



Environmental and Social Framework

GRM CIB

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1 Introduction

BBVA has identified sustainability as one of its strategic priorities, focusing on supporting its clients in the transition toward a more sustainable future, mitigating climate change, fostering inclusive growth, and ensuring the efficient use of natural resources.

Climate change is one of the great challenges facing humanity and requires large volumes of investment. Clients, markets, and society as a whole not only expect large companies to create value, but also to contribute positively to society.

BBVA recognizes its impact on the environment and society. Therefore, it seeks to contribute to sustainable development, both directly, through the responsible use of natural resources and relationships with stakeholders; and indirectly, through the projects it finances.

For this reason, this standard, publicly known as the Environmental and Social Framework (hereafter, “the Framework”) has been established to identify activities and sectors that, while contributing to economic growth and social progress, can also have significant environmental and/or social impacts.

2 Purpose

The Framework derives from BBVA's General Sustainability Policy, which sets forth the primary principles, objectives, and guidelines for sustainable development management and control.

The Framework aims to establish criteria for identifying, evaluating, and monitoring activities with high environmental and/or social impacts in the **mining, agribusiness, energy, infrastructure, and defense** sectors, which have been selected for their high potential impact on nature and people. These criteria define restrictions, whether through prohibited activities or activities requiring special attention, for the sectors covered under the Framework.



3 Identification of activities and sectors

The identification of high-impact environmental and social activities and sectors is based on a risk approach that considers their financial relevance to BBVA, their connection to environmental and social risks, and their potential to concentrate material controversies. It also takes into account the priorities of specialized stakeholders who demand rigorous standards.

BBVA conducts periodic reviews to identify emerging environmental and social risks, analyze sector dynamics, and adjust its Framework based on industry exposure. Specifically, BBVA relies on international standards and references, best industry practices, and a structured stakeholder engagement process.

3.1 International Standards and Treaties

The identification of activities and sectors also considers specific international standards, treaties, and references, as well as best practices for each industry. For more details, refer to [Annex I](#).

3.2 Listening to stakeholders

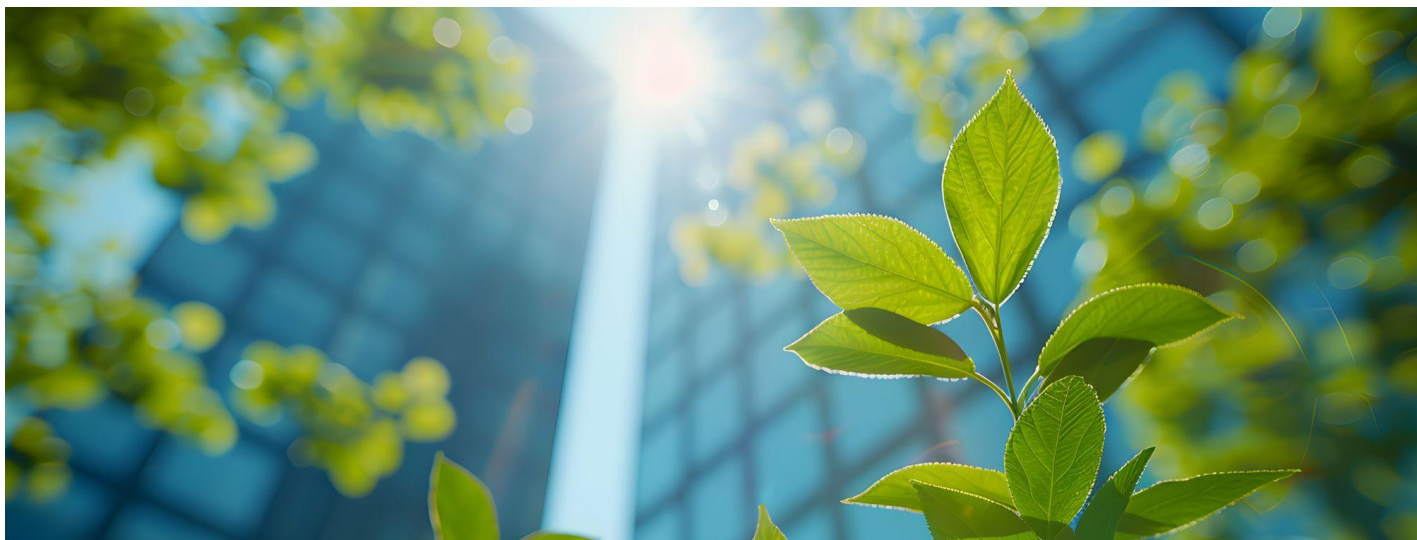
BBVA engages with various stakeholders, including sustainability analysts, institutional investors, and civil society organizations, to understand their expectations regarding high environmental and/or social impact activities.

