



Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

Executive summary

—

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Objective and scope

Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

Objective

This report, which follows on from the studies performed in previous years, has been prepared with a view to detailing the overall contribution of the socio-economic impact of the institutions forming part of the Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks, (“CECA” per its Spanish acronym).

In order to analyse the different impacts across all areas, this report has been divided into the following six sections:

Section 1

Economic impact

Section 2

Contribution to employment

Section 3

Charity and welfare work and financial education for inclusive and sustainable growth

Section 4

Commitment to the development of customers and the environment

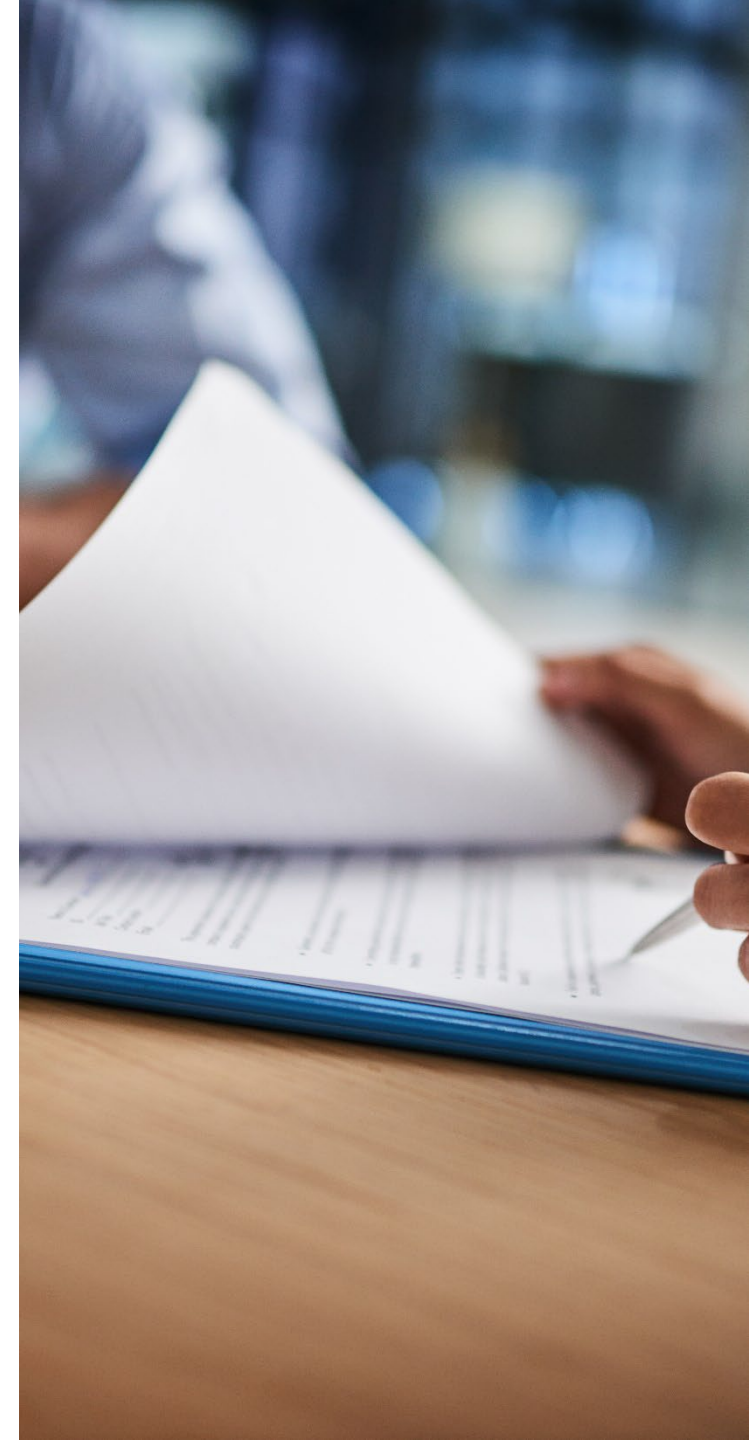
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The sustainable finance challenge

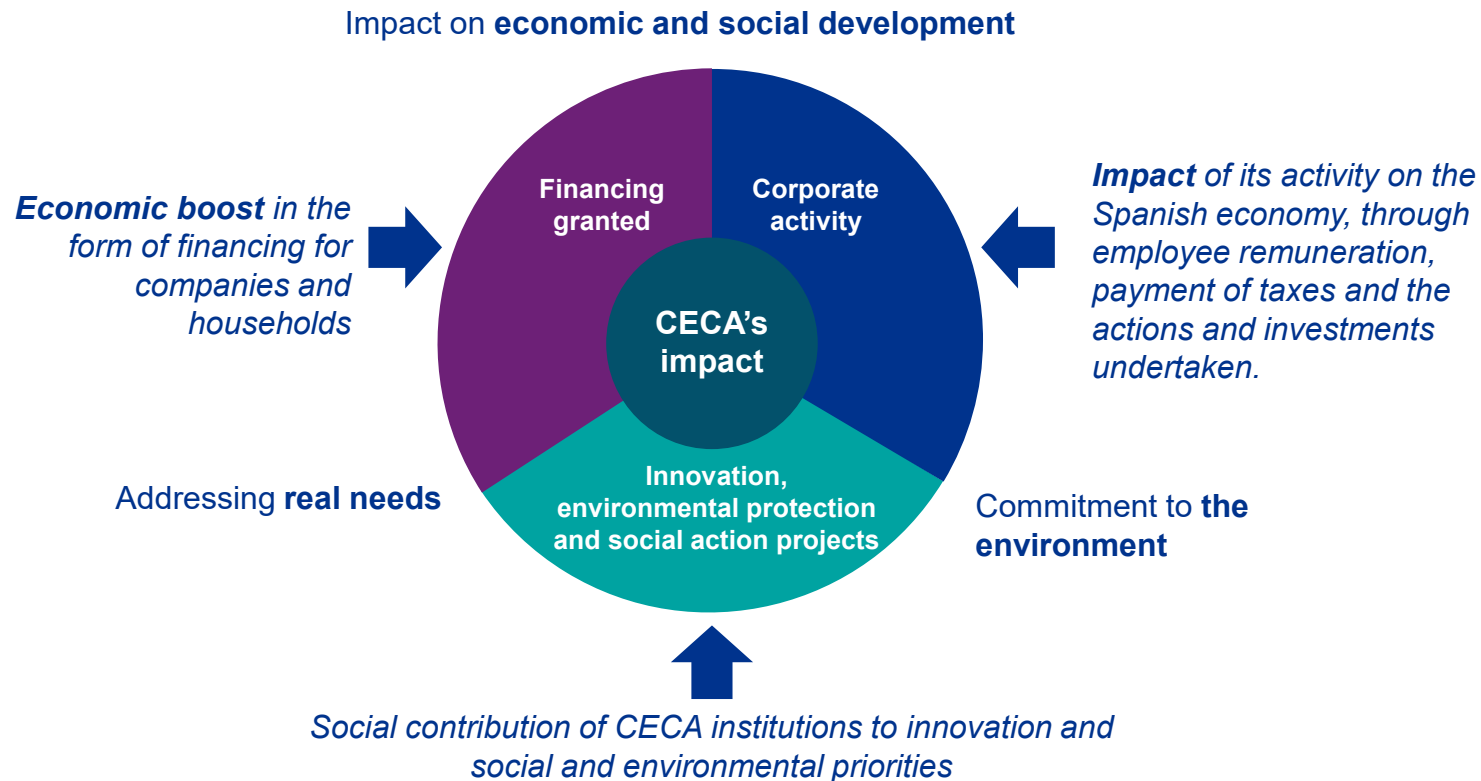
Section 6

Tax contribution

This report has been prepared based on documentation provided by CECA and publicly available consolidated information (non-financial information statements, annual accounts, the National Statistics Institute, etc.)



