

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

2022



CGD's €3.6 billion growth in business volume and return on equity (ROE) of 9.8% allows it to pay taxpayers a historical dividend of more than €350 million. The earnings of CGD's international entities were the largest ever

Caixa Geral de Depósitos group's consolidated net income was up 44.5% over 2021 to €843 million, comprising a return on equity (ROE) of 9.8%, which, compared to the average of ROE for the period 2011-2022 of -1.3%, evidences the recovery initiated in recent years.

The overall contribution of international activity to the group's net income was up 44% over 2021 to €193 million, being the highest result ever of the international entities held.

According to the dividends policy, this result of €352 million was the largest dividend ever paid by CGD and continued to contribute to a better return on invested capital and to repaying the endeavours of taxpayers under the recapitalisation process.

Caixa's result also made it possible to continue to ensure the principle of adequate remuneration for workers and the safeguarding of conditions within the context of the pension fund, with total employee costs reaching €816 million.

Business volume was up 2% by €3.6 billion over the end of 2021, evolving both in terms of credit (up €1 billion) and customer resources (up €2.5 billion), driven by both domestic and international operations.

Customer deposits in Portugal were up 6% by €3.9 billion in 2022. Particular reference should be made to the corporate segment (up 10%), confirming customers' confidence in CGD. CGD also strengthened its lead of the unit trust investment funds segment, with a 2 p.p. increase in its market share to 37%.

CGD made a decisive contribution to digital inclusion in the means of payment business, with more than 3 million customers having debit cards. There were 2.2 million active digital banking customers at the end of December 2022, up 18% in terms of mobile users to 1.5 million. Sales on digital channels in terms of CGD's activity in Portugal totalled €80 million.

CGD led the market with more than €3 billion in mortgage agreements in terms of personal customer business in Portugal. Consumer credit, in 2020, was up 14% by €128 million. CGD's new *Crédito Expresso* offer, based on

simplicity and rapid approval, continues to be the main driver of such strong growth.

Reference should be made to credit agreements in the corporate segment, with a market share of 16.5%. This particularly included loans to SMEs, which contributed to credit portfolio growth of 10% in this segment.

In addition to the growth of credit portfolios, the evolution of the ECB's key reference rates fuelled a 44% increase of €429 million in net interest income, a large proportion of which comprised treasury operations in Portugal (up €172 million, including the ECB's TLTRO programme) and international activity (up €119 million).

Business was further improved by CGD's continued implementation of its 2021-2024 strategic plan.

The current cost-to-income ratio continued to decline steadily to 39.1%, with sustained efficiency levels and improved earnings.

CGD continued to improve asset quality in 2022 with declines in its NPL ratio and good performance in terms of the recovery and reduction of assets for disposal. The NPL ratio was down to 2.4%, while the NPL ratio, net of total impairment, remained at 0% (zero).

Non-performing assets decreased by €624 million, as a result of the reduction in exposure to restructuring funds, the sale of properties held for sale (which reached the lowest value since 2008) and the recovery of defaulted loans.

The recovery activity continued to show good results, with a €283 million decrease in stock in recovery. Portfolio evolution and recovery activity resulted in a negative 0.01% cost of credit risk. Reference should also be made to the 27% reduction in properties held-for-sale to €291 million in addition to a 53% decrease in exposure to restructuring funds to €205 million.

CGD transferred all pension fund liabilities to Caixa Geral de Aposentações in 2023, having extinguished and liquidated the fund and paid financial compensation for the liabilities transferred to it. This operation makes it possible to reduce the risks resulting from the volatility deriving from



the size of the pension fund, nature of its assets and liabilities and the accounting and prudential treatment in the bank's profit and loss statement and balance sheet. It also represents a major step towards bringing CGD's operating conditions more into line with those of other banks in the context of the European market.

CGD continues to enjoy a strong capital position that is above the average of Portuguese and European banks. Its tier 1 and total ratios stood at 18.7% and 20.2%, respectively, including net profit, net of the maximum distributable amount under the dividend policy.

The supervisor reduced capital requirements (Pillar 2) from 2.0% to 1.9% at the beginning of 2023 and for the second consecutive year. This reflected an improvement in the perception of risk attached to CGD.

The MREL ratio of 27.82% exceeded the requirement applicable starting 2024, resulting from the positive evolution of shareholders' equity and the two senior preferred debt issuances of €800 million in 2022 on international markets. These two operations may be characterised as "green" issuances that, together with the "sustainable" issuance of 2021, bring total ESG issuances to €1.3 billion as part of a continuous commitment to achieving sustainable financing objectives.

MAIN INDICATORS

CGD CONSOLIDATED	Restated	
P&L INDICATORS (EUR million)	2021-12	2022-12
Net interest income	979	1,408
Net fees and commissions	749	882
Non-interest income	562	606
Total operating income	1,741	2,304
Net operating income before Impairments	982	1,101
Net core operating Income before impairments ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	717	1,153
Net operating income	837	1,130
Net income	583	843
PROFIT AND EFFICIENCY RATIOS		
Gross return on equity - ROE ^{(3) (4)}	10.0%	12.7%
Net return on equity - ROE ⁽⁴⁾	7.0%	9.8%
Gross return on assets - ROA ^{(3) (4)}	0.9%	1.1%
Net return on assets - ROA ⁽⁴⁾	0.6%	0.9%
Total operating income / Average net assets ^{(3) (4)}	1.8%	2.2%
Employee costs / Total operating income ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	28.7%	21.8%
Cost-to-income BoP ⁽³⁾	42.2%	51.1%
Recurrent cost-to-income ^{(2) (3)}	48.0%	39.1%
BALANCE SHEET INDICATORS (EUR million)	2021-12	2022-12
Net assets	104,018	102,503
Cash and loans and advances to credit institutions	26,655	25,803
Securities investments	21,151	18,689
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	51,989	53,032
Loans and advances to customers (net)	49,701	50,778
Central banks' and credit institutions' resources	6,755	338
Customer resources	79,031	83,972
Debt securities and subordinated liabilities	2,908	2,487
Shareholders' equity	9,287	9,483
CREDIT QUALITY AND COVER LEVELS		
NPL ratio - EBA	2.8%	2.4%
NPL ratio (net)	0.0%	0.0%
NPE ratio - EBA	2.3%	2.1%
NPL coverage - EBA	107.8%	122.0%
NPE coverage - EBA	98.6%	107.8%
Cost of credit risk	0.08%	-0.01%
STRUCTURE RATIOS		
Loans & adv. customers (net) / Net assets	47.8%	49.5%
Loans & adv. customers (net) / Customer deposits ⁽³⁾	63.0%	60.5%
SOLVENCY AND LIQUIDITY RATIOS (CRD IV/CRR)		
CET 1 (fully implemented) ⁽⁵⁾	18.2%	18.7%
Tier 1 (fully implemented) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	18.2%	18.7%
Total (fully implemented) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	19.7%	20.2%
Liquidity coverage ratio	357%	303%
Net stable funding ratio	165%	183%
Leverage ratio	7.3%	7.7%
OTHER INDICATORS		
Number of branches - CGD Group	927	891
Number of branches, local extensions and corporate offices - CGD Portugal ⁽⁷⁾	542	515
Number of employees - CGD Group	11,471	11,178
Number of employees - CGD Portugal ⁽⁸⁾	6,117	5,837
CGD RATING	Short Term	Long Term
Moody's	P-2	Baa2
FitchRatings	F3	BBB-
DBRS	R-2 (high)	BBB

Note: Indicators calculations according to glossary at:

https://www.cgd.pt/English/Investor-Relations/Other-information/Glossary/Other-versions/Documents/Glossary_10MAY2018.pdf

(1) Net core operating Income before impairments = Net interest income incl. income from equity investments + net fees and commissions - Operating Costs; (2) Excluding non-recurring costs; (3) Ratios defined by the Bank of Portugal (instruction 6/2018); (4) Considering average shareholders' equity and net asset values (13 observations); (5) Prudential perimeter including Net Income deducted of the maximum distributable amount according to dividend policy, except for September 2021; (6) Excluding AT1 issue called in March 2022; (7) In 2002, Caixa closed 1 branch in the 1st half and 23 in the 2nd half. The reorganization of corporate offices resulted in a reduction of 3 corporate offices; (8) Employees of the banking activity.