BBVA also monitors expectations expressed by regulatory and supervisory entities concerning environmental and social risk management.

3.3. Thermal coal phase-out target

BBVA has set itself the goal of eliminating its exposure to clients belonging to business groups with thermal coal mining activity or electricity generation from thermal coal, under the terms described in section 5.3 of this document. This objective underpins the identification of specific prohibited activities in the mining and energy sectors.

Complementing this thermal coal phase-out goal, BBVA is setting decarbonization targets for its credit portfolio in certain high-emission sectors, although these targets fall outside the scope of this Framework.



4 Scope of application

4.1 Subjective scope of application

The Framework applies to the business units described in section 4.2 within the BBVA Group entities ¹.

4.2 Objective scope of application

A. Defence sector

Prohibited activities in this sector apply to clients across all segments considered defense and security companies (e.g., entities involved in manufacturing, marketing, or maintaining defense ² and security materials and their transactions) that engage in prohibited activities.

B. Mining, agribusiness, energy and infrastructure sectors

Prohibited activities and activities requiring special attention in these sectors, as applicable (except as provided for thermal coal clients as regulated in section 5.3.), apply to the financing of new projects (project finance³) and long-term financing for Corporate & Investment Banking⁴ clients⁵ and certain Corporate Banking⁶ clients⁵ operating primarily in the sectors covered under the Framework, specifically:

In mining: clients with mining assets whose primary activities include exploration, development, or exploitation of those assets (insofar as they engage in a prohibited or special attention activity).

In agribusiness: clients whose primary activity is soil cultivation, forest management, livestock farming and fishing (as long as they engage in a prohibited or special focus activity). This includes high-impact products such as palm oil, soybeans, cocoa, coffee, cotton, tobacco, beef, rubber, intensive aquaculture and forest products such as paper and pulp. Activities not covered for the purposes of this Framework include the manufacture or distribution of agricultural machinery, pesticides and fertilizers, the manufacture of processed food and beverages and the distribution of food and beverages.

In energy: clients who own energy assets and whose primary activity is the exploration, development or exploitation of these assets (as long as they engage in a prohibited or special attention activity). Energy assets include the exploration, production, transportation and refining of oil and gas, renewable energy projects (wind, solar, hydroelectric, biomass and biofuels), thermal power generation plants (combined gas cycles and coal plants) and the transmission and distribution of electricity.

In infrastructure: new construction projects for transport infrastructure (highways, ports, terminals, airports, metro, tram and railway), environmental (waste and water management -treatment, management and distribution-), social (educational and health) and telecommunications (communication cables and networks and data centres) - as long as they involve a prohibited activity or a special attention activity.

(1) BBVA Garanti has its own framework published on its corporate website that covers aspects related to the mining, agribusiness, energy and infrastructure sectors in terms similar to those provided for in this Framework. The provisions relating to the defense sector and the phase-out of thermal coal provided for in this Framework are directly applicable to it.

(2) For clarification purposes, defense material includes not only weapons but also dual-use materials (for civilian use that can be applied to military use).

(3) Project Finance under the scope of the [Equator Principles](#), under a project finance structure or a use of proceeds financing modality.

(4) Large corporations with investment banking product needs that require the assignment of a relationship manager (according to segmentation based on business criteria, subject to periodic review).

(5) As a general rule, clients are understood to mean parent companies, except in those cases where it is possible to obtain information directly from the client with which there is a contractual relationship, depending on the availability of information provided by ESG data suppliers.

(6) Corporate Banking clients are generally smaller than CIB clients, with corporate banking product needs and requiring the assignment of a relationship manager (according to internal segmentation criteria, subject to periodic review). This Framework applies to certain Corporate Banking clients that exceed materiality thresholds defined for each geography based on their capital base, associated risk amount, leverage level, and credit rating.