Measuring the impact: three-pronged approach



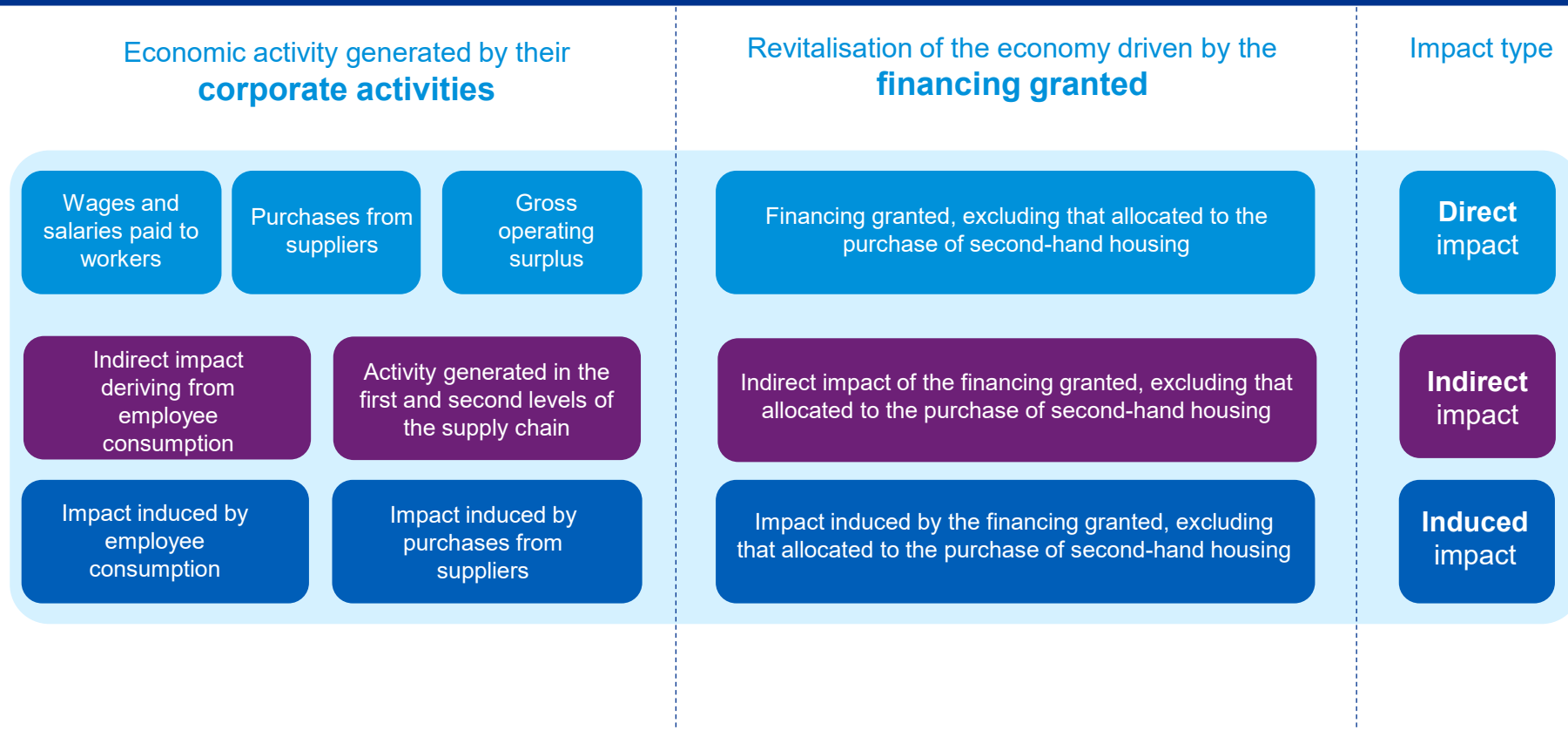
Three-pronged approach to the impact of CECA's sector

CECA institutions have a three-fold impact: as economic operators (through their **corporate activities**), as a catalyst for the economy (through the **financing granted** in their capacity as financial institutions) and with their contribution to society (through their **innovation, environmental protection and social initiative projects**).

Map of impacts analysed

For this study, the following impacts have been considered:

Overall revitalisation attributable to CECA institutions: economic activity generated by their corporate activities and the activity resulting from the financing granted.



Section 01

Economic impact

Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

Total economic impact

The total economic impact of CECA institutions in 2021 was ...

€178,030M

This total impact is **a result of its corporate activities and the revitalisation of the economy driven by the financing granted.**

The total influence on the economy amounts to:



1. GDP at Spanish market prices (2020, data for 2021 yet to be published): €1,121,948M Source: [INE, Spanish Regional Accounts](#).
2. GDP at Basque Country market prices (2020, data for 2021 yet to be published): €66,558M Source: [INE, Spanish Regional Accounts](#).
3. National total. Gross added value for the total financial and insurance activities (national economic activity code K). At current prices (2020): €46,041M Source: [INE](#).
4. GDP at Galician market prices (2020, data for 2021 yet to be published): €59,105M Source: [INE, Spanish regional accounts](#).

Corporate activity generated

€18,235M

Which is equivalent to....



1.6% of Spain's GDP¹



39.6% of the GDP of the financial sector³

Revitalisation driven by financing

€159,795M

Which is equivalent to....



14.2% of Spain's GDP¹



2.7 times the GDP of Galicia⁴



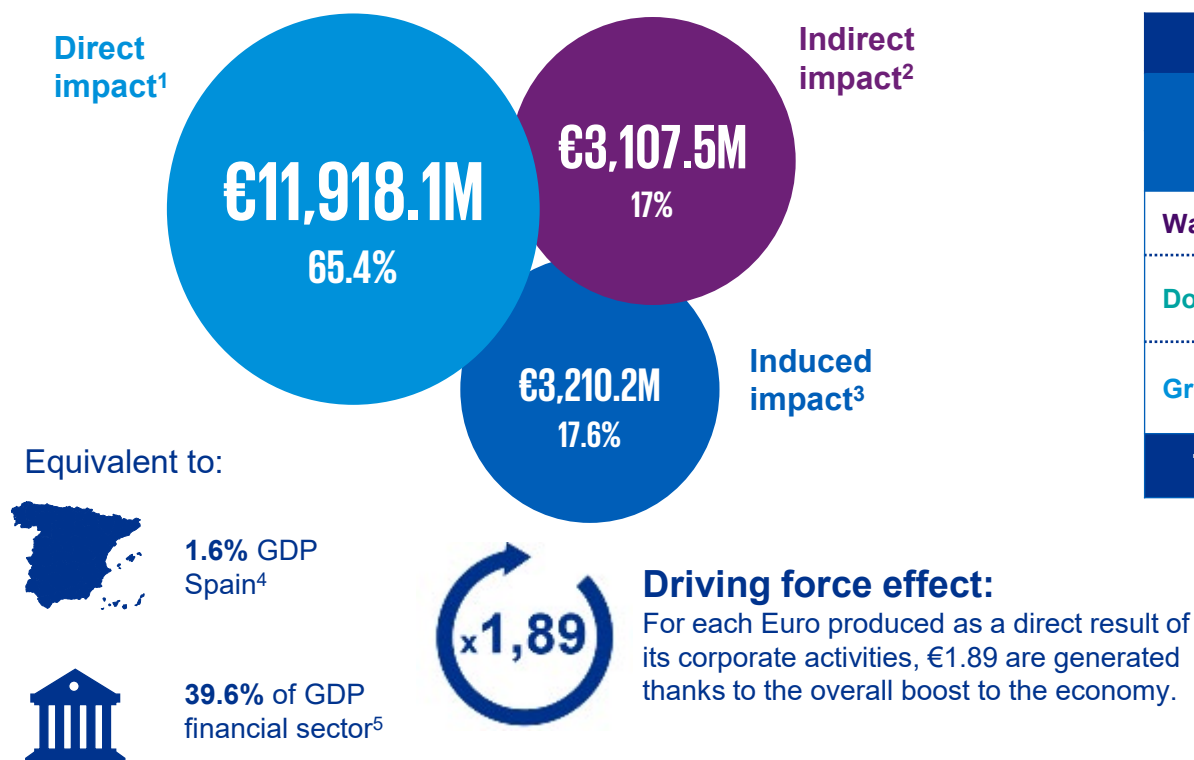
Corporate activities generate 10% of the impact and financing granted, the remaining 90%.

Impact of the corporate activities of the institutions

The economic contribution of the corporate activities amounts to €18,235 million

The **corporate activities performance**, obtained using input-output methodology, has had a **genuine impact on the Spanish economy** by encouraging household consumption through net wages and salaries (€6,664.3M) and promoting domestic suppliers (€6,742.4M). Moreover, if we add the gross operating surplus as a direct variable, a total economic contribution of €18,235.7M is obtained.

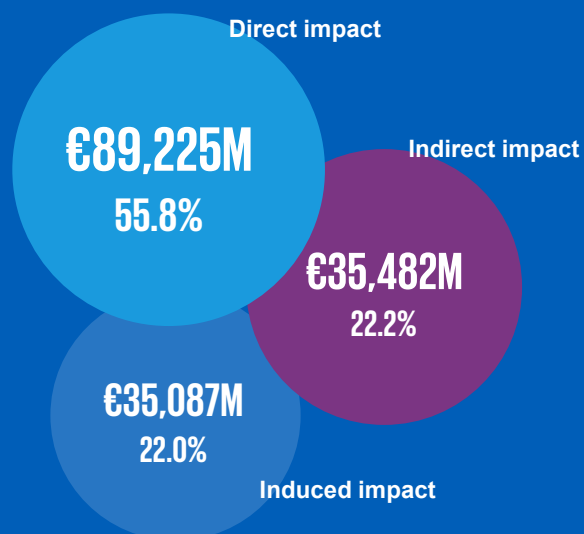
Corporate activities in CECA's sector helps support 67,188 companies⁶



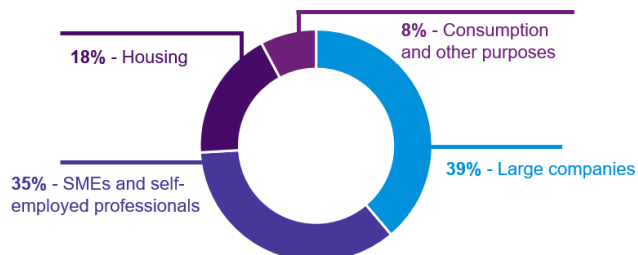
Breakdown of the impact of the corporate activities			
Direct, indirect and induced economic impact (€M)			
Components	2021	2020	% variation
Wages and salaries	6,664	7,642	▼ 5.6%
Domestic suppliers	6,742	7,209	▼ 0.4%
Gross operating surplus	4,829	6,547	▼ 16.5%
Total impact	18,235	21,398	▼ 1.5%

1. The direct impact factors in net wages and salaries used for consumption, direct domestic supplier purchases and the gross operating surplus.
2. The indirect impact includes consumption by employees of CECA institutions and the activities generated in the first and second levels of the supply chain.
3. The induced impact takes into consideration the economic impact on the rest of the supply chain.
4. GDP at Spanish market prices (2020, no data published for 2021): €1,121,948M Source: [National Statistics Office \(INE\)](#). [Spanish Regional Accounts](#).
5. National total. Gross added value for the total financial and insurance activities (national economic activity code K). At current prices (2020): €46,041M. Source: [INE](#).
6. Obtained from the following indicators: The mean of the Leontief inverse matrix for Spain: 2.0784. The mean of the salaried employment multiplier for Spain (thousands of jobs per Euro impacted): 0.01991. Input-output table 2016 (2019 Statistical Review), National Accounts of Spain. Average company size 8.3 employees. SME figures - Average business size by sector - Data for January 2017-2021 (INE).

