



2025

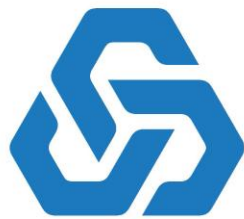
FIRST HALF REPORT



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This document is an English translation of the original Portuguese language document "Relatório de Gestão e Contas - 1º Semestre 2025". The original Portuguese language version prevails in case of any inconsistency.



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Board of Directors' Report



1.1. Highlights

- In the first half of 2025, CGD recorded a **net profit of €893 million**, in line with the same period of the previous year (+€4 million), reflecting the institution's resilience in a context of declining interest rates. This performance was **driven by a €9 billion increase in business volume in Portugal**, supported by a stronger loan portfolio and dynamic savings inflows across various customer segments.
- Consolidated business volume reached €169 billion, with a €9 billion increase in Portugal compared to June 2024. The **customer loan portfolio grew by approximately €2.3 billion**, with notable increases in corporate and institutional lending (+€1.0 billion) and individual customers (+€1.3 billion), of which €1.2 billion was in mortgage loans. New mortgage loans totalled €2.6 billion, exceeding the figure for the same period last year by over €1 billion (+63%). **For the first time, total savings have exceeded €100 billion** - including deposits, mutual funds, financial insurance, and other instruments - reflecting the trust customers place in CGD.

Digital transformation continued to progress, with an **8% increase in digital transactions**, reaching a total of 475 million, of which only 1.2% were carried out in branches, and **over 2 million mobile customers** in Portugal.

CGD was **the bank with the highest number of "PME Líder" (Leading SME) statuses awarded in 2024**, with 3,881 companies recognised (+52% compared to the previous programme), reinforcing its position as the preferred partner for businesses. In the cards segment, CGD maintained its leadership, issuing over 100,000 new cards and reaching a total of 4.8 million active bank cards.

In terms of brand value, CGD was the fastest-growing traditional banking institution globally (+163%), ranking 116th in the international league table and consolidating its position as the most valuable banking brand in Portugal.

- In 2025, **the main rating agencies upgraded CGD's credit ratings**. DBRS raised its rating to "A" in July, following a similar move by S&P in March, aligning CGD's long-term rating with that of the Portuguese Republic. Moody's assigned an intrinsic rating of "a3", the highest among domestic banks.
- **Capital ratios remained strong**, with a CET1 ratio of 20.9% and a total capital ratio of 21.0%, already reflecting the €850 million dividend payment. Since the recapitalisation, CGD has generated €6.85 billion in organic capital, equivalent to 1.7 times the amount received from the shareholder.

CGD remains the only Portuguese bank included in the list of the world's 200 largest banks by Tier 1 capital, ranking 190th in The Banker magazine's global ranking.

- **Asset quality continued to improve**, with the NPL ratio reaching a historic low of 1.47%, driven by a sustained reduction in overdue loans and the granting of new credit with better risk profiles. The cost of credit risk stood at -0.32%, reflecting the positive evolution of the macroeconomic environment. Exposure to non-core assets (NPLs, real estate, and restructuring funds) decreased by €84 million during the semester.

CGD was subject to **the 2025 EU-wide stress test conducted by the European Banking Authority (EBA)**, the European Central Bank (ECB), and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). **CGD achieved the best result among Eurozone banks**, repeating its 2023 performance — a historic achievement.

With this result, CGD once again demonstrates its strength, the quality of its loan portfolio and the clients within it, as well as the soundness of its governance model and risk management.

- In the field of sustainability, the **ESG rating assigned by MSCI rose to "AA", positioning itself at a leadership level**, increasing its score in the three pillars evaluated: Environmental (E-Environmental), Social (S-Social) and Governance (G-Governance).

In Sustainability's ESG rating, CGD obtained a **score of 13.4, corresponding to a "low risk" rating, which places it among the top 8% of banks**.

CGD was also **distinguished for the 5th consecutive year as one of the leading companies in the fight against climate change** in the Europe's Climate Leaders 2025 ranking, promoted by the Financial Times and Statista, demonstrating the effectiveness of the actions implemented to reduce the environmental impact associated with its activities.

The 7th edition of the “Caixa Mais Mundo” Awards **supported 600 higher education students, increasing both the number and value of scholarships granted.**

- In 2025, a 2.5% increase was applied to the salary table, following the agreement signed between Caixa and the trade unions in October 2024 — the first of its kind in the national banking sector. The projected impact of the **salary table revision** on Fixed Salary Mass, including promotions with remuneration impact, is 3.6%. Considering performance bonuses and commercial incentives, the total variation in global wage bill for 2025 is 6.4%

In the first half of 2025, CGD recorded a total of **182 new entrants, comprising both interns and new employees**. Of the new employees, 67% were hired through the retention of interns. Talent recognition, with transparent and clear criteria through promotions, continued in the first half of 2025, with 96% receiving incentives — representing a 28% increase in the total amount compared to the previous year.

Over 200,000 hours of training were delivered, averaging 34 hours per employee, with the **training budget reinforced** in 2025.

- In terms of the **corporate governance model** of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, the following events stood out, having been formally approved and taking effect after the end of the first half of the year:
 - The commencement of duties by the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A., as of 19 July 2025, for the 2025–2028 term, following a resolution by the sole shareholder, the Portuguese State, and subsequent approval by the European Central Bank regarding the assessment of their “fit and proper” for the respective roles;
 - The election of José Manuel de Matos Passos as Vice-Chairman of the General Meeting Board, to complete the current 2024–2027 term;
 - The appointment of Ernst & Young Audit & Associados, SROC, S.A. as the Statutory Auditor for the financial years 2025 and 2026, and PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – SROC, Lda. for the financial years 2027 and 2028.

EBA Stress Tests 2025



During the first half of 2025, the EBA (European Banking Authority) stress tests were carried out involving a total of 64 banks, the largest groups in the sector, which together represent 75% of banking assets in the European Union and Norway.

The results were released on August 1, with CGD showing the lowest capital depletion after the application of an adverse scenario over a 3-year time horizon, among all banks supervised by the European Central Bank.

CGD obtained the best result among banks in the Eurozone

repeating the performance of 2023, a unique and historic result in the Euro Area Banking sector

CGD at the service of the population

CGD, as a publicly owned bank, assumes additional responsibilities those of a traditional commercial bank



Proximity together of the Portuguese population

- **486 Branches** (number of branches stable since September 2022, and lowest decrease among the 5 largest Banks since 2017)
- Investment in the **modernization of branches and the ATM network** tailored to community needs
- **ATM network** present in all the municipalities (the only Bank to provide this service in 107 parishes), totaling 2,259 ATM
- **Largest number of digital customers** in Portugal, totaling 2.45 million customers



Trusted bank of the Portuguese

- **Deposit security** as the Portuguese entrust CGD about a third of the deposits of individuals
- **Market leader in lending**, especially in mortgage credit, maintaining historical leadership
- The **most solid Bank** with nearly €11 billion in capital
- **Manages over €100 billion** in Portuguese savings
- **Bank with lowest commissions, on average**, in the market
- **Largest number of Minimum Banking Services accounts**, with a market share of 35%, 15 p.p. higher than the second Bank, promoting financial inclusion



Dividend payment to the State

- Payment of dividends to the State, in the amount of 3,350 million euros, enables **public investment and social distribution**
- It **repaid the capital in cash** injected in 2017, in the amount of 2,500 million euros
- **Consistent dividend payments** since 2019



Positive impact in Portuguese society

- Contributing to **technological transformation and ESG policy** implementation in companies
- Supporting the **development of the country's human capital** through partnerships with universities, scholarships for underprivileged students, and professional internship, with an annual value of more than €11 million
- Support for **cultural activities** through patronage, with an annual value of €6.4 million



Largest international network of the national banking system

- Present in **Portuguese-speaking African countries** and simultaneously acts as a commercial bank and currency issuer in Macao
- Operates in **countries with large Portuguese communities**, with a network of branches in France and representative offices across several continents



Provision of public services to non-Clients

- **Receipt of payments from non-Customers** relating to Social Security payment slips and fines from the IMT (Institute of Mobility and Transport)
- **Receipt of mandatory deposits** determined by the courts



Reference institution in the national banking system

- Guarantees **liquidity and stability** to the system
- **Pioneered the capital market in various segments**, enabling later access by private entities: covered bonds (2006), Additional Tier 1 (2017), senior non-preferred (2019), and ESG issuances (2021)

CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS GROUP: HIGHLIGHTS

	2024-06	2025-06	Change
Income statement			€M
Net interest income, before income from equity instruments	1,426	1,283	-143
Net fees and commissions	289	290	1
Total operating income	1,800	1,665	-135
Operating costs	534	556	22
Net operating income before Impairments	1,266	1,109	-157
Net operating income	1,307	1,292	-15
Net income	889	893	4

Profit and efficiency ratios			p.p.
Gross return on equity - ROE ^{(1) (2)}	27.1%	25.1%	-2.0
Net return on equity - ROE ⁽²⁾	18.7%	17.3%	-1.4
Gross return on assets - ROA ^{(1) (2)}	2.7%	2.5%	-0.2
Net return on assets - ROA ⁽²⁾	1.9%	1.7%	-0.1
Total operating income / Average net assets ^{(1) (2)}	3.7%	3.2%	-0.4
Employee costs / Total operating income ^{(1) (3)}	14.3%	15.5%	1.2
Cost-to-income BoP ⁽¹⁾	29.3%	32.8%	3.6
Recurrent cost-to-income ^{(1) (3)}	25.4%	29.0%	3.6

	2024-12	2025-06	Change
Balance sheet			€M
Net assets	106,284	106,385	101
Cash and loans and advances to credit institutions	22,988	17,864	-5,124
Securities investments	23,662	26,493	2,830
Loans and advances to customers (net)	53,522	55,443	1,920
Loans and advances to customers (gross)	55,385	57,123	1,738
Central banks' and credit institutions' resources	413	599	186
Customer resources and other loans	86,765	87,785	1,020
Debt securities and subordinated liabilities	1,495	1,198	-297
Shareholders' equity	10,889	10,756	-132

Credit quality and cover levels			p.p.
NPL ratio	1.48%	1.47%	-0.01
NPL ratio (excluding Cash balances) ⁽⁴⁾	2.04%	1.86%	-0.18
NPL ratio (net)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
NPE ratio	1.25%	1.41%	0.16
NPL coverage	168.7%	166.9%	-1.8
NPE coverage	146.1%	127.4%	-18.8
Cost of credit risk	-0.50%	-0.32%	0.18

	2024-12	2025-06	Change
Structure ratios			p.p.
Loans & adv. customers (net) / Net assets	50.4%	52.1%	1.8
Loans & adv. customers (net) / Customer deposits ⁽¹⁾	61.8%	64.1%	2.3
Solvency and liquidity ratios (CRD IV/CRR)			p.p.
Common equity tier 1 (phased-in & fully implemented) ⁽⁵⁾	20.3%	20.9%	0.6
Tier 1 (phased-in & fully implemented) ⁽⁵⁾	20.3%	20.9%	0.6
Total (phased-in & fully implemented) ⁽⁵⁾	20.5%	21.0%	0.5
Liquidity coverage ratio	322.9%	323.1%	0.2
Net stable funding ratio (may)	188.9%	186.3%	-2.6
Leverage ratio (fully implemented)	8.8%	8.9%	0.1
Branch office network and human resources			#
Number of branches - CGD Group ⁽⁶⁾	886	884	-2
Number of branches, local extensions and corporate offices - CGD Portugal	512	512	0
Number of employees - CGD Group	10,817	10,750	-67
Number of employees - CGD Portugal	6,067	5,992	-75

Ratings	Intrinsic	Long Term	Outlook
Morningstar DBRS ⁽⁷⁾	A	A	Stable
Moody's Ratings	a3	Baa1	Stable
S&P Global Ratings	a-	A	Stable

(1) Ratios defined by the Bank of Portugal (instruction 6/2018); (2) Considering average shareholders' equity and net asset values (13 observations); (3) Excluding non-recurring costs; (4) Excluding Cash balances at central banks and other demand deposits; (5) Prudential perimeter include the net income for the period, excluding the dividend for the year 2024 (850 M€) and the payout calculated for the first half of 2025; (6) 2 branches of BNU Macau have been closed; (7) Rating assigned on 2 July 2025

1.2. CGD Group

Shareholder structure

CGD is a limited company and, under Decree-Law n° 287/93 of August 20, the shares representing its share capital, including those that may be issued in future capital increases, may only be owned by the Portuguese State.

Its share capital of €4,525,714,495 comprises 905,142,899 shares with a nominal value of €5 each, at 30 June 2025.

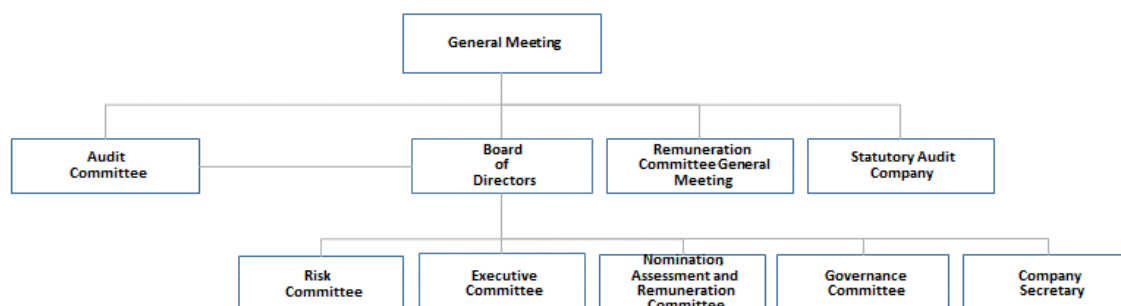
Shareholders	Share Capital	% Equity Stak
Portuguese State	4,525,714,495 €	100.0%

Governance Model

CGD's activity is regulated by the dispositions set out in law and its articles of association which comply with the CSC (commercial companies code) and RGICSF (general credit institutions and financial corporations' regime). Any plans to amend the articles of association must be duly substantiated and approved by the shareholder in addition to having been authorised in advance by the supervisory authorities based on the issues to be amended.

CGD's governance structure includes a Board of Directors, an Executive Committee and, in terms of supervision, an Audit Committee and a Statutory Audit Company.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE IN FORCE



In terms of its governance model, CGD's Board of Directors has been provided with the broadest range of powers to manage and represent the company, to include the effective issuance of guidelines on its activity, with the Executive Committee having responsibility for day-to-day management, under the delegation of authority approved at a meeting of CGD's management body.

The division of responsibilities allows effective separation between supervisory and management functions with the added benefit of constant and extensive supervision, in furthering the objectives and interests of the company, its shareholder, employees, customers and other stakeholders, enabling a level of trust, transparency and balance to be accordingly achieved across the various functions, necessary for their proper operation and effectiveness.

Term of office of the management and supervisory body

According to CGD's Articles of Association, members of CGD's Board of Directors are elected under a shareholders' resolution for a period of 4 (four) years and may be re-elected, replaced or nominated co-opted at the behest of the supervisory body, in the event of the definitive absence of a board member. A co-option must be ratified by the first shareholders' meeting to be held after the co-option. A co-opted board member shall remain in office up to the end of the current term of office. Members of the Board of Directors, in addition to members of the supervisory body may, in any event, only take up their duties after being subject to the suitability assessment mechanisms provided for in the *RGICSF*.

In statutory terms, the number of terms of office successively undertaken by members of the Board of Directors is limited to 4 (four), with the terms of office of the Statutory Audit Company being subject to the dispositions set out in law. Upon coming to the end of their respective terms of office, members of statutory bodies shall remain in place until new officeholders have been elected, without prejudice to the requirements and limits set out in law. The terms of office of the various statutory bodies are not necessarily coincident.

Management's supervisory activity, monitoring of CGD's compliance with the law and its articles of association, verification and oversight of the independence of the Statutory Audit Company in legal terms and verification of the suitability and approval of the provision of other services, in addition to audit services, are the responsibility of the audit committee. The Statutory Audit Company is appointed by the general meeting based on a proposal of the Audit Committee.

Appointments in 2025

From the beginning of the year until July 18, 2025, the Board of Directors was composed of members appointed for the 2021-2024 term, with the following composition:

Board of Directors:

Chairman: António Farinha Morais

Vice-Chair and Chairman of the Executive Committee: Paulo José de Ribeiro Moita de Macedo

Executive Members: José João Guilherme, Francisco Ravara Cary, João Paulo Tudela Martins, Nuno Alexandre de Carvalho Martins, Madalena Rocheta de Carvalho Talone, Maria Manuela Martins Ferreira, and Paula Cristina Cândido Geadá

Non-Executive Members: António Alberto Henriques Assis, José António da Silva de Brito, María del Carmen Gil Marín, Maria João Martins Ferreira Major, Arlindo Manuel Limede de Oliveira, Hans-Helmut Kotz, Luís Filipe Coimbra Nazaret and Monique Eugénie Hemerijck.

Audit Committee:

Chair: António Alberto Henriques Assis

Members: José António da Silva de Brito, María del Carmen Gil Marín and Maria João Martins Ferreira Major

By unanimous written resolution of the Portuguese State, as shareholder holding the entire share capital, and by resolution of the European Central Bank on the assessment of its fit and proper, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A., for the 2025-2028 term, took office on 19 July 2025, with the following composition:

Board of Directors:

Chairman: António Farinha Morais

Vice-Chair and Chairman of the Executive Committee: Paulo José de Ribeiro Moita de Macedo

Member and Vice-President of the Executive Committee: Francisco Ravara Cary

Executive Members: João Paulo Tudela Martins; Madalena Rocheta de Carvalho Talone; Ana Maria Leça Rodrigues de Sousa Carvalho; António José Alves Valente; Bárbara Miranda Dinis Costa Pinto; Luís Maria França de Castro Pereira Coutinho

Non-Executive Members: António Alberto Henriques Assis; José António da Silva de Brito; María del Carmen Gil Marín; Eduardo José Stock da Cunha; Luísa Marta Santos Soares da Silva Amaro de Matos; Arlindo Manuel Limede de Oliveira; João de Almada Moreira Rato; Monique Eugénie Hemerijck

Audit Committee:

Chair: António Alberto Henriques Assis

Members: José António da Silva de Brito, María del Carmen Gil Marín, Eduardo José Stock da Cunha and Luísa Marta Santos Soares da Silva Amaro de Matos

The appointment of Non-Executive Director and Audit Committee Member José António da Silva de Brito takes effect 30 days after that of other members.

Also in July, the Portuguese State elected José Manuel de Matos Passos to the position of Vice-Chairman of the Board of the General Meeting to complete the current term of office 2024-2027.

The election of the Statutory Auditor took place at the same moment with Ernst & Young Audit & Associados, SROC, S.A. being appointed for the financial period 2025-2026 and PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados - SROC, Lda. for 2027 and 2028.

Branch network

CGD Group's branch office network, at end of June 2025, comprised 884 banking presences in Portugal and abroad.

The domestic branch office network distribution remained unchanged, totalling 512 locations across Portugal. This includes 486 branches and “Espaços Caixa”, along with 24 “corporate offices” and 2 office - focused extensions.

During this semester, the implementation of the new Branch Model continued, reaching a total of 124 branches under this more innovative, flexible format, designed to foster closer relationships with clients and the local community. These new spaces are equipped with various self-service machines available 24 hours a day, in addition to personalised support from CGD's commercial staff. CGDs automated network comprises over 3,000 devices, including 2,259 ATMs, 480 VTMs, and 555 bank passbook terminals, present in every municipality. In 107 parishes, CGD remains the only bank providing this service.



Simultaneously, **CGD continued to invest in the renewal and modernisation of the automated network continued**, including the expansion of the VTM network (+291 devices compared to the same period last year), now present in over 98% of branches. Also noteworthy is the new Customer Service Management Solution, implemented across all branches, which has optimised waiting times.

BANKING BRANCHES AND OTHER UNITS OF CGD GROUP

	2024	2025-06
Domestic branch office network	512	512
Branches with face-to-face service and CGD stores	486	486
Corporate offices and local extensions	26	26
International branch office network	366	364
France Branch	48	48
East Timor Branch	16	16
Banco Nacional Ultramarino (Macau)	19	17
Banco Comercial e de Investimentos (Mozambique)	211	211
Banco Interatlântico (Cape Verde)	9	9
Banco Comercial Atlântico (Cape Verde)	31	31
Banco Caixa Geral Brasil (Brazil)	1	1
Banco Caixa Geral Angola	31	31
Other units	8	8
Self-service branches	6	6
Caixa - Banco de Investimento (Lisbon and Madrid)	2	2
Total	886	884
Representative offices	11	11

At an international level, the Group had 364 branches of its local subsidiaries.

Human resources

As of 30 June 2025, the CGD Group had 10,750 employees, of which 30 are allocated to CGD Social Services, representing a reduction of 67 compared to December 2024. In Portugal, CGD employed 5,992 staff, 75 fewer than in 2024. Including Branches and Representative Offices, the number of employees in the individual activity totalled 6,083.

In the first half of 2025, CGD recorded a total of **182 new entrants, comprising both interns and new employees. Of the new employees**, 67% were hired through the retention of interns under the Geração Caixa Internship Programme. Since 2017, CGD has attracted 1,367 new employees across a range of functions, with particular emphasis on commercial, technological, analytical, control, and risk roles. The importance of interns in renewing and rejuvenating the workforce is highlighted by the Geração Caixa Programme, launched in 2020. Since then, 893 interns from the country's top universities have been recruited and assigned to various business units across the country.

Employee exits continue, mainly through retirements and early retirements at the initiative of employees. The average age of CGD's employees upon retirement in the first half of 2025 was 60.8 and 55.7 in the case of early retirement. The average retirement age since the beginning of the early retirement programme in 2015 up until 2025, was 56.2 years, with 30% having reached the age of 55.

In 2025, in addition to this programme, CGD continued to offer other short-term internship initiatives, such as the Summer Academy and curricular internships, as well as 'Open Days' events. These initiatives involved the participation of over 100 CGD employees and provided students with the opportunity to learn about the institution and experience the day-to-day operations of banking activity.

CGD continued to implement measures to achieve its strategic aim of boosting corporate culture, talent development and training and internal cooperation, in 2025:

Promotions and rewards

Talent recognition, based on transparent and clarity of criteria, is carried out through promotions. In the first half of 2025, **941 promotions were carried out** covering 16% of employees. Out of a total of more than 1,200 planned by year-end, this represents approximately 21% of all employees.

The 10,741 promotions between 2017 and 2024, averaged out at 17% of employees per year. 87% of employees have been promoted at least once since 2017, regardless of their level, with a particular emphasis on the lower levels.

Commercial incentives and bonuses for performance and potential also continued to be awarded in 2025, from which 96% of eligible employees have benefited. The **total amount involved was up 28% over the previous year**.

Training

CGD continued to invest in the training and qualification of its Employees, **increasing the budget for 2025**.

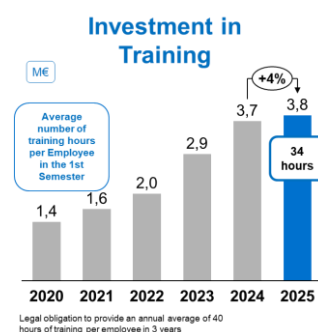
Since 2020, this investment has reached approximately €15.4 million, in line with the strategic plan for human resources.

In the first half of 2025, a total of 203,951 hours of training were delivered, corresponding to an average of 34 training hours per employee.

Talent management - initiatives / programmes

Alongside talent attraction, the retention and development of employees remain key priorities for CGD, underpinning its continued investment in this area. A clear example of this commitment is the **expansion of the Talent Management Programme**, initiated in 2022, which includes the ongoing delivery of structured training programmes for employees participating in the High Flyers Management Programme and the Top Performers Management Programme.

CGD continued to focus on training across 2025, with the inclusion of upskilling programmes for both clusters. This is also exemplified by programmes targeted for leadership roles, focusing on the themes of "Leadership in the Feminine", "Innovation and Digital Transformation" and also "Team Management in



Contexts of Change", participation on MBAs courses in leading colleges and such team-building events as the strengthening of the organisational culture.

Wage bill and pensions

In October 2024, CGD reached an agreement with the trade unions for a 2.5% increase in the salary scale to be applied in 2025, becoming **the first national bank to revise its salary scale** for the year. Considering the revised salary scale and the promotions already implemented and planned for 2025, a total projected increase of **3.6% in Fixed Salary Mass** is anticipated.

As a result, the average total gross remuneration per CGD employee in 2025 stands at €2,811, which is 48% higher than the average regular monthly salary in the public sector and 125% above that of the private sector, according to INE data from March of the current year. As of 30 June 2025, the minimum total monthly remuneration paid by CGD to employees with a permanent contract stood at €1,700, covering 8.4% of the workforce.

The total gross wage bill¹ for CGD's employees in Portugal has, since 2017, increased by an average of 3.3% over the inflation rate which was up by an average of 2.4%.

	2017	2018	2019	2020 ^(a)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-06
Wage variation	2.19%	2.84%	2.41%	2.35%	2.16%	2.42%	6.06%	5.59%	3.54%
Inflation rate (Portugal) ^(b)	1.6%	1.2%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.9%	8.1%	5.3%	2.7%	1.9%

(a) Reflects the 2019 salary scale increase that took place in January 2020; (b) Inflation Rate: - historical INE(HICP).

Including performance bonuses and commercial incentives, the total variation in **global wage bill for 2025 is 6.4%**

The **wage gap between employees has decreased** significantly in CGD over the last 9 years, with the maximum remuneration representing 8 times the value of the minimum remuneration in 2025, compared to 14.5 times in 2017, with the minimum remuneration increasing by 47% in this period.

The **adjustment of pensions according to CGD's salary scale** recorded an increase of 2.16% in the first half of 2025, with the average pension paid reaching €2,367.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025-06
Pension update ^(a)	n.a.	0.95%	0.59%	0.69%	0.77%	0.88%	2.50%	3.42%	2.16%
Average pension amount paid in the year (€)	2,028	2,066	2,088	2,112	2,129	2,156	2,215	2,292	2,367

(a) Indexed to CGD remuneration table

CGD maintained its **commitment to equality and non-discrimination**, updating the Gender Equality Plan at Grupo CGD, enumerating the degree of implementation of the measures identified in previous years and adding new initiatives aimed at strengthening the response in the various dimensions of the Plan. The publication of the 2025. Equality Plan has been carried out, defining concrete measures to promote gender equality and opportunities in the corporate environment. The plan reflects CGD's commitment to diversity, equity, and inclusion, addressing areas such as recruitment, training, work-life balance, and female representation in leadership positions. The document aims to create a more inclusive and sustainable environment aligned with CGD's values and objectives.

In 2025, **CGD was once again distinguished as a Top Employer**. The certification, awarded by the Top Employer Institute, demonstrates CGD's alignment with the highest global standards in Human Resources management. CGD was also recognised by Human Resources as the public company with the best practices in people management.

¹ The total wage bill corresponds to the total gross monthly remuneration that includes the following items: Basic remuneration, Seniority Payments, Exemption from Working Hours, Performance Remuneration, Complementary Remuneration, Remuneration for Positions of High Responsibility, Special Function Allowance, Remuneration Increase and Meal Allowance.

Social policy

CGD recognises that equal opportunity across the whole of its corporate structure is important for its activity and also a contribution to the fulfilment of its commitments in terms of respect for human rights and the pursuit of sustainable development goals (SDGs). Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DEI) also enables innovation, attraction, retention, incentive, promotion of talent and diverse skills, representing an added value by enhancing professional, social and economic conditions, improving efficiency, competitiveness and decision-making.

In terms of preventing and combating harassment in the workplace, CGD, in strict compliance with the law, published a specific internal regulation on the subject in the form of its Code of Good Conduct for Preventing and Combating Harassment at Work, in 2020. This code which has been widely disseminated to employees, specifically provides, inter alia, for the means of reporting situations involving harassment and provides information on the applicable internal processes and procedures and guarantees given to all employees potentially involved in a situation of harassment. In judicial terms CGD has not been convicted of harassment against any employee.

Social Services of Caixa Geral de Depósitos

The Social Services of Caixa Geral de Depósitos (SSCGD) are entrusted with the mission of promoting the well-being of CGD employees and their families through an integrated approach across the areas of healthcare, social support, volunteering, culture, leisure, and sports, contributing to a balanced organisational climate.

Endowed with legal personality and administrative and financial autonomy, **SSCGD provides a complementary healthcare system covering approximately 16 thousand members, including both active employees and retirees**. When family members are included, **the community served reaches around 44 thousand individuals**. Medical care is delivered through SSCGD's own clinical centres and a network of accredited providers, alongside preventive programmes, screenings, and health promotion initiatives.

In the social domain, SSCGD offers support in situations of hardship, illness, or dependency, promotes senior volunteering through the Grupo Seniamor, and organises solidarity initiatives. In the fields of leisure and culture, it coordinates sports and cultural activities both in its own facilities and in partnership with external organisations. The nationwide Blood Donor Group further reinforces the institution's social commitment.

SSCGD's activities remain a vector of CGD's corporate social responsibility strategy, fostering internal cohesion and contributing to the quality of life of its workforce.

CGD brand

Caixa Geral de Depósitos was recognised as the **most valuable Portuguese brand** in the first half of 2025, topping the national ranking published by Brand Finance — a global authority in brand valuation.



In addition to this recognition, CGD was also named the **most valuable Portuguese banking brand** in the “25 Most Valuable Portuguese Brands” ranking, compiled by OnStrategy, a consultancy specialising in brand and business creation, management, and valuation.

According to the BrandScore and RepScore studies, CGD emerged during the first six months of the year as the **banking brand with the best reputation** in Portugal. This leadership is the result of a broadly positive public perception, combined with excellent ratings in key attributes for the financial sector, such as Trust, Strength, Governance, Ethics, and Transparency.

CGD also stood out as the **banking brand with the highest spontaneous awareness** and the **most attractive among non-customers**, reinforcing its position as a leading institution in the national financial landscape.

Institutional communication

Pursuant to its mission to create value for Portuguese society CGD, in first half 2025. continued to promote and support institutional initiatives that strengthen its role as an active agent in the country's social, cultural and economic progress.

The **Conversations in the Plural** cycle was inaugurated for CGD employees, in alignment with the gender equality plan. This initiative aims to support and provide all employees with social and strategic tools to manage and balance their careers with their personal and family lives. Guest keynote speakers for the first talks were Helena Sacadura Cabral, Júlio Machado Vaz and Soledade Carvalho Duarte.



Fora da Caixa meetings, chaired by CGD's executive committee continue to be held across different districts in Portugal. Six meetings were held in first half 2025 (Porto, Leira, Póvoa do Varzim, Torres Vedras, Mirandela and Funchal).

These events provide a forum for the discussion of opportunities, challenges and success stories, contributing to reflection and the sharing of experiences, focusing on the development of the country. In addition to the regular presence of entrepreneurs, the discussions are further enriched by the participation of experts and thought leaders who bring diverse perspectives on current and future trends.

Special reference should be made, in the case of these events, to interventions by Alexandra Leitão, António Costa e Silva, Assunção Cristas, Hugo Soares, Fernando Medina, José Pimenta da Gama, Filipe Santos, Joaquim Miranda Sarmiento, Miguel Pinares Maduro, Pedro Marques Lopes and Pedro Siza Vieira, Pedro Ginjeira do Nascimento, Pedro Dominginhos, Nicolau Santos.

Altogether, these "Encontros Fora da Caixa" events had over 1,700 participants and around 2,000 online views.

The **podcast series "XXI – Conversations for the 21st Century"**, hosted by Gonçalo M. Tavares, is organised and supported by CGD. The podcast aims to reflect on the 21st century, with the writer exploring the role of humanity in a time marked by both fears and expectations and seeking to answer how we will endure such challenges. In each episode, the author engages in conversation with one of twenty-one prominent national figures. The first episodes, recorded in the first half of the year, featured Júlio Machado Vaz (psychiatrist and author), José Gil (philosopher and thinker), António Pinho Vargas (composer and musician) and Viriato Seromenho Marques (philosopher).

The 3rd edition of the Corrida Caixa (race) took place in April, with the participation of more than 3,500 athletes. This event is already part of the national athletics scene. From the most experienced runners to enthusiastic athletes, everyone contributed to achieving another memorable event. In addition to its sporting and competitive character, each edition is strongly social in nature. The Sixth Sense Association which supports people with visual impairments and who accompanied the event en masse also joined us this year.

Commercial communication

CGD strengthened its presence across different audiences in 1st half 2025 through a strong communication dynamic, geared to proximity, relevance and response to its customers' needs.



Reference should be made, in this context, to the **mortgage campaign for young customers** up to the age of 35, which included benefits such as the offer of the first annuity of the Caixa Seguro Vida and Multirrisco Fidelidade Casa insurance premia. This initiative, with a presence across multiple channels – from own media to television, radio, press and digital – has further enhanced CGD's value proposal and its commitment to young people at the time of their home purchases, based on its mortgage lending operations.

This trend towards consumer credit growth has been accompanied by the launch of a personal loans campaign, with a focus on vehicle finance. Based on partnerships with such leading brands as Repsol, Vila Galé, Pestana and PortoBay, fuel vouchers and hotel stays were offered to further enhance the customer experience.

In the corporate segment, CGD has developed a series of campaigns with different objectives, in which special reference should be made to the launch of its ESG Caixa awards, sectoral initiatives such as the offer targeted at agriculture and promotion of financial products such as CGD's BPF Invest Export line of credit. Across-the-board communication over our activity as a whole also included treasury management solutions and employee benefits, strengthening CGD's status as a strategic partner for corporates

The PME Líder (leading SMEs) 2024 campaign, which marked the achievement of leading bank status in this segment, was a significantly important factor in terms of media coverage, with a strong presence in the press, radio, digital and outdoors. This investment aimed to consolidate relationships with Portuguese business, contributing to the growth of business and increasing market share.

Maintaining a continuous (always on) presence in paid digital media, CGD has ensured strategic and consistent communication across the half year, particularly focusing on its core products and segments of retail - credit mortgages, personal loans, savings, insurance and the young people's segment, consolidating its mission of providing support to households and the national economy through the promotion of its offerings in these areas.

Support for culture

CGD's mission statement states that: "The mission of Caixa Geral de Depósitos is to create value for Portuguese society". Such value creation involves investing in the community where CGD operates, with investment in Culture being a contribution to this purpose.

Caixa Geral de Depósitos Foundation – Culturgest

CGD's support for Culture, across a wide range of areas, is publicly recognised, with particular emphasis on its backing of the activities of the Caixa Geral de Depósitos Foundation – Culturgest. This private foundation is dedicated to promoting cultural, artistic, and scientific initiatives, and has been granted public utility status in recognition of the merit of its non-profit activities.

In the first half of 2025, **CGD increased its annual allocation to the foundation**, setting it at approximately €6.4 million. This increase reflects the institution's commitment to the promotion of Culture and ensures the continuity and growth of Culturgest's programming and initiatives.



Since its inception, the Foundation has played a significant role in the development of the artistic landscape of both the city and the country. Its work is complemented by conferences and debates, as well as a diverse offering of workshops, guided tours, events, and performances for schools and families, thereby serving the wider community in which it operates.

As the entity responsible for managing the CGD Art Collection, the Foundation also defines and implements the acquisition policy. Over the course of the year, it carried out a significant number of new acquisitions, further strengthening its role in the preservation and promotion of artistic heritage.

