Environment Report 2025

Contents

1. Environmental Footprint Plan 2030

The Environmental Footprint Plan 2030 outlines all the key initiatives aimed at reducing the Group's operational carbon footprint by at least 30% by 2030, compared to the 2022 baseline.

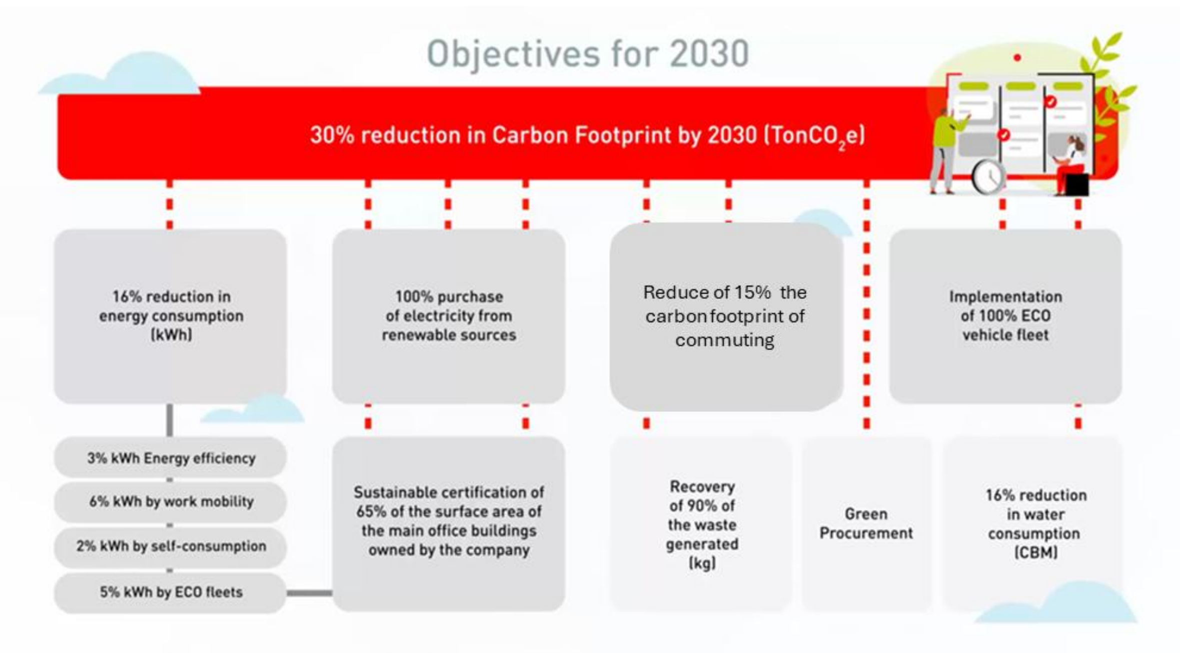
All countries where the Group has direct operations are working to meet these reduction objectives.

Our 2030 objective

Reduce our carbon footprint (tCO_2eq) by 30% and offset the carbon footprint that can't be reduced

(compared to our 2022 baseline)

Main areas of action



1.1 Carbon footprint

Objectives of the internal operational carbon footprint

The Mapfre Group is committed to combating climate change and limiting global temperature increase to 1.5 °C, in line with its strategy and business model. Within the Environmental Footprint Plan 2030, Mapfre has set an objective to reduce the Group's carbon footprint by 30% by 2030 compared to the 2022 baseline.

This commitment supports a just transition to a low-carbon economy, contributing to the achievement of the established objectives and to the adoption of urgent measures to combat climate change (SDG 13), while also supporting the objective of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3).

In 2024, the Mapfre Group reported a 19% reduction[1] in its carbon footprint compared with the 2022 baseline, i.e., 9 percentage points above expectations, as the reduction target for 2024 was 10%, due to two main factors:

• **Optimization of workspaces**, together with a strong focus on **energy efficiency** and the use of **renewable energy** in these buildings.

• Expansion of the **sample of responses obtained from the employee mobility survey** that resulted in a favorable trend regarding the kilometers declared by employees compared to the initial estimates.

This positive evolution of the carbon footprint led to a redefinition of short-term operational decarbonization objectives for 2025 and 2026, while maintaining the target of a 30% reduction compared with 2022.

New interim carbon footprint reduction objectives

During 2025, the Mapfre Group accelerated its decarbonization pathway to establish new short-term objectives. Instead of the previous objectives of 15% by 2025 and 20% by 2026, the objectives have been increased in order to align them as soon as possible with the 2024 results. By scope and year, the updated objectives are as follows:

• **2025**: a **21%** reduction compared to 2022, achieved through a 12% reduction in Scope 1 and an 85% reduction in Scope 2, resulting in a combined 50% reduction for Scope 1 and Scope 2, together with a 5% reduction in Scope 3.

• **2026**: a **23%** reduction compared to 2022, achieved through a 12.5% reduction in

[1] In the 2025 report, the Group reported a 25% reduction instead of 19% due to a calculation error in the commuting carbon footprint, where emissions from public bus transport were not included.

Scope 1 and an 90% reduction in Scope 2, resulting in a combined 53% reduction for Scope 1 and Scope 2, together with a 6% reduction in Scope 3.

These carbon footprint reduction objectives are underpinned, for each scope, by a set of strategic projects:

Scope 1 emissions reduction goals:

• Due to **energy efficiency** measures, a 6% reduction in scope 1 emissions is planned by 2030 and 5.5% by 2026.

• A 1% reduction in Scope 1 carbon footprint is expected by 2030 thanks to the **implementation of mobility-based working models**, and a 0.75% reduction by 2026.

• Due to the elimination of fossil fuel boilers in buildings, a reduction of 3% in scope 1 emissions is planned by 2030 and 2.75% by 2026.

• The commitment to achieving **100% ECO vehicle fleets** by 2030 is maintained, with an expected 10% reduction in Scope 1 carbon emissions by 2030 and 3.5% by 2026.

Scope 2 emissions reduction goals:

• The commitment to sourcing 100% renewable electricity by 2030 is maintained, with a target of 95% by 2026, which is expected to result in an 85% reduction in Scope 2 carbon footprint by 2030 and an 83% reduction by 2026.

• Continuing the implementation of mobility-based working models could reduce electricity consumption, leading to a further 4% reduction in Scope 2 emissions by 2030, although with no impact expected in 2026 due to their short-term implementation in buildings that already use green electricity.

• The installation of solar panels, in a scenario of widespread procurement of green electricity, is expected to deliver a 1% reduction in Scope 2 market-based carbon footprint by 2030, and a 0.5% reduction by 2026.

• Thanks to investments in energy efficiency and optimization of electricity consumption, a 10% reduction in Scope 2 carbon footprint is expected by 2030, and a 6.5% reduction by 2026.

Scope 3 emissions reduction goals:

• Thanks to the reduction of daily commuting to the workplace driven by the implementation of mobility-based working models, a 12% reduction in Scope 3 carbon footprint is expected by 2030 and 5.75% by 2026.