The financing granted by CECA's sector has led to an economic boost of **€159,795 million**



Total domestic financing granted in 2021:



Boosting effect of the financing

Direct impact: takes into consideration the direct domestic financing granted.

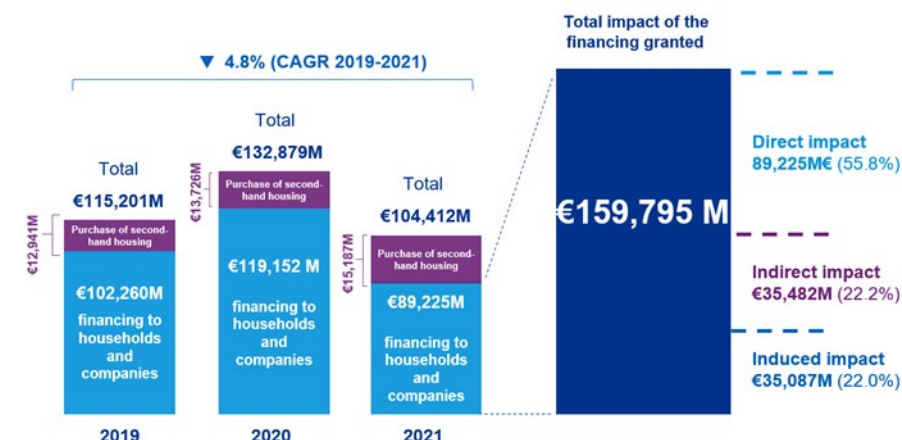
Indirect impact: this is the activity generated in the first and second levels of the supply chain of those in receipt of financing.

Induced impact: takes into consideration the economic impact on the rest of the supply chain.



The total impact of the financing granted is equivalent to providing a direct, indirect or induced boost to a total of **800,810 companies¹**

Evolution of the financing granted



1. Obtained from the following indicators: The mean of the Leontief inverse matrix for Spain: 2.0784. The mean of the salaried employment multiplier for Spain (thousands of jobs per Euro impacted): 0.01991. Input-output table 2016 (2019 Statistical Review), National Accounts of Spain. Average company size 8.3 employees. SME figures - Average business size by sector - Data for January 2017-2021 (INE).

Main conclusions 2021



The impact of the CECA institutions on the economy as a result of their **corporate activities** amounted to **€18,235M**, equivalent to **39.6% of the GDP of the financial sector or to supporting 67,188 companies¹**.

The sectors in which the corporate activities are making the greatest impact are the **industry** and **ancillary** service sectors, in addition to the **financial sector** itself, **which together represent 43% of the total economic impact**.



Meanwhile, the boost achieved through the **financing granted by the CECA institutions**, amounting to **€159,795M**, is equivalent to supporting **800,810 companies¹**.



The **total economic impact of the wages and salaries** amounts to **€6,664M**. The sectors benefitting most from this impact are the real estate sector (€917.3M), the food sector (€836.7M) and the accommodation sector (€547.6M).



The impact of purchases from **domestic suppliers in 2021** amounted to **€6,742M**.

1. Obtained from the following indicators: The mean of the Leontief inverse matrix for Spain: 2.0784. The mean of the salaried employment multiplier for Spain (thousands of jobs per Euro impacted): 0.01991. Input-output table 2016 (2019 Statistical Review), National Accounts of Spain. Average company size 8.3 employees. SME figures - Average business size by sector - Data for January 2017-2021 (INE).



Section 02

Contribution to employment

Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

Contribution to employment

CECA sector institutions help support more than

3 M jobs in Spain

This global impact is the **result of their corporate activities and the economic boost provided by the financing granted.**

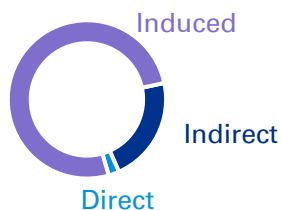
This total effect on employment is equivalent to:



15% of Spain's working population¹



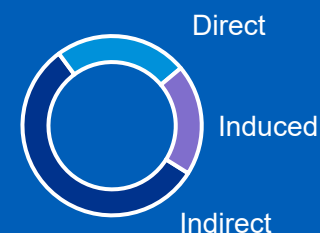
Approximately 1.1 times the population of Galicia²



2.2% of the total impact is direct, 76.1% is indirect and the remaining 21.7% is induced.

The corporate activities have created

274,828 jobs



24% of the total impact is direct, 56% is indirect and the remaining 20% is induced.

Revitalisation driven by financing

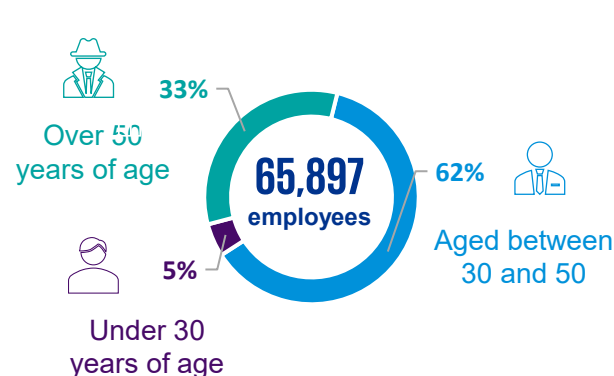
2,730,263 jobs



Equivalent to 13.5% of domestic employment¹.

Employment and employee benefit stability

All of the CECA sector institutions endeavour to offer stable, quality jobs, in keeping with current labour market requirements.



 **99.6%** of CECA sector employees are employed under a **permanent contract**

 **100%** of sector employees **covered by a collective bargaining agreement¹**.

 **3.9% absenteeism rate⁵**. 2.7 percentage points below the Spanish average².

 **5.61 million hours of training**, equivalent to **75 hours per employee**

CECA supports the adoption of work flexibility measures

 **All of the institutions are committed to fostering a work/life balance** for their employees

 A total of **2,752 employees** benefitted from **reduced working hours**, and **3,905 employees** took leaves of absence.

A total of **6,657 employees (8.5% of the workforce)** have benefitted from one of these two measures.

Committed to gender equality



The **pay gap** of CECA institutions stands at **10%⁵**.

...this **gap** is **1.9 points** below the **Spanish average** and **3.9 below the European average³**.

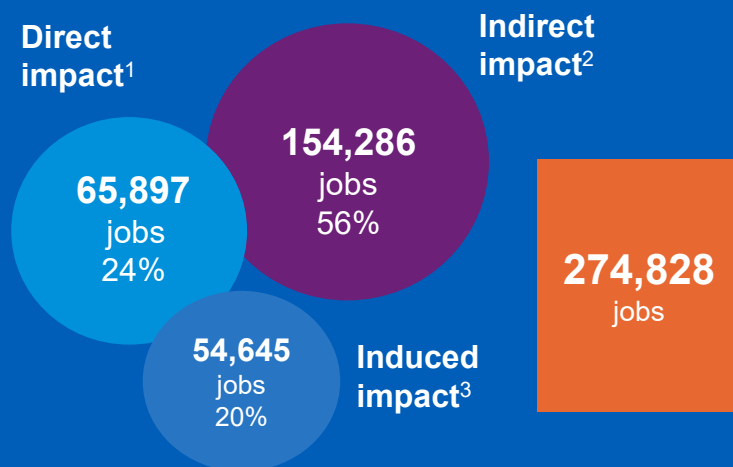


52.5% of the workforce **are women**. **31% of executive positions** are held by women.

...this **percentage of female executives** is **1.7 percentage points** above the **Spanish average** and **1.5 points** above the **European average⁴**.

1. The collective bargaining agreement for the sector covers all of the institutions except for Kutxabank, which has a company agreement in place.
2. According to the [XI Adecco healthy companies and absenteeism management report](#), the average absenteeism rate stood at 6.6 % in 2021.
3. Pay gap EU27: 14.1%. Average pay gap in Spain: 11.9%. [Information obtained from the European Commission](#).
4. Percentage of women in executive positions, European average: 29.5% (EU27, 2020). Percentage of women in executive positions, Spanish average: 29.3%. [Information lifted from the Eurostat Database](#).
5. Due to comparability reasons, the absenteeism rate and pay gap have been calculated taking into consideration the same institutions than in 2020. The pay gap taking into consideration all the institutions of CECA's Sector in 2021 would be rated as 12.1%; While the absenteeism rate would be rated as 7.8%.

The corporate activities have made a contribution to employment of more than 270,000 jobs



For each **direct job**, the CECA institutions create **4 jobs** through their corporate activities.

Impact of corporate activities on employment

1.4% of jobs in Spain⁴ are created through either direct recruitment by CECA's sector or through the purchases made by CECA institutions from Spanish suppliers, reflecting the key role played by CECA's sector in the revitalisation of the Spanish labour market.

Total impact of the corporate activities

The **65,897 direct (own) jobs** represent **24% of the total impact of the corporate activities**

This is equivalent...



to **24%** of jobs in the financial sector in Spain⁵



to **0.33%** of the domestic working population⁴

1. The direct impact on employment is created by the employees of the CECA institutions in 2021.
2. The indirect impact on employment is that arising from the direct and indirect consumption needs of the employees of the CECA institutions. It also relates to the boost to employment brought about by the procurement needs of the domestic suppliers of the CECA institutions.
3. The induced impact on employment takes into consideration employment throughout the rest of the supply chain, i.e., it includes all of the necessary recruitment undertaken to satisfy indirect goods and services requirements.
4. The working population in Spain stood at 20,184,900 at the end of 2021. Source: INE. [National results Q4](#).
5. The number of employed persons in the financial sector in Spain (excluding insurance companies and pension funds) amounted to 275,100 at the end of 2021. Source: [INE. National results Q4](#).