CGD cycle in Culturgest

During the same period, the Caixa na Culturgest concert series continued, an initiative aimed at broadening the visibility of the activities of the Caixa Geral de Depósitos Foundation – Culturgest.

This series seeks to support the very best of musical talent in Portugal. The initiative featured the traditional New Year's Concert by the Algarve Orchestra, conducted by its principal conductor, Martim Sousa Tavares, which, as in previous years, sold out the Emílio Rui Vilar Auditorium – further reinforcing CGD's role as a promoter of culture.

Also included in the Caixa na Culturgest series were concerts by GNR, Sérgio Godinho and Jorge Palma, and Júlio Resende.

CGD's cultural initiatives

Throughout the first half of 2025, CGD reinforced its commitment to Culture, consolidating innovative programmes and investing in well-established initiatives, continuing projects that have become cultural benchmarks.

A key highlight was the **continued support for the Pessoa Prize**, an initiative developed in partnership with the newspaper Expresso, which aims to recognise a Portuguese personality who has made a significant contribution to the country's artistic, cultural, or scientific life each year. The Pessoa Prize 2024 ceremony took place in June 2025 and honoured composer Luís Tinoco.

CGD maintained its **support for the Arte Institute**, a New York-based association dedicated to the international promotion of contemporary Portuguese art. The Institute supports and organises high-quality events, with a focus on cultural decentralisation both in Portugal and abroad.

The book "Trilhos - Memories. Sometimes Almost a Diary" by Luís Valente de Oliveira, was supported by CGD, which offers a valuable account of Portugal's political and social transformations, particularly following its accession to the European Economic Community in 1986. The book presentation featured contributions from the President of the Republic, Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa, Paulo Moita de Macedo, José Luís Cardoso (researcher and professor), and Manuel Carvalho (journalist and former director of Público).

CGD once again supported the Lisbon Book Fair 2025, held from 4 to 22 June in Parque Eduardo VII. This support reflects CGD's ongoing commitment to the promotion of culture and literature, which are fundamental pillars for the development of a more informed society.



FNAC Live 2025 was attended by CGD, which took place in the gardens of Torre de Belém on 7 June. The line-up showcased some of the best in Portuguese music, with performances by Ana Moura, Lena D'Água, Dino d'Santiago, and Capitão Fausto on the main stage. The festival, which was entirely free, also gave space to emerging talent through the FNAC New Talents Stage, representing the future of national music. CGD hosted an activation space offering visitors various brand engagement experiences, including exploring the Metaverse, live caricature drawings by artists, and giveaways.

Caixa Cultura programme



The Caixa Cultura Programme has been in place since 2021 and aims to **support projects of unquestionable quality that are distinctive, decentralised, creative, and contribute to the country's cultural development.** The programme seeks to promote artistic and cultural creation by providing financial support in areas such as theatre, dance, music, visual arts, cinema, literature, performance, conferences, and debates.

In the first half of 2025, a new edition of the programme was launched, receiving around 400 applications, which are currently under review by the Jury. The selected projects will receive financial support totalling €100,000.

Social responsibility and sustainability

Social responsibility

CGD has been backing initiatives to promote sustainable growth and social inclusion. Partnerships with local organisations have enabled backing for projects aimed at improving social support, creating employment opportunities and fostering education. Corporate social responsibility programmes also enable investment in important causes such as environmental preservation and the fight against poverty. CGD group's social activities have the capacity to create a positive impact along the community's value chain, with special downstream emphasis on such communities as third sector entities or groups of vulnerable citizens.

CGD supports several **initiatives that promote access to education in contexts of vulnerability and exclusion**, with particular emphasis on EPIS, APGES, and NEXUS. In the first half of 2025, CGD reinforced its commitment to equal opportunity by supporting educational projects led by Teach for Portugal, Geração STEM.PT, Native Scientists, the Junior Achievement Programme, and Girl Move Academy. These initiatives are focused on tackling school failure, fostering social inclusion, and promoting access to quality education for all.

These new partnerships, representing an annual investment of over €300,000, reflect CGD's commitment to more inclusive and sustainable growth, contributing to the development of a fairer society better prepared to face future challenges.

CGD maintains its relationship with Higher Education Institutions through the Caixa IU – Polytechnics and Universities programme, currently **partnering with over 30 institutions and 120 schools, with an annual investment exceeding 11 million euros.** CGD sees this engagement with higher education institutions as an investment in knowledge and in the generations that will shape the country's future. In



this regard, it has been strengthening its support each year by attracting more large and prominent institutions.

In the 2025 edition - the **7th - of the Caixa Mais Mundo Awards, 600 students were awarded scholarships totalling €780,000.** The initiative aims to recognise merit and excellence among young people completing secondary education, encouraging them to pursue higher education at national institutions.

CGD continued to associate this initiative with prominent figures who have shaped the country's history and culture, naming each scholarship after individuals such as: Américo Amorim, André Jordan, Aníbal Cavaco Silva, António Barreto, António Ramalho Eanes, Carlos Moreira da Silva, Eduardo Paz Ferreira, Eduardo Rangel, Eduardo Souto Moura, Emílio Rui Vilar, Ernâni Rodrigues Lopes, Fernando Namora, Fernando Pessoa, Fernando Vanzeller Guedes, Francisco George, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, Gonçalo M. Tavares, João Macedo Silva, João Salgueiro, Jorge de Mello, Jorge Sampaio, José Almada Negreiros, José Barata-Moura, José Manuel de Mello, José Manuel Durão Barroso, José Saramago, José Silva Lopes, José Tolentino Mendonça, Júlio Pomar, Leonor Beleza, Luís Cabral, Luís Francisco Valente de Oliveira, Manuel Alegre, Manuel António Mota, Manuel Cargaleiro, Manuel Clemente, Manuel Tarré, Manuel Violas, Maria Barroso, Maria Helena Vieira da Silva, Mário Soares, Pedro Queiroz Pereira, Rui

Nabeiro, Sérgio Rebelo e Sophia de Mello Breyner. Over the six previous editions, CGD supported 1,410 students, with a total investment of €1.6 million.

The **7th edition of the Caixa Social Awards was launched, an initiative aimed at combating poverty and social exclusion** by supporting projects promoted by third-sector organisations. This edition involves an investment of €1 million and received 301 applications from all districts of the country, including the Azores and Madeira. Of these, 286 were deemed eligible.

Applications were distributed across three areas of intervention: Social Inclusion and Solidarity (53%), Training and Empowerment (25%), and Health Prevention and Care (22%). Project evaluation was carried out with the support of a panel of 15 volunteer assessors, made up of active and pre-retired employees. The award ceremony is scheduled for 27 October, followed by the signing of agreements and a 12-month monitoring period for the winning projects.

Caixa Geral de Depósitos maintains its commitment to the community through its **Corporate Volunteering Programme**, which promotes social responsibility and employee engagement in social, environmental, and skills-based initiatives. To date, the programme has involved 743 volunteers in 1,086 hours of volunteering, 780 of which took place during working hours.

The 2nd edition of the Volunteering and Active Citizenship Week was one of the year's highlights, under the motto "For the building of a better world". The initiative mobilised 691 volunteers (592 in Portugal and 99 in international organisations) across 28 activities. It also included a solidarity market with five social organisations, a blood donation campaign, and a €5,000 donation to Coimbra Paediatric Hospital.

The programme will continue to develop initiatives throughout the year, further strengthening a culture of active citizenship and engagement with society.

Sustainable Financing

The financial sector plays a vital role in financing the economy and promoting sustainable development. As a leading institution, CGD is committed to supporting the transition to a carbon-neutral economy through its financing and investment activities.

In the first half of 2025, CGD's ESG-purpose credit portfolio reached approximately €2 billion, representing a 37% increase compared to the same period of the previous year. This portfolio encompasses over 2,000 projects across all sectors and types of companies. Additionally, during the same period, the credit portfolio for the acquisition of properties with energy certificates rated A+, A or B - intended for primary residence, secondary residence, rental, or investment - reached approximately €4 billion.

ESG Performance

CGD is assessed annually by several ESG rating agencies, both solicited and unsolicited:

- **MSCI: Upgraded from "A" to "AA", positioning CGD among the leaders in environmental, social, and governance practices;**
- CDP: Climate Score of B, awarded in February 2025;
- Sustainalytics: "Low Risk" rating (13.4), recognising strong ESG risk management.

This progress reflects the institution's ongoing commitment to sustainability and responsible ESG risk management.

CGD participated in the 2025 Annual ESG Conference, organised by the Portuguese Institute of Corporate Governance (IPCG), focused on the evolution of business models, financing, and regulation in the context of sustainability. This event enabled CGD to reinforce its position as a financial institution committed to best governance practices and the integration of ESG criteria into its strategy.

In April 2025, with the aim of ensuring transparency and the reporting of reliable, comparable, and relevant sustainability information for stakeholders, the 2024 Sustainability Report was published in accordance with the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD).

Climate Risk Management

As part of its market discipline disclosures for December 2024, CGD reported on its ESG risk management practices. Key initiatives included:

- Alignment with the CSRD through a double materiality assessment;
- Expansion of ESG practices across the entire CGD Group, promoting alignment across all geographies;
- Implementation of the ECB's guidelines on climate and environmental risk management, including a macroeconomic context study.

Under the EU Taxonomy Regulation, CGD reported that 50.8% of its assets are eligible, of which 4.0% are aligned. For the first time, asset tables were also disclosed for the calculation of the Banking Book Taxonomy Alignment Ratio (BTAR), with the following results:

- Total stock BTAR: 5.78%
- Total flow BTAR: 4.08%

These ratios reflect the combined indicators for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Awards and distinctions

During the first semester of 2025, the following awards and distinctions were granted in relation to the activities of the CGD Group:

Human Resources

- CGD was recognised as a Top Employer 2025 in Portugal by the Top Employers Institute
- CGD is the most attractive commercial bank to work for in Portugal, according to the Randstad Employer Brand Research
- CGD was recognized as the Best Public Company at the Human Resources 2025 awards

Brand

- CGD was considered the banking brand with the best reputation in the Banking category, according to the RepScore 2025 study by OnStrategy
- CGD was recognised as the Best Brand in the Banking and Finance category in 2025, according to Marketeer magazine
- In 2025, CGD was acknowledged by Brand Finance as the most valuable Portuguese banking brand
- CGD was also named the most valuable Portuguese brand overall in 2025, according to OnStrategy
- The CGD brand was considered a Superbrand in the 2025 edition of Superbrands



ESG

- CGD has been awarded an AA rating by the MSCI ESG Rating, representing a leadership level in a rating that assesses companies' resilience to ESG risks
- CGD achieved a B score in the CDP Climate Score
- CGD was recognised by Sustainalytics/Morningstar for its performance in ESG risk management, rating the bank as low risk (13.4)
- CGD was featured in the "Europe's Climate Leaders 2025" ranking developed by the Financial Times in partnership with Statista

Digital and Technology

- CGD's Analytical Intelligence Centre was awarded the Five Stars Award

- CGD was recognised in the Banking – Personal Spending Analysis category – Five Stars Award
- CGD was recognised for having the Best Chatbots & Virtual Assistants in Portugal at the AI Finance Awards 2025, organised by Global Finance
- CGD was also awarded Best Consumer Bank for AI in Portugal at the AI Finance Awards 2025, by Global Finance
- CGD was recognised at the Global Banking & Finance Awards as Best Digital Bank Portugal 2025, Best Bank Digital Transformation Portugal 2025, Best Mobile Banking App Portugal 2025, and received the award for Excellence in Innovation – Digital Banking Assistant Portugal 2025

Strength

- CGD was once again recognised as the leader in Tier 1 Capital in Portugal and Top 200 worldwide by The Banker, in its Top 1000 World Banks ranking

Corporate

- CGD was recognized with the 2025 Financing Award from Vida Económica for its consistent support of Portuguese companies, especially SMEs.
- CGD received the Investor Relations and Governance Awards (IRGA) 2025 Transformation Award for its Customer Experience Transformation Project.

Asset Management

- Caixa Gestão de Ativos received two awards: in the category of Best “European Equity UCI” and Best “Other Bond UCI”, in the Jornal de Negócios/Portuguese Association of Investment, Pension and Wealth Funds Awards 2024

Investment Banking

- Caixa – Banco de Investimento is the best investment bank in Portugal according to Euromoney

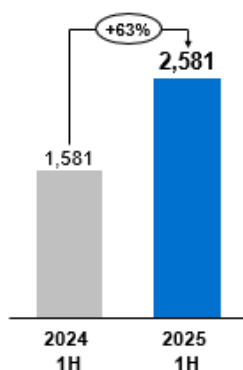
1.3. Portugal – Commercial Activity and Digital Transformation

Individuals

In the first half of 2025, CGD recorded a 63% increase in mortgage loan production compared to the same period of the previous year, driven by strong commercial momentum, a competitive offering and promotional campaigns. Notably, the fixed-rate campaign was renewed, offering exemption from initial fees and attractive conditions for 2-, 3-, and 5-year terms.

MORTGAGE LOANS – NEW LOANS

(M€)



The youth segment (up to 35 years old) accounted for 53% of the total amount contracted, benefiting from government incentives and a tailored offer that includes insurance premium reimbursements and fee exemptions. CGD also maintained its mortgage portfolio retention plan through proactive branch initiatives.

The “Casa +Eficiente” campaign promotes energy efficiency by offering a spread reduction of up to 0.15 percentage points and exemption from fees for properties with higher energy performance. Special conditions were also made available for mortgage transfers from other institutions.

The economic environment has been conducive to the use of credit as a means of acquiring housing. Economic growth has led to a high employment rate, while inflation has decreased, and some segments of the population have benefited from real increases in income.

In the acquisition of housing for young people up to the age of 35, the application of tax exemptions contributes to a reduction in acquisition costs, and support measures for 100% financing are undoubtedly a major driver for increased credit demand in this segment. There is also a downward trend in interest rates, which has been beneficial not only for new buyers but also for all those with variable-rate mortgage loans, further contributing to the increased demand for housing credit.

As an example, considering a loan of €150,000 with a 30-year term, there has been an approximate reduction of €130 in the monthly installment over the past two years, reflecting the change in the average 6-month Euribor rate from 3.682% in June 2023 to 2.116% in June 2025. In fixed rate mortgage loans, rates for the tenors with greater demand – up to 5 years – have also been decreasing, with instances of renewal for the same tenor. This drop in interest rates reduces the effort rate required to repay the mortgage loan, relative to the income earned by CGD clients and consumers in general.

It is worth noting that, because of the mortgage credit granted in the first half of 2025, 89% of the operations (by volume) were intended for the acquisition of housing.

Consumer credit production reached €263 million, maintaining its growth trend. Online contracting continued to grow, accounting for 23.3% of proposals, with 71.8% signed digitally. Express Credit (for general purposes and car financing) represented 92% of total production, with €20.6 million granted to clients under 30. Financing also supported areas such as Education, Health, Energy Transition, and Environmentally Friendly Vehicles, totalling €7.6 million.

CGD kept its leadership in personal deposits, reaching a market share of 31.1%. This performance was supported by the revision of term deposit offerings and the launch of five new structured deposits with capital protection and returns linked to baskets of equities.

Four new insurance products from Fidelidade were launched, including investment solutions with and without capital guarantees, and a capitalisation insurance product with variable returns. The investment fund offering was also expanded with the launch of Caixa Ações Líderes Globais PPR/OICVM and Caixa Obrigações Fevereiro 2028, targeting different risk profiles.

CGD maintained its leadership in the card business, with 4.8 million cards issued. Card purchases grew by 4% compared to 2024 and 15% compared to 2023, with notable increases in online purchases (+13%) and contactless transactions (+11%). The penetration rate reached 78.5% for debit cards and 21.5% for credit cards.

From January, CGD reduced the cost of instant transfers for customers, aligning it with that of traditional transfers and integrating them into the Conta Caixa packages. In June, as previously mentioned, the NIF was introduced as a new identifier in the SPIN service, enabling instant transfers without the need for an IBAN or phone number.

In the bancassurance segment, CGD strengthened its offering with new Multicare insurance products and promotional campaigns, including the “Protection Campaign: Health, Home and Car”, offering a 20% discount on the first annual premium for contracts signed between 4 June and 31 July.

Personalised service was reinforced with the addition of 75,000 new clients to the Caixa Azul segment, raising to 360,000 clients. CGD also expanded its presence in the university segment by signing agreements with five higher education institutions.

As part of its commitment to promoting financial inclusion, Caixa offers the Basic Bank Account, ensuring access to a set of essential banking services at a reduced cost. Caixa leads this market, holding a share of 35.3%, which represents an advantage of more than 15 percentage points over the second-largest competitor.

CGD launched a salary domiciliation campaign to strengthen its active customer base and engagement levels. The first 20,000 customers to domicile their salary by 30 September benefit from a six-month exemption from the Conta Caixa maintenance fee and a voucher for FIXO domestic services from Fidelidade.

At the end of the first half of the year, CGD’s retail network comprised 486 Universal Branches and “Espaços Caixa”, maintaining the largest banking coverage in Portugal. The expansion of the new Branch

Model - more innovative, flexible, and customer-focused - now covers 124 units. These new spaces feature various self-service facilities (Automated Teller Machines - ATMs and Virtual Teller Machines - VTMs), available 24 hours a day, in addition to personalised support.

CGD was awarded the IRGA – Transformation Award for its Customer Experience Transformation project, which included the implementation of new branch models, check-in and self-service solutions, and the renewal of the telephone service model. This award recognises the ongoing investment in people, technology, and processes, reflected in improved customer satisfaction indicators.

In LOJACAIXA the total order value increased by 372% and the number of orders via Caixadirecta grew by 73%. The product range was expanded with new items in the Technology, Jewellery, and Numismatics categories, promoted through seasonal and targeted marketing campaigns.

CGD has continued to support the Portuguese population by keeping its commission pricing unchanged for the third consecutive year. According to the comparison tool provided by Banco de Portugal, which allows users to compare fees charged by banks operating in the country, CGD stands out as the bank with the lowest fees among the five largest banks in the market for the most relevant services, such as account maintenance fees, credit transfers, debit card issuance, and cash withdrawals at the counter.

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE 5 LARGEST BANKS

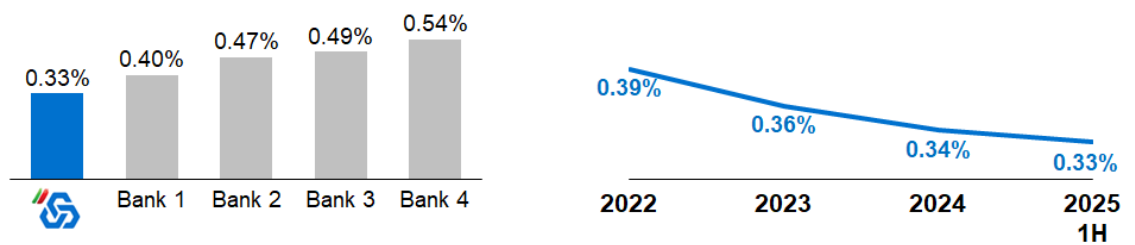
	Bank with lowest fees	<div> <div></div> </div>			Bank with highest fees
Account Maintenance		Bank 4	Bank 2	Bank 5	n.a.
Account Maintenance Package		Bank 3	Bank 4	Bank 5	Bank 2
Transfers (digital channel)		Bank 2 Bank 4		Bank 3 Bank 5	
Transfers (branch channel)		Bank 2 Bank 3 Bank 5			Bank 4
Debit card availability		Bank 5	Bank 2	Bank 3 Bank 4	
Cash withdrawal over the counter		Bank 2 Bank 3		Bank 5	Bank 4

Source: <https://clientebancario.bportugal.pt/en/aplicacao/comparador-de-comissoes> – Date of reference: August 6, 2025

It is also worth highlighting that the ratio of fees as a percentage of CGD's business volume is not only the lowest in the same group but has also been following a downward trend since 2022. This is due to the increase in business volume without a proportional rise in fee income. In fact, in the first half of 2025, fees from operations in Portugal increased by just 1%, compared to a 6% increase in business volume.

COMISSIONS / BUSINESS VOLUME RATIO

(%)



Companies



For the first time, CGD was the **bank with the highest number of PME Líder 2024 statuses awarded**. A total of 3,881 companies supported by Caixa were recognized, reaching a market share of 29%. This was up 52% in comparison to the preceding programme and shows companies' growing preference for CGD support. CGD also joined COTEC in the award of COTEC's Innovation Status which promotes and recognises the innovation and technological cooperation of Portuguese companies.

CGD's relevance in financing small and medium-sized enterprises was recognised in June by the publication *Vida Económica*, which highlighted the quality of its offering in promoting the growth of the business sector, in a context marked by the need for capitalisation, innovation, internationalisation, and the energy transition.

In 2025, CGD reinforced its commitment to Portuguese businesses by offering financial solutions tailored to various sectors. Highlights include:

- Linha Caixa Negócios: Medium- and long-term credit or real estate leasing with competitive fixed rates and reduced fees;
- InvestEU Programme (Portuguese Development Bank): Supporting innovation, sustainability, and economic recovery;
- Caixa BPF Invest EXPORT Line: Supporting Portuguese exporters in their international expansion;
- Sustainable financing lines, such as Caixa InvestEU Green II and BPF InvestEU Sustainable Investment, promoting the ecological transition of businesses.

CGD's corporate and institutional loan portfolio (including securitised credit) grew by approximately 4.8% in the first half of the year, outperforming the market growth of 2.7%. Year-on-year, the portfolio grew by 7.3% compared to June 2024, again exceeding market performance. CGD's market share in this segment reached 17.6% (May).

The stock of SME loans at CGD grew by 2.4% year-to-date, compared to a marginal market increase of 0.2%. Year-on-year, the growth was 1.5%, in contrast with a stagnant market. CGD's market share in this segment reached 16.3% (May).

In specialised credit and international trade finance, CGD holds market shares above 20% in most products, maintaining leadership in securitised credit, while strengthening its position in real estate leasing, confirming, and trade finance.

In treasury support, CGD continued to promote the TPA Credit solution, which adjusts financing to business performance based on payment terminal transactions.

CGD recorded continued growth in its Acquiring service, with a 16.1% market share in payment terminals (TPA). The network includes around 34,000 merchants and over 86,000 devices, 85% of which accept international card brands. Notably, 58,500 TPAs offer dynamic currency conversion (DCC), and more than 77,000 support contactless technology. A new campaign plan was launched with flat-rate packages, offering businesses a fixed-cost solution that includes equipment rental and transaction fees.

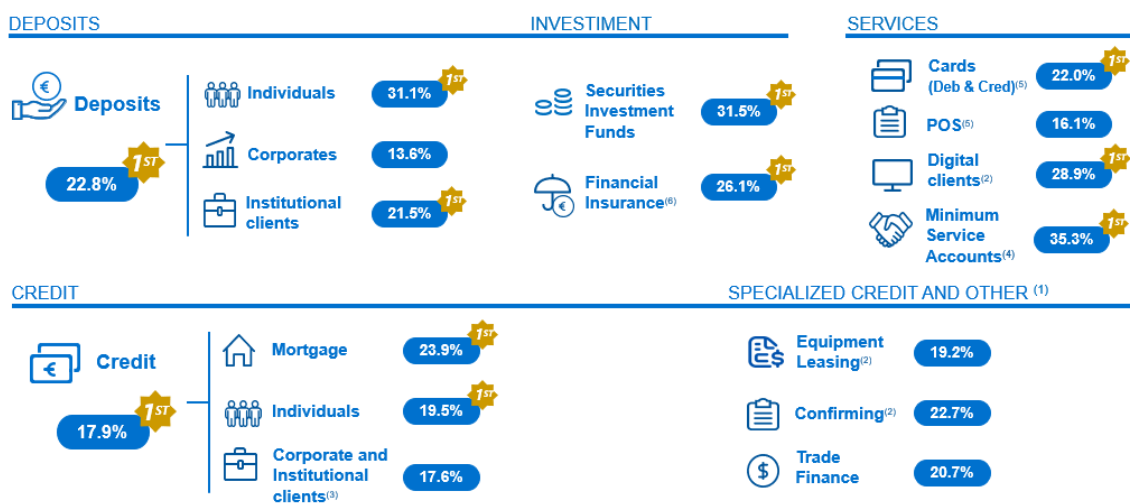
CGD also launched, across its corporate network, a new customer relationship management (CRM) application, a tool designed to improve the quality and personalization of the service provided.

In February, CGD held the second edition of the Caixa ESG Awards, recognising over 50 companies across around 30 sectors and all business sizes (SMEs and large enterprises), in two categories: "Caixa ESG" and "Transparency & Performance".

CGD further strengthened its position as a leading bank in sustainability, supporting companies in adopting environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices and in transitioning to a low-carbon, digital, and well-governed economy. In the first half of 2025, CGD's ESG-purpose loan portfolio reached approximately €2 billion, representing a 37% increase year-on-year and covering more than 2,000 projects across all sectors and company types.

Market Shares

The growth in business volume led to an increase in market share.



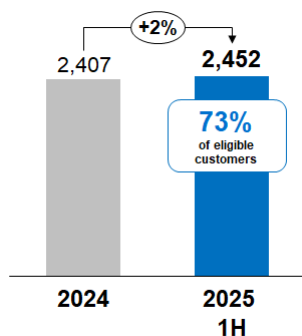
Source: Bank of Portugal. Total Credit and Deposit market shares (residents and non-residents). Segmentation market shares (residents) except Corporate and Institutions (residents and non-residents), in May 2025, unless otherwise indicated. (1) New contracts market shares; (2) March 2025; (3) Credit to Corporates (including securitised credit) + Credit to the Institutional clients (excluding securitised credit); (4) December 2024; (5) June 2025; (6) April 2025

Digital banking

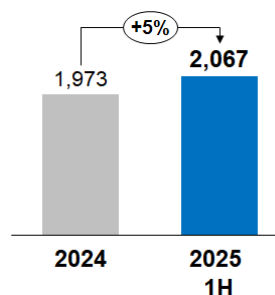
In the second quarter of 2025, digital continued to serve as a strategic pillar for CGD, reflected in the sustained growth of active digital customers, increased online sales, and external recognition.

In the domestic market, the number of active digital customers exceeded 2.45 million, encompassing both individual and corporate clients. This represents 73% of the total customer base, corresponding to a year-on-year growth of 6%.

ACTIVE DIGITAL CLIENTS
(INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATES)
(thousand)



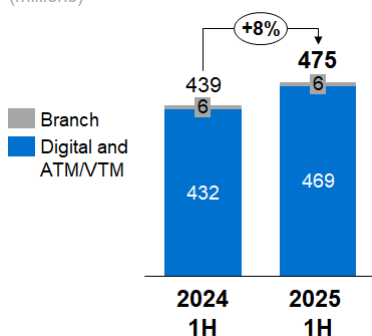
ACTIVE MOBILE CLIENTS
(INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATES)
(thousand)



Particularly noteworthy is the **sustained growth of the mobile channel, which surpassed 2 million individual customers** – an increase of approximately 11% compared to the same period last year – further consolidating its relevance among users.

NUMBER OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS

(millions)



This growth in the number of digital customers contributed to the **increase in the number of financial transactions** conducted through digital channels, which totalled 469 million compared to 432 million in the first half of 2024, an increase of 8.5%.

In the same period, the number of these transactions conducted in branches remained unchanged at 6 million, representing only 1.2% of the total, continuing the downward trend of previous years.

As part of the customer service innovation strategy, which is essential to enhancing satisfaction and business development, there was a further increase in access to Caixadirecta, with a year-on-year growth of over 9%, totalling more than 253 million logins.

Digital business continues to show significant progress, with digital sales accounting for over 80% of new business. This performance was driven by strong growth in the online contracting of products such as credit cards (+65%), financial insurance (+43%), and non-financial insurance (+35%).

The range of products and services was further strengthened, particularly through the expansion of offerings available via digital channels. Improvements were also made to the product contracting journeys, aiming to enhance speed and simplicity in the customer experience.

In compliance with Notice No. 4/2024 from the Bank of Portugal, which mandates the identification of the final beneficiary of funds and the payment service provider, CGD began displaying the name of the final beneficiary in service payments and direct debit operations, thereby promoting greater transparency in financial transactions.

Inclusion remains a priority for CGD, with a particular focus on digital accessibility. In line with the European Accessibility Act, enhancements were introduced to the Caixadirecta channels and the institutional website, ensuring that information across all interfaces is accessible and understandable to all users.

To further improve the customer experience, a new identifier was introduced, as mentioned, in the SPIN service - the Tax Identification Number (NIF). This complements the existing mobile phone number and, in the case of legal entities, the Corporate Tax Identification Number (NIPC), allowing customers to make immediate transfers with greater flexibility.

CGD's Virtual Assistant has been enhanced to include an informational component in addition to its transactional capabilities. It is now available on both the Caixadirecta App and the institutional website. Its knowledge base has been significantly expanded, enabling it to support a growing number of customers across a wider range of topics.

Security, a cornerstone of the relationship between the Bank and its customers, was further reinforced through the gradual implementation of a new password policy and updated login screens on the Caixadirecta Individual and Business channels. This transition is being carried out in phases to ensure clarity, enhance security, and minimise disruption for users. Additionally, CGD has intensified its communication efforts with customers, promoting digital literacy and raising awareness of the most common types of fraud, with the aim of strengthening customer protection.

1.4. Economic and financial framework in the first half of 2025

There was an across-the-board, albeit modest, slowdown of **global economic activity** across 1st half 2025, reflecting the impact of trade and geopolitical tensions, together with regulatory uncertainties and financial conditions that remained restrictive in several regions. The main supranational institutions in the form of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

and European Commission downgraded their estimates of worldwide GDP growth. According to the IMF, the changes occurred in both developed and emerging and developing economies, with the forecast, in the former case, down from 1.9% to 1.4% and in the latter from 4.2% to 3.7%, more than one percentage point (pp) down over the average of the previous decade.

Prices, notwithstanding a continued trend towards moderation in several countries, continued to converge gradually towards the objectives of the monetary authorities, generally remaining higher than their pre-pandemic levels, with a Monetary Fund estimate of 4.3% for this year. This result particularly continued to reflect the persistence of high levels of contributions by the services sector, which demonstrated its resilience to the slowdown observed in other components of the price index.

The **US economy** showed signs of a slowdown in first half 2025 against a background of considerable uncertainty over economic policy, particularly as regards trade, a continuation of restrictive financial conditions and a global environment less beneficial to investment and household consumption. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the economy posted its first quarterly contraction in three years in the first three months of 2025 owing to the highly negative contribution of external demand, deriving from the significant increase in imports of goods and a sharp decline in the growth of household expenditure.

Job creation continued to expand, albeit with signs of a slowdown in comparison to its dynamism of previous years. Up to May, 124,000 new payslips were added, in monthly average terms. This was down over the average of the preceding 12 months and records for the same period 2024. The unemployment rate was slightly up to more than 4.0%.

Inflation indicators showed gradual moderation with the variation in the underlying index used as a reference for the US Federal Reserve (Fed) to measure growing price-related pressures up to May at a lower than forecast rate for the fourth consecutive month, albeit still higher than the medium-term target of 2%. In terms of the total basket, growth at the end of the half year was more in line with this benchmark. This evolution reflected stabilisation of the prices of goods and commodities, although the main contribution continued to derive from the services component. In this context, the Fed continued to implement a prudent monetary policy approach, opting not to change the interest rate range on its federal funds, keeping rates at between 4.25% and 4.50%. Although the Governing Council recognised progress in containing cost pressures, it stressed the need to consolidate the gains made in the fight against inflation, preserving financial stability and promoting growth.

The **euro area economy** posted moderate recovery in first half 2025, with first quarter GDP growth of 0.6% in comparison to the preceding quarter, slightly above expectations. This evolution was driven by the contribution of both domestic demand, particularly private consumption, which was driven by a combination of higher real disposable income, slightly more favourable financial conditions and expansionary fiscal policies in several Member States, in addition to the positive contribution of external demand, particularly in the US.

In terms of the region's main economies reference should be made to 9.7% growth in Ireland, and, to a lesser extent, 2.1% in Malta and 1.3% in Cyprus. Economic activity in the same period was down in four of the member countries, including Portugal (-0.5%) with the most negative value having been recorded in Slovenia.

The labour market continued to show signs of robustness, with employment growing by a year-on-year rate of 0.7% in the first three months of the year and unemployment returning to its lowest ever level of 6.2% at the beginning of the second quarter of the year. This evolution occurred against a background of stabilising inflation of slightly more than 2.0%, in line with the European Central Bank's target, reflecting lower energy prices and moderating wage pressures. Underlying inflation remained higher, at around 2.4%, owing to price rigidity in services. Reflecting such evolution, the ECB continued to adopt a progressive approach to its monetary policy adjustments by reducing its key interest rates on four occasions to a total of 1.0 pp and setting the deposit facility rate at 2.00% in June, its lowest level since the beginning of 2023. At the same time, it reiterated its commitment to a data-driven approach on a meeting-by-meeting basis.

Asian economies recorded different performance levels across first half 2025 with special reference being made to the resilience of China and growing signs of stagnation in Japan. In the case of the former, economic growth remained robust, supported by strong export dynamics and the fiscal and monetary stimulus measures implemented by the authorities. Investment in infrastructures and the industrial sector

partially offset the continued weakness of the real estate sector, while private consumption performed moderately, notwithstanding subsidies and direct income support to households. In this context, the Central Bank of China continued to adopt an accommodative monetary policy approach, with selective cuts in its reference interest rates, a cut in mandatory reserve rates and targeted liquidity injections.

Economic activity in Japan remained fragile, with growth being constrained by relatively anaemic domestic demand, with the yen's appreciation at the beginning of the year having a negative effect on the competitiveness of its exports. As regards prices, inflation posted a gradual level of acceleration, mainly on account of the increase in the costs of services and recovery of energy prices, in a context of higher wages resulting from trade talks between employers' associations and trade unions. Although the 2% target was exceeded, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) continued to adopt a cautious approach, only opting to change the value of the reference interest rate in January to 0.50%.

Following a contraction in activity in first quarter 2025, coming after particularly strong growth at the end of 2024, to which a lower level of private consumption and investment contributed, monthly indicators showed recovery in the following months. On the external side, there was a slowdown in exports since the beginning of the year, notwithstanding the continuation of positive dynamism in terms of world trade in anticipation of US tariff increases. In contrast, imports, reflecting a replenishment of inventories, recovered. In terms of the evolution of consumer prices, year-on-year inflation fell from 3.0% to 2.4%, particularly on account of decelerating energy prices. The external surplus on the Portuguese economy was down in comparison to the same period of the preceding year, mainly owing to the increase in the balance of goods deficit, as the growth of imports exceeded that of exports.

Financial Markets

Financial markets were influenced by a series of structural and conjunctural factors in first half 2025. The persistence of high levels of inflation in developed economies and restrictive monetary policies in the cases of the Fed and the BoJ, continued to condition investors' decisions. Growing speculation over interest rate cuts in the second half year generated significant movements in bond and foreign exchange markets.

Geopolitical instability, especially in regions having an impact on the prices of energy raw materials amid signs of global economic deceleration, particularly in China and other emerging markets, have occasionally strengthened risk aversion. This has been accompanied by an appreciation of safe haven assets, such as gold, and a different level of performance between sectors in the case of the stock market, particularly technology, energy and commodities.