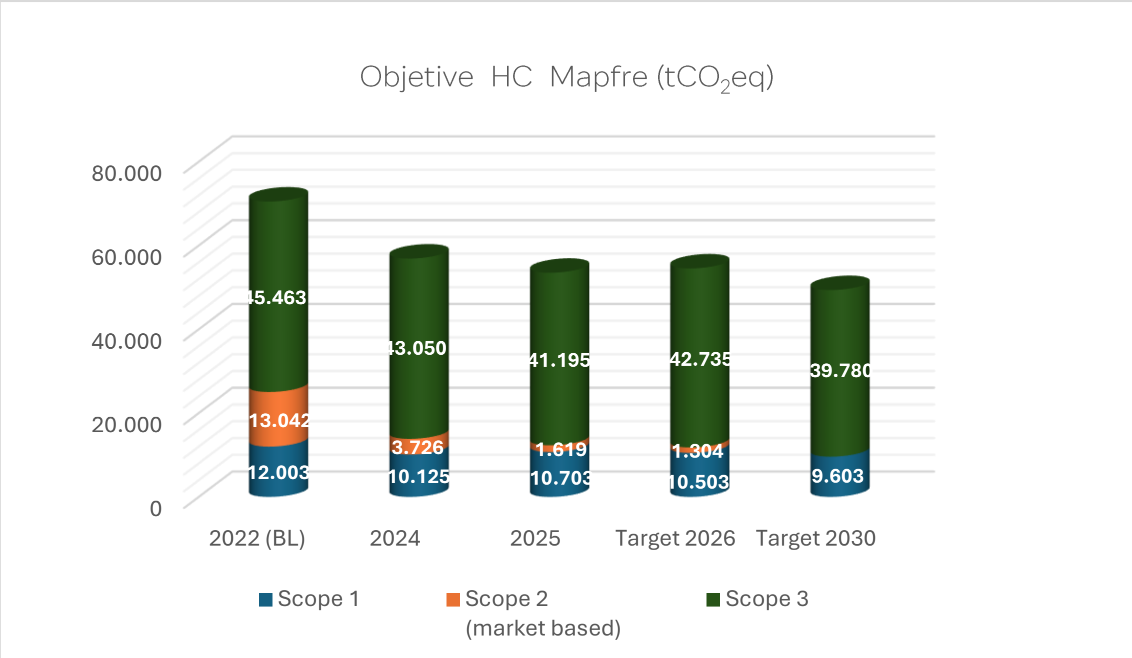
• The carbon footprint impact of paper use reduction projects is estimated at 0.5% of Scope 3 by 2030 and 0.25% by 2026.

• Additionally, the company continues working to reduce the impact of business travel, mainly air travel.

The table below presents the planned carbonization pathways by scope, as well as performance in recent years and comparison with the 2022 baseline reference year.

	Units	2022 (BL)	Performance 2024	2025 Performance	Objective 2026	Objective 2030
Scope 1	tCO_2eq	12,003	10,125	**10,703**	10,503	9,603
	%		-16%	**-11%**	-12.5%	-20%
Scope 2 (market based)	tCO_2eq	13,042	3,726	**1,619**	1,304	-
	%		-71%	**-88%**	-90%	-100%
Scope 3	tCO_2eq	45,463	**43,050**	**41,195**	42,735	39,780
	%		**-5%**	**-9%**	-6%	-12.5%
Scope 1+ Scope 2 (market based+) Scope 3	tCO_2eq	70,508	56,901	**53,517**	54,542	49,382
	%		-19%[2]	**-24%**	-23%	-30%

[2] The 2024 data has been corrected due to the failure to account for emissions from public bus commuting in the commuting category. As a result, total emissions of 56,901 tCO_2e differ from those published in 2024 (52,886 tCO_2eq), and the reported reduction for 2024 has been updated to 19% (previously 25%).

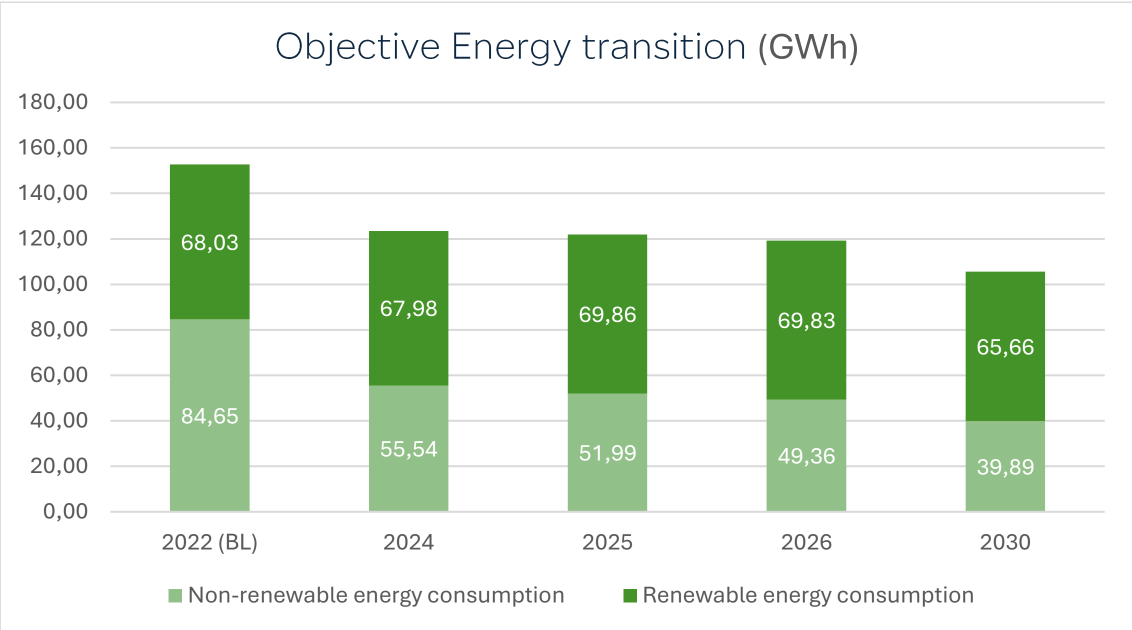


Energy transition objectives

The Mapfre Group is committed to the energy transition, with the following objectives for reducing energy consumption and promoting renewable energy:

	Units	2022 (BL)	2025	2026	2030
Total energy consumption	GWh	152.68	121.85	119.18	105.55
PV self-consumption	GWh	2.71	3.33	3.99	6.36
Energy acquired	GWh	150.09	118.52	115.19	99.19
Fossil fuels acquired	GWh	49.41	46.21	45.89	39.89
Electricity acquired	GWh	100.68	72.31	69.30	59.30

	Units	2022 (BL)	2025	2026	2030
Electricity acquired with EAC[3]	GWh	65.44	66.53	65.84	59.30
Electricity acquired with EAC	%	65%	92%	95%	100%
Electricity acquired without EAC	GWh	35.23	5.78	3.47	0.00
Non-renewable energy consumption	GWh	84.65	51.99	49.36	39.89
Renewable energy consumption	GWh	68.03	69.86	69.83	65.66