ECONOMIC-FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

International economy

The economic environment in 2022 was in stark contrast to the positive outlook anticipated at the beginning of the year, based on an easing of restrictions related to the pandemic and its respective positive impacts, resolution of supply constraints and high levels of personal savings and labour market recovery.

Last year was also marked by the return of geopolitics to the risks and factors shaping both the sentiment and decisions of different economic actors.

The start of the war in Ukraine in February has not only caused enormous human suffering and the massive destruction of infrastructure but has also had significant economic repercussions on the rest of the world. The direct adverse effects together with the economic and financial sanctions imposed on Russia and the importance of the countries directly involved in the supply of certain raw materials, particularly natural gas, oil, cereals and fertilisers, in addition to other agricultural goods, contributed to a sharp increase in inflation, affecting a global economy that had not yet fully recovered from the adverse effects of the pandemic.

Such a framework resulted in successive upward revisions of inflation forecasts across 2022. Consumer price growth had a negative impact on household disposable income and consumption and investment decisions were affected by the uncertainty caused by the war. The European Union was one of the most vulnerable regions, not only on account of its geographical proximity, but also owing to its major reliance on imports of fossil fuels and food from the region.

With inflation continuing to be a core element in the evolution of the economic situation, higher than expected and desired levels forced central banks to gradually accelerate the pace of normalisation of monetary conditions throughout the year, particularly in the developed economies.

In such a context, the European Central Bank (ECB) took several steps to make monetary policy less expansionary in a year in which annual inflation in Europe reached levels which had not been seen in member countries since the publication of the current series, in 1992.

Although the focus remained essentially on the evolution of consumer price growth, economic growth projections for most economies have been successively revised and, in this case, downwards, although the labour market has remained robust, with historically very low levels of unemployment.

Global economic growth decelerated across the year. According to the most recent estimates of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), activity, in 2022, grew by 2.9%. This was well below the preceding year's 5.8% and the projections advanced a year earlier.

According to the IMF, real GDP growth in the euro area, has also slowed, in this case from 5.2% in 2021 to 3.1% in 2022.

The global deterioration of financial conditions has exacerbated the downturn in economic activity. The IMF has indicated that overall growth in the transition from 2022 to 2023 could be at its lowest for several decades, with the exception of the years in which previous economic crises were recorded. Determining factors in this slowdown were slowdowns in the US and China as the two largest world economies, either owing to the substantial deceleration of their respective real estate markets and interest rate hikes or maintenance of restrictive policies on movements of persons and goods in order to contain the spread of the SARS-Cov-2 virus in the second case.

Portuguese economy

As in the case of the other euro area countries, a deteriorating external and financial environment has had a negative effect on the Portuguese economy, although the year 2022 was marked by GDP recovery to its pre-pandemic levels in a process essentially deriving from economic performance in the first quarter and the euro area's above average growth across the year. According to the Bank of Portugal (BdP), real economic growth of 6.7% in comparison to the preceding year's 5.5%, benefited from the resumption of tourism and final consumption expenditure of households.

According to the Portuguese Statistics Institute (INE), the average growth of inflation of 7.8% was at its highest level since 1993, in comparison to the preceding year's 1.3%. Underlying inflation was 5.6% following 0.8% in 2021.

Annual inflation was influenced by the behaviour of the referred to underlying inflation and hikes in non-processed food and energy prices, with annual variations of 12.2% and 23.7% respectively (0.6% and 7.3% in 2021).

Financial markets

Such a highly uncertainty context, combined with rising interest rates and decelerating growth contributed to the unfavourable evolution of capital markets in 2022, as shown by a highly expressive correction of both higher risk assets or those considered to be safe haven assets.

Owing to a decline of monetary stimuli (the governing council of the ECB decided on a cumulative 250 bps increase in key interest rates), Euribor rates recorded very significant increases in 2022, having closed the year at their highest levels for more than a decade.

Sovereign bond yields, both in Europe and in the US, ended the year with a highly significant, across-the-board increase, in a context of high inflation, characterised by a significant deterioration of financial conditions, which had not been the case for more than a decade of continued highly expansionary conditions.

Stock indices, across 2022, recorded a climate of unrelenting pessimism, leading the financial markets of the

main developed countries to post their sharpest levels of depreciation since 2008 and putting the brake on a sequence of three consecutive years of gains. Key interest rate hikes by the central banks of different blocs affected corporate valuations and increased the probability of a recession occurring next year.

Economic and financial uncertainty in foreign exchange markets combined with earlier intervention by the Federal Reserve regarding adjustments of key rates greatly benefited the US dollar, particularly at the cost of the currencies of emerging economies. Another highlight of 2022 in this market goes to the months of September and October, during which the euro traded below parity against the dollar.

Inflation-related risks were skewed upwards in the transition from 2022 to 2023. Notwithstanding the prospects of a gradual reduction in price growth, several elements, ranging from the dynamics of the labour market and consequent wage evolution and uncertainty over the

reduction in supply chains are aspects which may generate secondary effects, therefore enhancing more surprises in terms of price evolution.

On the contrary, the risk bias in the case of economic growth is clearly negative. Notwithstanding the high probability that the euro area could go into recession in the first half of the year, with a negative impact on Portugal, the magnitude thereof remains uncertain. Several factors, some of which of a non-economic nature such as the geopolitical environment and severity of climate-related conditions, owing to the extreme sensitivity of energy prices thereto will be decisive.

The European and Portuguese banking sector continued to improve its profitability as net interest income levels benefited from the period of interest rate hikes. Reference should also be made to the reduction of credit default ratios and banks' continued high solvency ratio levels. Lastly, the sector has also achieved robust liquidity ratios, particularly in comparison to the last financial crisis.

CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION

RESULTS

CGD ended 2022 with a consolidated net income of €843 million, up 44% over the end of 2021 figure of €583 million. In an unstable economic environment, the evolution of CGD's results in 2022 are justified essentially due to two effects: obtaining a core operating income of €474 million above the figure recorded in 2021, offsetting the €444 million increase in operating costs (€404 million of which are related to non-recurring factors); and the decrease of €174 million in provisions and impairments, compared to 2021 (taking into account the non-recurring recording of provisions associated with personnel restructuring costs, carried out in 2021). This evolution recorded in net income allowed for an increase of 2.8 percentage points in return on equity (ROE), from 7.0% in the same period last year to 9.8% in December 2022.