Impact of the financing on employment

Through their financing, the CECA institutions¹ support **2,133,603 indirect jobs** and **596,661 induced jobs**.

€106,049M of domestic financing granted to households and companies

The revitalisation of the labour market due to the financing granted by the CECA institutions supports a total of **2,730,263 indirect or induced jobs**.

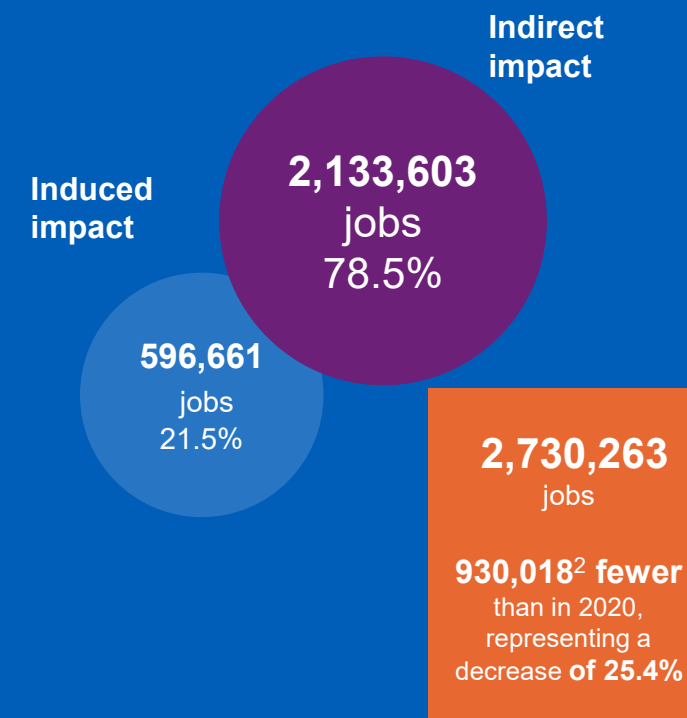


For every **million Euros** of financing granted, **26 jobs** are supported.



This is equivalent to **13.5% of national employment³**.

The financing granted by the CECA institutions supports more than 2.7 million jobs



With a labour market impact of **2,730,263 jobs**, the **ancillary service sector⁴** is the one which benefits most from the financing granted by the CECA institutions, representing **32% of the impact generated**.

1. This does not include direct employment, since the financing does not lead to the direct creation of jobs at the institutions.
2. Employment supported in 2020 by CECA sector financing: 3,660,281 jobs. Please see Methodological Appendix (I) for further information..
3. The working population in Spain stood at 19,344,300 at the end of 2020. Source: INE. [National results Q4](#).
4. Ancillary services include printing, publishing, programming, advertising and market research, advisory and technical services, etc.

Main conclusions 2021



CECA's sector **contributes to the creation of 274,828 jobs** through its own corporate activities. This is equivalent to **1.4% of the working population of Spain¹**.



The financing granted by the CECA institutions **boosts the labour market by helping to support 2,730,263 jobs**, equivalent to **40.4% of the population of Madrid²**.



The workforce of the CECA institutions amounted to **65,897 employees** in 2021, restoring **CECA's sector to the position of second largest national employer³**.



99.6 % of the **total workforce of CECA's sector** had a **permanent employment contract**, 4 percentage points above the 95% minimum required by the collective bargaining agreement.

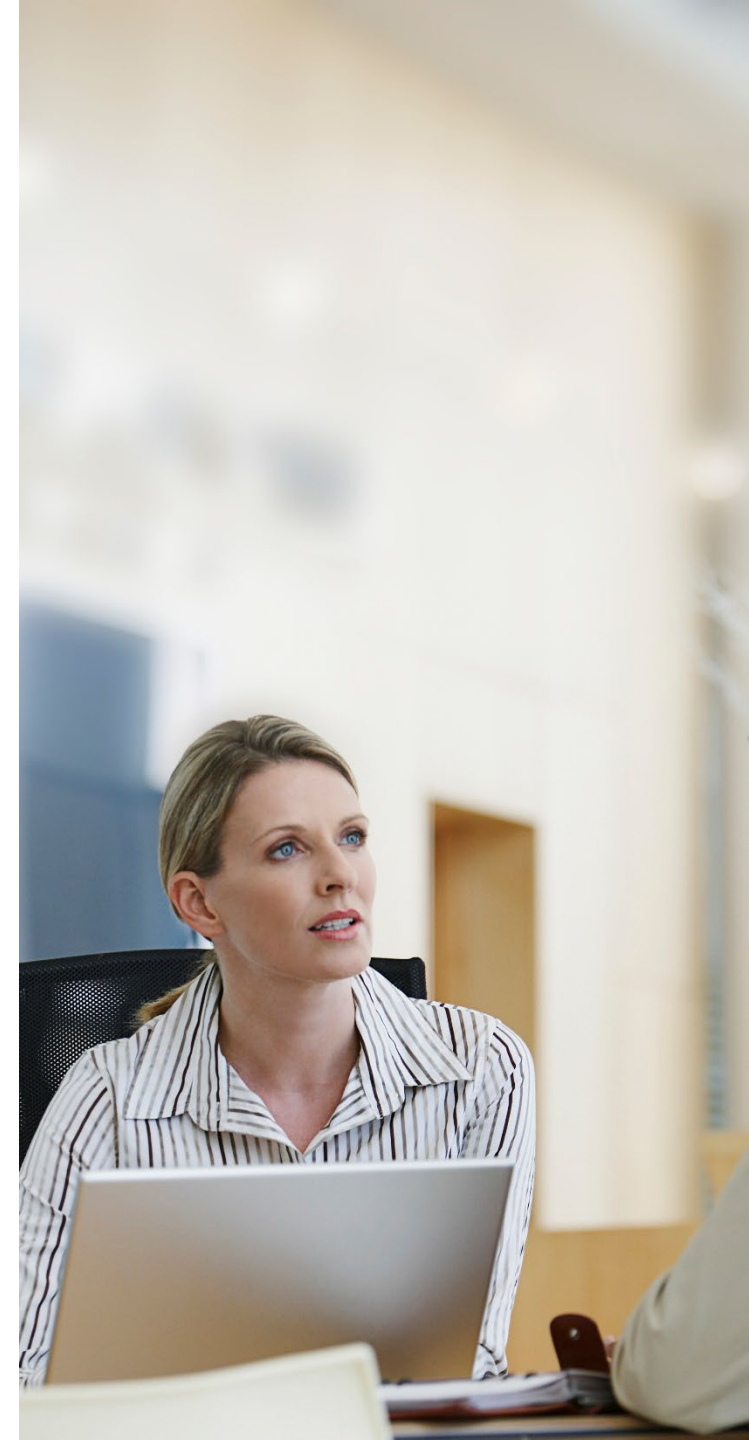


The **cumulative pay gap** for all of the CECA institutions stands at **10%⁴**, **3.9 percentage points below the European average**. Moreover, the number of **female employees remains at 52.5%**.



Also, the proportion of **women in executive positions stands at 31%**, **1.7 points above the Spanish average** and **1.5 points above the European average**.

1. The working population in Spain at the end of 2021 stood at 20,184,900. Source: INE. [National results Q4](#).
2. Total population of the municipality of Madrid in 2021: 6,751,251. Data lifted from INE. [Population by province and sex 2021](#).
3. Source: Ranking of the top 5,000 companies in Spain, classified by sales, profits and employees - Valencia Plaza - financial newspaper. Leading positions: Mercadona, S.A. (98,161), El Corte Inglés, S.A. (58,385) and Clece (45,236). CECA does not appear in this ranking as it is not a company.
4. Due to comparability reasons, the pay gap have been calculated taking into consideration the same institutions than in 2020. The pay gap taking into consideration all the institutions of CECA's Sector in 2021 would be rated as 12.1%.

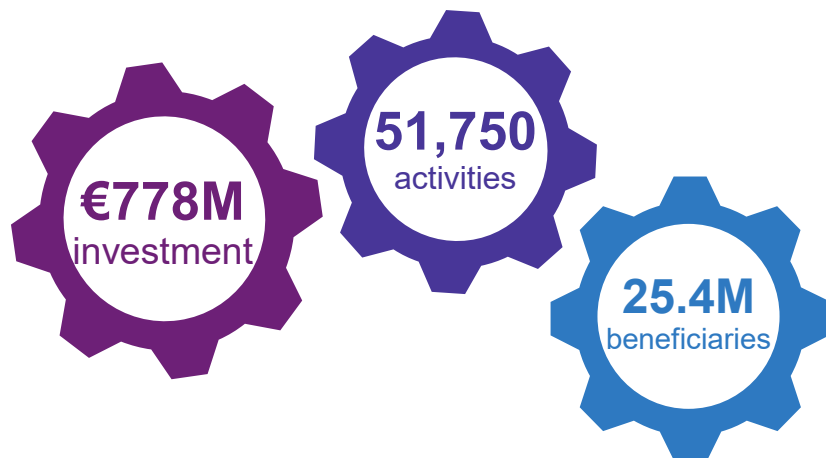


Section 03

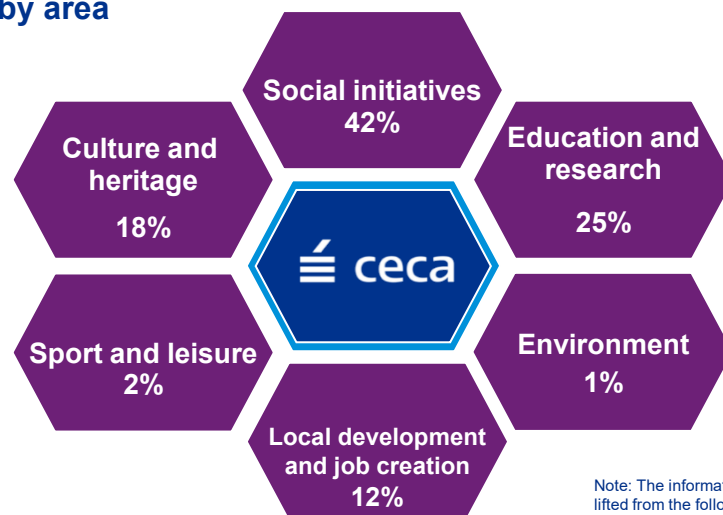
Charity and welfare work and financial education

Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

Commitment to inclusion



Investment by area



Note: The information on charity and welfare work was lifted from the following report: [Memoria de Obra y Acción Social CECA 2021](#).