5 Prohibited Activities

5.1. Activities common to all sectors covered by the Framework

If there is sufficient evidence⁷ that a new client or new project subject to this Framework engages in any of the following “prohibited activities”, said new client or new project will not be financed. If any of the activities described in this section are detected in existing clients, the entity will activate proposals for managing the relationship with the client that could even lead to discontinuing the financing.

In general, BBVA establishes the following prohibited activities, common to all sectors covered by the Framework:

- Clients of whom BBVA has sufficient evidence that they are using child or forced labor, or participating in human trafficking, as these concepts are defined in the ILO Conventions.
- Clients subject to financial sanctions from the European Union, the United States and the United Nations⁸.
- New projects that involve the resettlement or violation of the rights of indigenous or vulnerable groups without their free, prior and informed consent.
- New projects that put UNESCO World Heritage sites, Ramsar wetlands, Alliance for

Zero Extinction sites, and International Union for Conservation of Nature Category I-IV areas at risk.

- New projects in critical habitats in the Brazilian Cerrado and Amazon biomes that do not have biodiversity management in line with international good practices.

5.2. Defense activities

BBVA recognizes the right of countries to defend themselves and protect their citizens in a manner consistent with legitimate national security and defense strategies. However, if it has sufficient⁹ evidence that a client or defense sector operation subject to this Framework engages in any of the following “prohibited activities,” it will not provide financial services to said client or will not finance the operation:

- Producers or manufacturers of controversial weapons and their key components: anti-personnel mines, biological and chemical weapons, cluster weapons¹⁰, depleted uranium and white phosphorus munitions and nuclear weapons (in the case of nuclear weapons, the ban will apply to those operating in countries that are not signatories or that do not comply with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty)

(7) For these purposes, BBVA relies on the assessment of an independent expert, which is complemented, in certain cases, with an internal analysis by expert teams.

(8) International financial sanctions are coercive measures applied against States, jurisdictions or individuals that pose a threat to international peace and security. Chapter VII of the UN Charter provides the legal basis for the imposition of coercive measures within the United Nations. In the EU, restrictive measures are configured as a key tool of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), which includes the defence of human rights, democratic values and principles of international law as well as the preservation of international peace and security. The US Department of the Treasury, through the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), imposes economic and trade sanctions in order to protect the national security and foreign policy of the United States.

(9) For these purposes, BBVA relies on the assessment of an independent expert, which is supplemented in certain cases with an ad hoc internal analysis.

(10) In defining controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, chemical weapons, cluster weapons, nuclear weapons, depleted uranium munitions and white phosphorus munitions), BBVA applies the criteria of international conventions, as set out in Annex I of this document. In relation to depleted uranium and white phosphorus munitions, the definitions used by the independent external advisor who draws up defense exclusion lists for BBVA are followed, in the absence of international conventions and legal frameworks that regulate their use. In relation to nuclear weapons, these are considered controversial due to their potential impact on the civilian population and their indiscriminate nature when used, but they are not prohibited by international law. The ownership, production, proliferation and use of nuclear weapons are strictly regulated and supervised through the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty referred to in Annex I of this document. As part of this treaty, China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States are allowed to produce and possess nuclear weapons.

- Arms trade operations to and from countries sanctioned by arms embargoes by the United Nations, the European Union and the United States. In determining the countries sanctioned with an arms embargo, these organizations take into account criteria related to human rights violations.
- Arms trade operations with intermediaries or in which the end user is not a public organization.
- Arms export operations with companies that do not have the relevant export license.
- Export operations of dual-use material to countries sanctioned by the United Nations Security Council, the European Union or the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC).

In the case of investment products, BBVA will not invest its own funds¹¹ or those of its clients¹² in the production or trade of controversial weapons, nor directly in bonds issued by countries subject to arms embargoes imposed by the United Nations Security Council, the European Union or the United States. In the case of client funds, for investment in actively managed third-party funds selected by BBVA's specialized unit, Quality Funds, the analysis process will verify that the third-party managers have policies excluding controversial weapons¹³, since their absence means that the fund cannot be recommended.

5.3. Thermal Coal (mining and energy sectors)

BBVA has set itself the goal of eliminating its exposure¹⁴ to clients belonging to business groups with thermal coal mining activity or electricity generation from thermal coal, in the terms indicated below, by 2030 in developed countries and by 2040 globally¹⁵, through dialogue with these clients and active monitoring of their portfolio. In any case, BBVA will continue to support these clients with sustainable solutions¹⁶ for use of funds in order to help them in their transition.