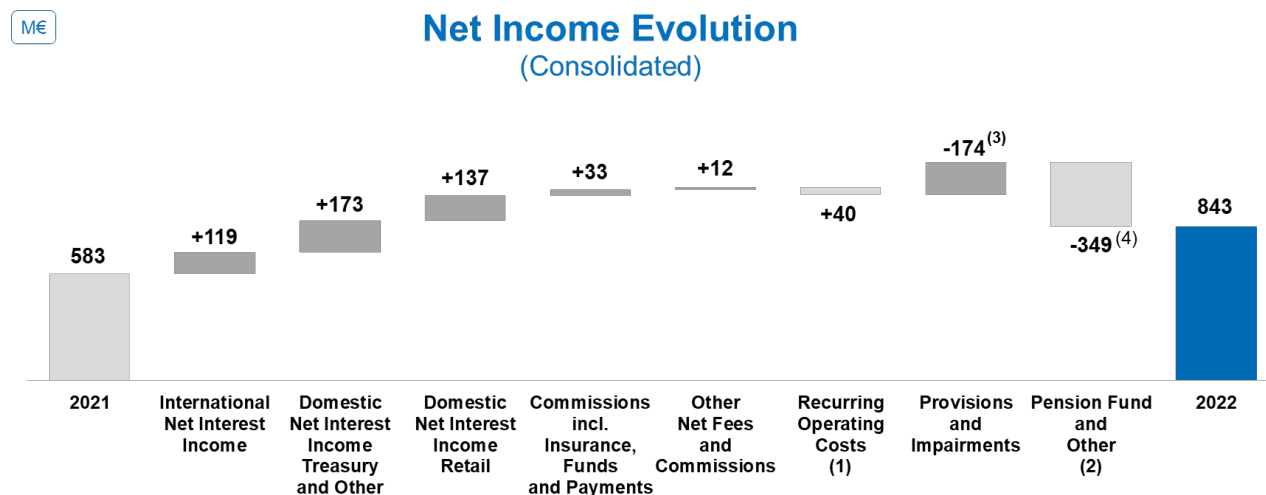
Consolidated net interest income was up by €429 million (+44%), mainly on account of CGD Portugal's contribution (up €308 million), reflecting the rise in interest rates in retail operations and the positive impact related to treasury and securities portfolio operations. The contribution of the international activity was also relevant to the evolution of net interest income (up €119 million), with emphasis on BCI Moçambique (up €60 million) and BCG Angola (up €40 million). The increase in the net interest income also includes the exchange rate variation (+€70 million, +16%), as well as the effect of the increase in the volume of the loan portfolio, and also the variation in pricing which,

despite the increase in the index, was attenuated by the reduction of spreads.

Commissions were up €45 million (+8%) compared to December 2021. International activity contributed with a growth of €5 million, with the increase in Portugal focusing on fees charged with means payment (+€15 million), with purchases with CGD cards registering a 20% growth compared to 2021, and the sale of investment products: placement of investment funds (+€9 million) and insurance brokerage activity (+€9 million), with Caixa Gestão de Ativos reinforcing its position as market leader in the securities investment fund segment.

Income from financial operations was up €42 million (up 24%) compared to that obtained in December 2021, totaling €216 million. Domestic activity contributed with around half of the recorded change (€20 million), based on results with interest rate derivatives and the impact of the sale of positions in restructuring funds, which offset the effect of the extraordinary gains obtained in 2021. Net of the referred to extraordinary effects, income from financial operations was up €64 million (up 50%).

Other operating income was up €46 million compared to 2021, essentially explained by the effect of the disposal of real estate in Portugal (€25 million) and French branch (€36 million). Deducting extraordinary effects, the change is negative by €31 million.



(1) Excluding personnel restructuring costs; (2) Including personnel restructuring costs and Pension Fund; (3) Provisions and impairments for credit risks: -€2.5 M; Other provisions and impairments: -€171.4 M (of which -€184 M associated with the pre-retirement programme: given the impairment charge in the amount of €104 M in 2021 for the period 2021-2024 and the use of €80 M recorded in 2022); (4) Includes about €80M (+€16M) of extraordinary contributions on the sector and regulatory costs

On a consolidated level, operating costs were up 58% by €444 million, compared to 2021, an evolution determined by non-recurring events in 2021 (of which: a €145 million reduction in provisions for past services associated with the medical services protocol signed by CGD in Portugal and €47 million for the staff restructuring program) and in 2022 (of which: €53 million in provisions for the staff restructuring program and €246 million relating to the agreement in principle concluded with the Government for the transfer of liabilities with pensions held by the Pension Fund). Recurring operating costs in December 2022 were

up €40 million (+5%) compared to 2021. Deducting the extraordinary effects that occurred in 2021 and 2022, the contribution of domestic activity was down €2 million.

In the international activity, reference should also be made to BCI Moçambique's operating costs, which were up €22 million (+20%) largely explained by the positive exchange rate evolution (+€17 million) and BCG Angola, up €12 million (+43%), justified exclusively by the exchange rate effect +€14 million.

With a positive impact on the net income, provisions and impairments were down €174 million, resulting from a lower level of credit impairments, considering the stability observed in the asset quality indicators after the most critical period of the covid-19 pandemic. In fact, loan impairment net of recoveries went from €42 million in 2021 to -€5 million in 2022, resulting in a credit risk cost of -1 bp. (+8 bp in 2021).

It should be noted, however, that the change in provisions and impairments was also influenced by non-recurring factors, of which reference should be made to the reversal of €60 million, associated with the 2022 Early Retirement Plan, while in 2021 there was a reinforcement of the impairment associated with this Plan, in the amount of €104 million. Deducting the extraordinary effects that occurred in 2021 and 2022, provisions and impairments were down €57 million.

It should also be noted that credit recovery activities, including the write-off of assets and the disposal of NPLs and properties, had an impact on several components of CGD Group's income statement, essentially resulting in

increases in net interest income, other operating results and in the recovery of impairments, with a total positive impact of €62 million in December 2022.

The tax burden borne in 2022 was similar to that of the previous year. However, tax and other operating income were impacted by the 24% increase in extraordinary contributions to the sector and regulatory costs which, as a whole, in December 2022 totalled €80 million, an increase of €16 million compared to 2021. Deducting the non-recurring effects that occurred in 2021 and 2022, taxes were down by €7 million.

As regards the remaining items in CGD Group's income statement, the results of companies, as measured by the equity accounting method, totalled €48 million and were down 16% over December 2021. The results from held-for-sale subsidiaries totalled €17 million, up €5 million over 2021. The non-controlling interests component was up €30 million, of which €18 million were associated with exchange rate variations affecting CGD's main subsidiaries. Income from equity instruments was up by 8% in December 2022, and totalled €14 million.

BALANCE SHEET

CGD's consolidated net assets decreased 1.5% over the €104,018 million at the end of December 2021 to €102,503 million at the end of December 2022.

