestro trabajo ha consistido en la formulación de preguntas a la dirección, así como a las diversas unidades y componentes de CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, S. COOP. DE CREDITO que han participado en la elaboración de la información sobre sostenibilidad, en la revisión de los procesos para recopilar y comprobar la información presentada en la información sobre sostenibilidad y en la aplicación de ciertos procedimientos analíticos y pruebas de revisión por muestreo, que se describen a continuación:

En relación con el proceso de verificación del EINF:

- Reuniones con el personal de la entidad para conocer el modelo de negocio, las políticas y los enfoques de gestión aplicados, los principales riesgos relacionados con esas cuestiones y obtener la información necesaria para la revisión externa.
- Análisis del alcance, relevancia e integridad de los contenidos incluidos en el EINF del ejercicio 2025 en función del análisis de materialidad realizado por la entidad y descrito en el apartado "Gestión de impactos, riesgos y oportunidades", considerando contenidos requeridos en la normativa en vigor.
- Análisis de los procesos para recopilar y validar los datos presentados en el EINF del ejercicio 2025.
- Revisión de la información relativa a los riesgos, las políticas y los enfoques de gestión aplicados en relación con los aspectos materiales presentados en el EINF del ejercicio 2025.
- Comprobación, mediante pruebas, en base a la selección de una muestra, de la información relativa a los contenidos incluidos en el EINF del ejercicio 2025 y su adecuada compilación a partir de los datos suministrados por las fuentes de información.

En relación con el proceso de verificación de la información sobre sostenibilidad:

- Entrevistas con el personal de CAJA RURAL DE NAVARRA, S. COOP. DE CREDITO
 - para conocer el modelo de negocio, las políticas y los enfoques de gestión aplicados, los principales riesgos relacionados con estas cuestiones y obtener información necesaria para la revisión externa.

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- con el fin de conocer el origen de la información utilizada por la dirección (por ejemplo, la interacción con los grupos de interés, los planes de negocio y los documentos de estrategia); y la revisión de la documentación interna de la entidad sobre su proceso; y
- Obtención, a través de entrevistas con el personal de la entidad, del conocimiento de los procesos de la entidad de recopilación, validación y presentación de información relevantes para la elaboración de su información sobre sostenibilidad.
- Evaluación de la concordancia de la evidencia obtenida de nuestros procedimientos sobre el proceso implantado por la entidad para la determinación de la información que debe incluirse en la información sobre sostenibilidad con la descripción del proceso que se expone en la nota "Bases para la elaboración del Informe [BP-1]" del apartado Información General [NEIS 2], así como evaluación de si el citado proceso implantado por la entidad permite identificar la información material a ser revelada según las prescripciones de las NEIS.
- Evaluación de si toda la información identificada en el proceso implantado por la entidad para la determinación de la información que debe incluirse en la información sobre sostenibilidad está efectivamente incluida.
- Evaluación de la concordancia de la estructura y la presentación de la Información sobre sostenibilidad con lo dispuesto en las NEIS y el resto del marco normativo de Información sobre sostenibilidad aplicado por la entidad.
- Realización de indagaciones al personal pertinente y procedimientos analíticos sobre información divulgada en la información sobre sostenibilidad considerando aquella en la que es probable que surjan incorrecciones materiales, debido a fraude o error.
- Realización de procedimientos sustantivos por muestreo sobre información divulgada en la información sobre sostenibilidad seleccionada considerando aquella en la que es probable que surjan incorrecciones materiales, debido a fraude o error.
- Obtención, en su caso, de los informes emitidos por terceros independientes acreditados anexos al informe de gestión en respuesta a exigencias de la normativa europea y, en relación con la información a la que se refieren y de acuerdo con la norma de verificación, comprobación, exclusivamente, de la acreditación del verificador y de que el alcance del informe emitido se corresponde con el exigido por la normativa europea.
- Obtención, en su caso, de los documentos que contengan la información incorporada por referencia, los informes emitidos por auditores o verificadores sobre dichos documentos y, de acuerdo con la norma de verificación, comprobación, exclusivamente, de que, en el documento al que se refiere la información incorporada por referencia, se cumplen las condiciones descritas en las NEIS para poder incorporar información por referencia en la Información sobre Sostenibilidad.
- Obtención de una carta de manifestaciones de la dirección y de los administradores de la entidad en relación con el EINF y la información sobre sostenibilidad.

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Las personas encargadas del gobierno de la entidad son responsables de la otra información. La otra información comprende las cuentas anuales consolidadas y resto de la información incluida en el informe de gestión, pero no incluye ni el informe de auditoría de las cuentas anuales ni los informes de verificación emitidos por terceros independientes acreditados exigidos por el derecho de la Unión Europea sobre divulgaciones concretas contenidas en la información sobre sostenibilidad y que figuran como anexo del informe de gestión consolidado.

Este informe de verificación no cubre la otra información y no expresamos ningún tipo de conclusión de verificación sobre esta.

En relación con nuestro encargo de verificación de la información sobre sostenibilidad, nuestra responsabilidad consiste en leer la otra información identificada anteriormente y, de este modo, considerar si la otra información presenta incongruencias materiales con la información sobre sostenibilidad o con el conocimiento que hemos adquirido durante el encargo de verificación que pudieran ser indicativas de la existencia de incorrecciones materiales en la información sobre sostenibilidad.

AENOR CONFÍA S.A.U.***Maider VILLANUEVA ALDAYA (verificador jefe)******Fecha del informe de verificación*** 2026-04-30**C/ GÉNOVA 6, 28004 MADRID**