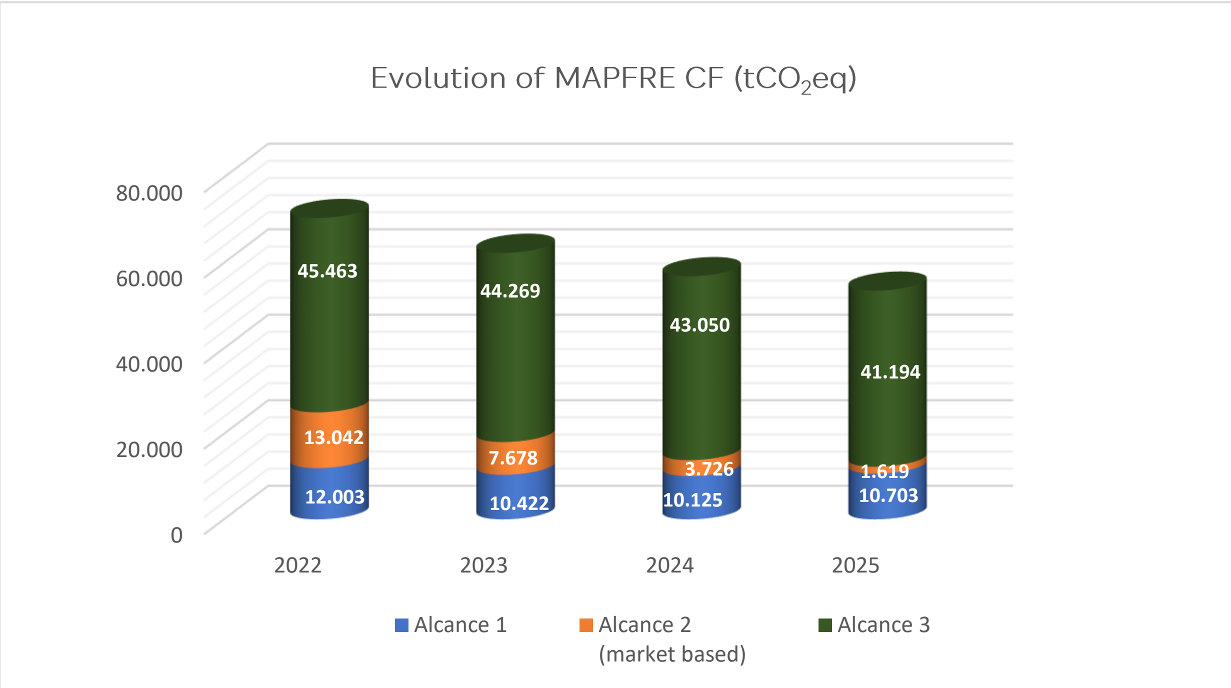


[3] EAC (Energy Attribute Certificate): GdO (Guarantee of Renewable Origin) and iRECs (International Renewable Energy Certificate)

Global operational carbon footprint broken down by scope

The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reported in the table below correspond to the operational footprint within the Footprint Plan 2030, which includes the following scope:

- Mapfre countries direct insurance: Germany, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, United States. El Salvador, Spain, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela
- Employee coverage: ≈98%
- Scope 1: fuels in fixed installations, refrigerant gases, and fuels in own vehicles.
- Scope 2: electricity consumption.
- Scope 3: Cat 1. (Paper and toner); Cat 5. (Paper, toner, and fluorescent waste); Cat. 6 (Business travel by airplane, train, bus, and private vehicles); Cat 7. (employee commuting to work).



The Group's environmental performance, within the scope of the Environmental Footprint Plan 2030, is measured based on the absolute reduction of the carbon footprint as a whole, as well as the reduction contributions committed for each country and with respect to the carbon footprint reported in 2022.

Milestones achieved in 2025:

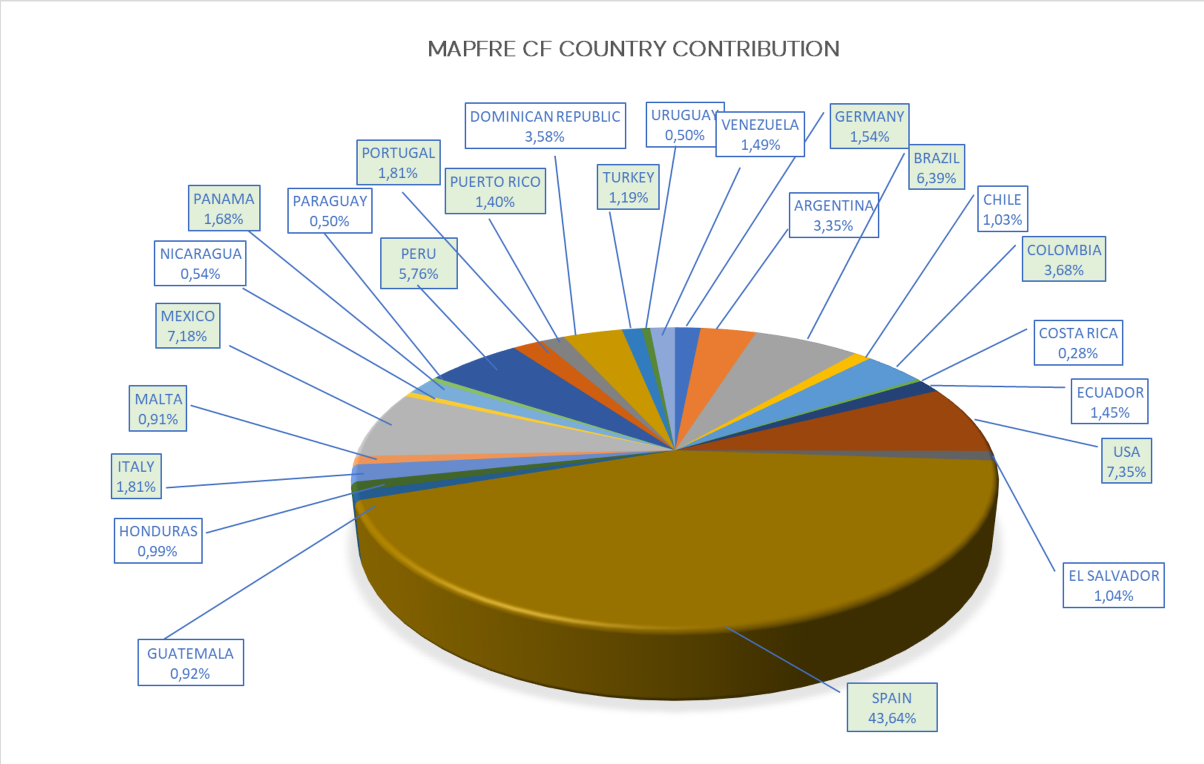
- In 2025, Colombia, Italy, Malta, Panama, and the Dominican Republic joined the green energy procurement program, helping these countries **avoid emissions of 2,200 tCO_2eq**. Along with other countries that have been acquiring renewable electricity for years, the Scope 2 carbon footprint has decreased by 88% compared to the 2022 baseline.
- **Reduction of commuting carbon footprint** by 7,343 tCO_2eq due to the consolidation of hybrid working models and a decrease in daily commuting, with levels 19% lower than the 2022 baseline.