The charity and welfare work carried out by the savings banks and foundations belonging to **CECA's sector** covers a number of areas and endeavours to include all population segments, with particular focus on the most vulnerable groups and those most in need.

“ The **social initiatives** area received the highest volume of investment in 2021. ”

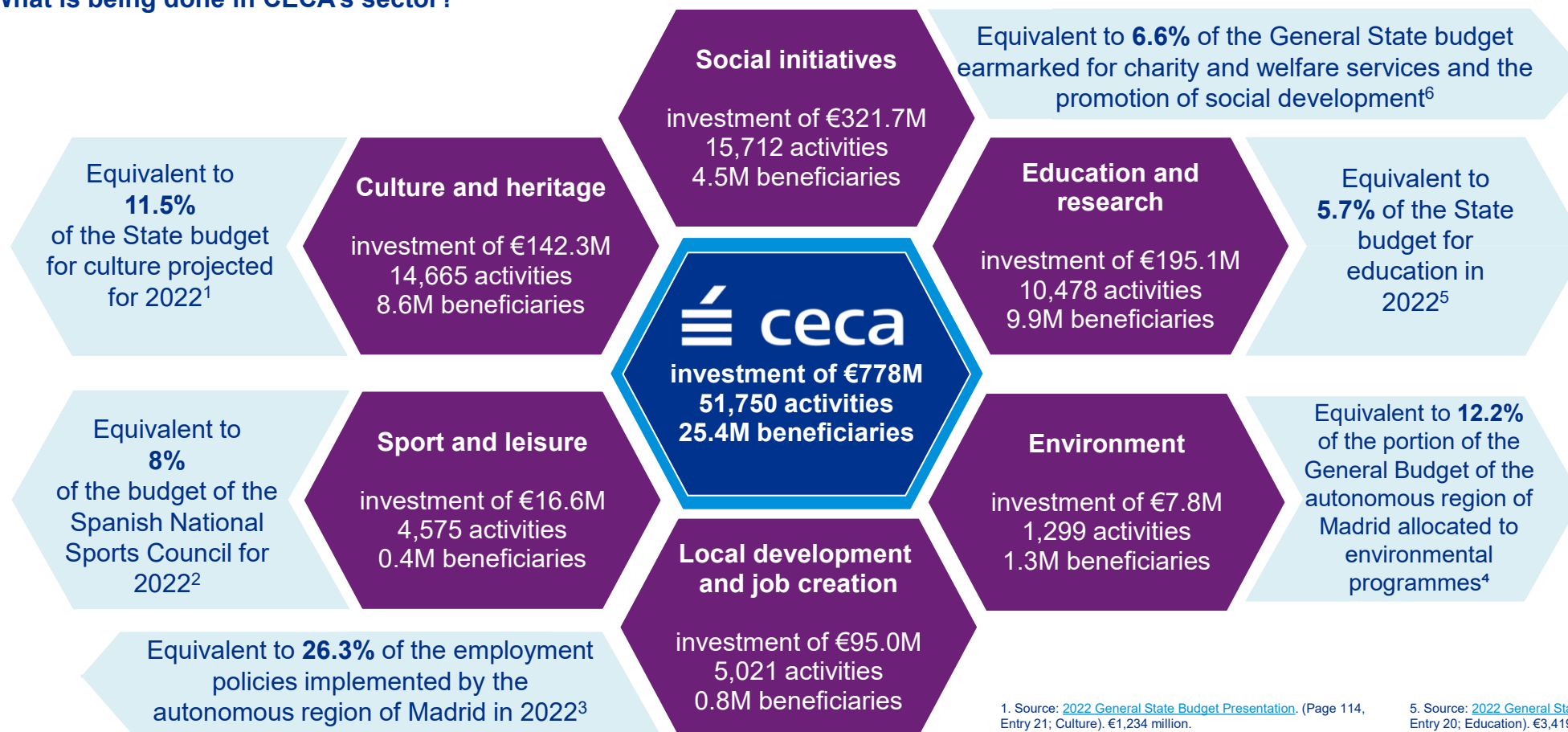
Over **€321 million** has been earmarked for welfare, health and well-being, inclusion, charity canteen and volunteering programmes.

Such actions support social development and demonstrate CECA's unwavering **commitment** to a fairer and more inclusive society.

“ **Local development and employment creation** is the area that has seen the sharpest increase in investment with respect to 2020 (27.17%). ”

Main aggregates by area of activity

What is being done in CECA's sector?



1. Source: [2022 General State Budget Presentation](#). (Page 114, Entry 21; Culture). €1,234 million.
 2. Source: [2022 General State Budget Presentation](#). (Page 289, Entry 25; National Sports Council). €207 million.
 3. Source: [Employment strategy of the autonomous region of Madrid 2021-2023](#). €362 million budgeted for 2022.
 4. Source: [General Budget of the autonomous region of Madrid 2022](#). (Pages 403 and 407). €64.2 million.

5. Source: [2022 General State Budget Presentation](#). (Page 114, Entry 20; Education). €3,419 million.
 6. Source: [2022 General State Budget Presentation](#). (Page 114, Entry 11; Charity and welfare services and the promotion of social development). €4,853 million.

Note: The information on charity and welfare work was lifted from the following report: [Memoria de Obra y Acción Social CECA 2021](#).

Beneficiaries by specific group

In 2021 almost **60% of the investment in charity and welfare work was earmarked for specific groups** and benefitted over **14 million individuals** from the following groups: Children and young people; persons at risk of social exclusion; persons with special needs; the elderly; and entrepreneurs.



Help provided to 7.5 million people under the age of 25, to whom more than **€185 million** was allocated.



Help provided to 2.1 million people at risk of exclusion, to whom more than **€152 million** was allocated.

42.3% of the CECA sector's investment in charity and welfare work, amounting to **€329 million**, has helped **reinforce the least developed SDGs in Spain²** (Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Decent work and economic growth, Reduced inequalities, Partnerships for the goals, Climate action, Zero hunger, Responsible consumption and production, Life below water, Life on land).

Investment in line with reinforcement of the SDGs

The CECA sector's investment in charity and welfare work is reflected in the following SDGs:



Main alliances in charity and welfare work for achievement of the SDGs:



Note: The information on charity and welfare work was lifted from the following report: Memoria de Obra y Acción Social CECA 2021.

1. In the case of SDGs 12, 14 and 15, the contribution has been distributed equally (1.08% each).
2. According to the most recent United Nations report on achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the least developed SDGs, in respect of which Spain must still overcome critical and significant challenges, are as follows: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. Source: [Sustainable Development Report 2021](#).

Financial education in 2020-2021

CECA's sector for financial education

The **financial education** programmes carried out in 2020 by Funcas were interrupted by the pandemic and, accordingly, it was necessary to extend the duration of the Funcas Educa 2020 programme to 2021.

investment of **€4.3M**

86.3% of the investment earmarked for **digital activities** (virtual workshops, development of apps, websites and streaming broadcasts). **99.8%** of total **online participation** achieved due to the restrictions on face-to-face meetings.

55.9 M online participants and physical attendees



Annual amount (2020-2021) equivalent to **59%** the total population of Spain¹.

7,918 initiatives

Topics covered by the programmes.



25.7%
Entrepreneurship, SMEs, rural environment².

The pandemic has triggered a proliferation of initiatives aimed at **entrepreneurs, traders, professionals and the self-employed, businesses and micro-enterprises**, in support of the groups that have been most heavily affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.



9 entities carry out initiatives over and above the Funcas Educa Programme.

Note: The information relating to financial education was lifted from the "2021 financial education activities report", prepared by Funcas and CECA.

1. Source: INE, [Provisional population figures at 1 January 2021](#) (47,394,223 inhabitants).
2. Investment figures broken down by topic.



Main conclusions 2021

The **charity and welfare work** of CECA's sector has mobilised a total of **€778 million**, helping **25.4 million beneficiaries** through almost **51,750 activities**.

Each activity has impacted, on average, 490 beneficiaries.

42.3% of the CECA sector's investment in charity and welfare work, **amounting to €329 million**, has helped **reinforce the least developed SDGs in Spain**.

The least developed SDGs, in respect of which Spain must still overcome critical and significant challenges, are as follows: **2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17¹**.