A client belonging to a group with thermal coal mining activity is understood to be:

A client belonging to a group with 5% or more of group-level revenues from the exploration and exploitation of thermal coal mining.

Other indirect activities associated with the above are excluded from the calculation of the percentage of revenue, such as trading, transportation or other auxiliary services for mining. For clarification purposes, metallurgical coal mining is not considered as long as it does not come from thermal coal.

A client belonging to a group with an activity of generating electricity from thermal coal is understood to be:

A client belonging to a group whose main activity is the generation of electricity and which has 5% or more of installed capacity at group level for the generation of electricity from thermal coal. Electricity generation is considered to be the main activity of the group when the volume of income corresponding to that activity at group level represents 25% or more of the volume of total income of the group to which the customer belongs.

(11) In those funds' investments in which BBVA does not have decision-making power, there are mechanisms to protect BBVA's investment.

(12) There are certain exceptions, for example as a result of not having the decision-making capacity in terms of active management or specific portfolio composition. The BBVA Asset Management, SA SGIIC Exclusion Rule is available on its corporate website.

(13) In the case of third-party managers, the definition of the controversial weapon may not exactly coincide with that described in this Framework.

(14) Non-Performing Loans (Stage 3 exposures for the purposes of BBVA Group's consolidated accounting in accordance with IFRS 9) are excluded for the purposes of calculating the exposure.

(15) Developing countries are defined as those determined according to the IMF criteria. World Economic Outlook. October 2015.

Table D and E (p. 149, 150). The geographic scope of a business group will be defined by the location of the headquarters of the parent company.

(16) Which are used for sustainable purposes in accordance with existing regulations, internal standards inspired by existing regulations, market standards and/or best practices.

ACTIVITY 1

Thermal coal mining

In order to progressively achieve the aforementioned phase-out objective, the following restrictions are established for new clients:

BBVA will not provide long-term financing to:

1. new clients belonging to a group with 25% or more of group-level revenues from the exploration and exploitation of thermal coal mining dedicated to power generation;
2. new clients belonging to a group with revenues equal to or greater than 5% and less than 25% at group level from the exploration and exploitation of thermal coal mining dedicated to power generation, but who do not have a public commitment to reduce their operations related to thermal coal in line with BBVA's phase-out objective.

Exceptions:

The above restrictions will not apply if the financing is intended for a sustainable purpose¹⁷ or if it is intended for the dismantling of thermal coal mines.

Restrictions on new projects

Additionally, BBVA will not finance new projects for the exploration or exploitation of new thermal coal mines, or for the expansion of an existing thermal coal mine (regardless of the type of client).

ACTIVITY 2

Electricity generation from thermal coal

In order to progressively achieve the aforementioned phase-out objective, the following restrictions are established for new clients:

BBVA will not provide long-term financing to:

1. new clients belonging to a group with an installed capacity for generating electricity from thermal coal of 25% or more at group level.
2. new clients belonging to a group with an installed capacity for generating electricity from thermal coal equal to or greater than 5% and less than 25% at group level, but who do not have a public commitment to reduce their operations related to thermal coal, in line with BBVA's phase-out objective.

Exceptions:

The above restrictions will not apply if the financing is intended for a sustainable purpose¹⁸ or if it is intended for the dismantling of thermal coal-fired electricity generation plants.

Restrictions on new projects

Additionally, BBVA will not finance new projects for the construction of new thermal coal-fired power plants, including new self-consumption plants, or for the expansion of an existing thermal coal-fired power plant (regardless of the type of client).

(17) In accordance with existing regulations, internal standards inspired by existing regulations, market standards and/or best practices.

(18) In accordance with existing regulations, internal standards inspired by existing regulations, market standards and/or best practices.

5.4. Other sector-specific prohibited activities

If there is sufficient evidence¹⁹ that a project subject to this Framework engages in any of the following prohibited activities, the project will not be directly funded.