The loans and advances to customers portfolio was up 2% over the end of 2022 to €53,032 million (gross). In Portugal, growth was recorded in all segments, namely Corporate & General government (+0.7%), mortgage loans (+1.4%) and

credit for consumption and other purposes (14.2%), reflecting the initiatives of the Strategic Plan 2021-2024 in the consumer credit area.

CGD achieved a domestic credit market share of 18% in december 2022 (15% for corporate and 24% for mortgage loans) maintaining the leadership position in total loans, in individuals and in mortgage loans.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS	(EUR Million)			
	Restated		Change	
	2021-12	2022-12	Total	(%)
CGD Portugal	44,945	45,551	606	1.3%
Corporate & General government	19,382	19,522	140	0.7%
Individual customers	25,563	26,029	466	1.8%
Mortgage loans	24,665	25,003	338	1.4%
Consumer credit & other	898	1,025	128	14.2%
Other CGD Group companies	7,044	7,482	438	6.2%
Total	51,989	53,032	1,043	2.0%

Note: Gross loans and advances to customers

Customer deposits were up 6.2% by €4,934 million over the end of the previous year, essentially owing to the high domestic savings rate.

CGD maintained its leading position in the domestic market, both in terms of total customer deposits, with a 23% market share in December 2022 as in personal customers' deposits, with a market share of 32%.

Total resources taken from consolidated activity were up 2.7% over last December to €98,300 million at the end of December 2022.

The loans-to-deposits ratio in December 2022 stood at 60.5%, a slight decrease compared to the end of 2021 (63%).

Asset quality continued to trend to improvement, with a 13.3% reduction of €283 million in NPLs (non-performing loans) according to the EBA definition, over December 2021, as a result of the positive evolution in terms of cures, recoveries, disposals and write-offs. The NPL ratio was 2.4% in comparison to 2.8% in December 2021. Considering the overall volume of impairment on credit, the coverage ratio is 122.0% (total coverage of 139.6% with the inclusion of collateral allocations). This puts the NPL ratio, net of impairment, at 0% (zero).

(EUR Million)

CUSTOMER RESOURCES	Restated		Change	
	2021-12	2022-12	Total	(%)
Balance sheet	79,031	83,972	4,941	6.3%
Customer deposits (Consolidated)	78,941	83,875	4,934	6.2%
Domestic activity	68,728	72,605	3,878	5.6%
Individuals	53,289	55,969	2,681	5.0%
Corporates	12,225	13,429	1,205	9.9%
General Government	3,214	3,207	-7	-0.2%
International activity	10,214	11,270	1,056	10.3%
Other	89	97	7	8.2%
Off-balance sheet	16,727	14,329	-2,398	-14.3%
Total	95,758	98,300	2,543	2.7%

LIQUIDITY

The fact that CGD continues to enjoy significant liquidity, made it possible to reimburse €1.25 billion in covered bonds without recourse to market refinancing.

In addition, after obtaining prior authorisation from the European Central Bank (ECB), the early repayment option on the perpetual additional tier 1 capital issuance was exercised on 30 March 2022, as the first contractually defined date for the call for the amount of €500 million and an interest rate of 10.75%, which enabled CGD to achieve significant annual savings in interest.

The early repayment of the €2.5 billion Nostrum Mortgages 2010 securitisation issuance was made in August 2022. The bonds had been fully subscribed for by CGD.

In accordance with the funding plan defined for compliance with MREL (Minimum Requirements for Own Funds and Eligible Liabilities), CGD issued €300 million in senior preferred debt on 7 June 2022, with a maturity of four years and the possibility of early repayment after three years, issued at a coupon rate of 2.875%, lower than other Portuguese issuers, and sold in the international marketplace.

CAPITAL

As at 31 December 2022, consolidated shareholders' equity was up €196 million, to €9,483 million, over the end of 2021. The reduction of €500 million in "Other capital instruments", which referred to securities representing additional Tier 1 own funds (Additional Tier 1) that were called in March 2022, was offset by the €499 million increase in "Other reserves and retained earnings", already taking into account the payment of dividends to the Shareholder. This change is justified, among others, by the

This was the second issuance with ESG characteristics and CGD's first "Green" issuance whose funds raised were targeted at financing credit operations in the environmental domains.

In October 2022, and with the same objective of complying with MREL regulatory requirements, as in the first "Green" issuance, CGD launched its second "Green" issuance of senior preferred debt, for the amount of €500 million with a maturity of 6 years and an early repayment option at the end of 5 years at a coupon rate of 5.75%.

During the last quarter of 2022, CGD reimbursed the funding obtained from the ECB (third series of Targeted Longer-Term Refinancing Operations - TLTRO-III), within the scope of the Eurosystem's monetary policy measures, which totalled 5.8 billion euros.

The total amount of around €15 billion in assets available as Eurosystem collateral remains stable, together with a significant volume of the balance of funds held with the Bank of Portugal.

The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) at the end of 2022, stood at 303%. This was much higher than the current regulatory liquidity coverage requirement of 100%.

incorporation of the positive results of 2021 and by the positive impacts of exchange rate variations.

Reference should be made to the payment of dividends, in 2022, to CGD's shareholder, the Portuguese State, with a total dividend distribution of 378.2 million euros that included an additional and extraordinary amount of 137.2 million euros, considering CGD's robust financial position and its net income of 2021.

(EUR Million)

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Restated		Change	
	2021-12	2022-12	Total	(%)
Share capital	3,844	3,844	0	0.0%
Other capital instruments	500	0	-500	-100.0%
Revaluation reserves	255	130	-125	-49.2%
Other reserves and retained earnings	3,867	4,366	499	12.9%
Non-controlling interests	238	300	62	26.2%
Net income	583	843	259	44.5%
Total	9,287	9,483	196	2.1%

The fully loaded CET1, Tier 1 and Total ratios, including net income for the period deducted of the maximum distributable amount according to dividend policy, were 18.7%, 18.7% and 20.2% respectively, meeting CGD's current capital requirements with a comfortable margin. These ratios, above the Portuguese and European average, show CGD's robust and adequate capital position.

Applicable from that 2023 onwards, the Pillar 2 requirement for CGD in 2022 is 1.9%, which represents a decrease of 10 b.p. compared to 2022 and 35 bp. compared to 2021 (two consecutive reductions), thus reflecting an improved perception by the Supervisor of the institution's global risk profile.

MREL

CGD was informed of the Single Resolution Board's decision to revise its MREL (minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities) requirements under the European Banking Resolution Directive (BRRD2), in first quarter 2022. Starting 1 January 2024, CGD's own funds and eligible liabilities must be equivalent to 25.95% of total risk-weighted assets (including a combined buffer requirement of 3.5%) and a total leverage exposure of 5.94%.

The requirements apply on a sub-consolidated basis for the determined resolution perimeter, translated into the European perimeter. Until this decision, the resolution perimeter also included Banco Nacional Ultramarino in Macau.

The revision of the requirement applicable on January 1, 2024 is consistent with CGD's expectations and with its

funding plan, which provides for the reinforcement of own funds and eligible liabilities to ensure due compliance.

In order to comply with the MREL requirements, CGD issued two senior preferential debt operations in the international debt markets in 2022: in June, one operation in the amount of 300 million euros, and in October, another operation in the amount of 500 million euros. These issues are in addition to the non-preferred senior debt issue carried out in November 2019 and the preferred senior debt issue in September 2021 and the Tier 2 issue with the possibility of early repayment in June 2023.