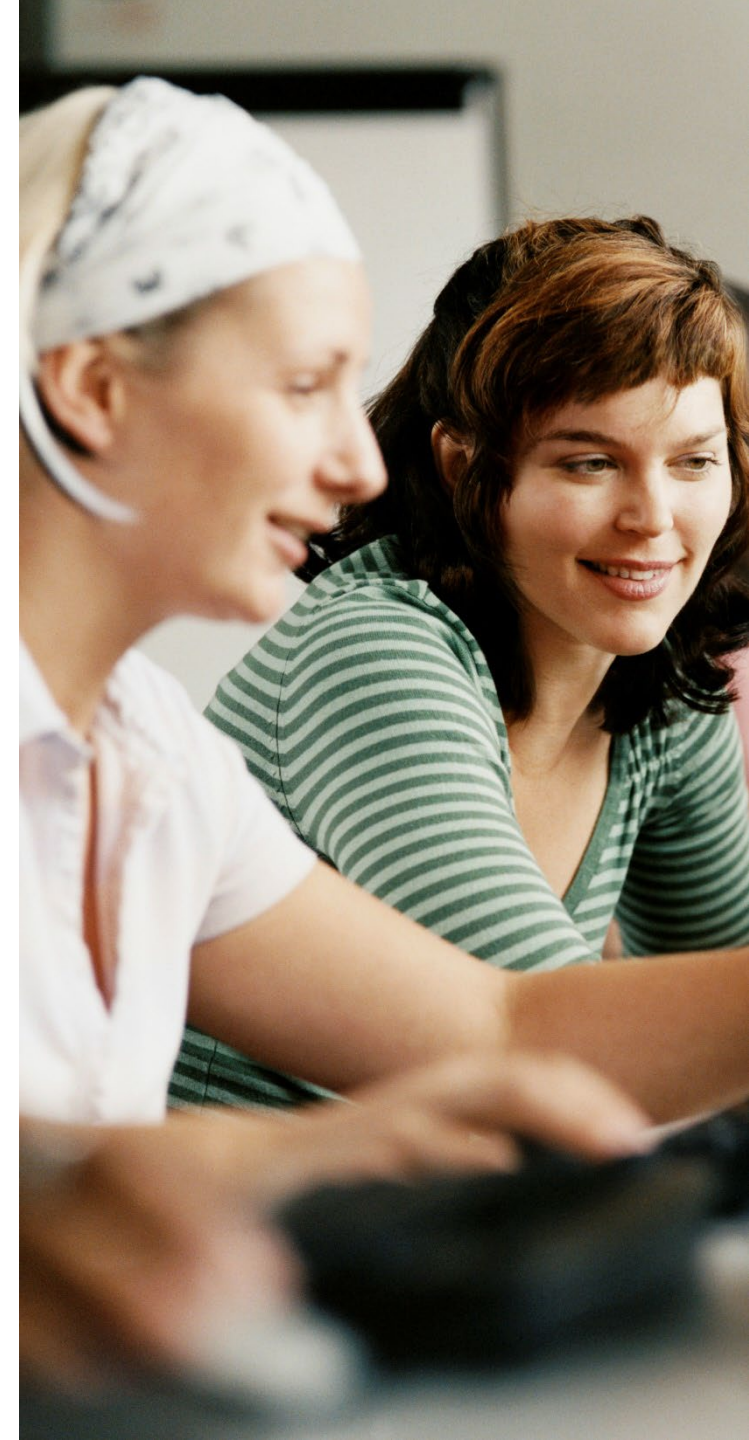
The **financial education** programmes carried out by Funcas and the institutions' own financing projects have reached a total of **55.9 million beneficiaries**, with a total investment of **€4.3 million**, of which **€3 million come from the Funcas Educa Programme**. The total amount of the investment is equivalent to **paying 4,157 university enrolment fees²**.



Note 1: The information on charity and welfare work was lifted from the following report: Memoria de Obra y Acción Social CECA 2021.

Note 2: The information relating to financial education was lifted from the "2021 financial education activities report", prepared by Funcas and CECA.

1. According to the most recent United Nations report on achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, the least developed SDGs, in respect of which Spain must still overcome critical and significant challenges, are as follows: 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17. Source: [Sustainable Development Report 2021](#).
2. Source: [Spanish university system data and figures 2020 - 2021](#). Based on the national average standard enrolment price of a degree consisting of 60 ECTS (at a cost of €17.2/ECTS, amounting to a total of €1,032).



Section 04

Commitment to customers and the environment development

Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

Financing for households, SMEs and self-employed professionals

Around €64,854M of financing was channelled into households, SMEs and self-employed professionals in 2021.

Although financing has diminished in absolute terms, financing provided to households increased by 2.5% in 2021.



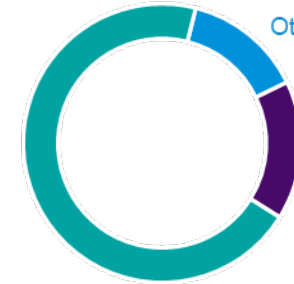
€27,487M
Financing for households



€37,367M
Financing for SMEs and self-employed professionals



Housing
70%



Other purposes
14%



Consumption
16%



Represents **57.6% of total domestic financing¹** reported by CECA institutions.

Equivalent to the **creation of 187,264 companies²**.

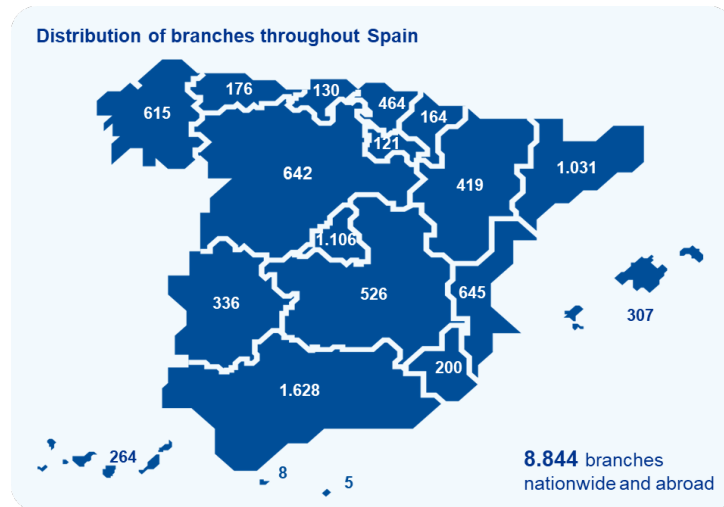
1. Total domestic financing extended by CECA institutions: €103,928M (excluding foreign financing). Aggregate data for all the institutions.
2. Obtained from the following indicators: The mean of the Leontief inverse matrix for Spain: 2.0784. The mean of the salaried employment multiplier for Spain (thousands of jobs per Euro impacted): 0.01991. Input-output table 2016 (2019 Statistical Review), National Accounts of Spain. Average company size 8.3 employees. SME figures - Average business size by sector - Data for January 2017-2021 (INE).

Territorial structure

The CECA institutions have a branch office for every 3,220 clients in Spain¹ (31 branch offices for every 100,000 clients)

In 2020, in the Eurozone there were 18.7 branches for every 100,000 inhabitants¹. In USA the ratio was 29.7 branches for every 100,000 inhabitants.

Further examples: Germany: 9.4 branches for every 100,000 inhabitants | Austria: 7.4 branches for every 100,000 inhabitants



8,787
branches in Spain



55% of the branches are placed in rural areas



19,624 ATMs



28.3 M
customers²



Equivalent to 60% of spanish population³



39.6 M cards issued

CECA supports the population in the different territories through its presence in towns with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, managing 46.2%⁴ of the bank branches in these locations.



3,105
branches
in rural areas



20 mobile
branches



485 towns served
by mobile branches



166,334 km
covered by
mobile branches

These figures have also contributed to local job creation by generating:



4,502 direct local jobs⁵
in towns with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants.

- Source: [Data world bank](#)
- Kutxabank, Pollença, Ontinyent and Liberbank are not within this scope.
- Source: [INE demographics and population at 1 January 2022](#).
- The percentage of branches in towns with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants reflects this branch type in CECA's sector as a percentage of the total number of branches in Spain (19,015 branches). Source: Valencian Institute of Economic Research ("Ivie") report for 2022.
- Cecabank, Pollença and Ontinyent are not within this scope.

The importance of digitalisation

CECA's sector clocked up more than 16.2 million digital banking users, by making banking accessible from anywhere.

In 2021, CECA encouraged the use of digital channels, with **72.6%** of transactions being carried out via the available digital platforms¹.



**16.2 million
digital banking
users²**

**56.9% of customers in CECA's
sector are digital users.**

Equivalent to **70.8%** of digital banking
users in Spain³.

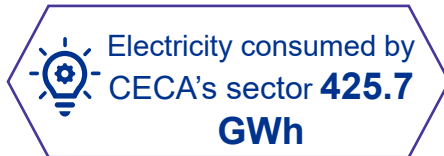
1. This indicator does not encompass Ibercaja, Cecabank or Unicaja.
2. Cecabank and Ontinyent are not within this scope.
3. Electronic banking users in Spain: 65.2% of the internet user population aged between 16 and 74 (22.9 million people). Data lifted from the INE survey [Equipment and Use of Information and Communication Technologies in Households](#), 2021.



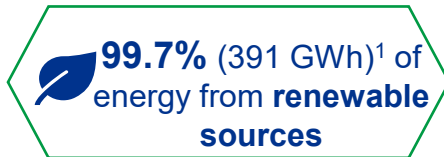
Commitment to the environment

CECA's sector has reduced its GHG emissions by 52% with respect to 2019, with emissions rising 3% vis-à-vis 2020.

Electricity consumption and emissions



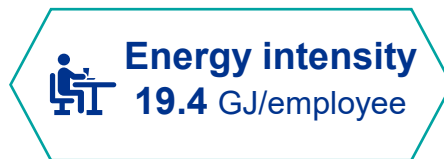
13.5% more than the electricity consumed in 2020.