Interest rates in the euro area **money market** continued their downward trajectory across first half 2025, in line with an easing of the monetary policy cycle by the European Central Bank. The announced reductions in key rates contributed to the gradual reduction of Euribor rates over different maturities and particularly the shorter 1 and 3 month maturities, in their anticipation of expected additional cuts. Decreases of 0.91 pp to 1.93%, were recorded in the former case and 0.77 pp in the latter to 1.94%. The reductions were smaller, over the longer 6 and 12 month maturities – 0.52 pp and 0.39 pp., respectively, to 2.05% and 2.07%.

With regard to **government debt** bonds, the benchmark index for the United States appreciated, in line with the increase in risks and uncertainty regarding economic activity. The sharp increase in risk aversion levels led to a decline in the implied yield on 10 year bonds, which fell to a low of just below 4% at the beginning of April. This movement was also fuelled by easing inflationary pressures in the US economy across the first half year. There has also been an increased probability of further cuts in interest rates by the Fed. In this context, in the United States, the implied rate on 2 year maturities was down 0.50 pp to 3.72% with 10 year maturities down 0.34 pp to 4.23%.

In the euro area, the benchmark index for government bonds has depreciated slightly, with the market having been impacted by the announcement of a fiscal policy change in Germany as the largest European economy. The new government elected in February announced a boost to defence and infrastructure spending over the next few years. In this context, the implied interest rates on 10 year German bonds rose by 0.25 pp, while 2 year maturities were down -0.18 pp, with the latter reflecting the trend of a rate reduction by the European Central Bank.

The value of corporate debt - credit bonds, was up. with the best performance being in the dollar-denominated issuance segments, which benefited from the positive effect of the reduction in US risk-free interest rates. As regards risk premia, spreads remained relatively stable across the first six months of this year except for the narrowing of the euro investment grade segment.

Shares on most of the benchmark indices appreciated. This was more pronounced in the case of emerging markets (particularly China) and in the euro area. The half year may, however, be divided up into two markedly different periods. The first phase, up to mid April, witnessed a trend towards depreciation in reflecting the impact of the announcement of new tariffs on goods imports by the US Administration, which generated a strong increase in risk aversion and, therefore, volatility levels, which particularly penalised the technology sector and companies with production chains located in several countries. This was followed by stabilisation and gradual recovery, with the US administration retreating from the initial aggressiveness of its measures. Special reference should be made to the announcement of a bilateral agreement between the US and China in May providing for the temporary suspension of tariffs previously levied on imports.

The signs of a deceleration of prices in the United States also contributed to the favourable evolution of stocks, providing the Federal Reserve with headroom for possible further cuts in interest rates in the second half year. In turn, corporate results, although not uniformly, generally trended to positive, notwithstanding the uncertainty over future evolution. Two of the leading US indices ended the half year at peak levels, with the technology sector turning in a robust level of performance. In the euro area, the prospect of a significant increase in defence and infrastructure spending provided stocks with additional support. The performance of the Japanese market was more constrained, against a background of persistent inflation and appreciation of the yen.

The **foreign exchange market** was highly volatile in reflecting divergent dynamics in terms of monetary policy, pace of expansion of activity and inflationary expectations in the major economies. In comparison to the euro, most of the major currencies depreciated, with special reference to the negative movement of the dollar. The US currency, after enjoying support at the beginning of the year, owing to expectations of less flexibility in the conduct of monetary policy by the Fed as opposed to the European Central Bank, embarked upon a trend to depreciation that continued up to the end of the first half year which ended down by around 12%. The yen experienced a negative, albeit more moderate, variation in comparison to the euro, benefiting not only from the progressive change in the monetary policy approach of the BoJ, which signalled its intention to continue to normalise its key interest rate, in addition to investors' intermittent preference for safe haven assets.

Commodities posted appreciation in benefiting from the positive contributions of industrial and precious metals. In the energy segment, which ended the half year with slight losses, the high level of volatility observed derived from geopolitical uncertainties, fuelled by the military conflict between Israel and Iran, production increases in non-OPEC member countries and prospects of slowing demand, especially in Asia. In the case of industrial metals, performance levels were different, with special reference to gains in the case of copper and aluminium owing to supply constraints. Gold was the stellar performer among precious metals in attaining successive all-time highs, driven by demand for safe haven assets and expectations of interest rate cuts by the Fed and depreciation of the dollar. Prices remained relatively stable in the agricultural goods sector, except for cocoa, which continued at its historically high levels and coffee, which posted strong appreciation to its highest level in almost five decades.

Evolution of the Portuguese banking system in the first half of 2025

The first half of 2025 confirmed the continued positive **trajectory** of the Portuguese banking system, underpinned by solid fundamentals, prudent management and a relatively stable economic environment. Despite the persistence of geopolitical risks and volatility in international markets, domestic banks demonstrated resilience and adaptability, reflected in robust indicators in the main financial and prudential dimensions.

The maintenance of low levels of unemployment, the moderate growth of the Portuguese economy and the stability of private consumption have created a favourable environment for banking activity. The performance of financial institutions contributed to mitigating credit risks and reinforcing customer confidence. The European Central Bank's monetary policy, although more cautious, continued to positively influence deposit remuneration and liquidity management.

Asset quality remained stable, with the non-performing loan (NPL) ratio improving slightly to 2.3% in the first quarter 2025. This performance reflects effective credit risk management and a sustained recovery in the financial capacity of households and companies. Loans to companies presented an NPL of 4.0%, while households remained at 2.3%, with emphasis on housing loans (1.2%) and consumer loans (6.2%). On the other hand, NPL coverage reached 60.4% for companies and 50.7% for individuals.

The **profitability** of the banking sector continued to be one of the pillars of its strength. Return on assets (ROA) was 1.29% in the first quarter of the year, while return on equity (ROE) reached 13.94%. These results were achieved despite an increase in the cost-to-income ratio, which rose to 42.8%, reflecting some pressure on operating costs. The cost of risk stood at 0.14%, highlighting the credit quality and efficiency of impairment management.

Portuguese banks maintain high levels of **capitalization** significantly above regulatory requirements. This robustness reinforces the sector's capacity to absorb shocks and sustain the financing of the economy in adverse scenarios. Capital generation continued to be endogenous, reflecting operating profitability and retained results.

The **liquidity** of the national banking system continued to be a strong feature. The liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) was 267% in the first quarter of 2025, well above the minimum required, showing effective management of liquid resources. The loan-to-deposits ratio, which measures the ratio between credit granted and deposits raised, remained balanced at 74.9%, reflecting a healthy and sustainable funding structure. The attractiveness of deposits as a source of funding was reinforced by the more competitive remuneration offered by banking institutions.

1.5. Main risks and uncertainties for the second half of 2025

The first half of 2025 was marked by a moderate economic recovery in the Eurozone, supported by a deceleration in inflation, the gradual recovery of consumer confidence and the beginning of the monetary policy easing cycle by the European Central Bank (ECB). The decline in policy rates, which began in June 2024, reflected a more favourable environment for financing the economy, although GDP growth remained contained, penalised by structural and cyclical factors, such as the weakness of external demand, the slowdown in German industry, trade uncertainty and the persistent weight of costs accumulated over the last few years.

Against this background, high degrees of uncertainty, both economically and geopolitically, will remain in the second half of the year. Protracted tensions in several regions, including Eastern Europe and the Middle East, continue to affect energy markets, supply chain stability and global confidence, with direct impacts on growth projections and fiscal balances in several European countries. The risk of further geopolitical, tariff or climate shocks remains high, which may trigger episodes of increased volatility in financial markets and condition decision-making by companies and investors.

Against this backdrop, inflation in the euro area, while gradually converging towards the target set by the ECB, remains vulnerable to the same exogenous factors, namely geopolitical conflicts, instability in energy prices and adverse weather events. These factors may compromise the path of disinflation and lead to a reassessment of monetary policy, with an impact on the granting of credit, consumption and the profitability of the banking sector. At the same time, climate change and the energy transition pose increasing risks to price stability and the financial system, and could affect inflation and increase the Eurosystem's exposure to environmental risks with a wide-ranging impact.

At the same time, the European banking sector is in a moment of structural transformation, with increasing demands in terms of the soundness of the business model, digital adaptation and response to new risk vectors. The progressive reduction of spreads, the normalization of the cost of risk and the increase in competition from new non-bank operators (such as fintechs and bigtechs) impose a strategic reconfiguration, focused on efficiency, innovation and proximity to the customer. In addition, there are challenges associated with credit risk management, with a special focus on more vulnerable segments –

such as SMEs and individuals with less capacity to absorb shocks – in a context of high indebtedness and fiscal policy adjustment in several countries.

Regulatory pressure remains high, with emphasis on advances in the cyber resilience regime (DORA) and the strengthening of legal requirements associated with anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism. These developments require institutions to continuously invest in compliance, monitoring technologies and internal training, representing a relevant operational and financial challenge for the next semester.

The accelerated evolution of artificial intelligence (AI) is another vector of structural transformation, with relevant economic and social implications. The uneven adoption of AI, constrained by digital maturity and access to data, can accentuate global disparities. In the banking sector, AI has been applied in areas such as customer segmentation, fraud detection, and credit risk assessment. However, their use raises concerns about ethics, transparency, data protection and market concentration, requiring enhanced regulatory oversight.

On a structural level, demographic ageing in advanced economies, including Portugal, raises concerns about the sustainability of public finances, productivity and pressure on health and pension systems. Effective management of migration policies and the integration of migrants into labour markets will be crucial to mitigate social and economic risks, especially in contexts of labour shortages.

In this context, the second half of 2025 will require determined, prudent and adaptable action by financial institutions, which should preserve the robustness of their balance sheets, strengthen risk analysis and management capabilities, and maintain a focus on operational efficiency, digital transformation and sustainable value creation.

Although the global outlook points to a generalised slowdown in economic activity, it is expected that different regions will evolve at varying paces, reflecting the structural specificities of each economy and their respective positions within the economic cycle.

In the United States, the deceleration observed in the first half of the year is expected to continue, in contrast with the robust dynamism that characterised 2024. This weakening is largely attributable to heightened economic uncertainty and the adverse effects of trade tariffs and fiscal consolidation, both of which are weighing on aggregate demand. In parallel, a slowdown in net job creation has been observed. It is also worth noting the persistence of tight monetary and financial conditions, as reiterated by the Federal Reserve following the June meeting of the Board of Governors.

In Japan, the outlook points to modest yet sustained growth, underpinned by the recovery in real household income and the resilience of the industrial sector. However, the country's high dependence on external trade and ongoing global geopolitical uncertainty continue to pose vulnerabilities. Domestically, the improvement in household purchasing power stands out as a key factor in supporting internal demand. Nonetheless, consumption remains below pre-pandemic levels, reflecting an incomplete recovery in household confidence. Japan's export sector, traditionally sensitive to external shocks, will remain exposed to the slowdown in the Chinese economy and other Asian partners, as well as to the potential implementation of new protectionist measures by the United States.

In China, the second half of the year will be marked by a delicate balance between the need to sustain economic growth and the constraints imposed by an adverse external environment and internal structural challenges. The effectiveness of public policies in promoting the transition to a growth model focused on innovation, consumption, and sustainability will be critical. The government is expected to maintain a gradual and selective approach, with an emphasis on targeted fiscal stimulus and support for industrial modernisation and infrastructure investment — particularly in sectors linked to the energy transition, digitalisation, and regional revitalisation. The economy is projected to grow at a moderate pace in the second half of the year, in line with the 5% annual target announced at the National People's Congress in March, reflecting the priority given to economic stability and quality growth in a global context marked by geopolitical fragmentation and persistent trade tensions.

As in Europe and other regions, the Portuguese economy faces a range of risks and challenges in the second half of the year. The resurgence of protectionism and the rise in trade barriers are particularly relevant for an economy as open as Portugal's. The persistence of multiple armed conflicts, in addition to their humanitarian impact, may generate destabilising effects on energy and food commodity prices, as

well as on freight transport costs. Additional risks include financial market volatility and the potential for interest rates to remain elevated. Domestically, the main risks relate to the execution of public investment, given the difficulties already observed in fully utilising European funds, and to the possibility of increased private savings driven by uncertainty, which could negatively affect private consumption.

Inflation is expected to remain above pre-pandemic levels in several countries, although it is showing a downward trend compared to the peaks recorded between 2022 and 2023. This moderation reflects the normalisation of energy, food, and service prices, as well as the lagged effects of restrictive monetary policies implemented in recent years. Nevertheless, price growth is projected to remain, in many cases, above the medium-term targets set by central banks. Persistently low unemployment rates — partly due to shortages of skilled labour — will continue to exert upward pressure on wages. At the same time, international geopolitical tensions, by disrupting supply chains and energy provision, remain additional sources of inflationary risk.

Central banks will continue to face the challenge of ensuring a smooth transition to more neutral financial conditions, while preserving the credibility of inflation targets and maintaining financial market stability. However, the current environment, characterised by more moderate economic growth, may allow for greater flexibility in monetary policy implementation. In Europe, policymakers are expected to maintain a cautiously accommodative stance, with the possibility of further reductions in key interest rates, including by the European Central Bank. In the United States, despite ongoing inflationary risks, signs of economic slowdown are likely to permit one or two cuts to the federal funds rate before year-end. The main risk for the Federal Reserve remains the persistence of inflation above expectations, which could necessitate maintaining a restrictive policy stance for longer than currently anticipated. In both cases, interest rate decisions will remain data-dependent.

Meanwhile, the Bank of Japan, which began a cautious process of monetary policy normalisation in 2024, may raise its policy rate again. However, this would not alter the accommodative nature of its stance, which remains focused on consolidating wage growth and stabilising inflation around the 2% target. The People's Bank of China is expected to maintain an expansionary orientation, aiming to strengthen the transmission mechanisms of monetary policy, promote credit to the productive sector, and support investment in strategic areas as well as household consumption.

The current monetary policy transition — reflected in expectations of further interest rate cuts by the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank, and other international monetary authorities — may create a favourable environment for the appreciation of fixed-income assets. In parallel, the outlook for slower economic growth and declining inflation provides additional support for this asset class.

Nevertheless, investors are expected to remain attentive to the possibility of a renewed acceleration in prices, as well as to the rising public financing needs resulting from persistent fiscal deficits in a context of moderate economic growth. This latter factor, in particular, may lead to an increase in the risk premiums demanded by investors, which could be reflected in higher yields on sovereign debt instruments.

The anticipated gradual reduction in interest rates by the main central banks should continue to support a broadly favourable environment for risk assets. However, inflation remaining above target levels and uncertainty regarding the pace and extent of monetary normalisation will require a prudent and flexible approach from investors.

In equity markets, the upward trend in major indices is expected to continue, albeit with more moderate returns. This performance will be driven by cyclical factors — such as corporate earnings growth and the resilience of the global economy — as well as structural trends, notably the growing role of artificial intelligence, the energy transition, digitalisation, and cybersecurity.

Nonetheless, given that valuation multiples remain historically high in certain regions and sectors, earnings per share growth will be essential to justify current valuation levels. The ability of companies to sustain healthy operating margins and generate consistent cash flows will therefore be a critical factor in maintaining investor appetite for equities. This becomes even more relevant in a context where household consumption in the United States is expected to cool, and European households are likely to maintain a structurally high propensity to save.

1.6. Risk Management

The highest authority responsible for the risk management function at Group CGD is the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), a member of the Executive Committee. The CRO of CGD is globally responsible for monitoring the Group's risk management framework and, in particular, for ensuring the proper and effective functioning of the Risk Management Function. The CRO is tasked with informing and advising the members of the management and supervisory bodies about the risks incurred, the overall risk profile at both the Group and individual entity levels, and the degree of compliance with the established risk tolerance levels.

The risk management function at Group CGD is supported by a governance model designed to adhere to best practices in the field, as outlined in the Guidelines on Internal Governance under Directive 2013/36/EU (EBA/GL/2021/05), and to ensure the robustness and effectiveness of the system for identifying, measuring, monitoring, reporting, and controlling the various risks faced by the Group.

Risk management is carried out in a centralized manner and supported by a dedicated structure, the Risk Management Department (DGR), which operates at a corporate level. It covers the assessment and control of both financial and non-financial risks incurred by Group CGD, upholding the principle of segregation of duties between commercial/support areas and the risk management area—representing the first and second lines of defense, respectively.

The DGR performs functions in the area of risk management and control for Group CGD with objectives of stability, solvency, and financial soundness. It ensures the identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, control, and reporting of the risks to which the Group is exposed, as well as the interrelationships between them. This is done to ensure coherent integration of partial contributions, alignment with the risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors, and that risks do not significantly affect the institution's financial position. It also ensures continuous compliance with external standards and legal and regulatory requirements in this area.

The DGR guarantees the implementation of CGD's Business Continuity strategy through global coordination and planning of related activities. It oversees this topic across Group entities and promotes a culture of business continuity within the Group. It coordinates cross-functional exercises related to regulatory processes or internal initiatives, manages and resolves recommendations identified both internally and externally, and contributes to the effectiveness of the Internal Control System. It disseminates and enhances the risk culture throughout Group CGD, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of risk management across the Group's entities.

This information is further detailed in Chapter 3 of the Corporate Governance Report, which outlines the Group's risk governance model and corresponding risk policy, embodied in the Risk Appetite Statement, providing the market with more detailed information within CGD's risk framework.

Key Developments in 2025

The first half of 2025 was marked by moderate economic recovery in the Eurozone, supported by a downward trend in inflation, the gradual return of consumer confidence, and the beginning of the European Central Bank's (ECB) monetary policy easing cycle. Among the main challenges were persistent geopolitical tensions—with conflicts in Eastern Europe and the Middle East—and ongoing trade disputes, which continued to impact energy markets, supply chain stability, and global investor confidence.

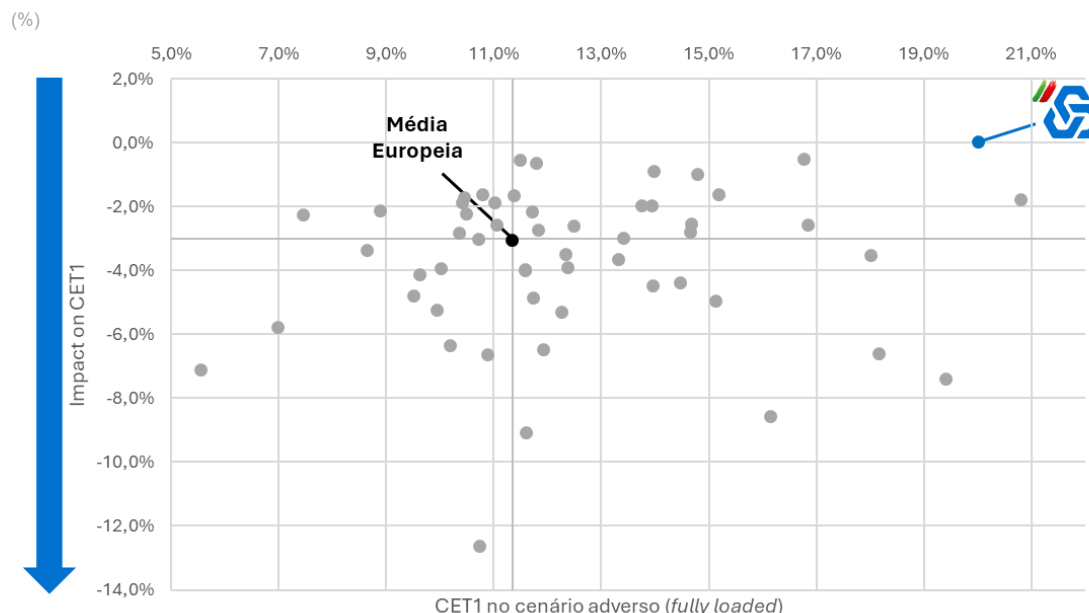
In this economic context, CGD presented robust capital ratios, with a CET1 of 20.9% and a total capital ratio of 21%. These ratios reflect, on the risk-weighted assets (RWA) side, the impact of the implementation of the new CRR3 regulatory framework, as well as the growth of the credit portfolio by approximately €2.3 billion. On the capital side, the ratios incorporate the net result for the period (€893 million), deducted by the dividend related to 2024 (€850 million) and the payout determined for the first half of 2025. These indicators, above both Portuguese and European averages, demonstrate CGD's financial strength and its ability to maintain adequate capitalization levels, even in a context of regulatory evolution and business growth.

CGD has maintained a high-quality credit portfolio, resulting from prudent lending criteria and continuous credit risk monitoring and control processes. This has consistently led to a continued reduction in the Non-performing Loans (NPL) ratio in recent years.

In June 2025, the consolidated NPL ratio stood at 1.47% (1.28% in Portugal), comparing favorably with 1.48% in December 2024 and 1.65% in June 2024. It is worth noting that since 2023, CGD has reported NPL ratios below the European average (the latest available figure of 1.9% refers to December 2024).

In the first half of 2025, CGD underwent the 2025 EU-wide stress test conducted by the European Banking Authority (EBA), the European Central Bank (ECB), and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). The stress test covered a total of 64 banks, the largest groups in the sector, which together represent 75% of banking assets in the European Union and Norway.

2025 STRESS TEST RESULTS – IMPACT ON COMMON EQUITY TIER 1



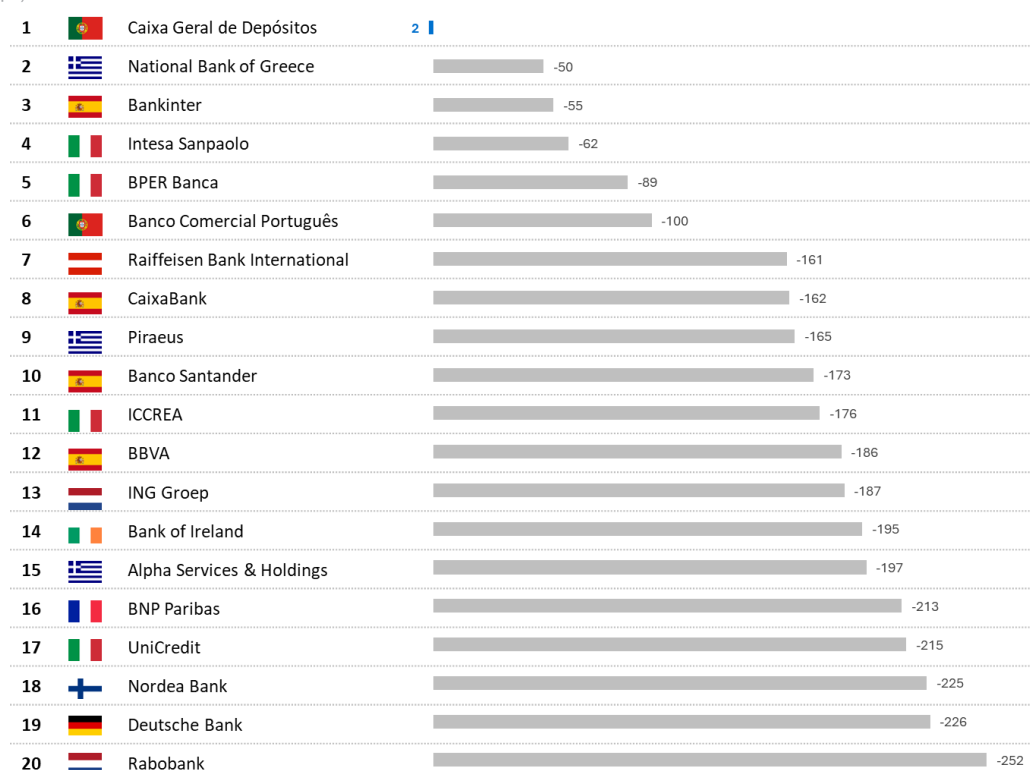
Source: Deloitte Analysis

In this exercise, CGD achieved the best result among Eurozone banks, repeating its performance from 2023. Under the adverse scenario, CGD demonstrated a high level of resilience, recording a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 20.02% at the end of 2027, considering the full implementation of CRR3 (Capital Requirements Regulation 3). Even in the adverse scenario defined for the exercise, CGD maintained its capacity to distribute over one billion euros in dividends during the period.

CGD stands out as the only bank in the Eurozone whose capital ratio increased under the adverse scenario, as shown in the following chart:

TOP 20 EUROZONE BANKS RANKED BY CAPITAL DEPLETION

(bps)



Source: Deloitte Analysis

With this result, CGD once again demonstrates its financial strength, the quality of its credit portfolio and client base, its governance model, and its risk management practices.

The EBA stress test highlights that CGD, as a result of its consistent performance in recent years, is now better prepared to face adverse conditions and continue supporting the Portuguese economy and its citizens.

During the first half of 2025, CGD ensured its adaptation to the new regulatory framework resulting from the entry into force, on January 1, 2025, of the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR3) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD IV). In this context, the necessary work was carried out to calculate and report capital requirements for credit risk, credit valuation adjustment (CVA) risk, and operational risk, in compliance with the new regulatory demands.

Also in compliance with the regulatory framework, CGD conducted its internal capital adequacy assessment (ICAAP) and liquidity adequacy assessment (ILAAP) exercises, confirming that even under adverse conditions, it maintains adequate levels of capital and liquidity to support the risks to which it is exposed.

Additionally, CGD published its Market Discipline Report on its institutional website, providing the market with detailed information on the Group's risk exposure and solvency.

CGD maintained its focus on developing initiatives aimed at strengthening its operational resilience. It is committed to implementing the requirements associated with the legislative package on Digital Operational Resilience for the Financial Sector (DORA – Digital Operational Resilience Act), in force since January 17, 2025. This regulation mandates that entities within the financial sector ensure their ability to withstand, respond to, and recover from all types of disruptions and threats related to Information and Communication Technologies, both in their own activities and in outsourced services.

In the first quarter of 2025, with the aim of enhancing the flexibility, agility, and responsiveness of the function, the Risk Management Department (DGR) revised its organizational model. At the same time, it began implementing the first cycle of its strategic risk management plan for the 2025–2028 period.

EVOLUTION OF KEY RISK INDICATORS

Risk Type	Metric	Units	2024-06	2024-12	2025-06
Concentration	Exposure to single largest economic group	% Own Funds	13.7	11.7	~11.1
		Δ p.p.	1.8	0.0	-0.7
Credit Risk	NPL (non-performing loans) ratio	%	1.65	1.48	1.47
		Δ p.p.	0.0	-0.2	0.0
	Coverage of NPL (includes total credit impairment and collateral)	%	183.9	192.3	191.3
		Δ p.p.	-9.3	-0.9	-2.0
	NPE (non-performing exposures) ratio	%	1.5	1.3	1.4
		Δ p.p.	0.0	-0.3	0.0
	NPL NPC (NPL non-financial corporates) ratio	%	5.22	4.43	4.25
		Δ p.p.	-0.2	-0.9	0.0
	Average loan-to-value, households, residential, stock	%	59	59	60
		Δ p.p.	-0.3	0.0	1.0
Liquidity	Credit to deposits ratio	%	62	62	64
		Δ p.p.	-1	0	0
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	%	329	323	323
		Δ p.p.	5	-15	-19
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	%	188	189	~186
		Δ p.p.	2	1	0
Real Estate	Value of repossessed assets	M€	282	242	221
		Δ %	-9.9	-8.0	-7.1
Recovery Funds	Exposure to recovery funds, net (CGD Portugal)	M€	122	102	111
		Δ %	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Texas Ratio	NPE / Impairment + Tangible Equity)	%	14	12	13
		Δ p.p.	0.0	-2.2	0.0

The evolution of key risk indicators during the first half of 2025 highlights the year-on-year reduction in concentration risk, credit risk with increased coverage of non-performing loans (NPLs), and reduced exposure to repossessed properties and recovery funds. Meanwhile, liquidity indicators (LCR and NSFR) maintained a high margin relative to the 100% regulatory requirement.

1.7. Activity and financial information

1.7.1. Consolidated activity

Results

In the first half of 2025, CGD achieved a consolidated **net income** of €893 million, a figure similar to that recorded in the same period of the previous year (0.4%). Results are driven by the growth in business volume, which mitigated the impact of the fall in interest rates on the net interest margin of the CGD Group. The macroeconomic context and the low level of overdue loans continued to provide conditions for the reduction of provisions and impairments in the period.

Domestic activity contributed €825 million to the consolidated result, and international activity with €68 million. In international activity, the reinforcement of provisions and impairments by BCI in Mozambique stands out, determined by the reduction of the sovereign debt rating and the respective impact on the calculation of potential losses. Among the international entities, BNU Macau, BCI in Mozambique and BCG in Angola were the ones that made the largest contribution to the consolidated net income, with €28 million, €18 million and €10 million respectively.

INCOME STATEMENT (CONSOLIDATED)

(thousands of euros)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Net interest income	1,425,650	1,282,934	-142,716	-10.0%
Interest and similar income	2,215,960	1,744,598	-471,361	-21.3%
Interest and similar costs	790,310	461,665	-328,646	-41.6%
Income from equity instruments	1,946	1,478	-468	-24.1%
Net interest income incl. income from eq. investm.	1,427,596	1,284,412	-143,184	-10.0%
Net fees and commissions	288,824	289,862	1,038	0.4%
Fees and commissions income	364,114	368,599	4,485	1.2%
Fees and commissions expenses	75,291	78,737	3,446	4.6%
Net trading income	88,201	88,480	279	0.3%
Other operating income	-4,908	2,024	6,931	-
Non-interest income	372,117	380,366	8,249	2.2%
Total operating income	1,799,713	1,664,778	-134,935	-7.5%
Operating costs	533,546	555,524	21,978	4.1%
Employee costs	331,155	326,506	-4,649	-1.4%
Administrative expenses	131,957	154,831	22,874	17.3%
Depreciation and amortisation	70,434	74,187	3,753	5.3%
Net operating income before impairments	1,266,167	1,109,254	-156,913	-12.4%
Provisions and impairments	-40,826	-182,672	-141,847	-
Credit impairment (net)	-105,700	-87,600	18,100	-
Provisions and impairment of other assets (net)	64,874	-95,072	-159,947	-246.5%
Net operating income	1,306,993	1,291,926	-15,067	-1.2%
Income Tax	417,011	412,908	-4,103	-1.0%
Current	357,498	320,843	-36,655	-10.3%
Deferred	26,529	63,354	36,824	138.8%
Contribution on the banking sector	32,983	28,712	-4,271	-13.0%
Net operating income after tax before non-controlling interests	889,982	879,019	-10,964	-1.2%
Non-controlling interests	35,331	23,184	-12,147	-34.4%
Results of associated companies	23,507	26,951	3,444	14.7%
Results of subsidiaries held for sale	11,132	10,398	-735	-6.6%
Net income	889,291	893,183	3,892	0.4%

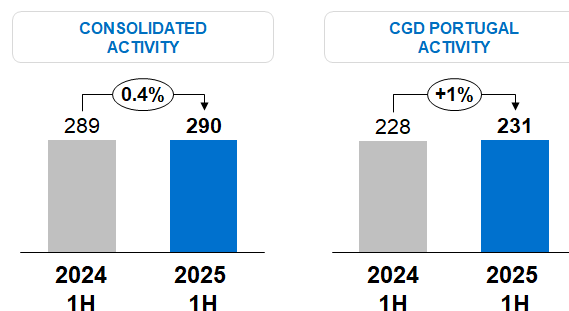
The consolidated **net interest income** decreased by €143 million (down 10% compared to the same period of the previous year), reaching €1,283 million. This evolution of the consolidated net interest income essentially reflects the following effects:

- In domestic activity, throughout the first half of 2025, the downward trend in key interest rates set by the ECB continued, which was reflected in market rates, with the 6-month Euribor decreasing by 50 bps during the period. The resulting decline in income from the loan portfolio was offset by a €2.3 billion increase in credit volume in Portugal. Similarly, investment in securities — particularly government and supranational debt — was reinforced, leading to a reduction in the liquidity position held with the central bank. Overall, domestic activity contributed €1,025 million to the consolidated net interest income, of which €428 million originated from treasury activities, securities portfolio management, and other domestic entities.
- International activity contributed €258 million to the consolidated net interest income, representing an increase of €5 million compared to the first half of 2024, highlighting the positive performance of BCI in Mozambique (up €9 million) and BCG Angola (up €5 million). In these two entities, the reduction in interest paid, due to volume and price effects, was decisive. Regarding BCG Angola, it is also worth noting the increase in interest received compared to the same period last year.

The **result of services and commissions** recorded a slight increase of 0.4% in consolidated activity (+1% in the activity of CGD in Portugal), totalling €290 million. This increase is essentially the result of positive developments in the commissions received with means of payment and with the sale of insurance and investment funds, associated with the increase in CGD's business volume, a trend that has been maintained from the previous year. CGD kept the price list of commissions unchanged, for the third consecutive year and applied exemptions in several operations.

RESULTS OF SERVICES AND COMMISSIONS

(EUR million)

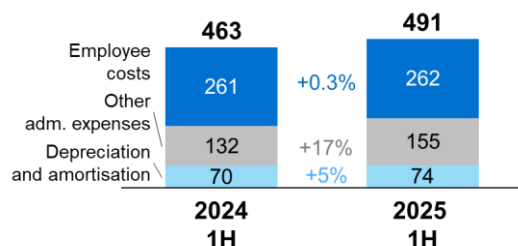


Income from financial operations totalled €88 million, the same as in June 2024. In the first six months of 2025, the gains obtained from the management of the securities portfolio offset the negative results of derivative instruments and in foreign exchange operations.

Other operating income increased by €7 million compared to the first half of 2024 mainly due to the accounting effect of the 10% withholding tax on dividends distributed by BCI in June 2024.

RECURRING OPERATING COSTS

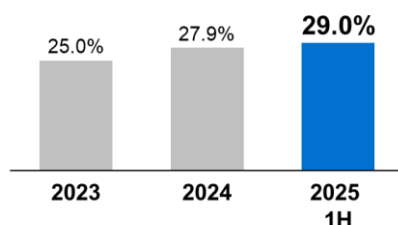
(EUR million)



Recurring consolidated **operating costs** increased by around €27 million (up 6%) compared to June 2024. The investment that CGD has been making in technological transformation and in improving the service provided to customers explains the increases observed both in general administrative expenses (up €23 million) and in depreciation and amortisation (up €4 million). Recurring employee costs increased by €0.8 million (up 0.3%) compared to the previous year.

RECURRING COST-TO-INCOME

(%)



CGD maintained its recurrent **Cost-to-Income** ratio below 30% in the first six months of 2025, standing at 29.0%

EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

(EUR million)

	2024-06	2025-06
Cost-to-income (consolidated operations) ⁽¹⁾	29.3%	32.8%
Cost-to-core income ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	25.4%	29.0%
Employee Costs / Total Operating Income ⁽¹⁾	18.4%	19.6%
Recurrent Employee Costs / Recurrent Total Core Operating Income ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	15.2%	16.6%
Administrative Expenses / Total Operating Income	7.3%	9.3%
Operating Costs / Average Net Assets	0.5%	0.5%
Total Operating Income / Average Net Assets	1.8%	1.6%

(1) Calculated in accordance with Bank of Portugal Instruction 6/2018.

(2) Cost-to-core income ratio = Operating costs / Total operating income of core activity.

(3) Total core operating income = Net interest income + net fees and commissions.

As in the same period of 2024, during the first half of 2025 there was a reversal of **provisions and impairments** for credit risks, in the same order of magnitude, given the strict management of credit risk and the improvement of the macroeconomic scenario in Portugal. The strict and proactive performance in

the management of non-performing loans allowed the maintenance of recovery levels in the period, at around €37 million in both semesters of 2024 and 2025.