The MREL requirement resolution is based on current legislation and is subject to a review by the supervisor in due course.

RATING

On March 9, 2022, Fitch Ratings upgraded CGD's IDR and long-term preferred senior debt ratings from BB+ to BBB-, and revised its outlook from Positive to Stable.

The rating upgrade reflects the improvement in asset quality even during the pandemic period, the resilience of profitability - based on market leadership and strong levels of efficiency - and better capital ratios. The IDR and senior short-term preferred debt ratings were upgraded from B to F3.

With this change, CGD is now rated investment grade by the three international agencies that monitor its rating.

In May, DBRS affirmed CGD's rating at BBB, having revised the trend from Negative to Positive. This improvement reflects CGD's leadership position in Portugal, its solid funding and capital, as well as the resilience demonstrated during the pandemic.

In January 2023, Moody's upgraded CGD's deposit rating outlook to "Positive". At the same time, Moody's confirmed the deposit and long-term senior debt ratings at Baa2/Prime-2, as well as long-term senior non-preferred debt at Baa3, while maintaining the senior debt outlook at "Stable". This initiative reflects Moody's expectation that the gradual reinforcement of CGD's risk profile, mainly in terms of asset quality, capital and profitability, will continue despite the demanding environment.



RELEVANT EVENTS

Innovation and digital transformation

CGD consolidated its leadership as the digital bank of Portuguese citizens, in 2022, with significant growth in the number of active digital customers and its remote business

CGD's domestic market total of 2.2 million active digital personal and corporate customers, comprised 65% of its customer base and growth of 8% over the same period last year.

Reference should also be made to the increasing relevance of the 18% year-on-year growth of the mobile channel to 1.5 million personal and corporate customers.

The increase in the number of digital customers helped to increase the proportion of online sales to 80% (up 7% year-on-year). It also improved satisfaction levels (80/100) and recommendations of digital channels. According to the BrandScore 4Q 2022 study, 58% of our customers recommend CGD channels.

Throughout the year, we placed innovation at the heart of customer service. This proved to be essential to ensure greater satisfaction with the service, generating more accesses and more business. Caixadirecta had more than 275 million accesses in December, with the app accounting for 85% of logins.

The total number of 84 million operations was also significantly up by 12% over the same period last year. The contact centre which, since 2021, has been equipped with a virtual assistant to ensure a more efficient customer service, posted a high 77% CSAT (customer satisfaction score).

The digital business, which has evolved significantly since CGD embarked upon its transformation programme, has

seen strong growth in subscriptions for such online products as *Crédito Pessoal Expresso*, with more than 6,000 subscriptions, non-financial insurance with around 7,000 subscriptions and the opening of financial assets accounts with growth of 44%. In the corporate segment, reference should be made to the 110% growth of short term loans and 22% growth of factoring and confirming operations.

The Caixadirecta app with its strong innovation component focusing on customer needs, continues to be the Portuguese banking app with the highest number of users and the largest number of reviews in app stores. This solution's various innovations in the last quarter of the year, particularly include, *inter alia*, the Multicare insurance simulator, online subscriptions for *PPR Evoluir* (retirement plans) and a new feature allowing users to place orders for non-financial products.

The digital assistant, as a benchmark solution in the national banking sector, not only on account of its transactional component but also as an inclusive solution, registered an accumulated annual total of 3.6 million accesses between January and December 2022. In comparison to the same period, the number of consultations using the assistant was up by 34% and the number of transactions by 93%. This not only shows the usefulness of the voice service but also the confidence of users, who can now use the assistant to apply for credit cards.

DABOX continues to be the leading open banking app in Portugal, with a market share of 34% (according to the SIBS API Market data for 4Q 2022). It now permits views of balances and movements on the Caixa Break card.

Enhanced value proposal and customer service

The retail network retained its commercial dynamics in 2022, particularly credit, health insurance and cards. There was a growth in the production of mortgage lending agreements, although showing signs of deceleration, as a consequence of highly significant market changes.

The consumer credit balance, in 2022 was up 42% by €110 million over the preceding year. The new *Crédito Expresso* offer, based on simplicity and approval in 24h, continued to be the main driver of such strong growth and improved profitability. Digital subscriptions for this product were also reinforced, in 2022 with the launch of 100% online subscriptions and assisted sales operations, with dematerialised contract signatures.

A positive level of performance was achieved by such commissions-earning products as: *Contas Caixa* with an additional 96 thousand active accounts in the case of personal customers (2.1 million) and an additional 15 thousand *Caixa Business* corporate accounts; the acquiring service, with a 34% increase in commissions

compared to 2021, a 15% market share of automatic payment terminals; highly favourable evolution in the case of credit cards and an acceleration in terms of health insurance, leveraged by the *Ofereça Saúde* campaign.

CGD's offer for its personal customers in 4th quarter 2022 also particularly included measures designed to mitigate the economic and social consequences of rising inflation and Euribor rates in the form of the introduction of term deposit accounts with an upward revision of interest rates; *Investimento Global* 5 years life insurance November 2022 and *Investimento Objetivo Seguro 2027*; a retirement savings plan in the form of *PPR 52+ Europa 2022* personal life insurance; the *Fundo Caixa Obrigações 2025* open unit trust investment fund; participation in the public offering for Greenvolt bonds and public offering and exchange on Mota-Engil's bonds and improved conditions attached to Multicare health insurance.

CGD reinforced its lead of the payments segment, with 4.6 million cards and surpassed the historic milestone of more than 3 million personal customers with a CGD debit card.

The strong focus on digitalisation and mobile payments is evident in the evolution registered across the year. Reference should be made to a 39% increase in online purchases, 66% increase in contactless purchases and 250% increase in digital payments with tokens in comparison to the same period last year.

In 2022, CGD, as an insurance agent in partnership with Fidelidade - Companhia de Seguros, focused its activities on customer protection, through its offer of non-financial insurance, in particular by strengthening the coverage of Multicare health insurance and life insurance associated with mortgage loans. Improvements were made to remote tools, including the possibility of subscribing for non-financial insurance and the provision of a Multicare health insurance simulator.

Service Quality Assessment

CGD monitors and analyses the evolution and trends of the main attributes and indicators provided by studies in Portugal – BrandScore, RepScore, Powerful Brand and The Banker – on the CGD brand and its status in the banking sector. Various studies, in 2022, award CGD highly positive scores in terms of reputation in the eyes of consumers who continue to recognise CGD as Portugal's benchmark bank.

According to the RepScore study, CGD was also the leading brand in terms of emotional reputation in the Portuguese financial sector, in 2022. The emotional aspect of reputation evaluates attributes such as admiration, relevance, preference and recommendation. The evolution of the evaluation of CGD brand's reputation has remained positive since 2017, outperforming the rest of the banking sector in Portugal.

The CGD brand, in 2022, was once again awarded *Powerful Brand* status in the "Banks" category of the Marktest group's *Powerful Brand - Brands with Value* for the 2nd consecutive year. The *Powerful Brand* study

Sustainability

The sustainability strategy for the 2021-2024 period embodies CGD's aim of being the leader in sustainable financing in Portugal, backing the transition to a low carbon economy and financing projects with a social impact on people's lives, based on five strategic action areas:

- Sustainable, inclusive funding for a fair and inclusive transition to a low carbon economy.
- Climate risks management to accelerate the transition to a low carbon economy based on efficient climate risk management.
- Equity, digital and financial Inclusion as an inclusive bank that prioritises the wellbeing of employees and society.