Operational carbon footprint table broken down by country

Country	Units	2022 (BL)	2024[4]	2025	% Var. 25/22	% Var. 25/24
GERMANY	tCO_2eq	530	576	823	55.11%	42.90%
ARGENTINA	tCO_2eq	1,608	1,607	1,792	11.46%	11.56%
BRAZIL	tCO_2eq	4,081	4,034	3,417	-16.26%	-15.28%
CHILE	tCO_2eq	621	633	552	-11.07%	-12.74%
COLOMBIA	tCO_2eq	2,113	1,547	1,969	-6.86%	27.24%
COSTA RICA	tCO_2eq	183	175	149	-18.75%	-14.66%
ECUADOR	tCO_2eq	516	541	776	50.32%	43.55%
USA	tCO_2eq	10,106	4,629	3,934	-61.07%	-15.02%
EL SALVADOR	tCO_2eq	584	530	554	-5.13%	4.57%
SPAIN	tCO_2eq	24,189	24,554	23,354	-3.45%	-4.89%
GUATEMALA	tCO_2eq	337	464	495	46.76%	6.50%
HONDURAS	tCO_2eq	786	430	531	-32.46%	23.32%
ITALY	tCO_2eq	916	1,105	968	5.59%	-12.40%
MALTA	tCO_2eq	610	541	489	-19.95%	-9.65%
MEXICO	tCO_2eq	5,227	3,523	3,842	-26.50%	9.04%
NICARAGUA	tCO_2eq	565	259	291	-48.47%	12.56%
PANAMA	tCO_2eq	1,795	1,090	897	-50.02%	-17.70%
PARAGUAY	tCO_2eq	327	416	268	-18.15%	-35.60%
PERU	tCO_2eq	4,312	3,062	3,082	-28.52%	0.65%
PORTUGAL	tCO_2eq	858	1,059	970	13.08%	-8.35%
PUERTO RICO	tCO_2eq	2,843	850	749	-73.66%	-11.87%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	tCO_2eq	4,382	3,380	1,914	-56.33%	-43.37%
TURKEY	tCO_2eq	1,266	703	636	-49.75%	-9.49%
URUGUAY	tCO_2eq	226	245	267	18.23%	9.25%
VENEZUELA	tCO_2eq	1,523	949	798	-47.62%	-15.96%
TOTAL Mapfre CF	tCO_2eq	70,508	56,901	53,517	-24.10%	-5.95%

[4] 2024 total emissions data updated due to a recalculation of Scope 3 emissions.

Contribution of countries to the operational carbon footprint (%)



Countries **(13)** that offset their operational carbon footprint in 2025: **Germany, Brazil, Colombia, Spain, USA, Italy, Malta, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico and Turkey**, which accounts for **84%** of the Group's operational carbon footprint.

For further details on Mapfre's climate change management and carbon footprint, please refer to the Consolidated Non-Financial Information Statement (EINF) and Sustainability Information of Mapfre S.A. and subsidiaries in section 2.2. E1 - Climate Change

1.2 Energy efficiency

Improving the energy efficiency of buildings is crucial to reducing environmental impact and achieving the Group's carbon footprint reduction objectives.

16% reduction in energy consumption (kWh)

100% purchase of electricity from renewable sources

Energy efficiency objectives for 2030

(BL 2022)

📊 **Table: Energy consumption evolution in recent years and the baseline for the year 2022**.

	Units	2022 (BL)	2024	2025	Variation 2025 vs BL (%)
Total energy consumption	GWh	152.81	112.98	114.43	-25%
PV self-consumption	GWh	2.71	3.15	4.12	+52%
Energy acquired	GWh	150.10	109.83	110.31	-27%
Fossil fuels acquired	GWh	49.41	39.53	42.22	-15%
Electricity acquired	GWh	100.68	70.31	68.09	-32%
Conventional electricity acquired	GWh	33.86	13.19	7.42	-78%
Electricity acquired with EAC	GWh	66.82	57.11	60.67	-9%
Electricity acquired with EAC	%	66.37%	81.24%	89%	34%
Non-renewable energy consumption	GWh	83.27	52.72	49.64	-40%
Renewable energy consumption	GWh	69.53	60.26	64.79	-7%
% Renewable energy	%	46%	53%	57%	24%

Milestones achieved in 2025:

- 89% of the electricity purchased comes from renewable sources, which has avoided the emission of more than 12,000 tCO_2eq into the atmosphere.
- Reduction of 3.14 GWh in energy consumption thanks to investment in energy efficiency, such as the optimization of workspaces and improvements in air conditioning and lighting systems.
- Mapfre has a total of 9,177 photovoltaic panels at offices in Spain, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Italy, Peru, Malta, Portugal, and Panama, which have helped reduce the electricity bills of the buildings in these countries by 18%.
- 4.12 GWh of photovoltaic generation that has avoided the emission of 791 tCO_2eq.

1.3 Sustainable buildings

Mapfre is committed to ensuring that all new constructions and major refurbishments aim to obtain sustainable building certifications such as LEED, BREEAM, ENERGY STAR, or other locally relevant equivalents. These sustainable building certifications certify energy efficiency, emissions reduction, and indoor environmental quality.

Sustainable certification of 65% of the surface area of the main office buildings owned by the company

Sustainable certification objective for 2030

Table: % sustainable building surface

	2022 (BL)	2023	2024	2025	2030 Objective
Percentage of certified m^2 in sustainable buildings	36%	46%	49%	58%	65%

List of Mapfre buildings with sustainability certificates

BUILDING	COUNTRY	CITY	CERTIFICATION	CLASSIFICATION
Torre Reforma	Mexico	Mexico City	LEED	Core&Shell
Mapfre office building	Turkey	Istanbul	LEED	Commercial interiors
Mapfre office building	USA	Puerto Rico	Energy Star	
Pza. de la Independencia 6	Spain	Madrid	LEED	Core&Shell
Mapfre office building	Paraguay	Asunción	LEED	New construction
Dixon House	United Kingdom	London	BREEAM	Construction
Sor Ángela de la Cruz 6	Spain	Madrid	LEED	Core&Shell
Sant Cugat (CUB 2-3)	Spain	Sant Cugat	LEED	Commercial interiors
Torre Mapfre	Spain	Barcelona	LEED	Core&Shell
General Perón 40	Spain	Madrid	LEED	Core&Shell
Ombú 6	Spain	Madrid	LEED	Core&Shell
Paseo de la Alameda 35	Spain	Valencia	LEED	New construction
Avd. de Bruselas 30	Spain	Alcobendas	LEED	Core&Shell
Mateo Inurria 15	Spain	Madrid	LEED	Core&Shell
Avd. de Burgos 12	Spain	Madrid	LEED	Core&Shell
Cristino Álvarez	Spain	Coruña	LEED	Core&Shell
María Tubau 10	Spain	Madrid	LEED	EBOM
Armendáriz	Peru	Lima	LEED	New construction
Recoletos 23	Spain	Madrid	LEED	EBOM
Recoletos 25	Spain	Madrid	LEED	EBOM
Bárbara de Braganza 14	Spain	Madrid	LEED	EBOM
Ctra. Pozuelo 52 Edif. 1 y 2 social	Spain	Majadahonda	LEED	EBOM
Ctra. Pozuelo 50 Edif. 3	Spain	Majadahonda	LEED	EBOM
Ctra. Pozuelo 50 Edif. 4	Spain	Majadahonda	LEED	EBOM