On the other hand, in the first half of 2024, there was an increase in other non-recurring provisions, in the amount of €127 million, associated with the compensation mechanism established in the context of the transfer to Caixa Geral de Aposentações of the liabilities financed by the Staff Pension Fund of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, influencing the evolution of total provisions and impairments from the first half of 2024 to the first half of 2025. Excluding the non-recurring effects in the period, which also include CGD's restructuring programme, provisions and impairments stood at -€98 million in 2025, compared to -€92 million in the first six months of 2024.

PROVISIONS AND IMPAIRMENTS FOR THE PERIOD

(EUR million)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Provisions and impairments for credit risks	-112	-116	-4	-
Cures of credit operations	-37	-37	0	-
Mitigation of risks through collateral guarantees	-6	-29	-22	-
Credit impairment (model and individual analysis)	-69	-51	18	-
Other provisions and impairments	71	-67	-138	-193.4%
Restructuring costs	-60	-59	1	-
Other	131	-8	-139	-106.1%
Provisions and impairments for period	-41	-183	-142	-

In international activity, reference should be made to the reinforcement of provisions and impairments at BCI, in Mozambique, associated with the risk assessment of Mozambique's sovereign debt, after the rating agency S&P reduced its long-term rating in local currency.

As a result of the developments described, the consolidated cost of credit risk changed from -0.50% in December 2024 to -0.32% in June 2025.

With the decrease of €15 million in operating results, taxes on profits were down by around €4 million (down 1%) in June 2025, compared to June 2024.

Income from equity instruments totalled €1.5 million at the end of the first half of 2025. The results of companies consolidated by the equity method, which totalled around €27 million, were up €3 million compared to June 2024. The results of subsidiaries held for sale totalled around €10 million, slightly lower than in the previous year. The component of non-controlling interests decreased by €12 million (down 34%) through the impact of impairments on Mozambique's sovereign debt on the share of the results attributed to BCI's minority shareholders.

Balance sheet

CGD's consolidated **net assets** stood at €106,385 million at the end of the first half of 2025, which represented an increase of €101 million compared to December 2024. This evolution was driven by the increases of €2,830 million in Securities investments (up 12.0%), off €1,920 million in Loans and advances to customers (up 3.6%) and of €1,091 million in Assets with repurchase agreement.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(EUR million)

	2024-12	2025-06	Change	(%)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents with central banks	20,251	14,417	-5,834	-28.8%
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2,737	3,447	710	25.9%
Securities investments	23,662	26,493	2,830	12.0%
Loans and advances to customers	53,522	55,443	1,920	3.6%
Assets with repurchase agreement	0	1,091	1,091	-
Non-current assets held for sale	1,253	1,250	-3	-0.2%
Investment properties	11	10	-1	-
Intangible and tangible assets	875	855	-20	-2.3%
Investm. in subsid. and associated companies	501	505	3	0.7%
Current and deferred tax assets	1,186	701	-485	-40.9%
Other assets	2,285	2,173	-112	-4.9%
Total assets	106,284	106,385	101	0.1%
Liabilities				
Central banks' and credit institutions' resources	413	599	186	45.1%
Customer resources	86,765	87,785	1,020	1.2%
Debt securities	1,390	1,096	-294	-21.1%
Financial liabilities	119	135	16	13.8%
Non-current liabilities held for sale	1,065	1,084	19	1.8%
Provisions	1,507	1,440	-66	-4.4%
Subordinated liabilities	105	102	-3	-2.9%
Other liabilities	4,033	3,387	-646	-16.0%
Total liabilities	95,395	95,628	233	0.2%
Shareholders' equity	10,889	10,756	-132	-1.2%
Total	106,284	106,385	101	0.1%

CGD Portugal represents 84.7% of total consolidated net assets.

CGD GROUP – CONSOLIDATED NET ASSETS

(EUR million)

	2024-12	2025-06		
CGD'S GROUP				
Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA	89,174	83.9%	90,149	84.7%
Banco Nacional Ultramarino, SA (Macau)	6,335	6.0%	5,709	5.4%
France branch	3,222	3.0%	3,216	3.0%
Banco Comercial e de Investimentos (Moçambique)	3,542	3.3%	3,285	3.1%
BCG Angola	1,081	1.0%	958	0.9%
Other companies (1)	2,930	2.8%	3,068	2.9%
Consolidated net assets	106,284	100.0%	106,385	100.0%

(1) Includes units consolidated by the equity accounting method.

In June 2025, the gross loans and advances to customers totalled €57,123 million, representing a year-on-year growth of 3.1%. This increase was driven by loans to corporate and institutional clients amounting to €24,563 million (up 3.3%) and loans to individuals totalling €29,552 million, reflecting a growth of 3.1%.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS (GROSS)

(EUR million)

	2024-12	2025-06	Change	(%)
Corporate & Institutional	23,789	24,563	774	3.3%
Individual customers	31,596	32,560	964	3.1%
Mortgage loans	28,610	29,552	941	3.3%
Consumer credit	2,077	2,083	6	0.3%
Other	909	925	16	1.8%
Total	55,385	57,123	1,738	3.1%

Contributing to these results in the domestic market was the increase in lending activity (+€2,270 million), with contributions from all segments. This growth enabled CGD to maintain its leading position in the credit market, with a market share of 17.9% as of May 2025.



New mortgage loans registered a value of €2,581 million, during the semester, this represented an increase of 63% compared to the same period in 2024, supporting the growth in the portfolio volume €941 million, reaching a total of €29,552 million at Group level. Consumer credit also saw a significant rise in production (+34% year-on-year), driving an increase in the portfolio, which reached €2,083 million in June 2025. With this performance, CGD remains the market leader in individual customers loans (19.5%) and in mortgage loans (23.9%).

In the corporate and institutional segment, credit grew by €997 million over the six-month period, bringing the portfolio to €21,881 million in Portugal. On a year-on-year basis, this represents an increase of €1,483 million (+7%).

In June 2025, growth rates above the market average were recorded across several strategic sectors, highlighting CGD's strengthened support for the national economy. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing grew by 12.7%, compared to a market increase of just 0.6%. Construction and Real Estate expanded by 5.7%, outperforming the market's 3.3%. Extractive and Manufacturing Industries rose by 4.2%, in contrast to a market decline of 0.7%. Accommodation and Food Services also showed positive drive, growing by 3.5% while the market contracted by 1.2%.

LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CORPORATES - EVOLUTION BY SECTORS OF ACTIVITY IN PORTUGAL

(YoY, %)

	CGD 	Market 
Total of exposure by sectors	3.0%	2.0%
Of which:		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.7%	0.6%
Construction and real estate activities	5.7%	3.3%
Mining and manufacturing	4.2%	-0.7%
Accommodation and food service activities	3.5%	-1.2%

Source: Banco de Portugal – Loans to resident non-financial corporations, excluding securitized credit

In terms of asset quality, the consolidated NPL ratio declined to 1.47% in June 2025, compared to December 2024, reflecting the sustained reduction in overdue credit and the strategic orientation of new lending towards higher credit risk ratings. The NPL ratio excluding cash and cash equivalents stood at 1.86%, representing a reduction of 55 bps compared to June 2024. In June 2025, the coverage ratio stood at 167% (191% when including allocated collateral), with the NPL net of impairment remaining at 0% (zero).

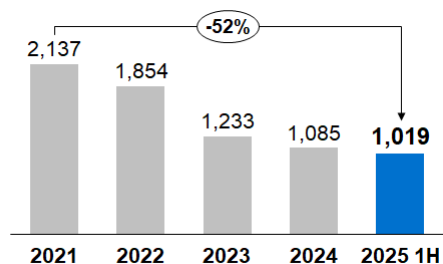
CREDIT QUALITY (CONSOLIDATED)

	2024-12	2025-06
NPL ratio ⁽¹⁾	1.48%	1.47%
NPE ratio ⁽²⁾	1.25%	1.41%
NPL coverage by impairments	168.7%	166.9%
NPE coverage by impairments	146.1%	127.4%
Cost of credit risk	-0.50%	-0.32%

(1) NPL - Non Performing Loans (EBA definition) (2) NPE - Non Performing Exposure (EBA definition)

GROSS NPL - EVOLUTION

(EUR million)



The evolution in the amount of NPLs in recent years demonstrates the effectiveness of CGD's strategy in prudent management of credit risk, namely through the sale of NPL portfolios and the strengthening of credit standards.

The downward trend also contributes to the decrease in provisioning needs and has a positive impact on CGD's capital ratios and profitability. This trend is also indicative of CGD's resilience, with lower exposure to losses.

CGD continues to reduce its exposure to non-core assets, which decreased by 18% compared to the same period in 2024. Over the past year, real estate declined by €63 million, reaching a total of €207 million in March 2025. Corporate restructuring funds totalled €111 million, a reduction of €11 million. Lastly, investment properties represented just €10 million.

The **securities investments** balance grows 12.0% by €2,830 million, amount to €26,493 million in the first half of 2025. This increase, resulting from the evolution in customer resources and the management of interest rate risk on the balance sheet, was predominantly observed in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, which increased by €1,905 million (+29.0%) and in assets at fair value through profit or loss, which increased by €353 million (+26.1%) compared with the end of 2024.

SECURITIES INVESTMENTS (CONSOLIDATED)

(EUR million)

	2024-12	2025-06	Change	(%)
Fin. assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,356	1,710	353	26.1%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,569	8,475	1,905	29.0%
Other investments at amortized cost	15,736	16,308	572	3.6%
Total	23,662	26,493	2,830	12.0%

Regarding the maturity profile of public debt, reference should be made to the reduction in the exposure of debt with longer maturity (over 5 years), adjusting the maturity of new investments to the interest rate risk profile of the balance sheet and market conditions.

Customer resources accounted for 93% of CGD's liabilities in December 2024 (excluding non-current liabilities held for sale), clearly illustrating the characteristics of a bank geared to the Portuguese retail market, operating for the benefit of households and companies.

RESOURCES TAKEN BY GROUP – BALANCES

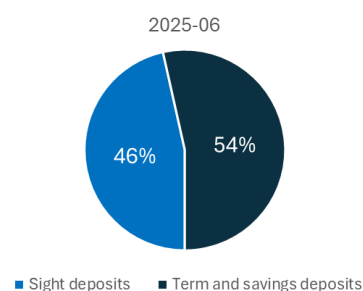
(EUR million)

	2024-12	2025-06	Change	(%)
Balance sheet	86,765	87,785	1,020	1.2%
Domestic activity	75,723	77,354	1,631	2.2%
Individuals	59,719	59,868	149	0.2%
Corporates and Institutional Clients	16,004	17,486	1,482	9.3%
International activity	11,041	10,431	-610	-5.5%
Off-balance sheet	23,287	23,719	431	1.9%
Total	110,052	111,504	1,452	1.3%

Customer balance sheet resources totalled €87.785 billion on a consolidated basis, reflecting a 1.2% increase compared to December 2024. It is worth noting that approximately half of the deposit portfolio consists of demand deposits.

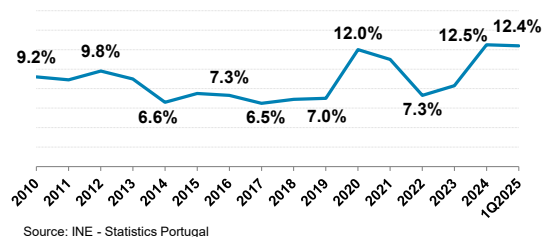
In Portugal, savings surpassed €100 billion for the first time, including deposits, mutual funds, financial insurance, and others. Notably, there was an increase of €1.482 billion among corporate and institutional segments.

CUSTOMERS DEPOSITS– TENOR



This evolution reflects the high levels of household savings and is also a result of the competitive conditions of CGD's offerings and the trust that customers place in it.

HOUSEHOLD SAVING RATE



The total consolidated customer resources reached €111.504 billion (up 1.3% compared to December 2024), of which €23.719 million correspond to off-balance sheet resources.

CGD maintained the market share leadership position in total customer deposits, with a market share of 22.8%, and in individuals deposits, where it recorded a 31.1% market share as of May 2025.

The loans-to-deposits ratio in June 2024 stood at 64%, representing an increase compared to December 2024 (62%).

Overall, the evolution of credit and resources resulted in the business volume in Portugal reaching €151 billion in June 2025, a growth of 3% compared to the €147 billion recorded at the end of 2024. With this result, CGD maintained its market leadership.

The total of **securities issued**, stood at €1,198 million, which represented a decrease of 19.8% compared to the end of 2024, reflecting the early redemption option of a €300 million green senior preferred debt issuance exercised in June 2025.

SECURITIES

(EUR million)

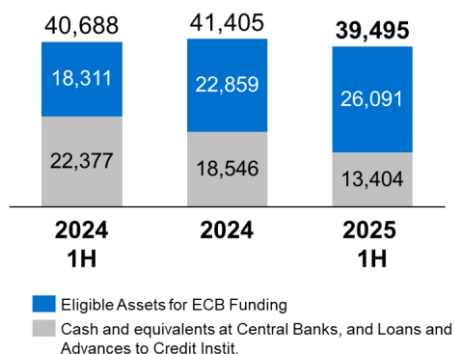
	2024-12	2025-06	Change	(%)
Senior debt	1,390	1,096	-294	-21.1%
Subordinated debt	105	102	-3	-2.9%
	1,495	1,198	-297	-19.8%

Liquidity

In the first half of 2025, CGD continued to present an appreciable availability of liquidity, in excess of €39 billion, both in deposits with the Eurosystem, with around €13 billion, and in assets available for collateral in operations with the European Central Bank, which at the end of this period totalled around €26 billion.

DEPOSITS AND ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR ECB FUNDING (DOMESTIC)

(EUR million)



Note: Excluding minimum reserves

Thus, considering the ample availability of liquidity and robust solvency, and having obtained prior authorisation from the Single Resolution Board (SRB), CGD exercised the option of early repayment of the issuance of Senior Preferred (SP), in the amount of €300 million, with effect from 15 June 2025, on the date contractually foreseen for the exercise of the call.

At the end of June 2025, the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) stood at 323.1%, which is higher than the current regulatory liquidity coverage requirement (100%).

Also confirming the comfortable liquidity situation of the CGD Group, the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) reached 186.3% at the end of May 2025 (188.9% at the end of 2024).

Capital management

At the end of the first half of 2025, equity was €10,756 million, after the distribution of €850 million in dividends to CGD's shareholder. Compared to the end of 2024, consolidated equity decreased by €132 million (-1.2%).

EQUITY (CONSOLIDATED)

(EUR million)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Share capital	4,526	4,526	0	0.0%
Revaluation reserves	111	116	5	4.6%
Other reserves and retained earnings	4,197	4,928	731	17.4%
Non-controlling interests	320	293	-27	-8.4%
Net income	1,735	893	-841	-48.5%
Total	10,889	10,756	-132	-1.2%

The common equity tier 1 (CET1) and total ratios, calculated under CRD/CRR rules stood at 20.9% and 21.0%, respectively, in June 2025.

The calculation of Own Funds for the period, carried out under the terms of paragraph 2 of article 26 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013, incorporates a portion of the positive net result of the prudential perimeter, the authorization request for which addressed to the supervisor awaits the conclusion of the approval process.

The appropriation of around €423 million comprises accounting net profit of around €892 million (prudential perimeter), discounted from the dividend payout ratio calculated under decision (EU) no. 2015/656 of the ECB, which defines the conditions under which credit institutions may include interim or year-end profits in common equity tier 1.

Own funds, total weighted assets and capital ratios between June 2024 and June 2025 are illustrated below.

SOLVENCY RATIOS (CONSOLIDATED)

(EUR million)

	CRD / CRR Regulation	
	2024-06	2025-06
Own funds		
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1)	9,213	9,916
Tier 1	9,219	9,922
Tier 2	111	36
Total	9,330	9,958
Weighted assets	45,248	47,437
Solvency ratios		
CET 1	20.4%	20.9%
Tier 1	20.4%	20.9%
Total	20.6%	21.0%

Note: Own funds include the positive net income approved by the supervisor.

The CET1 ratio, between December 2024 and June 2025, was up by around 64 bps, reflecting the improvement of own funds (+55 bps in terms of the CET1 ratio) at levels making it possible to accommodate the effect of the increase in risk-weighted assets (RWAs) representing an impact of +10 bps in terms of the CET1 ratio.

The improvement in own funds is essentially explained by the following components:

- Evolution of net profit for the half year from the prudential perimeter, net of the dividend payout ratio of around €423 million (+89 bps in terms of the CET1 ratio);
- Reduction in other reserves and retained earnings of around -€154 million (-32 bps in the CET 1 ratio), essentially due to the exchange rate impact in the semester.
- Reduction in the value of prudential minority interests by around €12 million (-3 bps in the CET 1 ratio);

Risk-weighted assets (RWAs) were down by around €223 million in first half 2025 with an impact of +10 bps in terms of the CET1 ratio. This variation is essentially explained by the following factors:

- a) The introduction of CRD VI/CRR3 from January 2025, which led to an increase of €742 million in risk-weighted assets related to operational risk and a decrease of €1,771 million in credit risk-weighted assets, mainly due to a lower risk weight applied to the mortgage loan segment.
- b) An increase in exposure in the credit risk class collateralized by residential assets, with an impact of €917 million on the RWA value (-40 bps on the CET1 ratio). This increase was particularly relevant at the CGD-Head Office level.
- c) An increase in exposure in the credit risk class collateralized by commercial assets, with an impact of €167 million on the RWA value (-7 bps on the CET1 ratio). This increase was particularly relevant at the CGD-Head Office level.
- d) An increase of approximately €351 million (-16 bps on the CET1 ratio) in RWAs related to the risk class of defaulted exposures, mainly explained by the downgrade of the Republic of Mozambique's local currency rating by S&P in March 2025, from CCC+ to SD (selective default).
- e) A decrease of approximately €670 million (+30 bps on the CET1 ratio) in RWAs related to the risk class of exposures to Banks and Central Governments, partly explained by the Mozambique downgrade as well as BCG Angola's activity.

SREP capital requirements on consolidated activity for 2025

The European Central Bank, pursuant to its responsibilities under regulation no. 1024/2013 of 15 October, carries out reviews and evaluations on institutions. These include stress tests and, based on this SREP (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process), may require credit institutions to comply with specific additional own funds requirements in addition to specific information disclosure requirements.

The Decision communicated in the letter dated 10 December 2024 by the European Central Bank on the minimum mandatory compliance requirements in terms of Capital ratios did not bring changes to CGD's requirements for the year 2025, when compared to the requirements applicable to the year 2024, and the total requirement only diverges through the value that is calculated for the countercyclical reserve.

Based on the results of the SREP, as well as the O-SII buffer required by Banco de Portugal, CGD was obliged to ensure on a consolidated basis, in 2025, a total ratio (TSCR) of 9.90% (of which 8.00% Pillar 1 and 1.90% Pillar 2 – P2R), and the P2R value set for CGD should be covered at 56.25% by CET 1 instruments, 18.75% for AT 1 instruments and 25% for Tier 2 instruments, with application from January 2024.

Thus, the minimum CET1 ratio required for CGD on a consolidated basis is now 8.872% and includes: (i) a minimum CET1 capital ratio of 4.50% required for Pillar 1; (ii) a minimum CET1 capital ratio of 1.069% required for Pillar 2 (P2R); (iii) a capital conservation buffer (CCB) of 2.50%; (iv) an “Other Systemically Important Institutions” buffer of 0.75% and (v) a countercyclical capital buffer of 0.05% of the total amount of risk positions (as defined by the Bank of France), as set out in the following table.

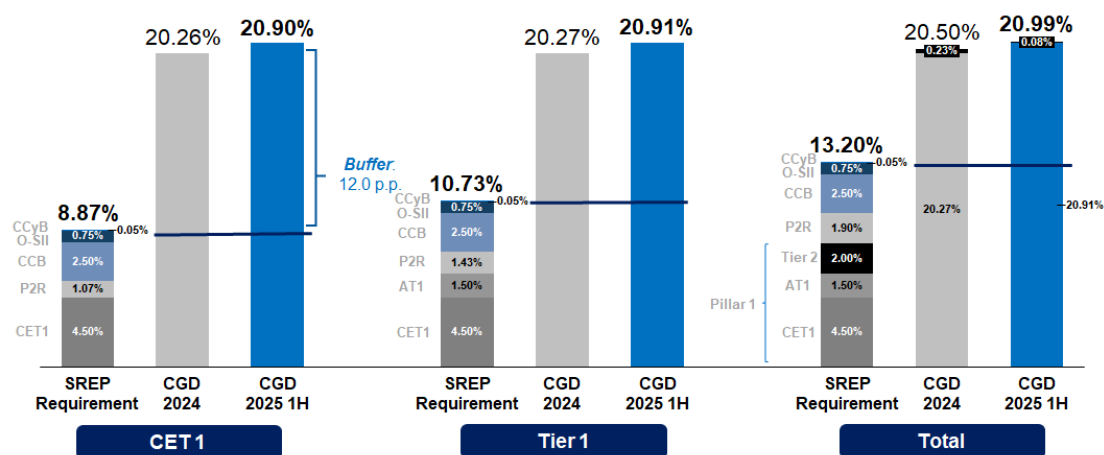
SREP 2025 REQUIREMENTS (CONSOLIDATED)

(%)

		2025 Minimum Ratio Composition				
		Pillar 1	Pillar 2	Reserves		
				Conservation	O-SII	Counter-cyclical
Minimum requirement						
CET 1	8.87%	4.50%	1.07%	2.50%	0.75%	0.05%
Tier 1	10.73%	6.00%	1.43%	2.50%	0.75%	0.05%
Total	13.20%	8.00%	1.90%	2.50%	0.75%	0.05%

SREP 2025 REQUIREMENTS AND SOLVENCY RATIOS ⁽¹⁾

(%)



(1) Ratios including net income for the period, net of €850 million in dividends for 2024 and the payout calculated for the first half of 2025

- CCyB: Counter Cyclical buffer
- O-SII: Other Systemically Important Institutions buffer
- CCB: Capital Conservation buffer
- P2R: Pillar 2

MREL

In May 2025, CGD was notified of the requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities under MREL, applicable from that moment on, set at 25.68% of total risk-weighted assets (RWA) – a reduction of 65 basis points compared to the previous requirement – and 6.30% of the total leverage ratio exposure (LRE).

The MREL ratio as of 30 June 2025 was 26.51% of total risk-weighted assets and 10.27% of total leverage ratio exposure, exceeding the requirements.

CGD plans to maintain compliance with the requirements through the combination of own funds and eligible liabilities and is not subject to the fulfilment of any minimum subordination requirement, and the preferred resolution strategy is the Multiple Point of Entry.

Rating

In 2025, S&P and DBRS upgraded CGD's rating to 'A', consolidating its position at this risk level and highlighting the strength of its capital as well as improvements in profitability and asset quality.

On 2 July, Morningstar DBRS upgraded the rating to "A", based on the sustained improvement in financial results, the continued reduction in non-performing loans (NPLs), and the institution's significant capital reserves. The outlook was revised to "Stable".

In March 2025, S&P Global Ratings also upgraded CGD's rating to "A", aligning it with that of the Portuguese Republic, and assigned a "Stable" outlook. The short-term rating was raised from "A-2" to "A-1", the highest rating within that time frame.

As for Moody's, the rating assigned in November 2024 to CGD's Baseline Credit Assessment (BCA) was "a3", which remains the highest in the sector in Portugal.

Rating on 30-06-2024	Intrinsic	Long Term	Outlook
Morningstar DBRS ⁽¹⁾	A	A	Stable
Moody's Ratings	a3	Baa1	Stable
S&P Global Ratings	a-	A	Stable

(1) Rating assigned on 2 July 2025

1.7.1.1. Domestic activity

The contribution of domestic activity to the net income of the CGD Group was €825 million in the first half of 2025, which compares to €791 million (+4.3%) in the same half of the previous year.

For this growth in the contribution of domestic activity to the consolidated net income, the increase in domestic business volume was decisive, as well as the decrease recorded in provisions and impairments in the first six months of 2025 compared to the same period of 2024.

Throughout the first quarter of 2025, the effect of the decrease in interest rates was partially offset by the positive contribution associated with the increase in CGD's business volume, which is decisive in the management of retail net interest margin in the current economic environment. The contribution of treasury activities, portfolio management and other domestic entities decreased by €62 million, still with a positive evolution in terms of the securities portfolio and interest rate risk management.

Operating costs were up 5.2%, contributing to this the evolution of general administrative expenses (up €23 million), as a result of the increase in CGD's technological investment, and depreciation and amortisation (up €3 million). On the other hand, personnel costs were down 2.5% to €238 million, given the lower costs with the early-retirement programme.

In the first half of 2025, there was a reversal of provisions and impairments of €235 million. This figure is mainly related to the rigorous management of credit risk by Caixa Geral de Depósitos and the recognition of the better-than-expected improvement in the macroeconomic environment in Portugal. On the other hand, in the first half of 2024, there was an increase of €127 million in other non-recurring provisions associated with the compensation mechanism relating to the transfer to Caixa Geral de Aposentações of the liabilities held by the Caixa Geral de Depósitos Staff Pension Fund, influencing the evolution of total provisions and impairments from the first half of 2024 to the first half of 2025.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT (DOMESTIC ACTIVITY)

(thousands of euros)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Net interest income	1,173,084	1,025,235	-147,849	-12.6%
Income from equity instruments	1,888	1,407	-481	-25.5%
Net interest income incl. income from eq. investm.	1,174,972	1,026,642	-148,330	-12.6%
Net fees and commissions	250,187	252,194	2,006	0.8%
Net trading income	60,464	64,345	3,880	6.4%
Other operating income	6,417	14,589	8,171	127.3%
Non-interest income	317,069	331,127	14,058	4.4%
Total operating income	1,492,040	1,357,769	-134,271	-9.0%
Operating costs	393,951	414,432	20,481	5.2%
Employee costs	244,269	238,226	-6,043	-2.5%
Administrative expenses	94,640	118,007	23,367	24.7%
Depreciation and amortisation	55,042	58,198	3,157	5.7%
Net operating income before impairments	1,098,090	943,337	-154,753	-14.1%
Provisions and impairments	-58,248	-235,429	-177,181	-
Credit impairment (net)	-116,693	-134,410	-17,717	-
Provisions and impairment of other assets (net)	58,445	-101,019	-159,464	-272.8%
Net operating income	1,156,337	1,178,766	22,428	1.9%
Income Tax	389,621	384,380	-5,241	-1.3%
Net operating income after tax before non-controlling interests	766,716	794,386	27,670	3.6%
Non-controlling interests	0	-2,078	-2,078	-
Results of associated companies	22,882	27,782	4,900	21.4%
Results of subsidiaries held for sale	975	493	-481	-49.4%
Net income	790,573	824,739	34,167	4.3%

NOTE: Pure intragroup transactions with no impact on consolidated net income are not eliminated.

Investment banking

Caixa-Banco de Investimento, S.A. (CaixaBI) is Caixa Geral de Depósitos group's investment bank. Its operating areas include the debt and equities capital market, corporate finance, project and structured finance advisory services, financial brokerage operations, equity research, market-making, risk advisory and management for corporates and venture capital.

CaixaBI's total operating income for first half 2025 was €18.0 million. Positive contributions were made by commissions from advisory and financial brokerage services of €11.2 million, net interest income of €4.3 million and income from financial operations of €1.8 million. Net profit for the half year totalled €6.8 million.

Business activity

CaixaBI retained its status as the benchmark institution in Portugal's capital market, particularly in the bond and commercial paper sectors. CaixaBI maintained its leading position in the primary bond market in terms of the number of issuances (15 issuances for an amount of €1,119 million) and was the only Portuguese bank in the Top 3 ranking of bookrunners for bond issuances by domestic issuers. CaixaBI led the ranking of bookrunners for the issuance of bonds by Portuguese corporates both in terms of numbers of issuances and amounts.

In the Portuguese public debt segment, reference should also be made to CaixaBI's role as joint lead manager and bookrunner for the €4 billion syndicated placement of 3.00% treasury bonds, maturing in 2035 and as co-lead manager of the €3 billion issuance of 3.375% treasury bonds maturing in 2040.

In the sustainability segment, reference should be made to CaixaBI's role as lead manager and bookrunner for the subordinated placement of €750 million in EDP Green Bonds maturing in 2055 and for the organisation and lead of Navigator's sustainability-linked issuances (€100 million), Greenvolt (€35 million), Brisa Concessão Rodoviária (€25 million) and Ferreira Construção (€5 million). Also in this

segment, CaixaBI was the joint global coordinator of the public offering of a €95 million sustainability-linked bond issuance by Mota Engil SGPS, S.A., maturing in 2030.

Also in the corporate debt segment reference should be made to CaixaBI's role in the organisation and lead of the €310 million bond issuance of the Autonomous Region of Madeira, organisation and lead of the Floene bond issuance (€180 million), CIN (€30 million), JapGest (€20 million) and four Locarent issuances (€15.6 million). The bank also participated as co-lead manager for two UBS issuances in this period. A further reference should be made to CaixaBI's intervention as the depositor entity for the public subscription offer and public exchange of bonds of Futebol Clube do Porto - Futebol, SAD (€50 million) and the public tender offer for the subscription of bonds and public tender offer for the exchange of bonds for Benfica SAD (€55 million).

On the equity side, CaixaBI acted as a joint bookrunner in the capital increase operation of Savannah Resources, a company listed on the London Stock Exchange's AIM market through an accelerated bookbuilding process for the amount of \$6.55 million.

Regarding advisory activity on the structuring and organisation of financing, reference should be made to the organisation of the syndicated financing operation for José de Mello Capital (€290 million), refinancing operation for NorteShopping (€321 million) and financing of Sierra Prime's acquisition of a 50% stake of €40 million in NorteShopping.

Reference should also be made to the structuring of a €50 million real estate housing project in Lisbon and the successful completion of other project finance operations, in addition to CaixaBI's participation as co-lead for the refinancing and full novation of the debt of the Teixeira Duarte group in a banking syndicate (€654 million).

CaixaBI continued to operate as a liquidity provider on a collection of Euronext Lisbon listed securities which continued to merit a high rating from Euronext and as market-maker for the Fundiestamo real estate fund.

Caixa Capital's venture capital activity as a wholly owned CaixaBI company across the first half year focused on the analysis of investment opportunities and management of its corporate portfolio comprising the venture capital funds under its management. Investments of €11.9 million and divestments of €2.7 million, split between the two funds under management were made.

Recognition

CaixaBI was distinguished by leading international financial sector magazine Euromoney as the Best Investment Bank in Portugal in 2025.

This distinction recognises CaixaBI's leading position and innovation capacity in Portugal's investment banking and capital market for the second consecutive year in addition to CaixaBI's sound performance as Caixa Geral de Depósitos group's investment bank.

CAIXA BANCO DE INVESTIMENTO - INDICATORS

(EUR Million)

(Statutory accounts)	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Net interest income	4.3	4.3	-0.1	-1.9%
Commissions (net)	12.4	11.2	-1.2	-9.8%
Income from financial operations	1.5	1.8	0.3	21.9%
Total operating income	19.4	18.0	-1.4	-7.3%
Operating costs	-7.8	-8.6	-0.8	-
Net op. income before impairments	11.6	9.3	-2.2	-19.2%
Provisions and impairments	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-
Net income	8.8	6.8	-2.0	-22.7%
Net assets	612.3	526.1	-86.1	-14.1%
Securities investments	410.9	399.3	-11.6	-2.8%
Loans and adv. to customers (net)	1.8	49.0	47.2	2,630.0%
Customer deposits	171.2	111.6	-59.6	-34.8%

CaixaBI's contribution to CGD Group consolidated net income in first half 2025 totalled €6.1 million.

Asset management

Business activity

The equity value of the funds managed by Caixa Gestão de Ativos at 30 June 2025, was up 4.0% over the same period of the previous year to €7,700.9 million. At the end of the half year, the company managed 38 investment and 3 real estate funds.

According to data released by securities watchdog CMVM the national market for unit trust funds, in June 2025, was up 7.0% over the start of the year to €22.7 billion. Caixa Gestão de Ativos, SGOIC, S.A. (CXA) maintained its leading position in the market, recording a share of 30.8% in June (€6,982.5 million). This performance reflects an increase of €114.8 million in assets under management since the beginning of the year, despite a 0.8 percentage point decline in market share and a €276.1 million decrease compared to the same period last year.

CXA, in consideration of the amount under management, continues to lead the market in the national higher value-added funds, shares and multiasset segments. CXA also achieved the leadership of the bond funds market last year through its launch of defined maturity bond funds. In 2025, CXA continued in line with this trend with the launch of this fund sub-segment. At the end of June, CXA already had 9 funds of this type for the amount of €958.8 million.

This year, in addition to its launch of the defined maturity bond fund in the form of Caixa Obrigações Fevereiro 2028 – CXA also set up 2 new funds that invest at least 85% in shares in PPR format: the Caixa Ações Líderes Globais PPR/UCITS and the Caixa Wealth Ações PPR/UCITS.

The equity value of the funds managed by CGD Pensões, at 30 June 2025 was up 6.7% over the end of the preceding year to €930.7 million and a 13% increase compared to the same period of the previous year. In 2025, the company managed 12 closed-end pension funds, 3 open-ended pension funds and one PPR (retirement savings) fund. In addition to the individual subscriptions for open-ended pension funds, a total of 35 collective subscriptions were also under management.

ESG policy

Latter years have been marked by an acceleration of the integration of environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) considerations in the investment strategy and process of the funds under Caixa Gestão de Ativos and CGD Pensões management, in line with the dimension and strategic commitment assumed by sustainability in terms of fund managers' activities, particularly since 2019 as the year in which both companies' subscribed for the United Nations' PRI - Principles for Responsible Investment.

Based on the fund managers' strategic commitment to address climate change-related risks and challenges, the fund managers published their initial commitments, associated with their status as a signatories to the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative at the end of 2023, as a global initiative combining the endeavours and commitment of the signatory international asset management companies for the decarbonisation of portfolios under management and as a contribution to the goal of achieving a zero level of net greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

To strengthen the defined strategy, in 2024, Caixa Gestão de Ativos and CGD Pensões became signatories to Climate Action 100+, an international investor initiative focusing on direct involvement with issuers that, on a global scale, have a particularly negative track record in terms of the level of greenhouse gas emissions associated with their activities and are therefore critical in terms of the endeavours being made towards achieving carbon neutrality.

Taking into account the growing importance of biodiversity, both companies subscribed' in March 2025, to the PRI's international Spring Initiative which seeks to articulate and align the efforts of international asset managers for a dialogue with the companies in which they invest, on the importance of following best practices, contributing to contain and reverse the loss of forests and soil degradation by 2030, thus promoting global objectives with positive impacts on climate, biodiversity and sustainable development.

CXA accordingly strengthened its ambition to make and consolidate socially responsible investments, in 2025, in continuing to focus its activity on three main areas: 1) Integration of ESG factors in investment

processes, in parallel with the use of traditional financial analysis factors; 2) Involvement with target investment companies by exercising the voting rights associated with assets under management; and 3) Involvement with companies that are suitable for potential investment, fostering engagement in matters of socially responsible investment.

In parallel with the continuation of the training programme for its teams on the theme of sustainability, the first months of the year were marked, on the one hand, by the consolidation of the position of the management companies and, on the other, by greater ambition in terms of sustainability commitments, namely based on the definition of maximum exposure limits for non-compliant issuers, according to the assessment of the fund manager with the EU Climate Transition Benchmarks (CTB) and Paris Aligned Benchmarks (PAB) for its funds – Article 8 and Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability information in the financial services sector (SFDR - Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation), respectively.