There was a strengthening of leadership in securities investment funds with a market share of 37% (+2 p.p., compared to the previous year) and in the production of financial life insurance with a 33% share (+4 p.p., relative to 2021).

In terms of its offer to meet the needs of its corporate customers, reference should be made, in the 4th quarter, to the launch of a line of credit providing for increases in production costs and the new *Caixa Corporate* account.

On a business level reference should be made to an acceleration in global performance contributing to strengthening CGD's position as a corporate bank. Its support for micro and small enterprises is reflected in an increase of around 10 thousand new customers.

Branch office customer service was reinforced by 47 VTMs (virtual teller machines), allowing deposits and withdrawals of coins and notes and providing customers with greater autonomy and convenience on a 24 hours a day, 7 days a week self-service basis.

measures the value of brands on the basis of *KPIs* (key performance Indicators) analysed in terms of brand innovation, sustainability and purpose.

In July 2022, the prestigious *UK Banker* magazine, belonging to the Financial Times group, recognised CGD as the no. 1 bank in Portugal in the TOP 1000 World Banks publication.

CGD was, once again the banking brand with the greatest appeal to new customers, in 2022, confirming the recognition of the CGD brand by those who are not, as yet, customers, as analysed by the BrandScore study of the Scopen consultancy company.

According to this study, the assessment of the Caixa Geral de Depósitos brand's reputation indicator remained highly positive in 2022, outperforming the banking sector average in Portugal. The indicator with the best evaluation, also in the banking context, is "Relevance", which translates the recognition of CGD in the Portuguese financial sector.

- Transparent governance models in the adoption of efficient governance models as drivers of responsible, diversified, transparent performance.
- Disclosure of sustainability information for the regular disclosure of transparent information on ESG performance in accordance with the best applicable reporting and regulatory practice.

CGD continued to pursue the objectives set out in the sustainability strategy for the 2021-2024 period within the framework of the continuous integration of ESG factors (environmental, social and governance) in its business model, in 2022.

CGD launched two senior preferred debt issuances with "green" characteristics (€300 million and €500 million)

under the "Sustainable and Inclusive Financing" pillar, using the funds raised to finance credit operations in more energy efficient properties (A+, A and B). CGD has launched three sustainable debt issuances for the amount of €1.3 billion, since 2021.

Reference should be made to the evolution of the offer of sustainable products and services with the aim of contributing to sustainable development objectives and generate business eligible for future issuances:

- Mortgage lending – *Casa+Eficiente* (€270 million) with the exemption of fees on properties with an energy rating of A+, A and B;
- EIB lines of credit – Investment in EIB XV lines of credit for environmental components (€103 million) for investments in energy saving and environmental protection projects (SMEs and other entities, including central and local government)
- Leasing for hybrid and electric vehicles (€51 million), financing for the renewal of corporate car fleets based on investment in hybrid and electric vehicles;
- B2B solution in partnership with EDP (€7.2 million) for financing associated with acquisitions/servicing of solar panels.

Under the "Sustainability Information Disclosure" pillar, CGD considers that access to transparent information on organisations' ESG performance is highly relevant to stakeholders.

CGD published its 2021 Sustainability Report and 2022 Sustainability Brochure, in 2022 in conformity with the main reporting practices of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) or the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

In terms of external recognition, CGD was distinguished as one of the companies leading the fight against climate change in Europe, according to the "Europe's Climate Leaders 2022" ranking published by the Financial Times and was distinguished by the CDP with a B rating in the Climate Change 2022 questionnaire. This result positions the bank above the global average (C) and above the average for the financial sector (B-). CGD was also distinguished by Sustainalytics with a score of 20.2 points (Low Risk) in the ESG Risk Rating, coming in the top 25% of global companies with a lower level of ESG risk deriving from their activities.

CGD has been reinforcing the management and mitigation of the impacts associated with its activity, under the sphere of the "Climate Risk Management" pillar. Reference should be made to its significant 4.4% reduction of electricity and 13% reduction of its water consumption in comparison to the pre-pandemic period (2019). This improvement derives from its headquarters building's environmental management system which promotes the continuous improvement of its environmental performance based on the implementation of efficiency measures.

CGD assessed the potential impacts across the whole of the evaluation chain of the impact analysis tool of the Principles for Responsible Banking, as an initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme - Finance Initiative (UNEP FI). In parallel, a sustainability questionnaire for the ESG characterisation of CGD's

supplier portfolio, whose input will be considered in the future in the assessment of market consultations on more environmentally critical services, was also developed.

In the "Equity, Digital and Financial Inclusion" sphere, CGD's aims to consolidate its position as a socially responsible bank, focusing its performance, *inter alia*, on innovation in financial supply, financial education, social entrepreneurship and response to social emergencies, based on an internal and external approach.

In response to the enormous difficulties being faced by social organisations, the 2022 Christmas campaign provided 34 "social institutions" (i.e. charities) with €102,000 in financial support. At the same time an additional €75,000 was allocated to another eight institutions, totalling assistance of €177,000 to 42 "social institutions".

In corporate volunteering terms, the "Caixa Volunteer Day" was held for the fourth consecutive year, on 10 April. Around 70 employees were involved in various nationwide voluntary actions as part of this initiative, providing support to 16 institutions in digital inclusion sessions and in the collection of medicaments.

In a period marked by the impacts of the war and in which social inequalities tend to worsen, CGD developed an internal action in support of Ukraine for CGD group employees, in the form of a solidarity fundraising account, whose final amount will be matched by the bank. The campaign raised a total payment of €38,220 for four institutions aiming to contribute to the monitoring, reception and integration of Ukrainian refugees in Portugal.

CGD's social support was also strengthened by its participation in the "Together we have more to give" solidarity campaign as an initiative of the financial sector and other private companies that have joined forces to mobilise financial resources to equip *IPO - Lisboa* with necessary diagnostic and therapeutic tools. An amount of around €60,000 was raised.

2022 also witnessed the fourth issue of *Caixa Mais Mundo* prizes in due recognition of the academic merit of students accepted through the national competition for access to the 2022/2021 academic year, on higher and vocational educational institutions having a protocol with CGD. There was an increase in the number of scholarships in 2002 with the award of prizes of €1,000 to 300 students for their achievements, creating opportunities for more students, including financially more vulnerable social groups, to continue their higher educational studies.

CGD is also a social investor in the *EPIS – Entrepreneurs for Social Inclusion* grants that aim to distinguish good digital education practice and the academic merit of young people in pursuing their secondary and higher educational studies in a pandemic. This support includes grants for underprivileged students in secondary and higher education and donations of computer equipment.

CGD has continued its donation of goods programme in due recognition of the importance of providing public institutions in their support for society with the material resources to facilitate and enhance their activity. More than 7,100 items of urban furniture and about 330 items of computer equipment were donated in 2022.