1.3.1. Proprietary “Green Building” seal

The proprietary “Green Building” certification project is included within the Environmental Footprint Plan 2030 with the aim of aligning non-certified direct insurance office buildings (ISO 14001) with the company’s environmental criteria.

Certified offices	2030 Objective
ISO 14001 CERTIFICATE	ISO 14001 certification of the direct insurance office buildings in 18 countries: ES, BR, US, MX, PE, PR, IT, DE, TR, CH, CO, PT, AR, PA, DO, HN, MA, PY. The Mapfre companies in these countries account for **97%** of the Group's premiums.
GREEN BUILDING 	Proprietary certification of the direct insurance office buildings in **7 countries**: EC, SV, CR, NI, VE, GT, and UY.

Milestones achieved in 2025:

- Proprietary “Green Building” certification at the **Mapfre Ecuador office building in Guayaquil**.

1.4 Water management

Fresh water is a limited resource and using it efficiently has become an obligation for companies, especially in countries and areas experiencing water stress.

In the countries where the Group operates, water consumption from the public supply is aligned with local restrictions. Technical measures and awareness-raising initiatives are implemented to promote more efficient and responsible use of this resource.

16% reduction in water consumption (CBM)

Water consumption objective for 2030

(BL 2022)

Table: Evolution of water consumption

	Units	2022	2024	2025	% Var. 25/22	% Var. 25/24
Total water consumption*	m^3	680,777	685,131	523,144	-23%	-24%

* Water consumption from the public supply aligned with local restrictions

1.5 Circular Economy

The transition towards a Circular Economy is one of the main global challenges that Mapfre has been working on for years, through the development of plans that address this model from an internal management perspective, with a focus on:

- Promoting responsible consumption of resources.
- Minimizing waste generation, increasing reuse, recycling, reducing landfill waste, and taking actions to combat food waste.
- Contracting of waste management companies with business models that align with the principles of circularity, gradually adapting to the zero-waste management model.
- Developing sustainable business models.

Recovery of 90% of the waste generated (kg)

Waste management objective for 2030
(BL 2022)

Performance of managed waste recovery

Table: % Waste Recovery Management

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2030 Objective
% Waste recovered	93%	92%	96%	92%	90%

Milestones achieved in 2025:

- In fiscal year 2025, the overall waste recovery rate stood at around 92%, including recycling, energy recovery, reuse, and composting. This result reflects a high degree of alignment with the waste hierarchy and circular economy principles.
- The Zero Waste management model has been implemented in 9 sites across 4 countries (Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Puerto Rico).
- A total of 47 tons of waste electrical and electronic equipment were processed, of which 15 tons were reused through the donation of IT equipment.
- In addition, 743 tons of parts were recovered for reuse from 1,823 accident-damaged vehicles.

Circular economy indicators

📊 **Table: Waste Management, Hazardousness and Final Treatment (Tons)**

WASTE	Units	2022 (BL)	2024	2025	% Var. 25/24
WASTE MANAGED	Tn	3,318	5,023	3,695	-26%
HAZARDOUS WASTE*	Tn	218	164	445	171%
HAZARDOUS WASTE RECOVERED	Tn	187	151	438	190%
HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSED	Tn	31	12	7	-39%
NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE*	Tn	3,100	4,858	3,250	-33%
NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE RECOVERED	Tn	2,886	4,672	2,963	-37%
NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DISPOSED	Tn	215	187	287	54%
RECYCLED/REUSED WASTE	Tn	3,073	4,823	3,400	-29%
Energy generation	Tn	0	0	330	100%
WASTE DISPOSED OF	Tn	246.49	199	295	48%
Landfill	Tn	241.72	198.92	295	48%
Incineration without energy generation	Tn	3.51	0.7	0	-100%
Other forms of disposal	Tn	1.26	0	0	0%
RECOVERED WASTE***	%	92.57%	96.02%	92%	-4%
WASTE PER EMPLOYEE	emp	0.11	0.16	0.16	0%

* Hazardous Waste includes: Contaminant absorbents, used oil, amalgams, antifreeze, medical devices, solvents, lead batteries, contaminated plastic packaging, cabin filters, solvent-water sludge, water-oil sludge,

laundry sludge, paint and varnish sludge, hydrocarbon mixtures, domestic batteries, sanding dust, lighting waste, paint and varnish waste, sanitary waste, empty sprays and aerosols, and electrical and electronic waste.

** Non-Hazardous Waste includes: Non-hazardous absorbents, used cooking oil, aluminum, mixed trash, organic waste, used catalysts, scrap metal, mixed containers, glass, wood, medications, tires, paper, cardboard, bumpers, plastics, X-rays, sanitary waste, supports, plastic caps, toner, and glass.

*** Recovered waste: waste that has undergone reuse, recycling, or energy generation processes.

Evolution of WASTE MANAGEMENT

📊 **Table: Total Waste Generation Trend (Tons)**

	2022	2024	2025
TOTAL WASTE MANAGED	3,318	5,023	3,695

▽ **Approximate overall decrease of 25 % in 2025** compared to 2024 data

This decrease results in:

- Lower waste generation in certain countries *(e.g., Argentina)*
- Changes in reporting scope or included sites.
- Improvements in prevention and operational efficiency.

Evolution of waste management by country

The vast majority of countries manage >80–90 % of the waste by recycling.

Waste sent to landfills are primarily:

- Mixed waste
- Some sanitary waste that is impossible to recover due to legal compliance.

Specific cases (Brazil, Mexico, USA, etc.)