Across the half year and in addition to the publications of the Engagement Report and the Statement on the Main Negative Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors, relating to the previous year's activity, the Sustainability Risk Integration Policies were published, together with an update, on the one hand, of the Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) Policies and Involvement and Exercise of Voting Rights and, on the other hand, the Declaration on Due Diligence Policies, giving visibility to the increased level of ambition and requirements for portfolio management. These regulations frame the sustainable investment approach of Caixa Gestão de Ativos and CGD Pensões.

Taking into account the context described, Caixa Gestão de Ativos, as part of its activity, identifies, with reference to June 2025, investment funds that promote social and/or environmental characteristics and that comply with the premises of its SRI Policy, allowing for fund classifications and in which special reference should be made to funds classified under Article 8 and Article 9 under the SFDR Regulation, which represent 90.3% of the total assets under the management of its investment funds.

Recognition

Caixa Gestão de Ativos was again recognised in a twofold capacity in the 2025 edition of the Melhores Fundos Jornal de Negócios/APFIPP awards, for the following funds:

- Caixa Disponível, Fundo de Investimento Mobiliário in the “Best Collective Investment Undertakings (CIUs) for Bonds” category;
- Caixa Ações Portugal Espanha Fundo de Investimento Mobiliário Aberto de Ações in the “Best Collective Investment Undertakings (CIUs) for European Shares” category.

The “Best Funds” prizes awarded by Jornal de Negócios/APFIPP endeavour to distinguish the best national funds in their respective categories, based on risk-adjusted profitability metrics over the last three years. The award of these prizes began in 2015 and this year marks its 11th edition. The Caixa Gestão de Ativos offer was a prize-winner in nine editions. Prizes are awarded independently at the sole discretion of Jornal de Negócios/APFIPP. They acknowledge the results achieved over the last few years by Caixa Gestão de Ativos’ investment funds.

ASSET MANAGEMENT – INDICATORS

(EUR Million)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Net Comissions	16.2	16.0	-0.2	-1.3%
Total operating income	18.0	17.4	-0.6	-3.5%
Operating costs	6.6	6.8	0.2	2.9%
Net op. income before impairments	11.4	10.6	-0.8	-7.2%
Net income	8.5	8.0	-0.5	-5.5%
Assets under management	15,652.0	15,936.0	284.0	1.8%
Securities Funds ⁽¹⁾	6,706.4	6,982.5	276.1	4.1%
Real Estate Funds ⁽¹⁾	698.2	718.4	20.2	2.9%
Pension Funds ⁽²⁾	823.4	930.7	107.3	13.0%
Portfolio Management ⁽³⁾	7,424.1	7,304.4	-119.7	-1.6%

(1) Assets managed by Caixa Gestão de Ativos.

(2) Assets managed by CGD Pensões. They include investments made in the Group's real estate and investment funds.

(3) Portfolios managed by Caixa Gestão de Ativos. The figures exclude Pension Funds. They include amounts invested in the Group's real estate and investment funds.

Caixa Gestão de Ativos's contribution to CGD Group consolidated net income in first half 2025 totalled €8.0 million.

1.7.1.2. International activity

CGD continued to consolidate and improve a cohesive and effective international governance model aligned with its strategic principles, ensuring the balanced implementation of corporate transversal guidelines, respecting the operational, regulatory and cultural specificities of each geography and promoting responsible action adapted to different local contexts.

The process of harmonisation of the governance models of international entities was deepened, ensuring the operational viability of structures and practices aligned with the matrix model. This effort has been reflected in the consolidation of the specialised committees of the management bodies, in the strengthening of control functions and harmonisation of corporate processes. The adoption of common policies, standards and procedures has contributed to strengthening the Group's internal consistency, ensuring governance mechanisms appropriate to the complexity of the activities and the risks inherent to each jurisdiction.

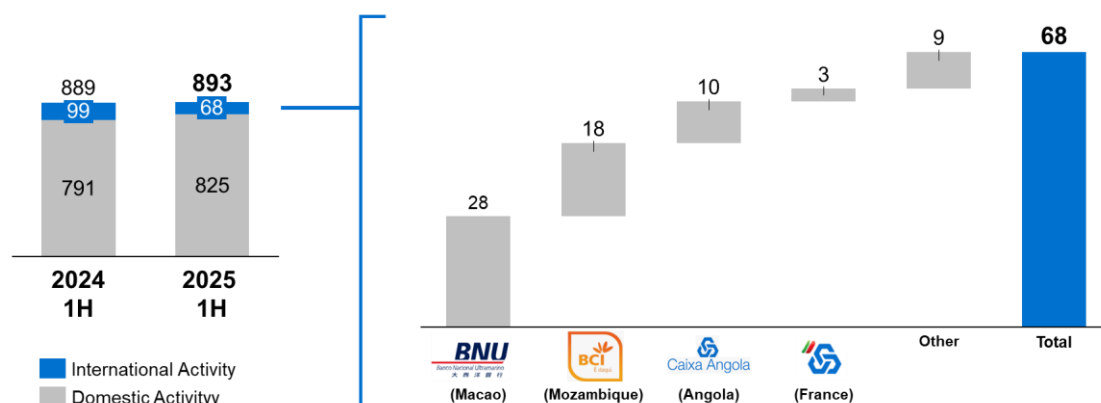
Risk management remained a fundamental pillar of the governance of international entities, with special emphasis on maintaining strict limits on credit, liquidity, market, operational and reputational risk appetite. The improvement of scoring and rating models, combined with investment in the automation of reporting processes and the strengthening of operational controls, has increased the robustness of the internal control system and mitigated potential adverse impacts, ensuring prudent and resilient management.

Confidence in CGD's governance and control model was reiterated through continuous and transversal supervision, ensured by the Risk, Compliance and Internal Audit functions. The strengthening of mechanisms for the prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, in conjunction with a zero-tolerance policy for compliance failures, reflects the institutional commitment to integrity, transparency and safeguarding the Group's reputation.

With a long-term perspective, CGD maintains its focus on creating sustainable value, promoting international operations based on trust, operational excellence and corporate responsibility. The articulation between strategic priorities, geographical proportionality and robust control functions has consolidated a culture of rigor and resilience, strengthening the Group's position in the international financial landscape and ensuring its competitiveness in a dynamic and demanding global environment.

NET INCOME OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY

(EUR million)



The contribution of the international business area to the consolidated net profit of June 2025 was €68 million, representing a decrease of €30 million compared to the first half of 2024. This contribution from the international area was strongly impacted by the reinforcement of provisions and impairments in BCI's activity in Mozambique, justified by the recognition of impairments related to Mozambique's sovereign debt, after a reduction in its long-term debt rating in local currency. This increase in impairments resulted in an increase of €35 million in this item, compared to June 2024.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY)

(thousands of euros)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Net interest income	253,042	257,915	4,873	1.9%
Income from equity instruments	58	71	12	21.3%
interest income incl. income from eq. investm.	253,100	257,986	4,885	1.9%
Net fees and commissions	39,052	37,541	-1,512	-3.9%
Net trading income	27,725	23,986	-3,738	-13.5%
Other operating income	-778	-964	-186	-
Net interest income	65,999	60,563	-5,436	-8.2%
Net operating income	319,099	318,549	-551	-0.2%
Operating costs	151,022	152,632	1,610	1.1%
Employee costs	86,886	88,279	1,393	1.6%
Administrative expenses	48,480	48,008	-472	-1.0%
Depreciation and amortisation	15,656	16,344	688	4.4%
operating income before impairments	168,078	165,917	-2,160	-1.3%
Provisions and impairments	17,422	52,756	35,335	202.8%
Credit impairment (net)	10,993	46,810	35,817	325.8%
Provisions and impairment of other assets (net)	6,429	5,947	-482	-7.5%
operating income	150,656	113,161	-37,495	-24.9%
Income Tax	27,389	28,528	1,138	4.2%
Net operating income after tax before non-controlling interests	123,266	84,633	-38,633	-31.3%
Non-controlling interests	35,331	25,262	-10,068	-28.5%
Results of associated companies	625	-831	-1,456	-233.0%
Results of subsidiaries held for sale	10,158	9,904	-254	-2.5%
Net income	98,718	68,444	-30,275	-30.7%

NOTE: Pure intragroup transactions with no impact on consolidated net income are not eliminated.

The main contributions to the result of international activity in the first half of 2025 came from BNU Macau (€28 million), BCI Mozambique (€18 million), BCG Angola (€10 million), and the France Branch (€3 million).

Net assets of the international activity were particularly affected by the exchange rate devaluation, between 12% and 15%, of the currencies of the countries where CGD is present against the Euro, registering a decrease of €914 million (down 6%) compared to 31 December 2024, to a total of €14.8 billion on 30 June 2025. Loans to customers decreased by €519 million, to a total of €7 billion. Regarding customer deposits, there was also a decrease, of €612 million euros, to a total of €10.4 billion.

Main units

BNU Macau

Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A. ("BNU") is a wholly owned Caixa Geral de Depósitos subsidiary. Founded in 1902, it mainly operates in the Macao Special Administrative Region in which it has a network of fifteen branch offices. It also has a branch in Hengqin, an island adjacent to Macao, founded to take advantage of the development of the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay and a representative office in Shanghai.

Together with the Bank of China, BNU is the currency issuer for the "pataca" until 2030. At the beginning of 2024, both banks introduced new 10 and 20 patacas notes into circulation with a new design and enhanced security features. New 50 and 100 patacas notes were also issued in January 2025.

Macao's gross domestic product contracted by a year-on-year 1.8% in real terms in first quarter 2025, representing 85.2% of GDP for the same period 2019. Some small and medium-sized enterprises have faced difficulties as a result of growing competition from within China and the expansion of online shopping channels. The government of Macao responded by launching a specific support programme for this segment. Although the number of tourists to May 2025 was up 15.2% over the same period last year, gambling revenues evolved only marginally above last year's level.

BNU made a net profit of 242 million patacas (€27.6 million) from its consolidated activity in 1st half 2025 (including its Hengqin branch). Return on equity (ROE) for the period was 7.23%. Net interest income of 429 million patacas (€48.9 million) was down 14.7% over June of the preceding year, largely owing to the impact of interest rate cuts. Reference should, however, be made to the 20.5% growth of net commissions, fuelled by the expanded offer of products to customers.

Operating costs were up 2.4% over the preceding year, comprising increases of 4.5% in employee costs and 0.4% in administrative expenditure, while depreciation and amortisation were down by 5.1%. An amount of 8.3 million patacas (€0.9 million) in provisions and impairment, net of recoveries and reversals, were set up in the first six months of the year. The efficiency ratio was 40.7% in comparison to 34.2% for the same period 2024.

The end of June solvency ratio, calculated according to the criteria of the Macao Monetary Authority, stood at 24.9%. This was well above regulatory requirements, with the bank maintaining high levels of liquidity.

Total loans and advances to customers (net) were up 3.7% in comparison to the same month 2024 to 26,072 million patacas (€2,755 million). Loans and advances to households and personal customers rose 1.4% with the housing segment recording a positive variation of 1.7%. Loans and advances to enterprises were up 9.2%, essentially owing to the dynamism of syndicated loans. The non-performing loans (NPL) ratio remained at a relatively low 1.19%. Total customer resources recorded a positive change of 3.7% in comparison to the same date last year, the figure stood at 35,549 million patacas (€3,757 million).

BNU continued to target its strategy in first half 2025 at the local market, focusing on strengthening business relationships, greater involvement in syndicated financing operations and increased exposure to sectors considered to be strategic. This approach aims to respond to the challenges of a competitive environment, in seizing opportunities and strengthening the diversification of income sources.

The bank has, in parallel, been strengthening its sustainable governance model in setting targets for the reduction of the carbon emissions from its activities and lending operations in two priority sectors. BNU is committed to backing corporate resilience and adaptation to climate and environmental risks, in its launch of financial products and services aimed at promoting energy transition and engaging with customers in supporting reductions of respective the environmental impacts.

BNU Macau's contribution to CGD Group's consolidated net income in first half 2025 amounted to €27.6 million.

BNU MACAU - SEPARATE ACTIVITY INDICATORS

	(EUR Million)			(MOP Million)		
	2024-06	2025-06	Change(%)	2024-06	2025-06	Change(%)
Net interest income	57.7	48.9	-15.3%	502.7	428.7	-14.7%
Total operating income	64.4	54.9	-14.8%	560.7	481.4	-14.2%
Operating costs	22.2	22.6	1.6%	193.3	197.8	2.4%
Net op. income before impairments	42.2	32.3	-23.4%	367.4	283.6	-22.8%
Provisions and impairments	4.8	0.9	-80.1%	41.5	8.3	-80.0%
Net income	32.8	27.6	-15.7%	285.6	242.4	-15.1%
Net assets	6,182.9	5,768.0	-6.7%	53,189.4	54,584.0	2.6%
Loans and adv. to customers (net)	2,922.2	2,755.1	-5.7%	25,138.7	26,072.3	3.7%
Customer deposits	3,985.6	3,756.5	-5.7%	34,286.6	35,548.5	3.7%

Exchange rate EUR/MOP - Balance sheet: 8.6027 in jun/24 and 9.4632 in jun/25; P&L 8.7076 in jun/24 and 8.7722 in jun/25

France Branch

France branch operates as a niche bank in a highly competitive market, distinguishing itself by providing its customers with personalised solutions. While mainly focusing on the Portuguese community resident in France, it has also broadened its services to other communities that recognise and value its experience, with a special emphasis on Portuguese speaking customers. In addition to its support to personal customers, the branch supports SMEs and micro-enterprises in sectors such as construction, real estate, retail trade, catering and transport that are traditionally associated with Lusophone operators. It also provides assistance to Portuguese companies operating in France and promotes bilateral trade between Portugal and France.

The French economy grew at a slow pace in first half 2025, constrained by high levels of uncertainty resulting from geopolitical and trade tensions and their restrictive effect on economic activity, in addition to the fiscal consolidation process leading to the implementation of measures to reduce the public deficit. GDP growth of 0.1% in the first and 0.2% in the second quarters, reflected a slowdown of consumption – especially private consumption, which was down 0.2% in the first quarter – restraint on investments and the negative effects of foreign trade. The latter was impacted by the increase in customs duties levied by the United States and the appreciation of the euro as factors with a prejudicial effect on French exports. The inflation rate slowed progressively over the months to 0.8% in June and is expected to remain at around 1% across 2025. In parallel, the unemployment rate remained at a relatively stable 7.4%, although there is still a risk of deterioration if economic growth fails to accelerate. Projections indicate an increase of no more than 0.6% in GDP for the year as a whole.

France branch's domestic activity has accordingly taken place in a challenging macroeconomic context. It has, at the same time, been forced to contend with a banking market characterised, on the one hand, by the recovery of credit – particularly real estate credit – driven by improved financing conditions for businesses and households resulting from a more accommodative monetary policy and, on the other, a strong momentum in deposit-taking in an environment marked by increasingly higher saving rates, which rose to 18.8% in first quarter 2025.

Given such a challenging scenario, the branch's performance in the French market in first half 2025 was reflected in a 1% decline in lending and a 0.2% decrease in deposit-taking from customers in comparison to the same period last year. France branch's balance sheet grew 0.2% by €7 million over the same period 2024 to €3,314 million in June 2025.

Total operating income amounted to €47.2 million, representing a decrease of 0.4% compared to June 2024. Reference should be made to the favourable evolution of structural costs, which were down 0.6% over June 2024. Provisions and impairment were up €4.1 million over June 2024.

France branch contributed with €3.1 million to CGD's consolidated net income in first half 2025.

FRANCE BRANCH - SEPARATE ACTIVITY INDICATORS

(EUR million)

	2024-06	2025-06	Total	(%)
Net interest income	36.1	35.6	-0.6	-1.5%
Total operating income	47.4	47.2	-0.2	-0.4%
Operating costs	34.1	33.9	-0.2	-0.6%
Net op. income before impairments	13.3	13.3	0.0	0.2%
Provisions and impairments	1.2	5.3	4.1	340.9%
Net income	9.5	5.2	-4.3	-45.4%
Net assets	3,306.8	3,314.1	7.3	0.2%
Loans and adv. to customers (net)	2,731.1	2,703.2	-27.8	-1.0%
Customer deposits	2,705.2	2,699.8	-5.4	-0.2%

BCG Angola

BCG Angola was distinguished, in first half 2025, with a diploma of merit from the National Bank of Angola, in recognition of its exceptional performance in carrying out its activities as set out in Notice no. 10/2024 of 6 April, on lending to the real economy.

The Angolan economy has exhibited signs of moderate growth, albeit at a slower pace than observed in 2024. Following a robust performance of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the previous year—driven by the non-oil sector and investments in areas such as agriculture, mineral extraction, and energy—projections for 2025 indicate growth of approximately 3%, according to estimates by the African Development Bank, which are consistent with forecasts from the World Bank and international consultancy firms.

In this context of economic expansion, inflationary pressures have eased slightly in the early months of 2025, with the year-on-year inflation rate declining from 27.5% at the end of 2024 to around 19.7% by the close of the first half. The appreciation of the Euro against the national currency reached 13.7% over the same period, exerting upward pressure particularly on the cost of imported services. Monetary policy has remained cautious, with the Monetary Policy Committee opting for only marginal reductions in the required reserve ratio. This approach has facilitated the release of additional liquidity into the financial system, aimed at supporting productive lending, especially to promote domestic production and Angola's economic diversification.

Despite inflationary challenges and structural constraints, the positive performance of non-oil sectors and the continuation of public investment have provided a degree of resilience to the Angolan economy, underpinning the outlook for moderate growth throughout the remainder of the year.

The bank also embarked upon a cycle of strategic workshops under the name "Caixa Angola Meetings", with the objective of promoting dialogue, knowledge-sharing and consideration of issues relevant to the country's economic and social development. The first meeting was held during the half year under review and new meetings have been planned up to the end of the year, with the participation of experts on the issues addressed in addition to customers and representatives from benchmark institutions.

The bank's net profit of 20,289 million kwanzas (€20.4 million) in first half 2025, was down 7.7% over the same period last year. This negative change essentially derived from the 12.3% drop in net commissions over the same period last year to 7,162 million kwanzas. The growth of net interest income was boosted by a 35.5% increase in income from loans and advances to customers, owing to the sustained growth of the domestic currency portfolio resulting from the recovery of interest rates in comparison to the same period last year and income from liquidity investments which was up 63.3%

Net assets at the end of the first half year were 1,098,860 million Kwanzas (€1,025.4 million), up 5.2% over the same period of the preceding year's 1,044,074 million Kwanzas.

The balance on the credit portfolio was up by a year-on-year 7.5% to 387,838 million Kwanzas (€361.9 million). Of this total, 61.7% corresponded to credit in domestic and 38.3% in foreign currency. Domestic currency credit derived positive benefit from the favourable performance of the indexer over the past 12 months, which contributed to easing the pressure on the bank's margin rate.

On the liabilities side, the results of the bank's strategy for taking in and retaining resources were equally positive. Customer deposits grew by 1.7%, from 884,197 million to 899,468 million Kwanzas. The distribution of deposits remained in balance, with 53.3% in domestic and 46.7% in foreign currency, with resources in domestic currency up 6.2% in comparison to the end of 2024. It is important to highlight the impact on both cost and accessible volumes resulting from intense competition, driven by the presence of a large number of banks. This situation is further compounded by the Angolan State's increasing recourse to direct financing from companies and households to meet its higher internal funding needs. Additionally, the Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) announced as part of the Central Bank's monetary policy measures aim to control liquidity aggregates and the money supply, in the context of inflation control.

BCG Angola had a 5.47% share of the credit market (up 0.94 pp over December 2024) a 4.67% share of deposits (-0.26 pp over December 2024) and 4.95% in turnover (up 0.16 pp over December 2024) at the end of the half year.

BCG Angola's contribution to CGD Group consolidated net income in first half 2025 totalled €10.4 million.

BCG ANGOLA - SEPARATE ACTIVITY INDICATORS

	(EUR Million)			(AOA Million)		
	2024-06	2025-06	Change(%)	2024-06	2025-06	Change(%)
Net interest income	30.5	35.5	16.6%	27,743.5	35,433.9	27.7%
Total operating income	43.7	43.0	-1.6%	39,787.0	42,861.0	7.7%
Operating costs	15.4	16.9	9.7%	14,010.1	16,838.8	20.2%
Net op. income before impairments	28.3	26.1	-7.8%	25,776.9	26,022.2	1.0%
Provisions and impairments	-0.2	1.4	-	-146.1	1,392.3	-
Net income	24.2	20.4	-15.7%	21,987.1	20,288.8	-7.7%
Net assets	1,142.1	1,025.4	-10.2%	1,044,074.5	1,098,859.6	5.2%
Loans and adv. to customers (net)	394.6	361.9	-8.3%	360,685.1	387,838.4	7.5%
Customer deposits	967.2	839.3	-13.2%	884,196.8	899,468.2	1.7%

Exchange rate EUR/AOA - Balance sheet: 914.1500 in jun/24 and 1071.6600 in jun/25; P&L: 910.1201 in jun/24 and 996.7975 in jun/25.

Banco Comercial e de Investimentos

According to data released by the National Statistics Institute (INE), the national economy recorded a 3.92% contraction of GDP in year-on-year terms in first quarter 2025, following retraction of 5.73% in fourth quarter 2024. This negative performance was mainly constrained by a reduction in activity in the secondary (-16%) and tertiary (-8%) sectors which continue to suffer from the post electoral impacts affecting several regions of the country.

The Bank of Mozambique has forecast modest second quarter growth, essentially deriving from the effects of an upturn in economic activity owing to the end of post electoral unrest. This forecast is supported by prospects for improved performance in agriculture, trade and the extractive and processing industries. The International Monetary Fund has also estimated growth of 2.5% for the end of 2025.

In terms of monetary policy, the Bank of Mozambique decided to reduce its MIMO rate to 11% in May 2025. This was down by an accumulated 175 basis points across the year, in a measure supported by the continued consolidation of the prospects of single digit inflation, in a context in which the evaluation of risks and uncertainties associated with the projections remains favourable. The Bank of Mozambique also reduced its minimum reserve ratios for domestic currency deposits from 39.0% to 29.0% and from 39.5% to 29.50% in foreign currency terms with the aim of providing the economy with greater liquidity.

Given this scenario, Banco Comercial e de Investimentos has retained the robust, sound levels of financial strength it has built up over the last few years and continues to lead the national banking system in the three main market share areas of credit (27%), deposits (26%) and assets (23%) according to data for May 2025.

In June 2025, customer deposits totalled 195,524 million meticaís, representing an increase of 7% compared to December 2024. This growth reflects the rise in deposits in domestic currency (+9.8%) and in foreign currency (+29.8%)

The marked evolution of customer resources has leveraged net assets, which were up 6.0% to 248,135 million meticaïs driven by the increase in investments in credit institutions notwithstanding the reduction of -2,293 million meticaïs in the loans and advances to customers (net) portfolio and reduction of -2,439 million meticaïs in the securities investments portfolio.

The loans and advances to customers portfolio (net) of 68,412 million meticaïs (€919 million) which was down 3% in comparison to December 2024, reflects lower demand for credit in domestic currency (-2,932 million meticaïs).

Equity of 35,159 million meticaïs reflecting net profit for the year was up 2,313 million meticaïs over December 2024. The bank has, therefore, remained financially strong, as evidenced by its solvency ratio of 24% in June 2025, at a much higher level than the 15% minimum established by the Bank of Mozambique for systemically important institutions.

Total operating income of 11,207 million meticaïs (€162 million) in June 2025, reflects robust growth of 9.3% over June 2024, essentially owing to the favourable evolution of net interest income (up 732.8 million meticaïs), explained by the reduction of interest on domestic currency deposits influenced by the continuous reduction of the MIMO rate over the last year, positively impacting the cost of funding with deposits being renewed at lower rates, in addition to the release of liquidity resulting from the reduction of mandatory reserve ratios in January 2025, making it possible to strengthen the portfolio of income-generating assets. This was accompanied by an increase of 441.7 million meticaïs in non-interest income which was driven by the growth of other operating profit of 305.0 million meticaïs and net commissions of 103.7 million meticaïs (up 14.5%), fundamentally reflecting the recovery of electronic banking fees.

Operating costs evolved favourably, remaining stable in comparison to the same period last year, in line with continued endeavours to contain and rationalise operating costs. As a result, the cost-to-income ratio improved to 42.7%, against 47.5% in June 2024, reflecting a combination between cost stability and growth of total operating income driven by the above referred to factors.

Provisions and impairment in June 2025 totalled 3,124 million meticaïs (€45.2 million), comprising a significant increase of 2,316 million meticaïs in comparison to the same period last year. This increase is mainly due to 2,791.3 million meticaïs in impairment on other financial assets following the downgrading of sovereign risk resulting from the post electoral unrest and outlook for the evolution of the public finances associated with economic deceleration, influencing the alteration of the methodology for calculating impairment on securities comprising an aggravation of Probabilities of Default (PDs).

In this context, the bank made a net profit of 1,981 million meticaïs (€28.6 million), in June 2025. This was a significant reduction of 44.5% over the same period last year, with a ROE of 12%.

BCI Mozambique's contribution to CGD Group's consolidated income in first half 2025 amounted to €18.1 million.

BCI MOÇAMBIQUE - SEPARATE ACTIVITY INDICATORS

	(EUR Million)			(MZN Million)		
	2024-06	2025-06	Change(%)	2024-06	2025-06	Change(%)
Net interest income	117.9	127.2	7.9%	8,065.9	8,798.7	9.1%
Total operating income	149.8	162.1	8.2%	10,252.3	11,206.8	9.3%
Operating costs	72.1	71.3	-1.1%	4,930.9	4,930.4	0.0%
Net op. income before impairments	77.8	90.8	16.7%	5,321.4	6,276.5	17.9%
Provisions and impairments	11.8	45.2	282.9%	807.2	3,123.6	287.0%
Net income	52.2	28.6	-45.1%	3,570.4	1,980.9	-44.5%
Net assets	3,350.3	3,334.3	-0.5%	227,150.0	248,135.4	9.2%
Loans and adv. to customers (net)	1,038.6	919.3	-11.5%	70,419.1	68,411.7	-2.9%
Customer deposits	2,538.4	2,627.3	3.5%	172,105.0	195,524.2	13.6%

Exchange rate EUR/MZN - Balance sheet: 67.8000 in Jun/24 and 74.4200 in Jun/25; P&L: 68.4231 in Jun/24 and 65.1518 in Jun/25.

1.7.2. Separate Activity

The separate activity of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. encompasses the activity of the bank in Portugal and its branches in France and Timor.

Results

The net interest margin of the separate activity decreased by €148 million, reflecting the current economic situation of falling interest rates. However, the growth in the business volume of the separate activity, resulting from the increase in the customer loan portfolio and customer deposit-taking, mitigated this negative effect on the net interest income. On the other hand, positive developments in the securities portfolio and interest rate risk management had a positive impact on net interest income.

Commissions registered a slight increase of €1 million (+0.4%) compared to June 2024. This change was mainly due to the unchanged current price list and the application of exemptions in Portugal, considering the increase in the business volume of the separate activity.

In turn, the results from financial operations were up €10.3 million compared to the first half of 2024, justified by the results of the securities portfolio. The other operating results recorded a small decrease of €198 thousand.

Operating costs were up 4.7%, from €409.7 million in the first half of 2024 to €429.0 million in the same period of 2025. This increase is mainly reflected in the evolution of general administrative expenses, which were up €23.1 million, reaching €121.2 million, driven by the reinforcement of CGD's technological investment. Depreciation and amortisation also increased by €3.0 million, totalling €62.1 million. On the other hand, personnel costs were down 2.7%, standing at €245.7 million, reflecting lower costs with the early-retirement programme.

In the first half of 2025, there was a net reversal of provisions and impairments of €206.8 million, reflecting the prudent management of Caixa Geral de Depósitos' credit risk and the recognition of the improvement in the national macroeconomic environment. In contrast, in the first half of 2024, a reinforcement of non-recurring provisions in the amount of €127 million was made, related to the compensation mechanism for the transfer of liabilities from the CGD Staff Pension Fund to Caixa Geral de Aposentações, which significantly influenced the evolution of provisions and impairments between the two periods.

As a result of these developments, net operating income recorded a slight decrease of €8.6 million (down 0.7%) compared to the first half of the previous year. This change in operating results resulted in a lower tax burden, down €10.2 million in the period of June 2025, compared to the first half of 2024.

The separate activity of Caixa Geral de Depósitos thus generated, in the first six months of 2025, a net income of €892.3 million. This figure represents an increase of €1.6 million (up 0.2%) compared to the same semester of the previous year, where a profit of €890.7 million was recorded.

INCOME STATEMENT (SEPARATE)

(Thousands of euros)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Net interest income	1,205,563	1,057,503	-148,060	-12.3%
Interest and similar income	1,900,258	1,437,276	-462,981	-24.4%
Interest and similar costs	694,695	379,774	-314,921	-45.3%
Income from equity instruments	120,809	123,110	2,301	1.9%
Net interest income incl. income from eq. investm.	1,326,372	1,180,613	-145,759	-11.0%
Net fees and commissions	243,407	244,417	1,009	0.4%
Fees and commissions income	303,535	305,654	2,119	0.7%
Fees and commissions expenses	60,128	61,238	1,110	1.8%
Net trading income	52,912	63,180	10,268	19.4%
Other operating income	3,758	3,559	-198	-5.3%
Non-interest income	300,077	311,156	11,079	3.7%
Total operating income	1,626,449	1,491,768	-134,680	-8.3%
Operating costs	409,733	428,981	19,249	4.7%
Employee costs	252,605	245,733	-6,872	-2.7%
Administrative expenses	98,110	121,185	23,076	23.5%
Depreciation and amortisation	59,018	62,063	3,045	5.2%
Net operating income before impairments	1,216,716	1,062,787	-153,929	-12.7%
Provisions and impairments	-61,403	-206,763	-145,360	-
Credit impairment (net)	-114,958	-112,078	2,880	-
Provisions and impairment of other assets (net)	53,555	-94,685	-148,240	-276.8%
Net operating income	1,278,119	1,269,550	-8,569	-0.7%
Income Tax	387,446	377,284	-10,162	-2.6%
Current	331,893	278,877	-53,016	-16.0%
Deferred	22,762	69,843	47,081	206.8%
Contribution on the banking sector	32,791	28,564	-4,227	-12.9%
Net income	890,673	892,266	1,593	0.2%

Balance sheet

The net assets of Caixa Geral de Depósitos' separate activity reached €95 billion at the end of June 2025, which represented a growth of 1% compared to the end of the previous year. Reference should be made to the 4.9% growth in the customer loan portfolio in the first half of 2025, as well as to the increase of €3 billion (+14.2%) recorded in securities applications, related to the evolution observed in customer resources.

Total liabilities, amounting to €85.7 billion, showed a positive change in the half-year, amounting to €905 million (up 1.1%), mainly justified by the evolution of customer resources, which increased by €1.6 billion (up 2%).

CGD's separate activity thus recorded an increase in its business volume in the first half of 2025, considering the above-mentioned increases, both in credit to customers and in customer resources.

BALANCE (SEPARATE)

(EUR million)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents with central banks	18,359	13,040	-5,319	-29.0%
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,446	1,682	236	16.3%
Securities investments	21,469	25,601	4,132	19.2%
Loans and advances to customers	48,789	51,193	2,404	4.9%
Non-current assets held for sale	69	54	-15	-21.5%
Intangible and tangible assets	694	687	-8	-1.1%
Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies	1,256	1,255	-1	-0.1%
Current and deferred tax assets	1,112	635	-477	-42.9%
Other assets	890	880	-10	-1.1%
Total assets	94,084	95,026	943	1.0%
Liabilities				
Central banks' and credit institutions' resources	661	751	90	13.7%
Customer resources	78,855	80,457	1,602	2.0%
Debt securities	1,390	1,096	-294	-21.1%
Financial liabilities	119	135	16	13.8%
Provisions	1,444	1,387	-58	-4.0%
Subordinated liabilities	105	102	-3	-2.9%
Other liabilities	2,215	1,765	-450	-20.3%
Total liabilities	84,789	85,694	905	1.1%
Shareholders' equity	9,295	9,333	38	0.4%
Total	94,084	95,026	943	1.0%

Capital management

Equity from the separate activity stood at €9,333 million in June 2025, after the distribution of €850 million in dividends, which represents an increase of 0.4% compared to December 2024.

EQUITY (SEPARATE)

(EUR million)

	2024-06	2025-06	Change	(%)
Share capital	4,526	4,526	0	0.0%
Revaluation reserves	100	101	1	0.6%
Other reserves and retained earnings	3,019	3,814	795	26.3%
Net income	1,650	892	-758	-45.9%
Total	9,295	9,333	38	0.4%

The common equity tier 1 (CET1) and total ratios, calculated under CRD/CRR rules stood at 23.8% and 23.8%, respectively, in June 2025.

The calculation of Own Funds for the period, carried out under the terms of paragraph 2 of article 26 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013, incorporates a portion of the positive net result of the prudential perimeter, the authorization request for which addressed to the supervisor awaits the conclusion of the approval process.

The appropriation of around €423 million, comprises the separate accounting net profit of around €892 million (prudential perimeter), discounted from the dividend payout ratio calculated under decision (EU) no. 2015/656 of the ECB which defines the conditions under which credit institutions may include interim or year-end profits in common equity tier 1.

Own funds, total weighted assets and capital ratios between June 2024 and June 2025 are illustrated below.

SOLVENCY RATIOS (SEPARATE)

(EUR million)

	CRD / CRR Regulation	
	2024-06	2025-06
Own funds		
Common equity tier 1 (CET 1)	8,047	8,755
Tier 1	8,047	8,755
Tier 2	73	0
Total	8,120	8,755
Weighted assets	34,459	36,745
Solvency ratios		
CET 1	23.4%	23.8%
Tier 1	23.4%	23.8%
Total	23.6%	23.8%

Note: Own funds include the positive net income approved by the supervisor.

The change of around +74 bps in terms of the CET 1 ratio between December 2024 and June 2025, both considering the net profit authorised by the supervisor, derives from the improvement in own funds (+114 bps in terms of the CET1 ratio) partially absorbed by the increase in risk-weighted assets (RWAs), which had an impact of -41 bps in terms of the CET1 ratio.

The change in own funds is essentially explained by the evolution of the net profit of the individual perimeter in the semester, net of the dividend payment ratio (payout ratio), which reached a value of around €423 million (+115 bps in the CET 1 ratio).

In the first half of 2025, the value of risk-weighted assets (RWA) increased by approximately €646 million, with a -41 bps impact on the CET1 ratio. This variation is mainly explained by the following factors:

- The introduction of CRD VI/CRR3 from January 2025, which led to an increase of €1,212 million in risk-weighted assets related to operational risk and a decrease of €1,287 million in credit risk-weighted assets, mainly due to a lower risk weight applied to the mortgage loan segment.
- An increase in exposure in the credit risk class collateralized by residential assets, with an impact of €516 million on the RWA value (-31 bps on the CET1 ratio). This increase was particularly relevant at the CGD-Head Office level.
- An increase in exposure in the credit risk class collateralized by commercial assets, with an impact of €288 million on the RWA value (-17 bps on the CET1 ratio). This increase was particularly relevant at the CGD-Head Office level.