In Spain, only **48.4% of electricity** was generated from **renewable sources** in 2020¹.



Equivalent to CO₂ emissions produced by around **8,624 vehicles on the road over the course of one year³**.



Energy intensity has declined by **11%**. We are still **0.12 GJ** above the nationwide energy intensity⁴, although still trending towards improvement.

Waste recycling and reuse



Recycled paper used⁵
2,275 tn

Reduces emissions by **7,689.5 t CO₂e⁶**. Equivalent to **1,672 vehicles³** on the road over the course of one year



Electronic waste recycled/reused⁷
1,144 tn

Equivalent to **87%** of electronic waste produced, which is **44 points higher** than the nationwide recycling indicator⁸.

Water consumption



774,835 m³ of water consumed

It has been **reduced 13.1% with respect to 2020⁹**.

Reduction equivalent to the water consumption of more than **2,000 inhabitants in a year¹⁰**.

1. Unicaja and Ontinyent are not within this scope. Source: [The Spanish Electricity System Report 2021](#), Red Eléctrica de España.
2. Kutxabank, Caixabank, Pollença, Unicaja and Ontinyent are not within this scope
3. Metric tons of CO₂e/vehicle/year= 4.6. Data lifted from [EPA](#).

4. Electricity consumption in Spain: 19.28 GJ/person. [The World Bank](#) (2019)
5. Pollença and Ontinyent are not within this scope.
6. Metric tons of CO₂e avoided by recycling 1 MT of paper: 3.38. Data lifted from [EPA](#).
7. Kutxabank, Cecabank, Pollença and Ontinyent are not within this scope.
8. Electronic waste recycling ratio in Spain: 43%. Data obtained from [Eurostat](#) (2018).

9. Water consumption in 2020: 891,549 m³.
10. Average consumption in Spain (litre/person/day) = 133. Data lifted from [INE](#).

Main conclusions 2021

CECA's sector channelled financing of almost **€64,854M** into **household consumption** (€27,487M), **SMEs and self-employed professionals** (€37,367M).

16.2 million customers¹ make use of banking services via **digital platforms** at certain CECA sector institutions.

CECA's sector has **8,844 branches** throughout Spain, **35.1%** of which are located in **rural areas**. Moreover, a total of **485 towns** are served by **mobile branches**.

99.7% of the electricity consumed by CECA's sector comes from **renewable sources²**. Meanwhile, in Spain, just **48.4%** of the electricity generated came from renewable sources in 2021².

CECA's sector has avoided the emission of **39,671 tn of CO₂ eq³** through the adoption of **energy efficiency measures and the use of fully renewable energy sources, among other measures**.



1. Cecabank is excluded from this scope. Online or mobile banking users are taken into account, considering the largest number of users.
2. Unicaja and Ontinyent are not within this scope. Source: [The Spanish Electricity System Report 2021](#), Red Eléctrica de España.
3. Pollença, Unicaja and Ontinyent are not within this scope.

Section 05

The sustainable finance challenge

Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

The sustainable bonds market

The green, social and sustainable bonds market is growing significantly

In 2021 the number of green, social or sustainable bonds issued in Spain totalled **€28,548 million**, representing a **90% increase** on the 2020 figure¹.



CECA's sector has issued green, social or sustainable bonds amounting to **€4,582 million**.

▲ **52.7% of issuances** with respect to 2020

This represents **16%** of the total number issued in Spain.

The total **volume of green, social or sustainable bonds mobilised** by CECA sector institutions in 2021, **including issuances and bookrunner activities**, amounted to **€20,780 million**.

▲ **x2** the volume mobilised in 2020

1. [OFISO annual report 2021](#). Pg. 7. Considering €28,548 million of green, social or sustainable bonds issued in Spain in 2021, including companies, financial institutions and the public sector. The previous year's figure according to pg. 7 of the [OFISO annual report 2020](#) is €15,024 million.

Three **CECA sector** institutions issued green, social or sustainable bonds amounting to **€4,582 million**, up **52.7% on the previous year**.

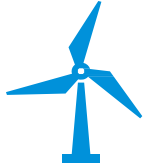
Two CECA sector institutions **have, for the first time, issued two green bonds, of €500 million each**, this year.



Moreover, two CECA sector institutions acted as **bookrunners** in respect of green, social or sustainable bonds issued by other entities.

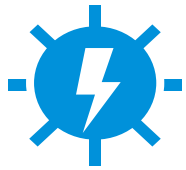
The bonds underwritten in this connection amounted to **€16,198 million** in 2021, **2.2 times the figure for the previous year**.

Commitment to renewable energies



In 2021, the CECA institutions managed to mobilise **more than €4,318 million** by means of project finance programmes, through **175 investment projects**.

The financing earmarked for these sustainability projects centred around the production of renewable energies.



A total of **four CECA institutions** have participated in the financing of renewable energy projects.

These projects have given rise to a total installed capacity of **7,888 MW, equivalent to 12.2%¹** of the total renewable capacity in Spain in 2021.



This capacity is enough to provide energy to **almost two million average Spanish households²**.



77% (€3,331 million) of the CECA sector's total project financing is **contributed by Equator Principles Financial Institutions**.

1. [Red eléctrica de España](#). 64,546 MW of renewable energy in Spain. Search parameters: Structure of the renewable installed capacity. All technologies. Electricity system: national. 2021 (from 1 January to 31 December 2021).
2. [Red Eléctrica de España](#). Assuming an average contracted capacity of 4 kW (0.004 MW) per household.



Socially responsible future

The socially responsible investment market is experiencing significant growth¹

The **total volume of Sustainable and Responsible Investment (SRI) assets in Spain in 2020** exceeded **€345,314 million⁴**, representing a **21%** increase on the previous year. This figure includes both investment in national assets and assets **of international entities**.

Nowadays, Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (SFDR) unifies definitions on SRI, and **includes within its articles 8 and 9** those products that present sustainable characteristics or objectives.



€71,602 million
classified as article 8 or 9
funds under SFDR, in Spain



€54,427 million classified as
article 8 or 9 funds under SFDR, by
CECA sector's RSI investments.

76%
Of the total investment as article 8
and 9 in Spain

SFDR: Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, also known as the sustainable finance disclosure regulation (SFDR), imposes certain sustainability-related disclosure obligations on financial institutions.

Article 8 of the SFDR: includes financial products or services that promote environmental and/or social characteristics, even if they do not have a specific sustainable investment objective.

Article 9 of the SFDR: refers to financial products or services with a specific sustainable investment objective relating to environmental and/or social matters.

The volume invested in **article 8 or 9 financial products or services** under the new SFDR Regulation amounts to:

€54,427 million

Three CECA sector institutions offer this type of product.

1. Note that the SPAINSIF study has yet to be published this year, and is generally issued in or around October. The following figures are therefore for the previous year (2020) and are offered for illustration and comparison purposes alone.
2. [2021 SPAINSIF Study](#). Page 64.
3. [2021 SPAINSIF Study](#). Page 60.
4. [2021 SPAINSIF Study](#). Page 33.
5. These data do not include Kutxabank.

Main conclusions 2021

In 2021 CECA institutions **issued green, social or sustainable bonds** amounting to a total of **€4,582 million**. Moreover, the institutions' **bookrunning** activities achieved a total of **€16,198 million**.



CECA's sector has channelled **€54,427 million classified as article 8 or 9 of the SFDR**, which represents the **76% of the total investments under article 8 and 9 in Spain**.



The CECA sector institutions have, in aggregate, issued and underwritten more than **€20,780 million** in green, social and sustainable bonds. This figure **is equivalent to 72.8% of the capital issued through these instruments in Spain**, and is double the amount issued and underwritten by CECA in the previous year.



CECA's sector has channelled more than **€4,318 million overall into the financing of renewable energy projects** through **175 project finance transactions**. These projects have given rise to **a renewable capacity of 7,888 MW**, equivalent to **12.2% of the total renewable capacity in Spain** in 2021.



Section 06

Tax contribution

Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

Tax collected ...

Tax collected
€2,572M

€1,149M in withholdings on wages and salaries

Withholdings on employee wages and professional fees dropped to €1,149M, representing a slight decrease on the €1,151M withheld in 2020 and €1,188M in 2019.

€832M in withholdings on earnings

Withholdings on income from financial instruments, insurance and pensions increased by 32.1% compared with 2020 (€692M).

€358M in sales and service tax

Sales and service tax collected has risen by 3.6% compared with the €271M collected in 2020.

€210M in employee contributions collected by social security

The employee contributions collected by social security amounted to €210M, representing a 2.8% decrease on 2020 (€216M).

The **total tax contribution** of the CECA institutions amounted to **€5,246 million** in 2021, **4.4% higher than in 2020**.

Tax paid

Tax paid
€2,674M

€993M in social security contributions

Employer social security contributions continue to be the most significant input tax item and have remained stable since 2019 (€991M).

€356M in income tax (net)

Net income tax paid in 2021 was 2.9% higher than in 2020 (€346M).

€645M in non-refundable input VAT

€170M in tax on financial institution deposits (IDEC, per its

Non-refundable input VAT and IDEC continue to constitute a major tax burden for CECA, as in 2020.

€477M in regional and municipal taxes

Regional and municipal taxes have increased by 2.6% compared with the €465M reported in 2020 in this connection. They have nevertheless fallen by 10.7% with respect to 2019 (€534M) and grown by 81.4% with respect to 2018 (€263M).

Input tax rate and total contribution

The total tax rate of the CECA institutions amounted to 48.8% in 2021. This tax rate has fallen by almost 5 percentage points compared with the 2020 rate (53.3%).