📊 Table: Waste Generation by Country (tons)

Country	2022 (BL)	2024	2025	% Var. 25/22	% Var. 25/24
GERMANY	15.72	12.51	0.00	-100%	-100%
ARGENTINA	113.16	2,018.84	74.11	-35%	-96%
BRAZIL	196.59	123.66	241.83	23%	96%
CHILE	1.57	3.63	1.89	20%	-48%
COLOMBIA	36.57	49.99	36.28	-1%	-27%
COSTA RICA	0.04	0.84	0.00	-100%	-100%
ECUADOR	0.15	0.00	0.00	-100%	0%
EL SALVADOR	0.55	0.02	2.84	421%	18552%
SPAIN	2,560.10	2,423.15	3,149.56	23%	30%
GUATEMALA	1.17	6.34	47.99	4007%	656%
HONDURAS	0.56	0.00	0.00	-100%	0%
ITALY	2.38	1.44	0.61	-74%	-58%
MALTA	5.87	20.65	0.00	-100%	-100%
MEXICO	64.97	152.02	67.34	4%	-56%
NICARAGUA	3.00	18.15	0.00	-100%	-100%
PANAMA	1.23	0.17	6.11	397%	3411%
PARAGUAY	0.29	0.66	0.59	106%	-10%
PERU	49.68	6.27	1.51	-97%	-76%
PORTUGAL	11.27	18.70	21.79	93%	17%
PUERTO RICO	33.57	21.48	15.35	-54%	-29%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	8.60	8.27	4.51	-48%	-45%
TÜRKİYE	14.98	33.22	0.00	-100%	-100%
URUGUAY	0.80	0.32	0.52	-35%	62%
USA	192.47	101.11	16.74	-91%	-83%
VENEZUELA	3.14	1.65	5.52	76%	234%
TOTAL Mapfre	3,318.42	5,023.09	3,695.09	11%	-26%

📊 Table: Summary of recycling rate (%) by most relevant countries

Country	% Recycling
Spain	≈100 %
Argentina	≈100 %
Portugal	≈99.6 %
Brazil	≈96 %
Peru	≈95.6 %
Colombia	≈82 %
USA	≈81 %
Mexico	≈82 %
Chile	≈83 %

- Spain and Argentina show excellent performance, with practically all waste managed via recycling/recovery.
- Brazil, Portugal, and Peru maintain very high percentages (>95 %), with small fractions not recycled.
- Mexico, USA and Colombia have room for improvement, mainly due to mixed waste and landfill in some flows.
- Chile maintains relatively strong performance, although with small volumes.

📊 Table: Waste whose management needs to be improved:

Country	QUANTITY (KG) Mixed waste
BRAZIL	151,953
MEXICO	67,138
EL SALVADOR	54,000
SPAIN	25,210
USA	12,982
ARGENTINA	6,095
VENEZUELA	1,833
COLOMBIA	16

This is a fraction that goes to landfill and therefore needs to be separated in order to enable its recovery.

📊 Table: Waste generation ranking:

Row labels	AMOUNT (KG)
METALS/SCRAP	1,819,066
PAPER	400,303
MIXED WASTE	368,145
SLUDGE	321,008
ORGANIC WASTE	238,474
MIXED CONTAINERS	123,503
TIRES	89,093
CARDBOARD	64,293
PLASTIC	56,863
ELECTRICAL WASTE	46,911
VOLUMINOUS WASTE	36,625
LEAD BATTERIES	34,255
GLASS	32,971

Relevant initiatives

Paraguay

The surplus food from Mapfre's year-end dinner was donated to the Rosa Maria Home for use, ensuring that the event achieved zero food waste and generated a positive social and environmental impact.

🌿 **18 kg of CO_2 avoided**

Equivalent to reducing emissions into the

💧 **631 liters of water saved**

Less waste, more sustainability.

Spain

Torre Mapfre Barcelona: It also joins the "Arroz solidario" initiative, through the recovery of used coffee capsules generated in the building for recycling and material recovery. Thanks to this initiative, aluminum is recycled repeatedly, while coffee grounds are transformed into high-quality compost used in rice fields in the Ebro Delta. The rice produced—a staple food—is also donated to families in vulnerable situations.

Monte del Pilar Campus, Madrid: Mapfre FOOD to avoid food waste as much as possible and therefore contribute to the sustainability of the planet.

W11 IT Equipment Renewal: In Spain, the IT equipment fleet has been renewed, generating more than 32,000 kg of waste. Of this, over 47% has been donated to employees and non-profit organizations, while the remainder has been sent to local waste management operators to minimize the environmental impact of the operation, with the following results: 1.56% was refurbished, and 20.4% of the computer category was reused, contributing to extending the useful life of equipment and reducing the consumption of resources associated with the manufacture of new devices. The remaining fractions were sent to final treatment plants, where a recycling rate of 82.67% was achieved, ensuring the recovery of critical raw materials and minimizing the materials sent to landfill.

224 tCO_2eq avoided

Emissions that did not reach the atmosphere

90,452 m^3 of water saved

Avoided water consumption.

1.6 Green procurement

The Green Procurement Project is part of Mapfre's Environmental Footprint Plan 2030 and serves as a transversal tool that transforms current consumption patterns into environmentally sustainable ones.

The implementation of the process is being carried out progressively, with the objective of achieving full deployment across all Group companies by 2030, covering services identified as "Priority Categories" and those "products/materials" with high environmental impact.

Table: Green procurement planning and implementation

Period	2030 Objective
2024	Spain (1)
2025	+ Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Italy, Peru, Portugal, and Puerto Rico (8)
2026	+ USA Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, and Turkey (13)
2027–2030	+ Germany, Italy, Panama, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Venezuela (25)

2025 Performance

	CAFETERÍA/ COMEDOR	MENSAJERÍA/ TRANSPORTES	JARDINERÍA	EQUIPOS IMPRESIÓN	LIMPIEZA	MANTENIMIENTO INSTALACIONES	PRODUCTOS Y MATERIALES
ARGENTINA	○	○	○	🟢	○	○	🟢
BRASIL	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡	🟡
COLOMBIA	🟢	🟢	○	○	○	○	🟢
ESPAÑA	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢
ITALIA	○	○	○	○	🟢	○	-
PERÚ	🟢	○	○	○	🟢	🟢	-
PORTUGAL	🟢	○	🟢	○	🟢	○	-
PUERTO RICO	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢	🟢

🟢 Implanted
🟡 In process
○ Current contract
- No information

SIGMAYEc³ Strategic Model

SIGMAYEc³, our management system, is based on the principles of risk prevention and precaution, and it has enabled the Group to ensure the consistent implementation of the environmental principles adopted by the company and set out in its Environmental Policy.

2.1 Scope

SIGMAYEc³ was originally launched in 2006 in its environmental dimension (ISO 14001) and currently integrates energy management (ISO 50001), carbon footprint accounting (ISO 14064), and circular economy practices through zero waste (AENOR standard).