ECB capital requirements on CGD's separate activity

The ECB, pursuant to its responsibilities under regulation (EU) no. 1024/2013 of 15 October, carries out reviews and evaluations on institutions. These include stress tests and, based on this SREP (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process), may require credit institutions to comply with specific additional own funds requirements in addition to specific information disclosure requirements.

For 2025, Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. (parent company) is required to permanently meet the capital requirements applicable under regulation (EU) no. 575/2013, national legislation transposing directive 2013/36/EU and any applicable national liquidity requirements in the sense of article 412 no. 5 of regulation (EU) no. 575/2013.

1.8. Subsequent Events

Morningstar DBRS upgrades CGD's Rating to 'A'

On 2 July 2025, Morningstar DBRS upgraded CGD's Long-Term Senior Debt rating from "A (low)" to "A", while confirming the Short-Term Issuer Rating at "R-1 (low)". The Long-Term Deposit Rating was also raised from "A" to "A (high)", reflecting the national legal framework that grants depositors preferential treatment in insolvency and bank resolution processes. The outlook for all ratings is now "Stable".

Election of Statutory Bodies

By Unanimous Written Resolution of the Portuguese State, as sole shareholder, and following the European Central Bank's decision on the fit and proper assessment, the new Board of Directors and Audit Committee of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. took office on July 19 for the 2025-2028 term.

The Portuguese State resolved, by Unanimous Written Resolution in July, to appoint Ernst & Young Audit & Associados, SROC, S.A. as Statutory Auditor for the financial years 2025-2026, and PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – SROC, Lda. for 2027-2028.

The Portuguese State also elected José Manuel de Matos Passos as Vice-Chairman of the Board of General Meeting, to complete the current 2024-2027 term.

Stress Test Results

CGD was subject to the 2025 EU-wide stress test conducted by the European Banking Authority (EBA), the European Central Bank (ECB), and the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB). The results were made public on August 1st.

Even under the adverse scenario, CGD demonstrated a high level of resilience, achieving a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital ratio of 20.02% by the end of 2027, considering the full implementation of CRR3 (Capital Requirements Regulation 3).

CGD achieved the best result among Eurozone banks, repeating its performance from 2023 — a historic outcome.

The test covered a total of 64 banks, representing the largest banking groups in the sector, which together account for 75% of banking assets in the European Union and Norway.

1.9. Statement of Conformity of the Financial Information

Under the terms of sub-paragraph c) of no. 1 of article 29-J of the Securities Market Code, each of the undersigned, as indicated, declares that the separate and consolidated condensed interim financial statements for the first half of 2025, have, to the best of our knowledge, been produced in conformity with the applicable accounting standards and provide a true and appropriate image of the assets and liabilities, financial situation and results of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA and the companies included in its consolidation perimeter and that the board of directors' interim report gives an accurate account of the important events occurring in the respective period and the impact of the respective financial statements and contains a description of the main risks and uncertainties for the next six months.

Lisbon, 06 August 2025

Chairman of the Board of Directors

António Farinha Morais

Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors

Paulo José de Ribeiro Moita de Macedo

Members of the Board of Directors

Francisco Ravara Cary

João Paulo Tudela Martins

Madalena Rocheta de Carvalho Talone

Ana Maria Leça Rodrigues de Sousa Carvalho

António José Alves Valente

Bárbara Miranda Dinis Costa Pinto

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Eduardo José Stock da Cunha

Luísa Marta Santos Soares da Silva Amaro de Matos

Arlindo Manuel Limede de Oliveira

João de Almada Moreira Rato

Monique Eugénie Hemerijck

1.10. Condensed Interim Separate and Consolidated Financial Statements

CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE BALANCE SHEET

(EUR thousand)

ASSETS	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Cash and cash equivalents at central banks	13,039,578	18,358,501
Cash balances at other credit institutions	322,236	281,287
Loans and advances to credit institutions	1,359,892	1,164,741
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,377,312	1,036,721
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,026,593	6,110,407
Hedging derivatives	200,848	176,422
Investments at amortised cost	15,105,540	14,321,917
Financial assets with repurchase agreement	1,091,211	-
Loans and advances to customers	51,192,682	48,789,041
Non-current assets held-for-sale	53,988	68,762
Investment properties	5,245	5,245
Other tangible assets	528,417	528,744
Intangible assets	158,504	165,730
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities	1,255,177	1,255,896
Current tax assets	234	408,705
Deferred tax assets	634,792	703,414
Other assets	674,200	708,336
Total Assets	95,026,449	94,083,870

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Resources of central banks and other credit institutions	751,292	660,908
Customer resources and other loans	80,457,113	78,854,891
Debt securities	1,096,393	1,390,013
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	135,201	118,777
Hedging derivatives	35,670	40,960
Provisions	1,386,530	1,444,082
Current tax liabilities	290,842	706,169
Deferred tax liabilities	41,766	40,132
Other subordinated liabilities	101,935	104,945
Other liabilities	1,397,162	1,427,979
Total Liabilities	85,693,903	84,788,856
Share capital	4,525,714	4,525,714
Revaluation reserves	100,836	100,197
Other reserves and retained earnings	3,813,729	3,018,838
Net income for the exercise	892,266	1,650,264
Total Equity	9,332,546	9,295,014
Total Liabilities and Equity	95,026,449	94,083,870

Certified Public Accountant
Andreia Júlia Meneses Alves

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Deputy Chairman
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CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE INCOME STATEMENT

(EUR thousand)

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Interest and similar income	1,437,276	1,900,258
Interest and similar expenses	(379,774)	(694,695)
Net Interest Income	1,057,503	1,205,563
Income from equity instruments	123,110	120,809
Income from services and commissions	305,654	303,535
Costs of services and commissions	(61,238)	(60,128)
Results from assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	39,837	23,568
Results from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,148	16,834
Exchange revaluation results	5,687	5,569
Hedge accounting results	6,517	6,940
Other results of financial operations	(9)	(0)
Other operating income	3,559	3,758
Total Operating Income	1,491,768	1,626,449
Employee costs	(245,733)	(252,605)
Other administrative costs	(121,185)	(98,110)
Depreciation and amortisation	(62,063)	(59,018)
Other provisions	78,910	(38,901)
Loan impairment	112,078	114,958
Other assets impairment	15,775	(14,655)
Income Before Tax	1,269,550	1,278,119
Income tax	(377,284)	(387,446)
Net Income For The Period	892,266	890,673
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding	905,142,899	905,142,899
Earnings per share (in Euros)	0.99	0.98

Certified Public Accountant
Andreia Júlia Meneses Alves

Chairman

António Farinha Morais

Deputy Chairman

Paulo José de Ribeiro Moita de Macedo

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CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(EUR thousand)

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Net income for the period	892,266	890,673
Balances subject to reclassification to profit or loss		
Adjustments in the fair value of financial assets		
Gains / (losses) arising during the period	11,697	(3,271)
Adjustments of fair value reserves reclassified to net income		
Impairment recognised in the period	334	544
Disposal of financial assets	(11,148)	(16,834)
Tax effect	(245)	5,350
Foreign exchange differences in branches		
Gains / (losses) arising during the period	(5,987)	1,374
Other	0	(0)
	(5,348)	(12,838)
Balances not subject to reclassification to profit or loss		
Benefits to employees - actuarial gains and losses		
Gains / (losses) arising during the period	493	14,862
Tax effect	(174)	(3,579)
Changes in the fair value of financial assets (option of valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income)	295	-
	614	11,284
Total comprehensive net income for the period recognised in reserves	(4,734)	(1,554)
Total comprehensive net income for the period	887,532	889,119

CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

(EUR thousand)

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities		
Interest, commissions and similar income received	1,747,870	2,159,334
Interest, commissions and similar costs paid	(602,303)	(501,213)
Recovery of principal and interest	29,359	33,385
Payments to employees and suppliers	(317,483)	(300,779)
Payments and contributions to pensions funds and other benefits	(33,678)	(33,514)
Other results	(5,866)	(13,618)
	817,899	1,343,594
(Increases) / decreases in operating assets		
Loans and advances to credit institutions and customers	(2,496,732)	(1,020,914)
Assets held-for-trading and other assets at fair value through profit or loss	(311,939)	(247,359)
Other assets	(1,725,620)	(1,321,160)
	(4,534,291)	(2,589,434)
Increases / (decreases) in operating liabilities		
Resources of central banks and other credit institutions	92,722	281,418
Customer resources	1,729,566	2,704,961
Other liabilities	(54,661)	(24,746)
	1,767,627	2,961,632
Net cash from operating activities before taxation	(1,948,765)	1,715,793
Income tax	(314,303)	1,597
Net cash from operating activities	(2,263,068)	1,717,390
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends received from subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities	123,041	120,622
Dividends received from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	69	187
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities, net of disposals	-	-
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of disposals	(1,904,160)	(1,129,827)
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets, net of disposals	(54,985)	(137,534)
Net cash from investing activities	(1,836,035)	(1,146,552)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest on subordinated liabilities	(5,985)	(6,171)
Interest on debt securities	(9,948)	(10,051)
Interest on lease agreements	(827)	(711)
Issue of subordinated liabilities, net of repurchases and repayments	-	(1,147)
Issue of debt securities, net of repayments	(291,119)	22,530
Repayments of financing operations through lease agreements	(18,850)	(7,475)
Dividends paid	(850,000)	(524,727)
Net cash from financing activities	(1,176,729)	(527,752)
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,275,832)	43,086
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	18,639,788	22,381,599
Foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(2,142)	720
Net change of cash and cash equivalents	(5,275,832)	7,191
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	13,361,814	22,389,510

CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM SEPARATE STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(EUR thousand)

	Share capital	Revaluation reserves			Other reserves and retained earnings			Net income for the exercise	Total
		Revaluation reserves	Reserves for deferred tax	Fixed assets	Total	Legal reserve	Other reserves and retained earnings		
Balances at December 31, 2023	4,525,714	18,443	(5,044)	110,425	123,824	528,963	2,114,031	2,642,994	8,474,293
Appropriation of net income for 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	236,352	420,682	657,035	(657,035)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(524,727)	(524,727)
Extraordinary distribution of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other entries directly recorded in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measurement gains / (losses) on revaluation reserves	-	(19,561)	5,350	-	(14,211)	-	-	-	(14,211)
Measurement gains / (losses) on equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employee benefits - actuarial gains and losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,284	11,284	11,284
Foreign exchange differences in branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,374	1,374	1,374
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0)	(0)	(0)
Net income for the exercise	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890,673	890,673
Total gains and losses for the exercise recognised in equity	-	(19,561)	5,350	-	(14,211)	-	12,657	12,657	889,119
Balances at June 30, 2024	4,525,714	(1,118)	306	110,425	109,613	765,315	2,547,371	3,312,686	8,838,686
Balances at December 31, 2024	4,525,714	(14,084)	3,856	110,425	100,197	765,315	2,253,524	3,018,838	9,295,014
Appropriation of net income for 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	330,053	622,192	952,245	(952,245)
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(698,019)	(698,019)
Extraordinary distribution of dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	(151,981)	(151,981)	(151,981)
Other entries directly recorded in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measurement gains / (losses) on revaluation reserves	-	884	(245)	-	639	-	-	-	639
Measurement gains / (losses) on equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	295	295	295
Employee benefits - actuarial gains and losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	319	319
Foreign exchange differences in branches	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,987)	(5,987)	(5,987)
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	892,266	892,266
Total gains and losses for the exercise recognised in equity	-	884	(245)	-	639	-	(5,379)	(5,379)	887,532
Balances at June 30, 2025	4,525,714	(13,200)	3,612	110,425	100,836	1,095,368	2,718,362	3,813,729	9,332,546

CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(EUR thousand)

ASSETS	Notes	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Cash and cash equivalents at central banks	4	14,416,737	20,250,510
Cash balances at other credit institutions	5	462,058	345,427
Loans and advances to credit institutions	6	2,985,407	2,391,852
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	1,709,688	1,356,253
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	8,474,677	6,569,400
Financial assets with repurchase agreement	9	1,091,211	-
Hedging derivatives	10	200,848	176,422
Investments at amortised cost	11	16,308,220	15,736,459
Loans and advances to customers	12	55,442,549	53,522,491
Non-current assets held-for-sale	13	1,250,287	1,253,354
Investment properties	14	9,820	10,553
Other tangible assets		677,254	690,372
Intangible assets		177,922	185,037
Investments in associates and jointly controlled entities	15	504,534	501,233
Current tax assets	16	9,774	431,582
Deferred tax assets	16	691,126	754,208
Other assets	17	1,972,610	2,109,060
Total Assets		106,384,723	106,284,212

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Notes	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Resources of central banks and other credit institutions	18	598,956	412,791
Customer resources and other loans	19	87,785,080	86,764,653
Debt securities	20	1,096,393	1,390,013
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10	135,333	118,974
Hedging derivatives	10	35,670	40,960
Non-current liabilities held-for-sale	13	1,083,561	1,064,519
Provisions for employee benefits	21	684,538	724,136
Provisions for guarantees and other commitments	21	255,850	289,506
Provisions for other risks	21	500,054	493,038
Current tax liabilities	16	332,902	750,215
Deferred tax liabilities	16	74,729	69,296
Other subordinated liabilities	22	101,935	104,945
Other liabilities	23	2,943,223	3,172,429
Total Liabilities		95,628,225	95,395,476
Share capital	24	4,525,714	4,525,714
Revaluation reserves	25	115,844	110,799
Other reserves and retained earnings	25	4,928,277	4,197,447
Net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD	25	893,183	1,734,516
Shareholders' equity attributable to CGD		10,463,020	10,568,477
Non-controlling interests	26	293,479	320,259
Total Equity		10,756,499	10,888,736
Total Liabilities and Equity		106,384,723	106,284,212

Certified Public Accountant
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CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(EUR thousand)

	Notes	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Interest and similar income	27	1,744,598	2,215,960
Interest and similar expenses	27	(461,665)	(790,310)
Net Interest Income		1,282,934	1,425,650
Income from equity instruments	28	1,478	1,946
Income from services and commissions	29	368,599	364,114
Costs of services and commissions	29	(78,737)	(75,291)
Results from assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	30	40,362	28,423
Results from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	30	12,643	16,726
Exchange revaluation results	30	27,561	32,940
Hedge accounting results	30	6,539	7,982
Other results of financial operations	30	1,375	2,130
Other operating income	31	2,024	(4,908)
Total Operating Income		1,664,778	1,799,713
Employee costs	32	(326,506)	(331,155)
Other administrative costs	33	(154,831)	(131,957)
Depreciation and amortisation		(74,187)	(70,434)
Other provisions	21	82,235	(56,049)
Loan impairment	34	87,600	105,700
Other assets impairment	34	12,837	(8,825)
Income Before Tax		1,291,926	1,306,993
Income tax	16	(412,908)	(417,011)
Results of associates and jointly controlled entities	13	26,951	23,507
Results of Continuing Activities		905,970	913,489
Results of subsidiaries held-for-sale	15	10,398	11,132
Consolidated Net Income for the Exercise, of which		916,367	924,622
Non-controlling interests	26	(23,184)	(35,331)
Net Income Attributable to the Shareholder of CGD		893,183	889,291
Average number of ordinary shares outstanding	24	905,142,899	905,142,899
Earnings per share (in Euros)		0.99	0.98

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CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(EUR thousand)

	30-06-2025			30-06-2024		
	Current operations	Non-current operations	Total	Current operations	Non-current operations	Total
Net income for the period	905,970	10,398	916,367	913,489	11,132	924,622
Balances subject to reclassification to profit or loss						
Adjustments in the fair value of financial assets						
Gains / (losses) arising during the period	21,172	(303)	20,868	1,476	(1,525)	(49)
Reclassification adjustments in revaluation reserves						
Financial assets impairment	736	-	736	1,585	-	1,585
Disposal of financial assets	(12,643)	467	(12,176)	(16,726)	611	(16,115)
Tax effect	(2,770)	(44)	(2,814)	1,325	415	1,740
Adjustments in associates and jointly controlled entities	(2,072)	-	(2,072)	23,627	-	23,627
Foreign exchange difference resulting from consolidation						
Gains / (losses) arising during the period	(185,224)	(59)	(185,283)	40,989	(5,182)	35,807
Other	(169)	-	(169)	(449)	-	(449)
	(180,972)	61	(180,911)	51,828	(5,681)	46,146
Balances not subject to reclassification to profit or loss						
Benefits to employees - actuarial gains and losses						
Gains / (losses) arising during the period	204	-	204	117,421	-	117,421
Tax effect	(174)	-	(174)	(105,943)	-	(105,943)
Changes in the fair value of financial assets (option of valuation of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income)	295	-	295	-	-	-
	325	-	325	11,478	-	11,478
Total comprehensive net income for the period recognised in reserves	(180,646)	61	(180,586)	63,306	(5,681)	57,625
Total comprehensive net income for the period, of which	725,323	10,458	735,782	976,795	5,451	982,246
Non-controlling interests	16,342	(7,580)	8,761	(39,145)	(2,887)	(42,032)
Total comprehensive net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD	741,665	2,878	744,543	937,650	2,564	940,215

CAIXA GERAL DE DEPÓSITOS, S.A.

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

(EUR thousand)

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash flows from operating activities before changes in assets and liabilities		
Interest, commissions and similar income received	2,135,139	2,540,251
Interest, commissions and similar expenses paid	(700,837)	(608,088)
Recovery of principal and interest	36,771	36,849
Payments to employees and suppliers	(440,193)	(406,956)
Payments and contributions to pensions funds and other benefits	(33,887)	(33,782)
Other results	(417)	(8,633)
	996,577	1,519,642
(Increases) / decreases in operating assets		
Loans and advances to credit institutions and customers	(2,452,188)	(1,227,016)
Assets held-for-trading and other assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,409,951)	(478,699)
Other assets	(490,753)	(1,348,227)
	(4,352,892)	(3,053,943)
Increases / (decreases) in operating liabilities		
Resources of central banks and other credit institutions	188,530	391,698
Customer resources	1,148,026	3,218,281
Other liabilities	(39,972)	72,515
	1,296,584	3,682,495
Net cash from operating activities before taxation	(2,059,731)	2,148,193
Income tax	(342,153)	(50,825)
Net cash from operating activities	(2,401,884)	2,097,368
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends received from equity instruments	22,863	1,946
Acquisition of investments in subsidiaries and associated companies, net of disposals	1,262	13,017
Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, net of disposals	(1,887,435)	(1,175,792)
Acquisition of tangible and intangible assets and investment property, net of disposals	(43,637)	(154,105)
Net cash from investing activities	(1,906,947)	(1,314,934)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Interest on subordinated liabilities	(5,985)	(6,171)
Interest on debt securities	(9,948)	(10,051)
Interest on lease agreements	(1,714)	(1,084)
Issue of subordinated liabilities, net of repurchases and repayments	-	(1,147)
Issue of debt securities, net of repurchases and repayments	(291,119)	42,732
Repayments of financing operations through lease agreements	(21,275)	(6,924)
Dividends paid	(850,000)	(524,727)
Net cash from financing activities	(1,180,041)	(507,372)
Increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(5,488,872)	275,063
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	20,595,937	23,915,950
Foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(228,270)	46,036
Net change of cash and cash equivalents	(5,488,872)	275,063
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	14,878,795	24,237,048

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(EUR thousand)

	Share capital	Other equity instruments	Revaluation reserves	Other reserves and retained earnings	Net income for the exercise	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balances at December 31, 2023	4,525,714	-	127,502	3,605,846	1,291,152	9,550,215	275,569	9,825,784
Other entries directly recorded in equity								
Changes in the revaluation reserves	-	-	(12,988)	-	-	(12,988)	148	(12,840)
Appropriation of comprehensive income from associates and jointly controlled entities	-	-	-	23,627	-	23,627	-	23,627
Employee benefits - actuarial gains and losses	-	-	-	11,415	-	11,415	63	11,478
Foreign currency differences	-	-	-	29,364	-	29,364	6,444	35,807
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	889,291	889,291	35,331	924,622
Other	-	-	-	(494)	-	(494)	46	(449)
Total gains and losses for the exercise recognised in equity	-	-	(12,988)	63,911	889,291	940,215	42,032	982,246
Appropriation of net income for 2022								
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	-	-	766,425	(766,425)	-	-	-
Dividends paid 2022	-	-	-	-	(524,727)	(524,727)	-	(524,727)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,987)	(41,987)
Balances at June 30, 2024	4,525,714	-	114,515	4,436,182	889,291	9,965,703	275,614	10,241,316
Balances at December 31, 2024	4,525,714	-	110,799	4,197,447	1,734,516	10,568,477	320,259	10,888,736
Other entries directly recorded in equity								
Changes in the revaluation reserves	-	-	5,045	-	-	5,045	1,569	6,614
Appropriation of comprehensive income from associates and jointly controlled entities	-	-	-	(2,072)	-	(2,072)	-	(2,072)
Employee benefits - actuarial gains and losses	-	-	-	166	-	166	(136)	30
Foreign currency differences	-	-	-	(152,134)	-	(152,134)	(33,149)	(185,283)
Changes in the fair value of equity instruments	-	-	-	295	-	295	-	295
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	893,183	893,183	23,184	916,367
Other	-	-	-	60	-	60	(229)	(169)
Total gains and losses for the exercise recognised in equity	-	-	5,045	(153,686)	893,183	744,543	(8,761)	735,782
Appropriation of net income for 2023								
Transfer to reserves and retained earnings	-	-	-	1,734,516	(1,734,516)	-	-	-
Dividends paid								
Dividends paid 2023	-	-	-	(698,019)	-	(698,019)	-	(698,019)
Extraordinary distribution of dividends	-	-	-	(151,981)	-	(151,981)	-	(151,981)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,019)	(18,019)
Balances at June 30, 2025	4,525,714	-	115,844	4,928,277	893,183	10,463,020	293,479	10,756,499

02 Notes and Reports



2.1. Notes to the Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

(Amounts expressed in thousand euros – unless otherwise expressly indicated. All amounts have been rounded up to the nearest thousand euros)

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1. Introductory note

Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. (CGD), founded in 1876, is an exclusively state-owned public limited liability company, with headquarters at Avenida João XXI, 63 - 1000-300 Lisbon, Portugal. Caixa became a public limited liability company on September 1, 1993 under decree law 287/93 of August 20 which also approved its respective articles of association. Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A. (BNU) was incorporated by merger into CGD on July 23, 2001.

CGD's operations at June 30, 2025 comprised a nationwide branch network which evolved 512 branches (486 of which with face-to-face services and Caixa spaces and 26 corporate offices and extensions), a branch network in France with 48 branches and a branch network in Timor with 16 branches.

CGD also has direct and indirect equity stakes in a significant number of entities in Portugal and abroad. They include controlling interests in Spain, Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique, Brazil and Macau. These entities comprise Caixa Geral de Depósitos group (group) and operate in such diverse sectors as commercial banking, investment banking, brokerage, venture capital, real estate, asset management, specialised credit and cultural activities. CGD also has non-controlling equity stakes in entities in non-financial sectors of the Portuguese economy.

The condensed, interim, consolidated financial statements at June 30, 2025, were approved by the board of directors on August 6, 2025.

2. Accounting policies

2.1 Basis of presentation

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025, have been prepared on a going concern basis, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union, pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of July 19, and the provisions of decree law 35/2005 of February 17.

These statements are presented in compliance with the requirements of IAS 34 – “Interim Financial Reporting” and do not encompass all the disclosures required for the preparation of annual financial statements. Accordingly, they should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those disclosed in the financial statements as of December 31, 2024, as presented in the corresponding annual report.

In accordance with IFRS 5 – “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations,” the results generated by these investments are presented in a single line item in the Income Statement (“Results from subsidiaries held for sale”). Note 13 provides a summary of the impact of this reclassification.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

2.2.1 Voluntary changes in accounting policies

During the first half of 2025, no voluntary changes were made to the accounting policies compared to those applied in the preparation of the prior period's financial information, as presented in the comparative figures, thereby upholding the principle of consistency in the preparation of the financial statements. There were also no revisions to judgments or estimates relating to prior periods, nor were any material error corrections made.

2.2.2 New standards, interpretations and revisions effective during the year

The following standards, interpretations, amendments, and revisions adopted (“endorsed”) by the European Union are mandatory for the first time in the fiscal year beginning on January 1, 2025:

Standard / Interpretation	Description
Amendments to IAS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	<p>These amendments define how to assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how to estimate the exchange rate when it is not. They also introduce disclosure requirements regarding the financial effects of non-exchangeability.</p> <p>Mandatory application begins on January 1, 2025.</p>

The adoption of these amendments did not result in materially significant impacts on the CGD Group's consolidated financial statements.

2.2.3 New standards and interpretations to be implemented to future periods

The following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions, mandatory in future financial periods, have been adopted ("endorsed") by the European Union as of the date of approval of these financial statements.

Standard / Interpretation	Applicable in the European Union for financial years beginning on or after	Description
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026	<p>These amendments clarify the criteria for derecognition of financial liabilities, the assessment of cash flows involving ESG-related clauses, the treatment of non-recurring instruments, and introduce enhanced disclosure requirements.</p> <p>They are to be applied retrospectively with adjustments to retained earnings. Phased adoption is permitted. Restatement of prior periods is not required.</p>

The Group did not adopt this standard early in the financial statements for the first half of 2025, and no material impacts are expected on the financial statements resulting from its adoption.

2.2.4 Standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions not yet adopted by the European Union

The following standards, interpretations, amendments and revisions, which are mandatory for future financial periods, have not been adopted ("endorsed") by the European Union as of the date of approval of these financial statements:

Standard / Interpretation	Description
IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	<p>Supersedes IAS 1. Introduces new categories within the statement of profit or loss, requires the disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs), and amends related standards (IAS 7, IAS 33, IAS 8, IAS 34).</p> <p>Effective from January 1, 2027. Retrospective application is required. Early adoption is permitted, subject to appropriate disclosure.</p>
IFRS 19 – Disclosure for Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	<p>Allows subsidiaries without public accountability to apply reduced disclosure requirements, while maintaining recognition and measurement in accordance with full IFRS.</p> <p>Effective from January 1, 2027. Early adoption is permitted. Comparative disclosures must be aligned in the first year of application.</p>
IFRS 10 and IAS 28 – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	<p>Addresses conflicts between IFRS 10 and IAS 28 regarding the loss of control of a subsidiary. Full gain recognition is required when the transaction involves a business; partial recognition applies when only assets are transferred.</p> <p>Prospective application. Early adoption is permitted and must be disclosed.</p>

A set of technical amendments to various standards (IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IAS 7), aimed at clarifying and aligning terminology and requirements.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. Early adoption is permitted.

These standards have not yet been endorsed by the European Union and, therefore, have not been applied by the Group in the financial statements for the first half of 2025. Their adoption is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements.

3. Group entities and transactions in the period

The Group's structure on a level of its principal subsidiaries, economic activity and respective financial data taken from its individual, statutory accounts, unless otherwise expressly indicated, is summarised below:

				30-06-2025			31-12-2024	
Entity	Head office	Economic Activity	Consolidation Method ⁽¹⁾	% Effective participating interest	Equity ⁽¹⁾	Net income	Equity ⁽¹⁾	Net income
Subsidiaries								
Caixa - Participações, SGPS, S.A.	Lisbon	Financial (holding)	Full	100.00%	573,449	10,010	563,285	97,776
Banco Caixa Geral - Brasil, S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	São Paulo	Financial institutions	Full	100.00%	46,572	(104)	47,315	1,778
Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A. (Macau)	Macau	Financial institutions	Full	100.00%	862,304	26,016	1,014,928	67,265
CGD Investimentos CVC, S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	São Paulo	Brokerage and exchange	Full	100.00%	3,953	170	3,836	438
Caixa - Banco de Investimento, S.A. ⁽²⁾	Lisbon	Financial institutions	Full	100.00%	325,694	7,928	327,939	13,061
Banco Interatlântico, S.A.R.L.	Praia	Financial institutions	Full	81.69%	43,658	3,214	38,402	5,231
Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, S.A.	Maputo	Financial institutions	Full	63.27%	482,266	53,600	512,623	113,421
Banco Comercial do Atlântico, S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	Praia	Financial institutions	Full	58.82%	95,911	9,825	100,069	18,494
Banco Caixa Geral Angola, S.A.	Luanda	Financial institutions	Full	51.00%	157,972	23,144	182,080	53,748
Caixa Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A.	Lisbon	Asset management	Full	100.00%	33,436	7,542	41,983	16,089
CGD Pensões - Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A.	Lisbon	Asset management	Full	100.00%	8,122	472	8,543	892
Filtptrel IV, S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	Lisbon	Real estate management	Full	100.00%	(111,786)	(2,999)	(106,572)	(8,628)
Filtptrel Porto Santo, S.A. ⁽⁴⁾	Lisbon	Real estate management	Full	100.00%	(5,130)	(6)	(3,439)	(14)
Imobici, Lda. ⁽⁵⁾	Maputo	Real estate management	Full	46.33%	1,395	37	1,544	51
Caixa - Serviços Partilhados, A.C.E.	Lisbon	Group complementary companies	Full	100.00%	-	-	-	-
SCI du 8 Rue du Helder	Paris	Real estate management	Full	100.00%	5,483	158	7,958	307
Inmobiliaria Caixa Geral, S.L.	Madrid	Real estate management	Full	100.00%	(76,096)	(91)	(76,006)	(899)
Caixa Imobiliário, S.A.	Lisbon	Real estate management	Full	100.00%	30,878	(341)	31,219	(351)
Special Purpose Entities								
Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado Empreender Mais	Lisbon	Venture capital fund	Full	100.00%	105,768	620	105,148	10,866
Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado Caixa Fundos	Lisbon	Venture capital fund	Full	100.00%	151,470	523	150,947	(467)
Caixa Capital - Sociedade de Capital de Risco, S.A.	Lisbon	Venture capital fund	Full	100.00%	10,592	1,298	11,682	2,388
Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Fechado Fundolis	Lisbon	Investment fund (close-end)	Full	100.00%	18,213	(346)	18,559	(203)
Caixa Private Equity - Fundo de Investimento Alternativo Aberto em Valores Mobiliários	Lisbon	Investment fund (open-end)	Full	88.09%	33,945	571	35,987	2,145
Fundo de Investimento Alternativo Aberto em Valores Mobiliários Caixa Infraestruturas	Lisbon	Investment fund (open-end)	Full	85.63%	30,093	670	39,091	(1,745)
Fundo Especial de Investimento Aberto Caixagest Imobiliário Internacional	Lisbon	Investment fund (open-end)	Full	70.07%	25,446	(1,922)	29,637	(2,947)
Associated								
Locarent - Companhia Portuguesa de Aluguer de Viaturas, S.A.	Lisbon	Operational vehicle rental	Equity	50.00%	51,457	3,776	50,932	5,800
SIBS - Sociedade Interbancária de Serviços, S.A.	Lisbon	Financial institutions	Equity	22.97%	330,566	24,143	335,494	56,711
Fidelidade - Companhia de Seguros S.A. ⁽⁷⁾	Lisbon	Insurance company	Equity	15.00%	2,997,314	133,385	2,835,768	173,506
Fomento - Fundos de Investimento Imobiliário, SGOIC, S.A. ⁽⁶⁾	Lisbon	Asset management	Equity	33.47%	2,733	698	3,625	1,590
Bem Comum - Sociedade de Capital de Risco, S.A.	Lisbon	Venture capital	Equity	32.00%	185	(12)	198	(25)
Banco Internacional de São Tomé e Príncipe, S.A.R.L.	São Tomé	Financial institutions	Equity	27.00%	20,515	1,636	23,197	3,797

⁽¹⁾ Equity includes net income for the year.

⁽²⁾ Data taken from individual financial statements. The individual data from Caixa - Banco de Investimento, S.A. includes data from Caixa Bf's Spanish Branch.

⁽³⁾ All entities consolidate using the same method in both the publication and prudential perimeters, except for the 'Special Purpose Entities' which are not considered in the prudential perimeter, with the exception of 'Caixa Capital - Sociedade de Capital de Risco, S.A.' which is considered in both perimeters.

⁽⁴⁾ Considering the effects of IFRS 5 - "Non-current assets held-for-sale and discontinued operations"

⁽⁵⁾ Considering the effects of IFRS 10 - "Principle of Control Exercise"

⁽⁶⁾ The data indicated in 2025 refers to May 25.

In the first half of 2025, there were no significant changes in terms of the Group's entities.

4. Cash and cash equivalents at central banks

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Cash	606,541	694,049
Demand deposits in central banks	13,809,540	19,555,025
	14,416,081	20,249,074
Interest on demand deposits in central banks	656	1,436
	14,416,737	20,250,510

The objective of CGD's demand deposits at central banks is to comply with the minimum reserve requirements of the European Central Banks System (ECBS).

The funds deposited at central banks by CGD and CGD Group banks at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, complied with the minimum limits defined by the regulations in force in the countries in which they operate.

5. Cash balances at other credit institutions

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Cheques for collection		
Portugal	42,378	29,032
Abroad	12,890	12,686
	55,267	41,718
Demand deposits		
Portugal	1,103	1,595
Abroad	400,924	291,553
	402,027	293,148
Accrued interest	4,764	10,561
	462,058	345,427

Cheques for collection are cheques drawn by customers of other banks and sent for clearing. These amounts are collected in the first few days of the following period.

6. Loans and advances to credit institutions

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Term deposits		
Portugal	39,926	39,833
Abroad	879,034	619,512
Loans		
Portugal	388,416	369,757
Abroad	415,488	347,941
Other applications		
Portugal	35	8,100
Abroad	807,273	987,600
Purchase operations with resale agreement	462,974	25,590
Overdue loans and interest	27	27
	2,993,173	2,398,360
Accrued interest	3,431	4,553
Deferred income	(10,610)	(10,455)
	2,985,994	2,392,458
Impairment (Note 34)	(587)	(606)
	2,985,407	2,391,852

The "Purchase operations with a resale agreement" account at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, refers to contracts for the acquisition of financial instruments with a resale agreement at a future date and predefined price.

The financial instruments acquired in these operations are not recognised in the balance sheet and their purchase price continues to be recognised as a loan to credit institutions and measured at its respective amortised cost. The referred to operations were contracted for under Global Master Repurchase Agreements (GMRAs), whose mechanisms provide for a strengthening of the collateral associated with such transactions based on the evolution of their respective market value, determined in accordance with the specifications defined between the counterparties and usually comprising surety deposits.

Information on impairment movements on loans and advances to credit institutions, for first half 2025 and 2024 is set out in note 34.

7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025			31-12-2024		
	Held for trading	At fair value through profit or loss	Total	Held for trading	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
Debt instruments						
Public issuers						
Public debt securities	24,760	-	24,760	17,074	-	17,074
Treasury bills	524,605	-	524,605	236,102	-	236,102
Bonds of other public issuers						
Foreign	59,075	2,274	61,348	-	2,285	2,285
International financial organisations	-	4,351	4,351	-	-	-
Other issuers						
Bonds and other securities						
Residents	3,517	-	3,517	-	100	100
Non-residents	130,765	-	130,765	77,028	-	77,028
	742,722	6,624	749,346	330,204	2,384	332,588
Equity instruments						
Residents	53	283,270	283,323	15	274,482	274,497
Non-residents	-	117,747	117,747	-	115,886	115,886
	53	401,018	401,071	15	390,368	390,383
Other financial instruments						
Residents	-	299,792	299,792	-	338,758	338,758
Non-residents	-	61,917	61,917	-	75,328	75,328
	-	361,709	361,709	-	414,087	414,087
Loans and receivables						
Loans and advances to customers	-	51,859	51,859	-	61,320	61,320
Other loans and receivables	-	15,548	15,548	-	15,087	15,087
	-	67,407	67,407	-	76,407	76,407
Derivatives with positive fair value (Note 10)						
Swaps	57,485	-	57,485	92,377	-	92,377
Forward exchange operations	9,313	-	9,313	2,481	-	2,481
Options - shares, currency and commodities	61,240	-	61,240	43,458	-	43,458
Caps and floors	2,118	-	2,118	4,471	-	4,471
	130,156	-	130,156	142,787	-	142,787
	872,930	836,758	1,709,688	473,006	883,246	1,356,253

The "Other financial instruments" account, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, includes €64,325 thousand and €55,277 thousand, respectively, in subscriptions vehicles created under financial assets lending operations (loans and advances to customers).