Prizes and distinctions

The following prizes and distinctions related to CGD group's retail, digital banking and fund management activities were awarded in 2022:

- **The Caixadirecta app's digital assistant won the Banking Tech Awards 2022**, in the Best Use of AI - Intelligent Assistant category – December.
- **CGD was distinguished with Powerful Brand 2022** status in the "Banks" category – November.
- **ACEPI - Navegantes XXI prizes**. CGD was the winner with its *Caixa Lab* space - innovation ecosystems, in the Best Strategy and Digital Transformation category – October.
- **CGD is Portugal's leading bank according to the Top 1000 World Banks - The Banker 2022** review in terms of tier 1 capital, having retained its leading position, since 2020, in the Banker Magazine ranking, confirming its solid position in terms of tier 1 shareholders' equity – August.
- **Contact centre in the World Global Top Ranking Performers Awards**. CGD was, once again, the winner of the "Best Improvement Strategy", with remote management – Global Top Ranking Performers Awards 2022 in the EMEA – Europe, Middle East and Africa Region – June.
- **IRGAwards distinguished CGD with a "Special Award"**, in recognition of the successful completion of its recapitalisation plan and the strengthening of CGD's leading position in the financial system – May.
- **CGD is «Excellence in Transformation»**. This is a Salesforce award to companies that have excelled in implementing transformation strategies – April.
- **CGD won the National Sustainability Award**, in 2002, in the Sustainable Finance category as a distinction guaranteed by the first sustainable debt issuance by a Portuguese Bank – April.
- **CGD was distinguished in the "Large Banks Category"**, by Marktest and CofinaMedia group's Powerful Brand initiative – March.
- **CGD won the "Best Private Bank" and "Best Bank in Sustainability" awards** by the BrandScore study, from the Scopen consultancy company – March.
- **The DABOX app wins "5 Star Award"** in the "Open Banking Apps" category with a higher rating in all criteria compared to the 2nd placed competitor having achieved an overall satisfaction rating of 78.4% – January.
- **The CAIXA digital assistant wins the "Five Star Award"**, having achieved an overall satisfaction rating of 80.2%, in a study which considered the opinions of 2,096 consumers – January.

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

Domestic activity's contribution to CGD Group's net income in 2022 was €650 million, up 45% from €449 million in 2021. CGD's activity in Portugal was the main responsible for the net income in domestic activity, with a contribution of €541 million (up €209 million).

The positive performance of net interest income and commissions shows that domestic core activity is recovering from an adverse environment.

Conversely, operating costs were up 75%, to €930 million, justified by the evolution of employee costs (up €367 million) influenced by non-recurring factors, of which: the signature of a new protocol with the "Social Services of

CGD" which led to the reversal of the provision for the medical plan (-€145 million) in April 2021, and the agreement in principle established with the Portuguese Government for the transfer of pension liabilities financed by the Pension Fund (+€246 million) in December 2022.

In 2022, provisions and impairments in domestic activity were down €199 million compared to 2021, due to the reduction of €51 million in net loan impairments and the reduction of €148 million in provisions and impairment of other assets (net), reflecting the favourable evolution compared to initial expectations in the context of a pandemic.

(EUR Million)

CONTRIBUTION TO CONSOLIDATED P&L (*)	Domestic Activity			International Activity		
	Restated			Restated		
	2021-12	2022-12	Change (%)	2021-12	2022-12	Change (%)
Interest and similar income	984.8	1,229.6	24.9%	507.5	683.5	34.7%
Interest and similar costs	387.0	321.8	-16.8%	125.8	183.0	45.4%
Net interest income	597.8	907.8	51.9%	381.6	500.5	31.1%
Income from equity instruments	12.7	13.6	6.9%	0.3	0.5	57.0%
Net fees and commissions	476.2	515.9	8.4%	85.2	90.5	6.3%
Net trading income	138.8	159.2	14.7%	35.4	56.9	60.8%
Other operating income	28.5	47.8	67.5%	6.6	34.9	-
Total operating income	1,254.0	1,644.3	31.1%	509.1	683.3	34.2%
Employee costs	281.0	648.3	130.7%	141.9	168.0	18.3%
Administrative expenses	173.6	182.3	5.0%	76.7	91.3	19.1%
Depreciation and amortisation	77.5	99.7	28.7%	30.3	36.6	20.9%
Operating costs	532.1	930.3	74.8%	248.9	295.9	18.9%
Net operating income before impairments	721.9	713.9	-1.1%	260.2	387.4	48.9%
Credit impairment (net)	12.9	-38.5	-	28.9	33.2	14.9%
Provisions and impairments of other assets (net)	97.6	-50.1	-	5.8	26.6	361.0%
Net operating income	611.4	802.5	31.3%	225.6	327.7	45.3%
Income tax	215.4	200.2	-7.1%	56.4	71.2	26.3%
Net operat. inc. after tax and before non-controlling interests	396.1	602.4	52.1%	169.2	256.5	51.6%
Non-controlling interests	2.3	0.0	-99.4%	48.1	80.3	67.0%
Results from subsidiaries held for sale	0.0	0.6	-	11.9	16.0	34.2%
Results of associated companies	55.6	46.5	-16.4%	0.9	1.2	-
Net income	449.4	649.5	44.5%	133.9	193.3	44.4%

(*) Pure intragroup transactions with no impact on consolidated net income are not eliminated.

The international business area's contribution to consolidated net income in December 2022 was up 44% over 2021 to €193 million. This evolution was influenced by exchange rate variations occurring in the countries of CGD group's principal business units abroad (+€24 million).

The main contributions to income from international activity were from BCI Moçambique (up €63 million), BNU Macao (up €45 million), BCG Angola (up €35 million) and France branch (up €32 million), the latter reflecting the recurring effect of the sale of its head office building.

The contribution of CGD Group's international units to the consolidated net income derived essentially from the positive performance of net interest income, but also from

non-interest income items, which evidenced a scenario of economic recovery in the geographies in which CGD operates, offsetting the increase in operating costs (including exchange rate effects) recorded in the period. Accordingly, total operating income from international activity was up 34% over December 2021.

Operating costs were, in turn, up 19%, without offsetting the positive changes in net interest income and non interest income, resulting in a 49% increase in net operating income before impairments.

Provisions and impairments were up €25 million over 2021 mainly due to non-recurring reversals occurred last year.

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS AND SEPARATE ACCOUNTS – CGD, S.A.