Total input tax rate + contributions

% resulting from a comparison of the input tax figure plus contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund and the Single Supervisory Fund with profits before input tax, with the exception of corporate income tax.

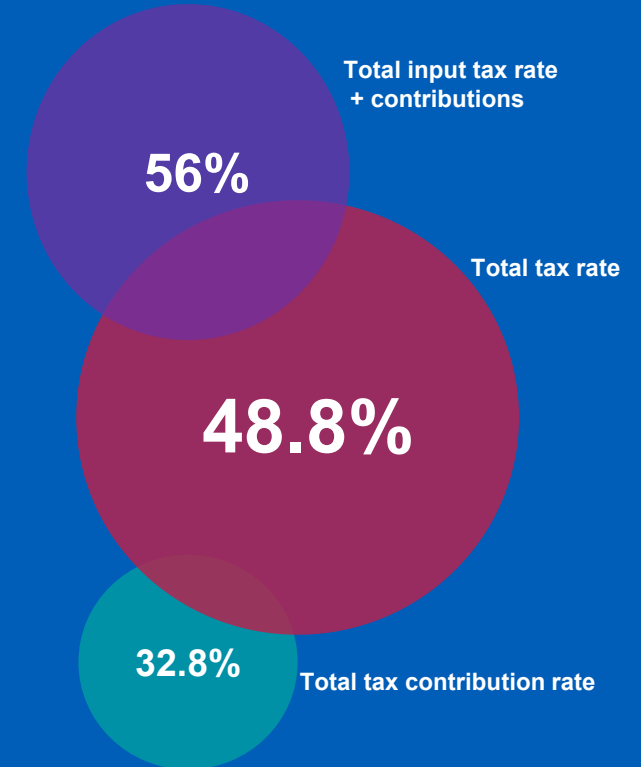
Total tax rate

Compared with 53.3% in 2020, 38% in 2019 and 43% in 2018.

Total tax contribution rate

Compared with 29.9% in 2020, 31.3% in 2019 and 30.8% in 2018.

Meanwhile, the total tax contribution for CECA's sector in 2021 amounted to **€5,246M**. This figure is very similar to the figure for 2020 (€5,013M, albeit reflecting a 4.7% increase). There was likewise very little change with respect to 2019 (€5,004M, reflecting an increase of 4.8%) or 2018 (€4,997, reflecting an increase of 5%).



Main conclusions 2021



The **total tax contribution** of the CECA institutions amounted to **€5,246 million** in 2020, **5% higher than in 2020**.



The **input tax** figure for CECA's sector in 2021 (**€2,674M**) is the highest figure reported in this connection in the last five years.



The **total tax rate** of the CECA institutions in 2020 amounted to **48.8%, five percentage points lower** than the figure for 2020 (53.3%) and almost six percentage points lower than the figure for 2019 (43%).



The **total tax contribution rate** resulting from a comparison of the input tax figure plus contributions to the Deposit Guarantee Fund and the Single Supervisory Fund with profits before input tax (with the exception of corporate income tax) was **56% in 2021, representing a decrease of approximately four percentage points with respect to 2020**.

*Information obtained from the 2021 study on the tax contribution of CECA's sector in Spain, carried out by KPMG Abogados, S.L.P. for CECA. 22 July 2022.



Appendices

Impact report for the institutions forming part of CECA in 2021

Study approach appendix: what are we measuring?

“Basic” methodology



Indirect and induced activities generated through purchases in the supply chain



Consumption generated through the wages and salaries of the direct workforce



Indirect and induced employment created through purchases in the supply chain



Tax contribution of the CECA institutions



Investment in the community, care for the environment, innovation, etc.

Contribution to the
GDP

Contribution to
Employment

Other potential impacts



Impact of the financial products and services offered to customers



Contribution of the R&D&I investments in social and environmental sustainability



Positive impact achieved through investments made in the environment

Methodological appendix (I)

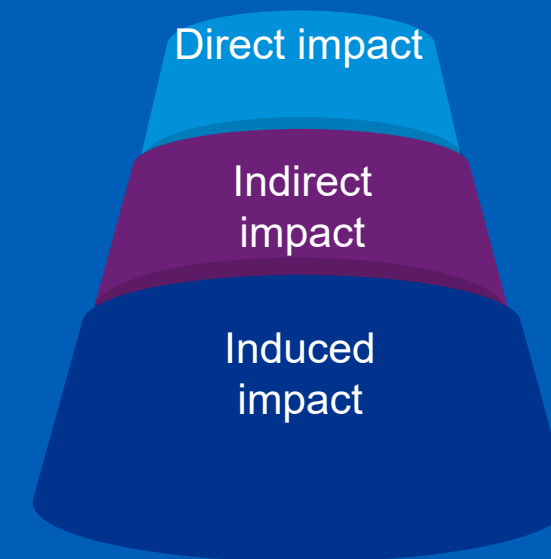
Map of impacts analysed

CECA's influence includes direct, indirect and induced impacts. These impacts were calculated using the input-output methodology developed by the Nobel Prize in Economics winner Wassily Leontief. Based on the intersectoral tables of the Spanish economy available at INE, it is possible to estimate the driving force effect that the various entities have on the economy and the labour market. This driving force effect helps determine the economic activities generated directly or indirectly, or induced, by the corporate activities and the boost provided by the financing granted.

Corporate activity	Financing granted ¹
Wages and salaries, and employment by CECA	
Direct purchases from domestic suppliers	Direct financing granted
Gross operating surplus	
Consumption by employees of the CECA institutions	Indirect effect of the financing granted: activity generated in the first and second levels of the supply chain of those in receipt of financing and associated consumption
Activity generated in the first and second levels of the supply chain	
Economic impact and employment throughout the rest of the supply chain	Economic impact and effect on employment throughout the rest of the economy

1. Financing granted, excluding loans for purchasing second-hand housing, since such financing does not give rise to a new economic activity.

Impacts, input-output methodology



Methodological appendix (II)

Input-output model

The input-output model is a statistical accounting tool representing all of the production and distribution transactions taking place in a given economy within a specific period of time. It allows the flows of the various intersectoral transactions in a given economy to be observed for a year of reference.

The input-output model provides a systematic and detailed description of the economy, its various components and its relationship with other economies. The model that has been created, which served as the basis for the tool that we are using in the study, is based on the general methodology of the **closed Leontief model**, defined by the equation:

$$X=AX+FD$$

Where:

X is the production matrix of the various homogeneous branches of the activity.

A is the production coefficient matrix (intermediate consumption of the sector divided by the output of each sector).

FD is the final demand vector of the system.

This model enables us to observe a series of **effects on the system's output associated with** final exogenous demand. These effects are broken down into direct, indirect and induced impacts. The Leontief inverse matrix captures the effect of the successive economic transactions taking place among the various sectors following an increase in demand in one or more of them.

The aforementioned effects make it possible to calculate the direct gross output multipliers, resulting in the estimated economic impact. There is a spillover effect from one impact to another, which makes it possible to estimate the total economic impact using the Leontief inverse matrix multipliers. In other words, every Euro injected into the economy will impact it by a certain amount.

Similarly, using INE data, the input-output model makes it possible to obtain **direct employment multipliers**, i.e. the ratio between the number of employees and gross output. The row vector of direct employment multipliers is multiplied by the Leontief inverse matrix to give a row vector showing the cumulative jobs for each sector.

The study model used is based on the Leontief inverse matrix.

$$X=(I-A)^{-1} FD$$

Where the new variable is:

I is the identity matrix.

Methodological appendix (III)

Economic impact of corporate activities

Sector	€M	%	Description
Financial and insurance activities	2,124.7	15.8%	Financial and insurance activities
Industry	1,906.5	14.2%	Goods manufacturing and services
Ancillary services	1,871.5	14.0%	R&D, personal services, advertising, etc.
Real estate and construction activities	1,786.7	13.3%	Buildings and real estate activities
Communications	1,564.0	11.7%	Telecommunications services
Food and drink	878.3	6.6%	Includes alcoholic beverages and tobacco
Restaurants and hotels	639.2	4.8%	Restaurant and accommodation
Utilities	590.7	4.4%	Electricity, water, gas, etc.
Wholesale industry	528.8	3.9%	Wholesale trade
Transport	515.1	3.8%	Land and sea transport
Leisure and culture	403.4	3.0%	Artistic, sports activities, etc.
Retail industry	330.2	2.5%	Retail trade
Healthcare	139.1	1.0%	Health and pharmaceutical
Teaching	115.5	0.9%	Education services
Public authorities	13.1	0.1%	Public authorities

Economic impact of the financing granted

Sector	€M	%	Description
Financial and insurance activities	51,294.6	32.1%	Financial and insurance activities
Ancillary services	27,628.4	17.3%	R&D, personal services, advertising, etc.
Industry	21,558.2	13.5%	Goods manufacturing and services
Real estate and construction activities	17,283.7	10.8%	Buildings and real estate activities
Leisure and culture	9,599.3	6.0%	Artistic, sports activities, etc.
Wholesale industry	8,330.9	5.2%	Wholesale trade
Retail industry	6,780.0	4.2%	Retail trade
Transport	4,326.6	2.7%	Land and sea transport
Utilities	3,477.3	2.2%	Electricity, water, gas, etc.
Restaurants and hotels	3,264.9	2.0%	Restaurant and accommodation
Food and drink	3,079.2	1.9%	Includes alcoholic beverages and tobacco
Communications	2,104.4	1.3%	Telecommunications services
Teaching	513.4	0.3%	Education services
Healthcare	444.5	0.3%	Health and pharmaceutical
Public authorities	109.2	0.1%	Public authorities



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