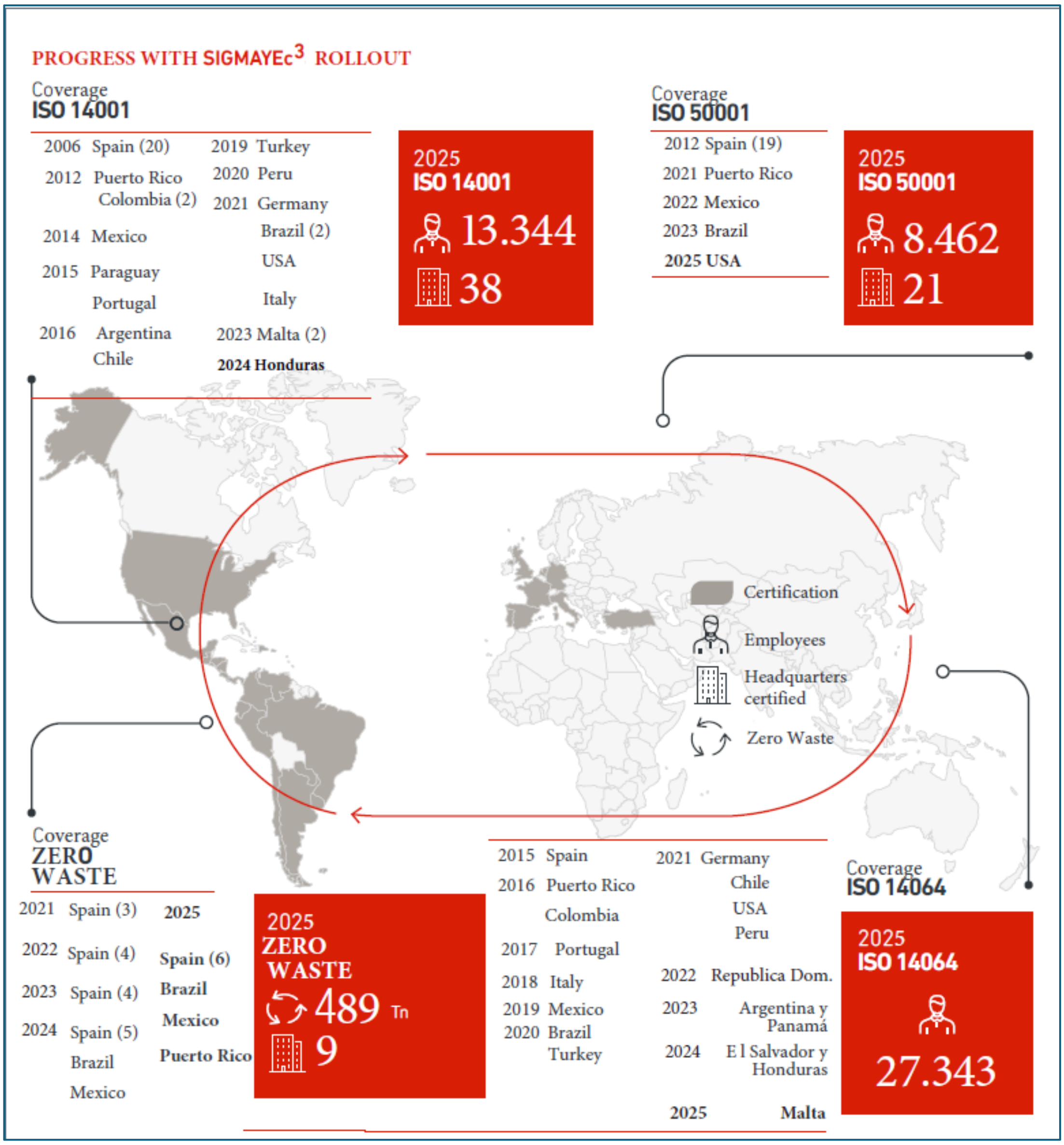
Its transversal design is a guarantee of success in meeting the established objectives, as it incorporates all the areas responsible for the different aspects that comprise it.

Table: SIGMAYEc³ performance evolution

	Units	2022	2023	F024	2025
Employees covered by ISO 14001 certification	Employees	15,332	13,558	12,889	13,344
	%	48.99	43.92	42.00	43.12
Employees covered by ISO 50001 certification	Employees	9,408	8,950	8,235	8,462
	%	30.06	28.99	26.83	27.34
Employees covered by ISO 14064 certification	Employees	26,743	27,988	26,745	27,343
	%	85.46	90.35	93.52	88.35
SIGMAYEc³ coverage relative to premium volume[5]	%	94.50%	97.47%	97.53%	98.29%
ISO 14001 coverage relative to premium volume	%	94.55%	94.45%	94.94%	95.52%

[5] With ISO 14001 and/or ISO 14064 certification.

Performance of SIGMAYEc³ in 2025



SIGMAYEc³ certification objectives by 2030

- 18 countries with offices certified with ISO 14001 (≈97% premiums).
- 5 countries with offices certified with ISO 50001 (≈23% total Group kW).
- 25 countries with CF evaluated with ISO 14064 (100% Operational CF of the Group).
- 13 locations in 7 countries with implementation of the Zero Waste management model.

SIGMAYEc[3] Control

As this system is based on a commitment to continual improvement, the effectiveness of the measures taken towards the established objectives is constantly evaluated. All actions in this sphere are verified annually by accredited third parties following the main standards of reference.

Table: SIGMAYEc[3] Control

	Units	2022	2023	2024	2025
Internal environmental audits	No.	57	59	54	54
Environmental certification audits	No.	39	48	49	62
Assets[6] subject to environmental controls	%	48.99%	43.92%	42.00%	43.12%

Regarding environmental fines, no significant fines were recorded in 2025.

1.7 Environmental training

A specific online course on the Carbon Footprint Plan 2030 was launched in 2025 and is available to all employees on the corporate training platform eCampus.

The course provides a detailed overview of the Group's public commitments regarding carbon footprint reduction and offsetting, as well as the projects designed to achieve them, reinforcing the message that employee participation is key to meeting the objectives defined by the Group.

As of December 31, 2025, **8,657 employees** had completed the course.

On the other hand, since 2009 Mapfre has participated in **Earth Hour** by turning off the lights and illuminated signs of its main offices. This initiative, considered the most widely disseminated and important global environmental awareness campaign, aims to encourage reflection on the need to take decisive action on climate change and to counter its impact on nature and the planet.

[6] Employees working in offices certified under ISO 14001 are included, where compliance with environmental legal requirements is verified by accredited third parties.

In 2025, more than 250 Mapfre offices and buildings across 24 countries joined the initiative by switching off buildings and signage, as well as promoting the campaign both internally and externally.

2. Greenhouse gas emissions offsetting

At Mapfre, we continue to work year after year to reduce our emissions. Offsetting is only used for emissions we have not yet been able to eliminate. To this end, we have developed the Corporate Strategy for Greenhouse Gas Emissions Offsetting, whose objective is to promote coordinated action in terms of offsetting GHG emissions, establishing the actions that the company can carry out to achieve the public goal of neutrality by 2030 for our own operations.

📊 **Table: Evolution of Mapfre's operational carbon footprint (GHG) offsetting planning.**

Period	No. countries	Operational CF offsetting
2021–2023	2	Spain and Portugal
2024	10	+ Germany, Brazil, USA. Italy, Mexico, Peru, Puerto Rico, and Turkey
2025	13	+ Colombia, Malta, and Panama
2026	15	+ Chile and Dominican Republic
2027	18	+ Argentina, El Salvador, and Honduras
2028	20	+ Nicaragua and Venezuela
2029	22	+ Costa Rica and Ecuador
2030	25	+ Guatemala, Paraguay, and Uruguay

In line with the previous plan, in 2025 the carbon footprint was offset in 13 direct insurance countries, representing 84% of the company's total operational footprint.