(EUR Thousand)

INCOME STATEMENT	Consolidated Activity				Separate Activity			
	Restated		Change		2021-12		Change	
	2021-12	2022-12	Total	(%)	2021-12	2022-12	Total	(%)
Interest and similar income	1,428,190	1,865,048	436,859	30.6%	1,005,004	1,283,516	278,512	27.7%
Interest and similar costs	448,927	457,057	8,130	1.8%	344,525	313,428	-31,098	-9.0%
Net interest income	979,263	1,407,991	428,729	43.8%	660,479	970,089	309,610	46.9%
Income from equity instruments	13,051	14,099	1,049	8.0%	71,172	71,436	265	0.4%
Net interest inc. incl. inc. from eq. investm.	992,313	1,422,091	429,777	43.3%	731,651	1,041,525	309,874	42.4%
Fees and commissions income	685,890	755,983	70,094	10.2%	562,652	620,395	57,743	10.3%
Fees and commissions expenses	124,370	149,529	25,159	20.2%	98,272	117,299	19,026	19.4%
Net fees and commissions	561,520	606,454	44,934	8.0%	464,379	503,096	38,717	8.3%
Net trading income	174,133	216,046	41,913	24.1%	131,750	151,002	19,252	14.6%
Other operating income	13,491	59,850	46,360	-	-3,653	44,091	47,744	-
Non-interest income	749,143	882,351	133,207	17.8%	592,475	698,189	105,713	17.8%
Total operating income	1,741,457	2,304,441	562,984	32.3%	1,324,126	1,739,714	415,588	31.4%
Employee costs	422,923	816,254	393,331	93.0%	291,595	660,708	369,113	126.6%
Administrative expenses	229,195	251,110	21,915	9.6%	179,136	189,503	10,368	5.8%
Depreciation and amortisation	107,179	135,722	28,542	26.6%	82,941	107,948	25,007	30.2%
Operating costs	759,297	1,203,085	443,788	58.4%	553,672	958,159	404,487	73.1%
Net operating income before impairments	982,160	1,101,356	119,196	12.1%	770,454	781,555	11,100	1.4%
Credit impairment	203,763	73,981	-129,782	-63.7%	172,757	46,034	-126,723	-73.4%
Credit recoveries	-161,971	-79,281	82,690	-	-152,819	-75,902	76,917	-
Provisions for reduction of employees	103,521	-59,867	-163,388	-	105,432	-58,183	-163,615	-
Provisions for guarantees and other commitments	-18,610	25,946	44,556	-	-19,564	29,965	49,529	-
Other provisions and impairments	18,430	10,378	-8,052	-43.7%	14,398	-31,219	-45,617	-
Provisions and impairments	145,132	-28,842	-173,974	-	120,205	-89,305	-209,510	-
Net operating income	837,027	1,130,198	293,171	35.0%	650,249	870,859	220,610	33.9%
Income Tax	271,744	271,374	-371	-0.1%	208,715	198,570	-10,144	-4.9%
of which Contribution on the banking sector	28,733	37,104	8,372	29.1%	28,555	36,909	8,354	29.3%
Net op. inc. after tax and before non-controlling int.	565,283	858,825	293,541	51.9%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Non-controlling interests	50,334	80,289	29,955	59.5%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Results of associated companies	56,519	47,690	-8,829	-15.6%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Results of subsidiaries held for sale	11,893	16,561	4,667	39.2%	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Net income	583,361	842,786	259,424	44.5%	441,534	672,289	230,755	52.3%

The December 2021 accounts of the consolidated activity were restated for comparability purposes due to the shareholder position in Banco Comercial do Atlântico (BCA) being classified under "Non-current assets held for sale" in December 2022.

(EUR Million)

BALANCE SHEET	Consolidated Activity			Separate Activity		
	Restated 2021-12	2022-12	Change	2021-12	2022-12	Change
ASSETS			(%)			(%)
Cash and cash equiv. with central banks	22,962	2,109	-90.8%	22,082	1,079	-95.1%
Loans and advances to credit instit.	3,693	23,694	541.6%	2,236	21,899	879.5%
Securities investments	21,151	18,689	-11.6%	21,708	16,363	-24.6%
Loans and advances to customers	49,701	50,778	2.2%	45,613	46,180	1.2%
Assets with repurchase agreement	8	0	-	0	0	-
Non-current assets held for sale	1,136	1,220	7.5%	121	127	5.4%
Investment properties	33	56	69.3%	8	6	-22.0%
Intangible and tangible assets	729	780	7.1%	559	599	7.1%
Invest. in subsid. and assoc. companies	526	476	-9.4%	1,265	1,249	-1.2%
Current and deferred tax assets	1,573	1,029	-34.6%	1,535	988	-35.6%
Other assets	2,506	3,670	46.4%	1,242	2,266	82.5%
Total assets	104,018	102,503	-1.5%	96,368	90,756	-5.8%
LIABILITIES						
Central banks' and cred. instit. resources	6,755	338	-95.0%	7,216	809	-88.8%
Customer resources	79,031	83,972	6.3%	72,092	75,938	5.3%
Debt securities	1,790	1,368	-23.5%	1,790	1,368	-23.6%
Financial liabilities	382	221	-42.1%	381	221	-41.9%
Non-current liabilities held for sale	887	990	11.5%	0	0	-
Provisions	974	906	-7.0%	933	856	-8.3%
Subordinated liabilities	1,118	1,118	0.1%	1,118	1,118	0.1%
Other liabilities	3,795	4,107	8.2%	4,694	2,307	-50.9%
Sub-total	94,731	93,020	-1.8%	88,224	82,618	-6.4%
Shareholders' equity	9,287	9,483	2.1%	8,145	8,139	-0.1%
Total	104,018	102,503	-1.5%	96,368	90,756	-5.8%

The shareholding in Banco Comercial do Atlântico (BCA) was, in December 2022, classified under "Non-current assets held for sale", therefore, and for comparative purposes only, the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 was restated.

Lisbon, 2nd of March 2023

DISCLAIMER

- The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Council and of the Parliament of July 19 and provisions of Decree-Law No. 35/2005 of February 17. The financial information reported is unaudited.
- The shareholding in Banco Comercial do Atlântico (BCA) was, in December 2022, classified under "Non-current assets held for sale", therefore, and for comparative purposes only, the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 was restated, since IFRS 5 "Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" only requires the restatement of the income statement.
- The financial metrics in this presentation refer to December 31, 2022, unless otherwise stated. These may be estimates subject to revision. Solvency ratios include net income for the period, excluding the maximum distributable amount according to dividend policy, unless where otherwise noted.
- Global economic activity decelerated in 2022, due to the impact of the pandemic in some geographies and the invasion of Ukraine by Russia at the beginning of the year, which implied a deterioration in the growth prospects of the global economy in the short term and greater inflationary pressures. Current geopolitical instability implies that the magnitude of the economic impact of the conflict is uncertain, involving the risk of materialization of more adverse scenarios. The prospects of growth of the Portuguese economy in the period 2022-2024 have been revised downwards by the Bank of Portugal and the recorded inflation was substantially higher than anticipated in the end of the previous year. Despite this, the year 2022 was marked by the recovery of GDP to pre-pandemic levels. This context of high uncertainty, combined with the increase in interest rates and the slowdown in growth, contributed to an unfavourable evolution of the capital markets in 2022.
- In light of this framework, with reference to the information currently available, CGD estimated and reflected in its financial statements, for the period that ended in 31 December 2022, its best estimate of the financial effects arising from these events, including with regard to the valuation of its assets and the measurement of expected losses in the loan portfolio, which will be subject to continuous monitoring and review.
- This document is only intended to provide general information and does not constitute investment advice or professional advice, nor can it be interpreted as such.
- This document is an English translation of the Portuguese language document "Resultados Consolidados 2022". In the event of any inconsistency, the original version prevails.



CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS

Head Office: Av. João XXI, 63
1000-300 LISBOA
PORTUGAL
(+351) 217 905 502
Share Capital € 3,844,143,735
CRCL and Tax no. 500 960 046

INVESTOR RELATIONS

investor.relations@cgd.pt
<http://www.cgd.pt/Investor-Relations>