The referred to assets were derecognised from the balance sheet following their transfer (to the entity itself or entities owned by the corporate vehicle in which CGD has a stake), as the IFRS 9 – "Financial instruments" requirements, i.e. the transfer of a substantial part of the risks and benefits associated with the credit operations and respective control, were considered to have been met.

The corporate vehicles in which CGD has a non-controlling interest are autonomous in terms of their management. To ensure the neutrality of operations, at the time of their realisation, impairment on the estimated losses on the transferred assets was set against the amount of the equity investment in the respective associated corporate vehicles. Following their initial recognition, such holdings reflect the revaluation of the equity of the respective entity.

Information on CGD's exposure to such assets at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is as follows:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Fundo Imobiliário Aquarius	45,463	36,794
Fundo Recuperação, FCR	5,389	4,758
Predicapital FEIIF	5,798	5,798
FCR Fundo Turismo Algarve	1,391	1,162
Fundo Imobiliário Vega	3,029	3,511
Nexponor - Sociedade Especial de Investimento Imobiliário de Capital Fixo - SICAFI, S.A.	3,255	3,255
	64,325	55,277

As the valuation of the asset lending funds considers the group's analysis of the recoverable amount of each fund's equity, the amount recognised may be less than the respective NAV (net asset value) as calculated and disclosed by management entities. Detailed information on the internal measurement criteria applied to these funds is given in note 37 - "Disclosures relating to financial instruments" in the chapter on "Restructuring funds".

At June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the book value of the securities and real estate investment funds managed by group entities and recognised in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to €40,637 thousand and €89,057 thousand, as follows:

	30-06-2025		31-12-2024	
	Securities investment funds	Real estate investment funds	Securities investment funds	Real estate investment funds
Book value	0	40,637	0	89,057

8. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Debt instruments		
Public debt	948,454	413,558
Other public issuers	6,063,981	4,942,877
International financial organisations	8,543	11,518
Other issuers	1,358,325	1,104,203
	8,379,303	6,472,156
Equity instruments	39,768	41,638
Other instruments	55,606	55,606
	8,474,677	6,569,400

The variation of debt instruments is part of the liquidity surplus management, in the context of the observed increase in resources raised, being one of the mechanisms used to manage balance sheet interest rate risk.

In 2025, S&P downgraded Mozambique's sovereign debt rating twice: first, on February 19, from "CCC" to "CCC-" due to severe liquidity challenges and delays in payments to domestic creditors; and then, on March 21, from "CCC-" to "SD" (Selective Default), driven by the restructuring of a domestic debt issuance amounting to MZN 3.7 billion, highlighting the country's fiscal and liquidity constraints.

Following the rating downgrade, the exposures in treasury bonds (OTs) were reclassified to stage 3, while the exposures in treasury bills (BTs) were reclassified to stage 2.

As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, BCI held a direct exposure to the State of Mozambique, representing the Group's exposure. This exposure was classified under financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – Debt instruments, amounting EUR 90,238 thousand and EUR 108,722 thousand, respectively. The impairment as of June 30, 2025, was EUR 6,744 thousand.

Details on the group's exposure to "Other Instruments" at fair value through other comprehensive income – securities subscribed for under asset transfer operations at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are as follows:

	30-06-2025		31-12-2024	
	Book value	Fair value reserve	Book value	Fair value reserve
Discovery Portugal Real Estate Fund	55,606	(29,733)	55,606	(29,733)

CGD opted to classify and measure the above referred to equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income in conformity with the option provided by IFRS 9 – "Financial instruments". Detailed information on the internal measurement criteria for these funds is given in note 37 - "Disclosures relating to financial instruments" in the chapter on "Restructuring funds".

The fair value reserves, net of deferred taxes associated for assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, amounted to €2,516 thousand and € (2,165) thousand at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively (note 25).

9. Financial assets with a repurchase agreement

The following is a breakdown of information on financial assets with a repurchase agreement at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
At fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instruments from public issuers		
From public issuers		
Debt securities of other foreign public issuers	2,096	-
	2,096	-
At amortised cost		
Debt instruments from public issuers		
Non-residents	1,089,114	-
	1,091,211	-

The group entered sales operations on financial assets with a repurchase agreement at a future date and predefined price with financial institutions and customers at June 30, 2025.

Financial instruments ceded in sales operations with a repurchase agreement are not derecognised from the balance sheet and their value continues to be measured in accordance with the accounting policies

applicable to the underlying assets. The difference between their sales and repurchase prices is recognised as interest income and deferred across the period of the agreement.

The liabilities arising from the repurchase agreement are recognised as a liability under the heading “Customer resources and other loans – Other resources – Repurchase agreement transactions” (Note 19).

10. Derivatives

The group's activity includes operations on derivatives to meet the needs of its customers and reduce its exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate and price fluctuations.

The group controls the risk off its derivatives activities based on its approval procedures on operations, definition of exposure limits per product and customer and daily oversight of their evolution and respective results.

Information on the notional amount and book value of the group's derivatives, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is given below:

	30-06-2025							
	Notional value			Book value				
	Trading derivatives	Hedging derivatives	Total	Assets held for trading	Liabilities held for trading	Hedging derivatives		Total
						Assets	Liabilities	
Forward foreign exchange transactions								
Exchange Forwards				9,313	(8,012)	-	-	1,300
Purchase	356,163	-	356,163					
Sale	354,843	-	354,843					
Swaps								
Currency swaps				1,921	(8,126)	-	-	(6,205)
Purchase	380,523	-	380,523					
Sale	386,005	-	386,005					
Interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps				55,564	(56,301)	200,848	(35,670)	164,441
Purchase	4,714,415	21,618,108	26,332,523					
Sale	4,718,896	21,618,108	26,337,004					
Futures								
Currency				-	-	-	-	-
Long positions	13,179	-	13,179					
Interest rate				-	-	-	-	-
Short positions	53,247	106,625	159,872					
Equity				-	-	-	-	-
Short positions	1,065	-	1,065					
Options								
Equity				61,240	(61,121)	-	-	119
Purchase	341,094	-	341,094					
Sale	342,303	-	342,303					
Interest rate (Caps & Floors)				2,118	(1,773)	-	-	345
Purchase	970,812	-	970,812					
Sale	882,779	-	882,779					
	13,515,324	43,342,841	56,858,165	130,156	(135,333)	200,848	(35,670)	160,001

	31-12-2024							
	Notional value			Book value				
	Trading derivatives	Hedging derivatives	Total	Assets held for trading	Liabilities held for trading	Hedging derivatives		Total
						Assets	Liabilities	
Forward foreign exchange transactions								
Exchange Forwards				2,481	(3,408)	-	-	(926)
Purchase	145,165	-	145,165					
Sale	146,213	-	146,213					
Swaps								
Currency swaps				7,272	(328)	-	-	6,944
Purchase	674,376	-	674,376					
Sale	666,714	-	666,714					
Interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps				85,105	(67,562)	176,422	(40,960)	153,005
Purchase	4,890,021	21,892,317	26,782,338					
Sale	4,893,395	21,892,317	26,785,711					
Futures								
Currency				-	-	-	-	
Long positions	15,806	-	15,806					
Interest rate				-	-	-	-	-
Long positions	29,417	-	29,417					
Short positions	27,329	227,898	255,226					
Equity				-	-	-	-	-
Short positions	976	-	976					
Options								
Currency				764	(764)	-	-	-
Purchase	56,209	-	56,209					
Sale	56,209	-	56,209					
Equity				42,694	(42,692)	-	-	2
Purchase	286,664	-	286,664					
Sale	282,121	-	282,121					
Interest rate (Caps & Floors)				4,471	(4,220)	-	-	251
Purchase	907,668	-	907,668					
Sale	759,181	-	759,181					
	13,837,462	44,012,531	57,849,993	142,787	(118,974)	176,422	(40,960)	159,276

Derivatives recognised in "Assets held for trading", "Liabilities held for trading", "Hedge derivatives - Assets" and "Hedge derivatives - Liabilities" at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, include operations collateralised by surety accounts designed to hedge the fair value of exposures on lending and borrowing operations between CGD and various financial institutions. The balances deposited by the referred to financial institutions with CGD and by CGD with the same financial institutions, at the said dates, are recognised in "Other liabilities - resources - collateral account" (note 23) and "Other assets - debtors and other investments - other debtors" (note 17), respectively.

11. Investments at amortised cost

The following is a breakdown of investment balances at amortised cost at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Debt instruments		
Public debt	4,360,224	4,384,421
Other public issuers		
Other non-residents	10,111,649	9,677,645
	14,471,873	14,062,066
Other international issuers	382,197	387,601
Other issuers		
Other non-residents	1,501,122	1,296,108
	1,883,319	1,683,709
	16,355,192	15,745,775
Impairment (Note 34)	(46,972)	(9,316)
	16,308,220	15,736,459

Investments at amortised cost, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, include Angolan sovereign debt instruments for the amounts of €165,821 thousand and €274,516 thousand respectively.

As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, BCI held a direct exposure to the State of Mozambique, representing the Group's exposure. This exposure was classified under financial assets at amortized cost – Debt instruments, amounting to EUR 623,340 thousand and EUR 693,914 thousand, respectively. The impairment as of June 30, 2025, was EUR 43,111 thousand.

12. Loans and advances to customers

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Domestic and foreign loans		
Loans	34,626,772	33,347,547
Current account loans	1,206,984	1,117,740
Other loans	3,713,275	3,797,209
Other loans and amounts receivable - securitised		
Commercial Paper	2,355,705	1,603,308
Other	3,964,006	3,968,129
Property leasing operations	787,684	801,521
Discounts and other loans secured by bills	210,776	238,740
Equipment leasing operations	984,606	984,755
Factoring	2,319,923	2,383,079
Overdrafts	292,259	220,170
	50,461,988	48,462,199
Credits related to the issuance of covered bonds (Note 20)	5,781,327	6,110,773
Adjustment to assets under hedging operations	23,675	20,144
Accrued interest	168,499	193,795
Deferred income, commissions and other cost and income associated with amortised cost	167,443	130,271
	56,602,933	54,917,184
Overdue loans and interest	520,151	468,003
	57,123,084	55,385,187
Impairment (Note 34)	(1,680,535)	(1,862,695)
	55,442,549	53,522,491

As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, BCI's credit portfolio included an exposure to the State of Mozambique (including guaranteed liabilities) of MZN 9,594,930 thousand (EUR 128,929 thousand) and MZN 9,861,858 thousand (EUR 150,563 thousand), respectively.

Other credit disposal operations

CGD disposed of a series of mainly non-performing loans with a book value, before impairment on the transaction date of approximately €1,376 thousand in the first half 2025. The losses made on these loans were recognised in "Impaired credit net of reversals and recoveries" in the Income Statement (note 34).

Credit write-offs on the asset at the time of the transaction were also included. Income of approximately €14,863 thousand (note 34) was recognised on these operations.

Following the movements that occurred during the first half 2025, between stages, concerning the loans to costumers portfolio:

	30-06-2025					
	Transfers between Stage 1 and 2		Transfers between Stage 2 and 3		Transfers between Stage 1 and 3	
	To Stage 2 from Stage 1	To Stage 1 from Stage 2	To Stage 3 from Stage 2	To Stage 2 from Stage 3	To Stage 3 from Stage 1	To Stage 1 from Stage 3
Loans to customers	1,730,248	1,464,649	186,298	98,414	131,982	49,448
Government	0	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial institutions	201,419	87,893	83	0	244	165
Non-financial institutions	458,104	318,636	49,197	16,958	20,935	529
Households:						
Mortgage loans with property mortgage	704,201	844,623	90,632	63,603	69,220	34,620
Consumption and others	366,524	213,497	46,386	17,853	41,582	14,133

In 2025, there were migrations of €50 million from stage 3 to stage 1, justifying by customers regularizations that triggered the default without resorting to credit restructuring.

The detail of exposures by stage as of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is presented in Note 37.

The movements in the amounts of credit capital are in the following table:

	Movimento do crédito a clientes					
	Government	Other financial institutions	Non-financial institutions	Households of which: loans with mortgage property	Households of which: consumption and other purposes	Total
Balance at 31-12-2023	3,807,507	153,490	18,689,481	27,594,078	2,413,052	52,657,608
New production	300,758	158,057	6,007,816	4,281,174	807,930	11,555,734
Scheduled repayments	-269,544	-26,610	-4,603,095	-834,068	-493,503	(6,226,821)
Unscheduled repayments	-25,541	-8,975	-536,935	-2,254,876	-161,192	(2,987,518)
Write-Off	-1	-385	-78,352	-4,385	-15,434	(98,558)
Other movements	-71,675	76,561	216,396	-171,742	435,201	484,741
Balance at 30-06-2024	3,741,504	352,138	19,695,311	28,610,181	2,986,054	55,385,187
New production	335,071	179,067	4,288,150	2,573,663	506,020	7,881,972
Scheduled repayments	-133,888	-49,224	-3,526,714	-635,641	-313,709	(4,659,177)
Unscheduled repayments	-4,310	-10,603	-257,191	-772,394	-80,466	(1,124,963)
Write-Off	-299	0	-14,371	-115	-3,450	(18,235)
Other movements	2,141	63,241	-97,098	-224,150	-85,833	(341,699)
Balance at 30-06-2025	3,940,219	534,618	20,088,086	29,551,544	3,008,617	57,123,084

Information on impairment movements for first half 2025 and 2024, is given in note 34.

13. Non-current assets and liabilities held-for-sale

Information on non-current assets and liabilities held-for-sale balances at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is set out below:

ASSETS	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Property and equipment	207,217	234,143
Subsidiaries		
Banco Caixa Geral - Brasil, S.A.	287,981	303,364
Banco Comercial do Atlântico, S.A.	920,878	893,731
CGD Investimentos CVC, S.A.	4,140	4,210
Flitptrel IV, S.A.	58,854	56,267
Flitptrel Porto Santo, S.A.	9,067	9,083
Other non-current assets held-for-sale	660	660
	1,488,797	1,501,458
Impairment (Note 34)		
Property and equipment	(155,223)	(163,997)
Subsidiaries	(82,804)	(83,576)
Other	(483)	(530)
	(238,510)	(248,103)
	1,250,287	1,253,354
LIABILITIES		
Subsidiaries		
Banco Caixa Geral - Brasil, S.A.	246,385	260,793
Banco Comercial do Atlântico, S.A.	824,967	793,662
Flitptrel IV, S.A.	2,898	811
Flitptrel Porto Santo, S.A.	9,125	9,134
CGD Investimentos CVC, S.A.	186	119
	1,083,561	1,064,519

Income from "subsidiaries held-for-sale", in first half 2025 and 2024, is itemised as "Income from subsidiaries held-for-sale" in the consolidated income statement, as set out below:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Results of subsidiaries held-for-sale		
Banco Caixa Geral - Brasil, S.A.	(693)	510
Banco Comercial do Atlântico, S.A.	10,427	9,453
CGD Investimentos CVC, S.A.	170	195
Flitptrel IV, S.A.	500	981
Flitptrel Porto Santo, S.A.	(7)	(6)
	10,398	11,132

These entities are recognised in the "Other" business areas segment (note 35).

Subsidiaries

Pursuant to its commitments to the Portuguese state, as the sole shareholder of Caixa Geral de Depósitos and the competent European authorities, CGD undertook a series of steps for recapitalisation purposes leading to the disposal of the group's equity stakes in Banco Caixa Geral – Brasil, S.A., CGD Investimentos CVC, S.A. and Banco Comercial do Atlântico in the Republic of Cape Verde. The investment balances in these entities, net of their respective impairment, were reclassified from "Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures" to "Non-current assets held-for-sale", as a direct result of this situation.

As regards the BCG Brazil disposal process, the government approved the tender documents for the direct sale of its shares, directly and indirectly held by Caixa Geral de Depósitos. A reduction of the share capital of BCG Brazil and CGD Investimentos to the amount of €71,689 thousand and €2,732 thousand, respectively (at the December 2019 exchange rate) was also approved in 2019 in preparation for the current sales process.

Despite multiple initiatives undertaken to divest the bank, it has not yet been possible to successfully conclude this process. A significant factor contributing to this outcome has been the significant political and economic instability affecting not only Brazil but the global landscape. This includes the lasting impacts of the pandemic, and more recently, the wars in Ukraine and the Middle East, as well as the current economic environment marked by high volatility and risk, driven by protectionist policies that impact global trade and market confidence.

CGD's Executive Committee remains committed to pursuing the sale process rather than opting for a liquidation scenario, which is deemed likely to result in immediate value erosion for the Group. The Committee is currently assessing the conditions and terms under which the transaction may proceed, in alignment with its strategic objectives and the best interests of its shareholder.

In January 2019, Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. resolved to divest its equity stake in Banco Comercial do Atlântico, based in the Republic of Cabo Verde (BCA), initiating the process and the corresponding legal and procedural steps. In September 2019, decree law 146/2019 was published, setting out the terms under which CGD's full or partial divestment of its shares in BCA should take place.

On March 14, 2024, a resolution was approved selecting the acquisition proposal submitted by Coris Holding, S.A. for 59.82% of the share capital of Banco Comercial do Atlântico, S.A. Subsequently, on May 6 of the same year, the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) was signed. Completion of the transaction remains subject to prior authorization by the Bank of Cabo Verde, which is currently reviewing the request.

The stake in BCA will be divested for a total of 7,774.91 million Cape Verdean escudos, approximately 70.511 million euros (based on an EUR/CVE exchange rate of 110.265). This final amount is subject to adjustments to reflect any changes in BCA's equity between the reference date specified in the direct sale agreements and the last day of the month immediately preceding the transaction's effective date.

Foreign exchange reserves

At the time of the disposal of the equity stakes denominated in a functional currency other than the euro, income on the exchange rates previously recognised in "Other reserves" are transferred to income for the period as they are an integral part of the profit or loss made on the transaction. For this purpose and pursuant to the requirements of IAS 21 – "The effects of changes in foreign exchange rates", operations classified as a reimbursement of the amount invested, and, namely, when comprising share capital reductions, are also considered to be reductions of an interest in subsidiaries. The foreign exchange reserves to be reclassified to income, in such cases, are measured by the proportion of the amount of the reimbursement to the total amount invested.

Accrued income on foreign exchange operations at June 30, 2025, recognised as a charge to "Other reserves" in the consolidation of subsidiaries classified as non-current assets and liabilities held-for-sale, comprises losses of approximately €85,370 thousand (€85,254 thousand at December 31, 2024).

14. Investment properties

Investment properties owned by the group, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are recognised at fair value. Income on the revaluation of such properties are recognised as a charge to "Other operating income".

The other properties recognised in this account essentially derive from overdue credit recoveries.

Measurement methodologies and fair value assessment

The measurement of the fair value of investment properties, in addition to other factors of relevance to the appraisal, takes into consideration the type, characteristics and geographies of the properties with the objective of determining the best price to be achieved on their disposal under normal market conditions. Fair value is assessed by appraisers who should employ at least two of the following methods:

- **Market comparison method:** The market comparison method estimates the transaction price of a specific asset based on prices and other relevant information on market deals involving identical or comparable (similar) properties. It generally employs statistical methods after the various items of market data obtained have been harmonised. This is the principal method used whenever information on a significant number of transactions is available.
- **Income method:** The income method estimates the value of an item of property by capitalising the annual amount of rents or annual operating income from the activity being performed in the building. When, over time, changes in income are more significant than generally expected in the market, DCF (discounted cash flows) are used. The income method is applied in the case of the effective rental of a property, when the property is for rent, when the rental market for the type of property being valued is active or when the property is to be exploited economically.
- **Cost method:** The cost method estimates the value of property based on the amount which would currently be needed to obtain alternative property, as a replica of the original or with an equivalent use, adjusted for obsolescence. It is calculated based on the sum of the acquisition cost of the land and construction costs (including charges) and depreciated on the basis of a property's present physical, functional, environmental and economic conditions plus marketing costs and its developer's margin/risk. This is the principal method used when there is no market information available on transactions of similar property and no potential income associated with it is identifiable.
- **Residual worth method:** The residual worth method estimates the residual worth of land, constructions for renovation or unfinished properties, net of the presumed sales price of the finished property, obtained by the market method and all costs and margins associated with the unfinished construction.

The availability of relevant data and its relative subjectivity may affect the choice of valuation method/techniques. The choice, in each case, should particularly focus on those which maximise the use of relevant observable variables.

The most relevant variables considered for each of the above referred to valuation methods are as follows:

(i) *Market comparison method*

- This is the presumed sales price per sqm or presumed sales price per unit (when what is relevant is not the area but rather the use given to the property e.g. parking spaces). In liquid markets, these variables are provided by directly or indirectly observable data in the transaction market, although they may need to be adjusted (harmonised) depending on the specific characteristics of the property in question.

(ii) *Income method*

– *Capitalisation technique*

- This is the amount of the monthly rent per sqm or monthly rent per unit (when what is relevant is not the area but rather the use given to the property, e.g. parking spaces). In active rental markets, these variables are provided by directly or indirectly observable data in the said market, although they may need to be adjusted (harmonised) depending on the specific characteristics of the property in question.
- Variables contributing to the assessment of operating income from the property. These variables may differ in line with the type of property and are generally assessed based on a property's potential income generating capacity, considering the information available on the assumptions of market actors. The data supplied by the entity operating the property may be used in the absence of any reasonably available information indicating that market actors would not employ different assumptions.
- Capitalisation rate. This is associated with the risk on capital invested, income, liquidity, tax burden, risk-free interest rate and expected market evolution. In active markets, it establishes a linear relationship at a certain point of time between the rental and purchase/sales market for a certain geography and a specific property product segment, with an identical risk and identical evolution of rents.

– *Discounted cash flow technique*

- Diverse variables may contribute to the estimated cash flow based on the type of property. This technique is reliant on current expectations of changes in the amounts and times of future cash flows. The inclusion of a risk adjustment factor based on the uncertainty of this type of measurement is usually required.
- Discount rate. This is the value of money over time, associated with a risk-free interest rate and the price to be paid on the uncertainty involved in cash flows (risk premium).

(iii) *Cost method*

- Construction cost per sqm. This variable is essentially reliant upon a property's construction characteristics although the place of construction is also considered. It is based on directly or indirectly observable construction market data.

Investment properties acquired under credit recovery operations are also included in the analysis of the individual and collective impairment valuation model on property recognised as non-current assets held-for-sale. The respective fair value, in these cases, is measured by reference to the assessment of the respective recoverable amount.

To meet the requirements of IFRS 13 – “Fair value measurement”, the following table provides information on the investment properties in the group’s portfolio, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, by type, development status in terms of their preparation for use and current occupancy, considering the methodologies used to measure fair value:

30-06-2025						
Property type	State development	Occupation	Book value	Measurement techniques	Relevants inputs	Reference range of relevant inputs
Housing	Concluded	Rented	37	Market comparable method	Estimated rental value per m2	[134 - 134]
			404	Cost method	Estimated rental value per m2	-
			1,014	Cost method	Other	[119.376 - 754.907]
			1,455			
Storage	Concluded	Rented	645	Market comparable method	Estimated rental value per m2	[188 - 188]
			645			
			2,100			
Other	Concluded	Rented	2,451	Market comparable method	Estimated rental value per m2	[3 - 672]
			5,245	Market comparable method/Cost method	Estimated rental value per m2	[24.500 - 24.500]
			23	Cost method	Other	-
			7,720			
			9,820			

31-12-2024						
Property type	State development	Occupation	Book value	Measurement techniques	Relevants inputs	Reference range of relevant inputs
Housing	Concluded	Rented	88	Market comparable method	Estimated rental value per m2	[153 - 611]
			459	Cost method	Estimated rental value per m2	-
			1,011	Cost method	Other	[119.376 - 754.907]
			1,557			
Storage	Concluded	Rented	742	Market comparable method	Estimated rental value per m2	[200 - 200]
			742			
			2,299			
Other	Concluded	Rented	2,986	Market comparable method	Estimated rental value per m2	[224 - 763]
			5,245	Market comparable method /Cost method	Estimated rental value per m2	[24.500 - 24.500]
			23	Cost method	Other	-
			8,254			
			10,553			

As already stated, valuations of land and buildings maximise the use of observable market data. However, as they also consider non-observable data, most valuations are classified at level 3 of the fair value ranking of IFRS 13 – “Fair value measurement”.

15. Investments in associates and joint ventures

This account comprised the following at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	30-06-2025			31-12-2024	
	Effective participating interest (%)	Book value	Contribution to the results of the group	Effective participating interest (%)	Book value
Jointly controlled entities					
Locarent, S.A.	50.00%	25,691	1,888	50.00%	25,500
		25,691	1,888		25,500
Associated companies					
Banco Internacional de São Tomé e Príncipe, S.A.	27.00%	5,586	(831)	27.00%	6,417
SIBS - Sociedade Interbancária de Serviços, S.A.	22.97%	75,694	5,602	22.97%	77,051
Fidelidade – Companhia de Seguros, S.A.	15.00%	394,162	20,008	15.00%	388,423
Other	-	3,840	284	-	4,281
		479,281	25,063		476,172
Impairment (Note 34)	-	(439)	-	-	(439)
		504,534	26,951		501,233

The group received dividends of €21,386 thousand and €67,931 thousand from these entities in first half 2025 and in 2024 respectively.

16. Income tax

The amount of income tax assets and liabilities, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Current tax assets		
Income tax recoverable	9,396	20,214
Other	378	411,368
	9,774	431,582
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	332,029	749,042
Other	872	1,173
	332,902	750,215
Current tax assets and liabilities	(323,127)	(318,634)
Deferred tax assets		
Temporary differences	691,126	754,208
	691,126	754,208
Deferred tax liabilities	74,729	69,296
Deferred tax assets and liabilities	616,397	684,911

As of June 30, 2025, the variation in "Current tax assets – others" pertains to amounts related to Payments on Account and Additional Payments on Account, determined under the RETGS ("Special Taxation Regime for Corporate Groups"), which change by €410,989 thousand.

The movement in deferred tax during the periods ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Balance at 31-12-2024	Change in			Balance at 30-06-2025
		Equity	Profit or loss	Other	
Impairment losses on credit	345,199	-	(58,874)	-	286,325
Employee benefits	197,428	(169)	(10,222)	-	187,038
Impairment and adjustments in property and tangible and intangible assets	5,409	-	(3,282)	-	2,127
Measurement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	34,556	6,003	-	-	40,559
Impairment and other value changes in equity investments and other securities	(5,794)	-	(2,108)	-	(7,902)
Other provisions and impairment non-tax deductible	103,453	-	1,522	-	104,975
Other	4,660	-	9,610	(10,994)	3,276
	684,911	5,834	(63,354)	(10,994)	616,397

	Balance at 31-12-2023	Change in		Balance at 30-06-2024
		Equity	Profit or loss	
Impairment losses on credit	434,557	-	(63,832)	370,725
Employee benefits	192,550	(3,579)	(7,563)	181,408
Impairment and adjustments in property and tangible and intangible assets	3,278	-	7,771	11,049
Measurement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,472	5,824	-	20,296
Impairment and other value changes in equity investments and other securities	(2,433)	-	2,998	565
Other provisions and impairment non-tax deductible	70,762	-	34,568	105,330
Other	6,290	-	514	6,804
	719,476	2,245	(25,544)	696,177

Special regime applicable to deferred tax assets

In 2014 Caixa Geral de Depósitos and Caixa - Banco de Investimento subscribed the special regime applicable to deferred tax assets, following the favourable resolutions of respective general meetings of shareholders.

The regime, approved by law 61/2014 of August 26, includes deferred tax assets on the non-deduction of costs and negative equity changes with impairment losses on loans (as provided for in nos. 1 and 2 of article 28-A of the corporate tax code and respective exclusions) and its employees' post-employment or long-term benefits.

The amendments to the regime introduced by law 23/2016 of August 19, excluded from its temporal scope the costs and negative equity changes accounted for in the taxation periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016, and in addition the associated deferred taxes.

Therefore, the deferred taxes covered by this regime only refer to the assessment of costs and negative equity changes up to December 31, 2015.

Deferred tax assets resulting from the non-deduction of costs and negative equity changes with impairment losses on loans and employees' post-employment or long-term benefits are converted into tax credit when the taxpayer's net profit in the respective tax period is negative or in the event of a voluntary liquidation or court-ordered insolvency. In the case of a conversion resulting from negative net results, the amount of the tax credit to be attributed will be the proportion of such negative net results for the period to the taxpayer's total equity (assessed prior to the deduction of the result) plus the amount of CoCo bonds, applied to the eligible deferred tax assets balance. When the conversion is the result of liquidation or insolvency or the taxpayer has negative equity, the full amount of the deferred tax assets is converted into tax credit.

In the conversion to tax credit (other than by liquidation or insolvency), a special reserve must be created for the respective credit increased by 10% and adjusted when equity is less than share capital by the ratio between the former and the latter which is deducted from the amount of the increased tax credit. In addition, securities in the form of conversion rights are issued to be attributed to the state that, in the case of CGD, is, at the same time, its sole shareholder. The exercising of conversion rights has the effect of increasing taxpayer's share capital through the incorporation of the special reserve and issuance of new ordinary shares for delivery to the state. This special reserve cannot be distributed. It should be noted that on the date of issuance of the conversion rights, shareholders have the pre-emptive right to acquire them in proportion to their respective holding.

The deferred tax assets recognised by the group and considered eligible under this regime, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, have the following nature:

Deferred tax within the scope of the special regime for deferred tax assets	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Impairment losses on credit	7,617	16,992
Employee benefits	39,125	41,965
	46,741	58,957

Reconciliation of nominal tax rate

The reconciliation between the amount of tax calculated based on the nominal rate and costs/(income) with tax on profit for the periods ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, was as follows:

	30-06-2025		30-06-2024	
	Rate	Tax	Rate	Tax
Income before tax		1,291,926		1,306,993
Tax at the nominal rate	27.36%	353,471	27.35%	357,463
Impact of companies with tax rates different from the nominal rate in Portugal	0.52%	6,781	(1.06%)	(13,866)
Permanent differences to be deducted	(0.39%)	(5,007)	(0.05%)	(632)
Permanent differences to be increased				
Non-deductible provisions and impairment	0.00%	-	3.06%	40,019
Other	0.04%	461	(0.34%)	(4,496)
Changes in fair value and impairments on financial assets not accepted for tax purposes	(0.00%)	(54)	0.00%	-
Recognition of impairment on equity investments, net of write-offs	(0.09%)	(1,151)	0.40%	5,197
Annulment of tax losses considered non-recoverable	(0.01%)	(118)	0.07%	852
Autonomous taxation	0.01%	131	0.01%	179
Difference in tax rate	2.39%	30,938	0.00%	-
Surtax	0.00%	-	3.43%	44,771
Contribution of the banking sector	2.22%	28,712	2.52%	32,983
Other	0.54%	6,996	0.60%	7,875
	32.60%	421,160	35.99%	470,344
Tax adjustments relative to prior years	(0.29%)	(3,711)	(4.08%)	(53,333)
Insufficiency / (excess) of tax estimate related to previous years and other corrections to the taxable base, net of deferred tax				
Other	(0.35%)	(4,541)	0.00%	-
	(0.64%)	(8,253)	(4.08%)	(53,333)
	31.96%	412,908	31.91%	417,011

CGD's nominal tax rate, for the period ended June 30, 2025, considering the surcharge rates applicable to its operations was 27.36%.

The determining of CGD's nominal tax rate considers the increase in the municipal and state surcharges on taxable profit.

Under the terms of article 51-C of the corporate tax code, impairment losses and other value adjustments to equity investments or other own equity instruments included in taxable profit under no. 2 of article 28-A of the same statute are positive components of taxable profit for the taxation period in which the respective sale has taken place.

As a result of this regime, the group recognised deferred tax liabilities for impairment on financial investments, that were fiscally accepted, at the time of the constitution, for which there is an intention to sell or liquidate (or when in progress). As of June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, these amounted to €31,699 thousand and €30,242 thousand, respectively.

Limitations on tax deductions of impairment losses on loans and other value adjustments

To determining taxable profit under the corporate tax code impairment losses for credit risk on exposures analysed on an individual or collective basis and recognised in tax periods beginning or after January 1, 2019, in accordance with the applicable accounting and regulatory standards (with the exceptions provided for in paragraph 7 of article 28c of the corporate tax code) are fully deductible.

Impairment losses and other value adjustments for specific credit risk accounted for in prior tax periods continue to be subject to the rules in force until December 31, 2018, i.e. limiting tax deductions to the amounts assessed under the provisions of Bank of Portugal notice 3/95 (latterly revoked) and provided that such loans were not collateralised by real rights over immovable assets.

CGD and the other relevant entities included in the national tax perimeter subscribed for the new regime for the tax periods beginning January 1, 2019.

Analysis of recoverability of deferred tax assets

Based on the requirements of IAS 12 – “Income taxes”, deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent of the group’s expectations of their future recoverability which is fundamentally based on:

- (i) an assessment of its capacity to generate sufficient taxable profit, and,
- (ii) an interpretation of the legal framework in force in the relevant analysis period.

Expectations of generating future taxable profit are based on profitability projections which have been duly adjusted to the evolution of the relevant macroeconomic and financial indicators.

It is also important to highlight the following assumptions, which are relevant to the conclusions on the recoverability of deferred tax assets:

- (i) The application of deduction rules on impairment for credit risk;
- (ii) The incorporation of the estimated fiscal profit/loss deriving from the restructuring strategy on international operations and the deleveraging process on non-performing assets agreed with the supervisory bodies; and
- (iii) The projected deduction of the costs of present and future employee benefits based on the tax period in which the respective payments are likely to be made.

Another significant aspect in defining the assumptions of the recoverability exercise derived from the elimination of the period for future tax loss carry-overs, combined with the reduction of the annual deduction limit from taxable profit to 65% of taxable income (previously, 70%).

For this purpose and notwithstanding the elimination of the period for the carry-back of tax losses, CGD considered that its analysis of the annual limit for the deduction of the available accrued tax losses balance should embrace a maximum period of 5 years, as it considered that projections over longer periods are subject to greater factors of uncertainty and volatility.

No losses were estimated under the scope of this exercise. Any changes in the assumptions used or in the variables relevant to the determination of projected taxable profit could lead to substantially different results and conclusions.

It should be noted that, faced with the armed conflict that erupted in the European territorial space in February 2022 and, more recently, in the Middle East, the extent and geopolitical impact, of which are undeniably profound, the type of exercise performed and its robust results enable the board of directors to continue to consider the results obtained as being valid on the basis of the data currently at its disposal.