5.4.1 Prohibited activities in the mining sector

- New artisanal or informal mining projects
- New asbestos extraction, processing and marketing projects
- New mine projects with no site closure and reclamation plan
- New mine projects without an occupational health and safety management plan
- New mining projects with tailings dams not managed according to industry best practices
- New projects that dispose of tailings in coastal or shallow waters
- New seabed mine projects
- New mining projects in areas of armed conflict

5.4.2. Prohibited activities in the agribusiness sector

- New projects to burn natural ecosystems with the purpose of clearing land for the development of agricultural or livestock projects
- New projects to clear High Conservation Value and High Carbon Forests

- New projects for palm oil operations that are not certified or are not in the process of being certified by the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- New palm oil projects in swamps and peat-rich areas
- New deep sea bottom trawling projects (deeper than 600 m below sea level)

5.4.3 Prohibited activities in the energy sector

- New projects or expansion of existing projects²⁰ of exploration, drilling and extraction (upstream) of oil and gas (conventional and unconventional²¹)
- New projects for Arctic²² exploration, production and transport of oil and gas
- New oil sands exploration, production and transportation projects
- New hydropower plant projects without adequate environmental and social risk management systems in relation to dam safety, environmental impact, labour regulations and population resettlement

5.4.4 Prohibited activities in the infrastructure sector

- New desalination plant projects that lack adequate measures to mitigate the impact of brine removal and/or seawater extraction

(19) For these purposes, BBVA relies on the assessment of an independent expert, which is supplemented in certain cases by an ad hoc internal analysis.

(20) Developments already considered in the Final Investment Decision (FID) of an existing project will not be considered project extensions.

(21) For these purposes, "unconventional" includes Arctic oil and gas projects, fracking, oil sands and ultra-deep water.

(22) Arctic has the meaning stated in the "Arctic Council's Assessment and Monitoring Programme (AMAP)"

6 Activities that require special attention

If there is sufficient evidence²³ that a client subject to this Framework engages in any of the "activities that require special attention", BBVA shall assess the environmental and social impacts derived from the activity to be financed and shall initiate a plan for dialogue and support given to the client (or potential new client), which will include measures aimed at understanding and trying to correct the situation. This shall be followed up on, and may lead to discontinuing financing and/or the relationship with existing clients, or failure to initiate a relationship with potential new clients.

In general, BBVA establishes the following activity of special attention, common to all sectors covered by the Framework:

- Clients for whom BBVA has sufficient evidence that they incur in material violations of applicable human rights laws and regulations²⁴ (not included in the prohibited activities described above) or that are involved in human rights abuses, regardless of whether such involvement violates local legislation in each country.

In addition, BBVA establishes the following special attention activities depending on the sector to which clients belong:

6.1 Mining

- Producer clients for whom there is evidence of material controversies related to Mountaintop Removal mining (hereinafter, MTR)
- Clients for whom there is evidence of material controversies related to artisanal or small-scale mining

6.2 Agribusiness

- Clients for whom there is evidence of material controversies related to the production or trade of substances subject to international prohibitions
- Clients engaged in the production, processing and marketing of palm oil by companies that are not members or are not in the process of becoming members of the Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) or equivalent certifications
- Clients engaged in non-health-related animal testing, unless required by local law
- Clients for whom there is evidence of material controversies related to the production or trade of products regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- New first-generation biofuel production projects

6.3 Energy

- Clients involved in the construction and operation of nuclear power plants or uranium enrichment facilities with sanctions from the United States Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC)
- Clients involved in oil sand exploration, drilling and extraction (upstream) activities

(23) For these purposes, BBVA relies on the assessment of an independent expert, which is supplemented in certain cases by an ad hoc internal analysis.

(24) Those laws and regulations that are taken into account at all times by the independent external analyst who supports the execution of due diligence processes.

7 Governance and oversight model

This Standard has been prepared and coordinated by the Global Sustainability Unit and Global Risk Management CIB, and has been approved on December 19, 2024 by the Global Head of CIB & Sustainability.

This version includes the trends in sustainability, social and environmental risks, as well as the expectations of the interest groups at the time of its preparation. These aspects, together with best practices and sector standards, as well as the possibility of implementing restrictions, will be taken into account in future revisions.

This version of the Framework will be applicable from the date indicated on the cover, without retroactive effect, until the date on which it is replaced, if applicable, by a later version. The data contained therein are subject to change without prior notice.