Evolution of Mapfre's operational CF offsetting

Country	Units	2022	2023	2024	2025
SPAIN	tCO_2eq	16,294	23,278	24,029	23,355
PORTUGAL	tCO_2eq	858	1,020	972	971*
GERMANY	tCO_2eq	-	-	555	823
BRAZIL	tCO_2eq	-	-	3,475	3,418
UNITED STATES	tCO_2eq	-	-	4,617	3,934
ITALY	tCO_2eq	-	-	1,111	968
MEXICO	tCO_2eq	-	-	3,136	3,842
PERU	tCO_2eq	-	-	2,513	3,083
PUERTO RICO	tCO_2eq	-	-	846	749
TURKEY	tCO_2eq	-	-	661	637
COLOMBIA	tCO_2eq	-	-	-	1,969
MALTA	tCO_2eq	-	-	-	489
PANAMA	tCO_2eq	-	-	-	898
Total operational CF offsetting	tCO_2eq	25,047	24,298	44178**	45,136
Total operational CF offsetting	%	35%	38%	78%	84%
Total Mapfre operational CF	tCO_2e	70,508	62,369	56,901***	53,517

* An additional 100 tons are offset as a 10% buffer for reversal risk in an unregistered project.

** Additional offset of 2,182 tons due to a recalculation of the 2024 carbon footprint.

*** The 2024 data has been corrected due to the omission of emissions from public bus commuting in the commuting category. As a result, total emissions of 56,901 tCO_2eq differ from those published in 2024 (52,886 tCO_2eq).

For further details on Mapfre's greenhouse gas (GHG) offsetting strategy and the GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

3. Biodiversity preservation and natural capital

Milestones achieved in 2025:

- Approval of the Corporate Natural Capital Framework
- 45.136 tons of CO_2 offset through reforestation, avoided deforestation, regenerative agriculture, improved forest management, and renewable energy projects.
- 5,877 trees planted in reforestation activities (volunteering).
- Cleaning of natural areas with the collection of 7,857 kg of trash (volunteering)

4. Appendix – The carbon footprint in Spain[7]

The carbon footprint of the Mapfre Group in Spain in the reporting year 2025 is as follows:

- Scope 1: 3,683 tCO2eq
- Scope 2 (market based): 0 tCO2eq
- Scope 3 (Cat 1. Paper and toner; Cat 5. Paper, toner, and fluorescent waste; Cat. 6 Business travel business travel by airplane, train, bus, and private vehicles; Cat 7. Commuting): 19,671 tCO2eq

The plan for reducing Mapfre's greenhouse gas emissions in Spain is set within the Group's Environmental Footprint Plan 2030, using 2022 as the baseline:

- Carbon footprint objective in Spain for the year 2030: 16% compared to 2022, through a 31% reduction in Scope 1 emissions, 0% reduction in Scope 2 emissions (as 100% of electricity already comes with guarantees of origin), and a 13% reduction in Scope 3 emissions.

- Carbon footprint objective in Spain for the year 2026: 7.5% compared to 2022, through a 15% reduction in Scope 1 emissions, 0% reduction in Scope 2 emissions (as 100% of electricity already comes with guarantees of origin), and a 6% reduction in Scope 3 emissions.

Regarding the short-term reduction measures for the year 2026, the following levers for reducing emissions by scope are established:

Scope 1:

• Due to energy efficiency measures, a 6% reduction in Scope 1 emissions and energy savings of more than 7.5 GWh are planned.

• A 2% reduction in Scope 1 carbon footprint and 2.5 GWh in energy savings are expected thanks to the progressive implementation of mobility-based working models.

• Through the electrification of heating systems, more than 1 GWh of fossil fuel

[7] Information required under "Royal Decree 214/2025 of March 18, creating the carbon footprint, offsetting and carbon dioxide absorption projects registry, and establishing the obligation to calculate carbon footprint and to prepare and publish greenhouse gas emissions reduction plans."

combustion in buildings is expected to be avoided, resulting in a 5% reduction in Scope 1 emissions. In this regard, since 2022, 1.35 GWh of fossil fuel combustion has been avoided, and this trend is expected to continue in the coming years. An example is the removal of the boilers from the Zaragoza office building, scheduled for 2026, which will be replaced by electric heat pumps. This will eliminate the consumption of 191,800 kWh of natural gas.

• Commitment to achieving **40% ECO vehicles in the fleet** by 2026, which is expected to result in a 1.5% reduction in Scope 1 carbon emissions in 2026.

Scope 2:

• Maintain **100% of electricity purchased under renewable origin contracts** across all facilities, ensuring continued operation with carbon-free electricity consumption.

• Installation of **solar panels for self-consumption**, targeting **more than 2.5 GWh** of photovoltaic electricity generation by 2026. However, due to the already renewable sourcing of purchased electricity, this will have no impact on the market-based Scope 2 carbon footprint.

Scope 3:

• Thanks to the reduction in daily commuting resulting from the **progressive implementation of mobility-based working models**, a 6% reduction in Scope 3 carbon footprint is expected.

• **Paper use in Spain has already been minimized**. Further reductions are only expected as a result of the implementation of remote working models, which could reduce paper purchases by around 5.5 tons in 2025, with an impact of 24 tCO_2eq, equivalent to 0.1% of Scope 3 emissions.

• Additionally, the company continues working to reduce the impact of **business travel**, mainly air travel.

Since 2021, the Group's carbon footprint in Spain is **offset through carbon credits**, thus making operations in the country carbon neutral.

The **Paris Agreement** and the **science**-based decarbonization pathways require reduction objectives that achieve at least a **50% reduction in carbon footprint** compared with 1990 pre-industrial levels.

Since 2007, the Mapfre Group has voluntarily calculated and reported its carbon footprint, with a reporting scope that has evolved over nearly 20 years, initially covering Scope 1 emissions (natural gas, diesel and vehicle fleets) and Scope 2 emissions (electricity consumption).

In 2010, relevant Scope 3 categories such as business travel and paper consumption were incorporated into the greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory, with reporting continuing to evolve over the years. In 2018, the commuting category was also added, which is currently the most significant component of the Group's operational carbon footprint.

The Group's earliest complete carbon footprint assessment in Spain was carried out in 2013, which was established as the baseline for the company's first Eco-efficiency and Climate Change Plan 2014–2020.

In 2013, the carbon footprint in Spain for Scopes 1 and 2 amounted to 19,939 tCO_2eq. For the same scopes, the carbon footprint in 2025 was 3,683[8] tCO_2eq, representing an 81% reduction over the past 12 years, in line with the science-based decarbonization pathway aimed at limiting the increase in global temperature to 1.5 °C by the end of this century.

8 In 2020, the company ENALTA was incorporated into the Group's inventory in Spain. This company is significantly relevant in terms of Scope 1 carbon emissions (**2,182 tCO_2eq**) and was not included in the 2013 reporting. Excluding this new company, the reduction since 2013 would have been 92%.