At least once a year, or upon the occurrence of any event requiring changes to this Standard, the Sustainability Standards Unit will review it and submit it to the consideration and approval of the Global Head of CIB & Sustainability.



Annex 1

Reference standards and best practices

1. Standards applicable to all sectors

BBVA takes into consideration the following international standards and treaties in relation to all sectors covered by this Framework:

In Human Rights:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

On environmental issues:

- Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
- Collective Commitment to Climate Action in the financial sector

Other General Standards:

- United Nations Global Compact
- United Nations 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- IFC Performance Standards and Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines
- Equator Principles 4
- Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)
- Principles for Responsible Banking promoted by UNEP-FI
- 2 Degrees Investing Initiative

2. Mining standards and best practices

BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices in the mining industry, international standards and treaties, such as:

- Sector-specific International Finance Corporation (IFC) environmental, health and safety guides
- Principles of the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)
- Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights (Voluntary Principles)
- International Labour Organization (ILO) in the C 176 Safety and Health in Mines Convention (1995)
- OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of minerals from Conflict- Affected and High Risk Areas relative to tin, tantalum, tungsten, their ores and mineral derivatives and gold
- Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposals
- Kimberley Process Certification Scheme
- World Nuclear Association Sustaining Global Best Practices in Uranium Mining and Processing
- Minamata Convention on Mercury
- International Cyanide Management Code
- Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)

3. Standards and Best Practices in Agriculture

BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices of the agriculture industry, international standards and treaties on agriculture such as:

- International Finance Corporation (IFC) sector-specific environmental, health and safety guidelines
- Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources (FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD and World Bank)
- The WWF 2050 Key Performance Criteria
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and the Nagoya protocol (2010)
- Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
- FAO-OECD Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains
- Assured Food Standards (AFS)
- Global Good Agricultural Practice (GAP)
- Sustainable Agriculture Practice Standard and Sustainable Agriculture Initiative Platform

Palm Oil

- Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)
- RSPO Principles and Criteria for Responsible Palm Oil Production

Soy

- Roundtable on Responsible Soy Association (RTRS)
- Basel Criteria for Responsible Soy Production
- CGF Sustainable Soy Sourcing Guidelines

Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Sugar and Cotton

- Common Code for the Coffee Community (4C)
- Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP)
- World Cocoa Foundation (WCF)
- Rainforest Alliance Sustainable Agriculture Standard (SAN)
- UTZ Certified
- Bonsucro
- Better Cotton Initiative

Wood

- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification
- Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)
- FSC chain of custody certificate

Tobacco

- Framework Convention on Tobacco Control by the World Health Organization (WHO)

Aquaculture and Fisheries

- The FAO's Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and Fisheries Management: The Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries
- The Aquaculture Stewardship Council
- Voluntary guidelines on responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests (FAO, 2012)
- Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas (FAO)
- The UN Resolutions pertaining to sustainable fisheries (including ban of driftnets)
- Certificaciones del Marine Stewardship Council (MSC)

Beef production

- The Global Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GRSB)

4. Energy Standards & Best Practices

BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices of the energy industry, international standards and treaties such as:

- IFC Sector-Specific Environmental, Health and Safety Guides
- Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)
- International Petroleum Industry Environmental Conservation Association (IPIECA)
- Petroleum Governance Initiative
- Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership
- Golden Rules de la Agencia Internacional de la Energía (AIE)
- The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
- Oil Spill Response Project
- World Commission on Dams (WCD) Framework
- Environmental, Health, and Safety Approaches for Hydropower Projects (IFC)
- International Hydropower Association Sustainability Assessment Protocol
- Energy and Biodiversity Initiative (EBI)
- The Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) Principles and Criteria

5. Infrastructure Standards and Best Practice

BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices of the infrastructure industry, international standards and treaties such as:

- Sector-specific International Finance Corporation (IFC) environmental, health and safety guides

- OECD Framework for better governance of infrastructures
- World Commission on Dams (WCD) Framework
- Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM)
- Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED)
- The United Nations Model Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
- Hong Kong Ship Recycling Convention

6. Defence standards and industry best practices

BBVA takes into consideration, as best practices of the defense industry, international standards and treaties such as:

- United Nations Arms Trade Treaty (2014)
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (1970)
- Geneva Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Means (1925)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (1997)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (1972)
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (1993)
- Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008)
- Common Position 2008/944/CFSP (2008)

BBVA