17. Other assets

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Other assets		
Debt certificates of the Territory of Macau	1,213,542	1,372,436
Gold, precious metal, numismatics and medals	3,392	3,443
Other receivables	22	23
Other	6,779	6,804
Debtors and other investments		
Central and local government	5,745	6,466
Shareholders' loans	7,163	7,190
Debtors - futures contracts	6,163	6,668
Grants receivable from		
The State	21,390	18,937
Other entities	3,368	5,063
Amount receivable from the sale of assets recovered as settlement of defaulting loans	2,173	2,136
Other overdue debtors	6,595	7,139
Other debtors	508,495	598,171
Commitments with pension and other employee benefits		
Excess responsibilities coverage		
Other	32	32
Income receivable	44,078	58,541
Deferred costs		
Rent	308	271
Other	61,023	45,438
Operations pending settlement	173,464	131,621
Stock exchange operations	49,431	3,622
	2,113,164	2,273,999
Impairment (Note 34)	(140,554)	(164,939)
	1,972,610	2,109,060

Information on impairment movements on other assets, in first half 2025 and 2024 is given in note 34.

“Debtors and other assets – other debtors” at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, included:

- €153,075 thousand and €199,004 thousand, respectively, relating to margin accounts at the clearing and settlement entity OMClear C.C., S.A.;
- €168,795 thousand and €188,394 thousand, respectively, for surety accounts in several financial institutions. The referred to sureties derive from the liquidity injection operations collateralised by financial assets and interest rate swap (IRS) agreements with such entities (note 10). The referred to variation derives from the evolution of the fair value of the underlying transactions.
- €31,368 thousand and €31,368 thousand, respectively, for sureties in the form of an irrevocable commitment to make contributions to the European single resolution fund (note 31).

Under the contract to issue notes between Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A. (Macau) and the Administrative Region of Macau, the bank provides the region with convertible currency for the countervalue of notes in circulation and, in turn, receives a debt certificate for an equivalent amount to cover the liability resulting from the currency issuance (note 26). The amounts to be provided by the bank

to the region are reconciled in the first fifteen days of each month, based on the preceding month's average daily balances. The debt certificate of the Macau government, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, totalled €1,213,542 thousand and €1,372,436 thousand, respectively.

"Debtors and other assets - other overdue debtors" at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, included outstanding balances for the execution of guarantees to customers and other costs directly associated with such operations for the amounts of €6,272 thousand and €6,843 thousand, respectively. Accrued impairment on these transactions totalled €4,433 thousand and €4,930 thousand, respectively.

The amounts of "Other lending operations pending settlement" at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, essentially refer to stock market derivatives operations, means of payment and bank transfers whose financial settlement had still not been made.

At June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, partners' loans for €7,163 thousand and €7,190 thousand respectively were essentially for the company Elos, Ligações de Alta Velocidade, S.A..

18. Resources of credit institutions and central banks

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Resources of central banks		
Resources of other central banks		
Of domestic credit institutions	2,793	3,060
Of foreign credit institutions	24,475	13,464
Other resources	711	1,083
Interest payable / (receivable)	26	2
	28,005	17,608
Resources of other credit institutions		
Deposits and other resources		
Of domestic credit institutions	272,532	131,217
Of foreign credit institutions	187,890	108,437
Immediate short term resources		
Of domestic credit institutions	-	111,778
Of foreign credit institutions	-	23,312
Loans		
Of foreign credit institutions	210	210
Resources of international financial entities	8,258	17,123
Sale operations with repurchase agreement	101,345	-
Interest payable / (receivable)	613	3,106
Charges with deferred cost	103	-
	570,951	395,183
	598,956	412,791

19. Customers' resources and other loans

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Savings deposits	1,676,621	1,406,135
Other debts		
Repayable on demand	40,191,957	38,866,738
Term		
Deposits	42,753,640	44,133,752
Mandatory deposits	383,563	376,157
Other resources		
Cheques and orders payable	206,980	112,697
Operations with repurchase agreement	999,784	-
Other	1,293,842	1,454,104
	45,637,810	46,076,710
	85,829,767	84,943,449
Interest payable	183,910	313,283
Deferred costs net of deferred income	(5,558)	(7,293)
Commissions associated with amortised cost (deferred)	(3,143)	(3,183)
Adjustments to liabilities under hedging operations	103,484	112,262
	278,692	415,069
	87,785,080	86,764,653

20. Debt securities

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Bonds in circulation		
Bonds issued under the EMTN Programme		
Remuneration indexed to interest rates	20,050	20,050
Fixed interest rate	1,029,556	1,330,664
	1,049,606	1,350,714
Other		
Commercial Paper	1,556	1,386
	1,556	1,386
Adjustments to liabilities under hedging operations	26,529	30,283
Deferred costs net of income	(1,995)	(2,571)
Interest payable	20,697	10,200
	1,096,393	1,390,013

CGD uses the following specific programmes to diversify its funding sources:

(i) **Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN)**

CGD group, through CGD (either directly or through its France branch) may issue a maximum amount of €15,000,000 thousand in debt securities under this programme.

Bonds may be issued in any currency with minimum maturities of one year for non-subordinated and subordinated issuances. No maximum maturities for these operations have been defined.

These bonds may be issued at a discount at fixed or variable interest rates.

(ii) **Covered bonds**

CGD set up a covered bonds programme, for direct issuance, up to a current maximum amount of €15,000,000 thousand in November 2006. The current legal regime on covered bonds (acronym *RJOC*) entered into force, on July 1, 2022, having transposed directive (EU) no. 2019/2162, into Portuguese legislation in the form of decree law 31/2022 of May 6, which replaced the regime regulating covered and public sector bonds of decree law 59/2006 of March 20.

Despite *RJOC* permits the use of other than mortgage loans as collateral in the conversion of its programme, CGD limited itself to continue to use only mortgage loans to collateralise bond issuances.

Accordingly, the bond issuances are collateralised by a portfolio of mortgage loans that must, always, meet the minimum regulatory conditions.

Bonds may be issued in any currency with a maximum maturity of 50 years. Interest may be based on fixed or variable rates.

These bonds entitle their holders to special credit rights – over any other creditors – on assets which have been set aside in the issuing entity's balance sheet to guarantee the debt and to which bondholders enjoy access in the event of insolvency.

Assets eligible for the creation of an assets pool comprise residential mortgage or commercial loans in a European Union member state or, alternatively, loans and advances to central governments or the regional

and local authorities of a European Union member state and loans with the express and legally binding guarantee of such entities. Mortgage loans cannot exceed 80% of the value of the mortgaged assets used to collateralise for residential property (60% for other property).

In accordance with the issuance conditions defined under the programme, the following criteria must also be met across the period of the issuance:

- The total nominal value of covered bonds in circulation may not exceed 95% of total mortgage loans and other assets allocated to the referred to bonds;
- The average maturity of covered bonds issuances may not, for issuances, exceed the average life of their associated mortgage loans;
- The total amount of interest payable by the covered bonds may not, for issuances, exceed the amount of interest charged to borrowers of the mortgage loans allocated to the referred to bonds; and
- The present value of the covered bonds may not exceed the present value of the assets allocated to them, which ratio must be maintained for parallel shifts of 200 basis points on the yield curve.

A maximum of 20% of the assets pool may also include autonomous assets in the form of deposits at the Bank of Portugal or securities eligible for Eurosystem credit and other operations defined by law.

In addition to these two financing programmes, CGD uses a commercial paper issuances programme to comply with the variable component of remuneration in kind based on the issuance of commercial paper, in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory framework.

The breakdown of the debt securities account, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is net of the accumulated debt balances repurchased in the meantime, as follows:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Repurchased debt		
Covered bonds	5,000,000	5,000,000
	5,000,000	5,000,000

The nominal value of CGD's covered bonds issuances at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, totalled €5,000,000 thousand and €5,000,000 thousand, respectively, with the following characteristics:

DESIGNATION	Nominal amount		Date of issue	Date of redemption	Interest payment	Remuneration	Interest rate at	
	30-06-2025	31-12-2024					30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Covered Bonds ^(a)	1,500,000	1,500,000	2012-07-31	2026-04-30	Quarterly ^(b)	3 month Euribor rate + 0.75%	2.94%	4.70%
Covered Bonds ^(a)	1,500,000	1,500,000	2018-12-19	2028-12-19	Quarterly ^(c)	3 month Euribor rate + 0.6%	2.62%	4.52%
Covered Bonds	2,000,000	2,000,000	2023-12-12	2030-06-12	Quarterly ^(d)	3 month Euribor rate + 0.55%	2.50%	4.50%
	5,000,000	5,000,000						

^(a) Issue fully repurchased by CGD. These securities are collateralising liquidity providing operations with the European Central Bank

^(b) Quarterly, on January 31, April, July and October

^(c) Quarterly, on March 19, June, September and December

^(d) Quarterly, on March 12, June, September and December

The assets pool used to collateralise the issuances comprises mortgage loans originating in Portugal with a book value of €5,781,327 thousand and €6,110,773 thousand respectively (note 12), at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024.

At 30 June 2025, the credit rating assigned to the covered bond issuances by Moody's was Aaa.

Details on bond issuances, by type of interest and period to maturity at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are given below:

30-06-2025			
	EMTN Programme indexed to interest rate	Other bonds	Total
Up to one year	-	1,446	1,446
One to five years	1,029,556	-	1,029,556
Five to ten years	10,000	-	10,000
Over ten years	10,050	110	10,160
	1,049,606	1,556	1,051,162

31-12-2024			
	EMTN Programme indexed to interest rate	Other bonds	Total
Up to one year	-	1,386	1,386
One to five years	1,330,664	-	1,330,664
Five to ten years	10,000	-	10,000
Over ten years	10,050	-	10,050
	1,350,714	1,386	1,352,100

During the first half of 2025, as CGD was already in compliance with the minimum mandatory MREL requirement set for January 1, 2024, there was no need for CGD to access the market with further debt issuances.

On June 16, 2025, CGD exercised the early redemption option of a green senior preferred bond issuance in the amount of €300 million.

The following debt securities were either issued or redeemed in the half years ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024:

	Balance at 31-12-2024	Issues	Payments	Exchange differences	Balance at 30-06-2025
Bonds issued under the EMTN programme	1,350,714	-	(300,000)	(1,107)	1,049,606
Commercial paper issued under ECP and CCP programme	1,386	1,437	(1,267)	-	1,556
	1,352,100	1,437	(301,267)	(1,107)	1,051,162

	Balance at 31-12-2023	Issues	Payments	Exchange differences	Balance at 30-06-2024
Bonds issued under the EMTN programme	1,358,034	-	(6,000)	(2,904)	1,349,130
Commercial paper issued under ECP and CCP programme	2,376	1,267	(1,577)	-	2,065
	1,360,410	1,267	(7,577)	(2,904)	1,351,195

21. Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Movements in provisions for employee benefits and for other risks, in the periods ended June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	Balance at 31-12-2024	Additions and reversals	Write-offs	Exchange differences	Transfers and others	Balance at 30-06-2025
Provision for employee benefits	724,136	(58,582)	(33,887)	(1,218)	54,088	684,538
Provision for guarantees and other commitments	289,506	(28,500)	-	(459)	(4,696)	255,850
Provision for litigation	46,139	-	-	(14)	1,465	47,589
Provision for other risks and charges	446,900	4,847	(15,998)	(2,301)	19,017	452,464
	493,038	4,847	(15,998)	(2,315)	20,482	500,054
	1,506,680	(82,235)	(49,885)	(3,992)	69,874	1,440,442

	Balance at 31-12-2023	Additions and reversals	Write-offs	Exchange differences	Transfers and others	Balance at 30-06-2024
Provision for employee benefits	708,324	(59,567)	(33,782)	223	46,501	661,699
Provision for guarantees and other commitments	299,058	(6,368)	-	117	3,522	296,330
Provision for litigation	44,020	296	-	2	-	44,318
Provision for other risks and charges	335,026	121,688	(7,540)	596	1,363	451,133
	379,046	121,984	(7,540)	599	1,363	495,451
	1,386,428	56,049	(41,321)	939	51,386	1,453,480

The following is a breakdown of the use of the provision for liabilities with the cost of employee benefits, for the periods ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, totalling €33,887 thousand and € 33,782 thousand, respectively:

- €9.743 thousand for the medical/social plan, €22,925 thousand for the Pre-retirement program and other redundancy agreements, €1,010 thousand for Mutually agreed terminations, in first half 2025, and €209 thousand for pension and early retirement plans was also used by several group entities.
- €10,403 thousand for the medical/social plan, €22,707 thousand for the Pre-retirement program and other redundancy agreements, €404 thousand for Mutually agreed terminations, in first half 2024, and €267 thousand for pension and early retirement plans was also used by several group companies.

In first half 2024, the amount of "Provisions for employee benefits" includes a reversal of the provision for the early retirement program for the period 2026-2028, amounting to €7,753 thousand.

Information on the amounts recognised in the “Transfers and other” column in the table of provisions movements for the costs of employee benefits, for the periods ended June 31, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is set out below:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Provisions recognised as employee costs		
Healthcare – CGD (Note 32)	7,282	7,112
Labour suspension agreements and Early Retirement Plan (Note 32)	46,688	53,932
Mutually agreed terminations (Note 32)	578	321
Others	32	(2)
	54,581	61,363
Provisions recognised as other reserves		
Actuarial and financial deviations	(493)	(14,862)
	54,088	46,501

In the first half 2025, the effective participation of employees in the early retirement program resulted in the recognition of €46,681 thousand in Staff Costs (note 32) and the corresponding reversal of the provision for potential participation in this program by the same amount.

Provisions for other risks and liabilities are for contingencies arising from CGD’s activity. With reference to June 30, 2025, it was decided to increase the provision by an amount of €5,946 thousand to a total amount of €336,466 thousand, for the contingent liability associated with the compensation mechanism provided for under Decree-Law.

Provisions for legal contingencies comprise CGD’s best estimate of any amounts to be spent on the resolution thereof, based on its attendant lawyers’ estimates.

Provisions for guarantees provided and commitments undertaken reflect the estimated unrealised losses on liabilities to customers, deriving from CGD’s commercial activity, assessed in conformity with the requirements of IFRS 9 – “Financial instruments”.

Information on the movements occurring in stages in first half 2025 and 2024 is set out below:

	Provision for guarantees and other commitments			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at 31-12-2024	39,024	18,229	232,253	289,506
Movements resulting from changes in the classification by stages	1,679	2,100	(37,117)	(33,339)
Other changes	(222)	(33)	(62)	(317)
Balance at 30-06-2025	40,481	20,296	195,073	255,850

	Provision for guarantees and other commitments			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balance at 31-12-2023	39,832	12,750	246,476	299,058
Movements resulting from changes in the classification by stages	1,775	1,622	(7,961)	(4,564)
Other changes	2,159	17	(340)	1,835
Balance at 30-06-2024	43,766	14,389	238,175	296,330

Contingent liabilities and commitments

Contingent liabilities associated with banking activity are recognised in off-balance sheet accounts, as follows:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Contingent liabilities		
Assets given as collateral	9,885,648	10,273,236
Guarantees and sureties	2,775,910	3,037,771
Open documentary credits	320,578	298,381
Stand-by letters of credit	34,208	33,353
	13,016,343	13,642,741
Commitments		
Revocable commitments	12,263,919	12,044,757
Securities subscription	1,378,122	1,390,795
Irrevocable lines of credit	1,108,327	1,366,766
Investor compensation system	46,219	50,965
Other irrevocable commitments	31,368	31,368
	14,827,954	14,884,650
Deposit and custody of securities	46,549,122	45,651,756
Other values managed by the institution	17,444,490	18,575,761

“Asset-backed guarantees” at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, include the following situations:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Debt Instruments		
Consigned resources		
EIB - European Investment Bank	313,777	436,008
Bank of Portugal ⁽¹⁾	9,540,841	9,809,841
Investor Compensation System (futures)	25,500	25,500
Other	4,878	1,155
Other Assets		
Other	652	732
	9,885,648	10,273,236

⁽¹⁾ Includes the securities portfolio associated with liquidity-taking with the European Central Bank, as well as the securities given to the Bank of Portugal as collateral, in the scope of the “Daily Market Credit Agreement” in the amount of EUR 500 million and other interbank money market transactions.

Asset-backed guarantees are for debt instruments which, based on their type, are recognised in assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 7), financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 8), loans and advances to customers (note 12) and debt securities accounts (note 20).

Asset-backed guarantees are not available for CGD’s free use in its operations and are recognised at their nominal value in off-balance sheet accounts.

The market value of collateralised debt instruments at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, totalled €14,505,701 thousand and €16,095,181 thousand, respectively of which amount €4,992,902 thousand and €4,922,024 thousand comprising debt repurchases.

The market value of securities collateralising the group's term liabilities for its investors' indemnity system at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively was €27,595 thousand and €28,237 thousand.

The deposit guarantee fund aims to guarantee customers' deposits in conformity with the limits defined by the general credit institutions and financial corporations' regime. This takes the form of regular annual contributions.

The group recognised liabilities of €1,816 thousand and €1,487 thousand respectively for its annual contribution to the deposit guarantee fund, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024 (note 31).

Competition authority

On June 3, 2015, CGD was notified of a Statement of Objections through which the Competition Authority accused it, along with fourteen other credit institutions, of various practices, namely the exchange of information with some of those institutions, which, in the view of the said Authority, constitute concerted practices aimed at significantly distorting competition in the market.

As a result of requests submitted by several of the targeted credit institutions, the initial deadline was extended more than once and has not yet expired. Despite this, CGD completed the preparation of its defence within the originally established period, which ended on November 17, 2015.

On March 14, 2017, CGD was formally informed by the Competition Authority of the decision by its Board of Directors to lift the suspension of the administrative offence proceedings, although the suspension of the deadline to respond to the Statement of Objections remained in effect. Subsequently, a new decision by the Board of Directors of the Competition Authority lifted the suspension of the response deadline, which then expired on September 27, 2017. CGD submitted its defence on September 26 and requested additional evidentiary measures, which took place on December 5 and 6, 2017.

In June, July, and October 2018, CGD responded to further requests for information from the Competition Authority.

In March 2019, CGD was notified of a decision by the Competition Authority extending the investigation period until December 31, 2020.

On September 10, 2019, CGD was notified of the Competition Authority's final decision - an unprecedented ruling - imposing a fine of €82,000 thousand (calculated, in accordance with the law, based on its turnover in the relevant credit segments). The other institutions involved in the case were notified of equivalent decisions.

CGD considers that there are flaws and omissions in the attribution of the alleged infringements and in the determination of the fine imposed, and therefore challenged the decision before the Competition, Regulation and Supervision Court on October 21, 2019.

In this context, on December 21, 2020, a bank guarantee in the amount of €41,000 thousand was provided, as the court deemed it necessary to suspend the enforcement of the fine. Nevertheless, this decision is being contested by CGD.

The trial began on October 6, 2021, and the hearing was reopened on April 8, 2022, after the parties had already presented their closing arguments. The reopening of the hearing was ordered by the presiding judge to amend non-substantial facts in the indictment. On April 28, 2022, the court decided to refer several preliminary questions to the Court of Justice of the European Union, concerning the interpretation of European Union law. As part of this preliminary ruling procedure, oral arguments were presented on June 22, 2023. The (non-binding) Opinion of the Advocate General was issued on October 5, 2023.

The administrative offence proceedings remained suspended until July 29, 2024, the date on which the Court of Justice of the European Union delivered its judgment. In response to the preliminary questions referred by the Portuguese court—namely whether an exchange of information may be classified as a restriction of competition by object—the Court held that it may, but that it is for the Portuguese court to carry out the necessary factual assessments to determine whether the exchange in question constitutes such a restriction.

On September 20, 2024, CGD was notified of the judgment of the Competition, Regulation and Supervision Court, which upheld the decision of the Competition Authority. CGD duly lodged an appeal.

On 10 February 2025, the Lisbon Court of Appeal declared the case time-barred and ordered the proceedings to be closed, without addressing the other issues raised by CGD and the other defendants. The Public Prosecutor appealed this decision to a panel of the Lisbon Court of Appeal, which rejected the appeal. The Public Prosecutor and the Competition Authority then appealed this rejection to the Constitutional Court. On 4 June 2025, the Constitutional Court issued a summary decision declining to hear the appeals. The Competition Authority challenged this summary decision before a panel of the Constitutional Court, and a ruling is pending.

The Board of Directors considers that the case is indeed time-barred. Should the Constitutional Court ultimately reverse the Lisbon Court of Appeal's decision, CGD believes that the substantive analysis will support its position. Therefore, no changes to the accounting treatment adopted in previous periods are deemed necessary.

In March and April 2024, CGD was served in three class actions brought by a consumer protection association and a business association against CGD and eight other banks. These actions, based on the Competition Authority decision, seek compensation for alleged damages resulting from the alleged breaches of competition law.

CGD duly submitted its defence in all three cases, concluding that the claims lack merit.

One of the cases has been suspended pending a final ruling in the administrative offence proceedings. The plaintiff has appealed the suspension. On 9 July 2025, CGD was notified of a first-instance court decision acquitting it (and the other defendants) in one of the cases; this decision is not yet final. On 10 July 2025, CGD (and the other defendants) were also acquitted of the compensation claims in the third case. However, the court ruled that proceedings should continue solely with respect to the request for a declaration of infringement of competition law. This decision has also not yet become final.

Resolution fund

The Resolution Fund was established by decree law 31-A/2012 of 10 February, with its resources originating from the payment of contributions due by the institutions participating in the Fund and from the banking sector contribution. Additionally, it is also stipulated that whenever these resources prove insufficient to meet its obligations, other funding sources may be used, namely: (i) special contributions from credit institutions; and (ii) amounts arising from loans.

Resolution measure on Banco Espírito Santo, S.A.

On December 9, 2024, the Resolution Fund signed an agreement that finished the Contingent Capital Agreement (CCA), which was established in 2017 as part of the sale of Novo Banco. This agreement brought forward the end of the CCA by about a year, originally scheduled to conclude at the end of 2025.

This effectively eliminated any possibility of new payment requests being made to the Resolution Fund by Novo Banco, and all payment obligations between the parties were settled without any new transfers of funds. Additionally, all disputes and disagreements related to the execution of the agreement were resolved, including two ongoing arbitration proceedings initiated by Novo Banco due to the Resolution Fund's refusal to pay certain amounts requested by the bank for the years 2020 and 2021.

This agreement resulted in a significant reduction in the Resolution Fund's liabilities, exceeding €73 million net, based on the amounts claimed by Novo Banco, and allowed for the abolition of potentially significant contingencies.

Upon determining the final balance of the execution of the Contingent Capital Agreement, during the execution period of the CCA (October 2017 to December 2024), the net value of payments made by the Resolution Fund totalled €3.405 billion, which was €485 million below the maximum amount stipulated in the contract (€3.890 billion) and €936 million below the aggregate value of losses covered by the contingent capital mechanism (€4.341 billion as of June 30, 2024).

The final value of payments made by the Resolution Fund corresponds to the amount observed in 2021, after the payment of €429 million to Novo Banco, following a request for €598 million made by the bank that year.

Due to the Resolution Fund's refusal to pay the full amount requested by Novo Banco in 2021, the bank initiated an arbitration process that also covered a dispute regarding the coverage of effects related to

Novo Banco's intention not to use the transitional regime related to the introduction of IFRS-9, as revised under pandemic response measures. This arbitration process was the second between the Resolution Fund and Novo Banco, following a first arbitration process related to the transitional regime of IFRS-9, which was entirely favourable to the Resolution Fund.

In 2022, Novo Banco submitted a new payment request to the Resolution Fund, amounting to €209 million, which the Resolution Fund refused to pay, arguing that nothing was owed under the contract. Consequently, Novo Banco initiated a third arbitration process against the Resolution Fund. During the execution period of the CCA, the aggregate value of payment requests and claims by Novo Banco would have exhausted the maximum contractual amount (€3.890 billion). With the termination of the CCA, it is confirmed that the payments made by the Resolution Fund are limited to the €3.405 billion that the Resolution Fund deemed owed between 2018 and 2021.

This outcome was also contributed to by efforts made in 2021 by the Resolution Fund and the Bank of Portugal, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, to ensure that the Resolution Fund would be allocated the value recovered by Novo Banco from an asset covered by the agreement. This contractual amendment and subsequent recovery efforts allowed the funds thus appropriated by the Resolution Fund to be used in the agreement signed today for the partial settlement of the payment obligation resulting from the arbitration decision issued in the second arbitration, in the segments of that decision that were unfavourable to the Resolution Fund.

The Resolution Fund's actions in analysing payment requests, defending its decisions to refuse payment of certain amounts in three arbitrations, promoting a contractual amendment in 2021, and ultimately negotiating the early termination of the CCA, ensured that the amount actually paid to Novo Banco was €485 million below the contractual limit, which is one of the most significant results of the Resolution Fund's ongoing efforts to defend the public interest.

Throughout the execution period of the CCA, the Resolution Fund rigorously fulfilled its duty to analyse and pronounce on the operations submitted by Novo Banco for review. In total, the Resolution Fund reviewed 405 operations, of which 13% warranted opposition, 42% led the Resolution Fund to set conditions for the implementation of the operation, 16% were subject to recommendations, and 28% faced no opposition under the proposed terms.

On 13 June 2025, a Memorandum of Understanding was announced between the Lone Star funds and the BPCE Group for the sale of 75% of stake in Novo Banco, for an estimated amount of €6,400 million, with conclusion expected in early 2026. The Resolution Fund, which holds 13.54% stake, anticipates gross proceeds of approximately €866 million, in addition to other amounts already received, namely €30 million in gross dividends related to 2024 income, and €149 million from a capital reduction carried out in 2025. These proceeds will contribute to the repayment of the Resolution Fund's debt, further supported by the exercise of conversion rights in 2024. The transaction represents the conclusion of the process initiated with the resolution of BES in 2014, ensuring financial stability and minimizing the impact on public finances.

[Resolution measure on Banif - Banco Internacional do Funchal, S.A.](#)

According to the Bank of Portugal's announcement of December 20, 2015, a decision was made to sell off the activity of Banif – Banco Internacional do Funchal, S.A. (Banif) and most of its assets and liabilities to Banco Santander Totta for €150,000 thousand. The referred to announcement stated that the impositions of European institutions and unfeasibility of the voluntary sale of Banif had led to the disposal being made under the terms of a resolution measure.

Most of the unsold assets were transferred to Oitante, S.A. (Oitante) as an asset management vehicle specifically created for this purpose, with the Resolution Fund as its sole shareholder. Oitante, accordingly, issued debt bonds all of which were acquired by Banco Santander Totta, with a guarantee having been provided by the Resolution Fund and a counter guarantee by the Portuguese state.

The operation involved a state loan of around €2,255,000 thousand to cover future contingencies of which €489,000 thousand from the Resolution Fund and €1,766,000 thousand directly from the Portuguese state, because of the options for the delimitation of the assets and liabilities disposal perimeter as agreed between the Portuguese authorities, European instances and Banco Santander Totta.

On July 21, 2016, the Resolution Fund made a payment of €163,120 thousand to the state in part early repayment of the resolution measures on Banif enabling the debt to be reduced from €489,000 thousand to €353,000 thousand.

The amount not transferred to the single Resolution Fund will be paid by the institutions included in the unique mechanism of resolution (UMR) regulation to the same single Resolution Fund across a period of eight years (ending 2024), as provided for in Council implementing resolution (EU) no. 2015/81 of December 19, 2014.

On March 21, 2017, the Resolution Fund announced a change to the conditions of the loans obtained to fund the Banif resolution measure, like those described for the funding of the BES resolution measure.

The Resolution Fund approved Oitante's report and accounts for 2022 at a general meeting held on June 5, 2023. Oitante made a net profit of €64,000 thousand in 2022, achieving seven consecutive years with positive results. Since its creation, in December 2015, Oitante has achieved accrued profits of €210,000 thousand. The 2022 financial year was also marked by the completion of Oitante's bond repayment process.

The issuance of €746,000 thousand, in 2015, maturing in December 2025, was repaid in full more than three years before its maturity date, extinguishing the Resolution Fund's liability as a guarantor, in addition to the liability of the Portuguese state, as the provider of a counter guarantee.

Oitante's general meeting also approved the distribution of a dividend of €32,000 thousand, before tax, to the Resolution Fund. Based on its accrued results since 2015, Oitante's equity – which is 100% owned by the Resolution Fund – totalled €199,000 thousand.

Oitante also distributed €31,800 thousand in reserves on December 28, 2023. Oitante has already distributed an aggregate amount of €78,800 thousand to the Resolution Fund of which pre-tax amounts of €63,800 thousand were paid in 2023 and €15,000 thousand in 2020.

The Resolution Fund approved Oitante's report and accounts for 2023 at a general meeting held on July 11, 2024. Oitante made a net profit of €31,500 thousand in 2023, achieving positive results for eight consecutive years.

On December 27, 2024, the Resolution Fund announced the approval of a new reserve distribution by Oitante, amounting to €55.4 million. This was the second distribution to the Resolution Fund in 2024, following a dividend payment of €15.7 million before in the year. With this new distribution, the total amount delivered by Oitante to the Resolution Fund amounts to €150 million since the company's inception, distributed as follows:

- In 2020: €15.00 million;
- In 2023: €63.8 million;
- In 2024: €71.2 million.

As of December 31, 2024, Oitante's equity amounted to €121.6 million, net of distributions made. The total amount distributed by Oitante up to that date corresponded to approximately 31% of the funds disbursed by the Resolution Fund in connection with the resolution of the former bank.

In 2024, Oitante recorded a net profit of €26.2 million, marking its ninth consecutive year of positive results and bringing cumulative profits since its inception to €267.2 million. At the General Meeting held on 16 June 2025, the distribution of a €13.1 million dividend to the Resolution Fund was approved, raising the total amount distributed to €163.1 million before taxes, with the possibility of an additional distribution by year-end.

The amounts received and to be received by the Resolution Fund, which holds 100% of Oitante's share capital, contribute to offsetting the €489 million loss incurred in the resolution of BANIF and will be applied toward the repayment of its liabilities, particularly those owed to the Portuguese State.

22. Other subordinated liabilities

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Bonds	100,000	100,000
	100,000	100,000
Interest payable	1,966	4,981
Deferred income net of charges	(31)	(35)
	101,935	104,945

As of June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, this aggregate consists of a single debt issuance that presents the following conditions:

Issuer	Bonds	Currency	Value of issue	Book value at 30-06-2025	Book value at 31-12-2024	Date of issue	Date of redemption	Interest rate/ payment	Early redemption clause
Caixa Geral de Depósitos	Lower Tier 2 due March 3, 2028	EUR	100,000	100,000	100,000	2008-03-03	2028-03-03	5.980%. Annual ^(a)	n.a.

^(a) at March 3th

23. Other liabilities

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Creditors		
Consigned resources	357,714	338,596
Resources - collateral account	174,995	174,341
Resources - subscription account	70,293	69,137
Resources - surety account	0	-
Suppliers of finance leasing assets	98,254	110,936
Caixa Geral de Aposentações	11,322	7,975
Creditors for transactions in securities	69	63
Creditors for sale of assets recovered as settlement of defaulting loans	2,513	2,684
Other suppliers	25,944	84,420
Other creditors	297,347	246,122
Other liabilities		
Notes in circulation - Macau (Note 17)	1,196,801	1,395,869
Withholding taxes	29,838	49,369
Social Security contributions	9,166	9,417
Other taxes payable	5,475	8,678
Collections on behalf of third parties	(15)	(581)
Other	2,031	23,247
Accrued costs	201,487	196,806
Deferred income	38,360	38,770
Liabilities pending settlement	390,589	408,486
Stock exchange operations	29,656	5,666
Adjustment to liabilities under hedging operations - Consigned resources	1,385	2,426
	2,943,223	3,172,429

The "Resources - Collateral Account" at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, included €16,880 thousand and €25,390 thousand respectively, on balances deposited in CGD by several financial institutions in interest rates swap (IRS) transactions.

At June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, the "Liabilities pending settlement" includes €15,983 thousand and €20,705 thousand, respectively, for financial liabilities with non-controlling interest investors in the investment funds included in CGD group's consolidation perimeter.

The "Accrued costs" account at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, includes €15,058 thousand and €14,918 thousand for CGD employees' seniority bonuses, respectively.

24. Capital

CGD's share capital, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, was fully owned by the Portuguese state, as follows (in euros):

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Number of shares	905,142,899	905,142,899
Unit price (Euros)	5	5
Share capital	4,525,714,495	4,525,714,495

25. Reserves, retained earnings and profit attributable to CGD's shareholder

Reserves and retained earnings, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Revaluation reserves		
Legal revaluation reserve of fixed assets	110,425	110,425
Fair value reserve, net of deferred tax		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 8)	2,516	(2,165)
Assets with repurchase agreement	(67)	(432)
Other revaluation reserves	2,971	2,971
	115,844	110,799
Other reserves and retained earnings		
Legal reserve - CGD	1,095,368	765,315
Other reserves	4,960,413	5,009,878
Retained earnings	(1,127,504)	(1,577,747)
	4,928,277	4,197,447
Net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD	893,183	1,734,516
	5,937,305	6,042,762

The "Fair value reserve" recognises unrealised capital gains and losses on debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The currency translation reserve, which recognises the translation of subsidiaries' financial statements denominated in foreign currency, is included in "Other reserves".

The legal revaluation reserves for fixed assets may only be used to cover accrued losses or increase capital. CGD's non-distributable reserve, set up in compliance with the following legislation, accordingly, amounted to €110,425 thousand:

Tangible fixed assets	
Decree-Law no. 219/82, of June 2	1,752
Decree-Law no. 399 - G/84, of December 28	1,219
Decree-Law no. 118 - B/86, of May 27	2,304
Decree-Law no. 111/88, of April 2	8,974
Decree-Law no. 49/91, of January 25	22,880
Decree-Law no. 264/92, of November 24	24,228
Decree-Law no. 31/98, of February 11	48,345
Financial fixed assets	723
	110,425

The net contribution of branches and subsidiaries to CGD's consolidated profit, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, was as follows:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A.		
Caixa Geral de Depósitos	784,838	750,353
France Branch	3,136	8,751
East Timor Branch	1,990	3,004
	789,963	762,108

30-06-2025

30-06-2024

Contribution to net income from

Subsidiaries		
Banco Caixa Geral - Brasil, S.A.	(693)	510
Caixa - Banco de Investimento, S.A. ⁽¹⁾	4,442	7,442
Caixa Capital - Sociedade de Capital de Risco, S.A.	1,298	-
Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, S.A.	18,123	33,014
Banco Interatlântico, S.A.R.L.	1,961	1,898
Banco Comercial do Atlântico, S.A.	6,133	5,560
Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A. (Macau)	27,635	32,800
Caixa - Participações, SGPS, S.A.	(2,079)	(7,150)
CGD Investimentos CVC, S.A.	170	195
Caixa Gestão de Ativos - Sociedade Gestora de Organismos de Investimento Coletivo, S.A.	7,542	8,029
CGD Pensões - Sociedade Gestora de Fundos de Pensões, S.A.	472	449
Flitptrel IV, S.A.	500	981
Flitptrel Porto Santo, S.A.	(7)	(6)
Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado Empreender Mais	453	7,782
Fundo de Capital de Risco Fechado Caixa Fundos	392	1,663
Caixa Private Equity - Fundo de Investimento Alternativo Aberto em Valores Mobiliários	503	1,449
Fundo Especial de Investimento Aberto Caixagest Imobiliário Internacional	(1,347)	(1,789)
Fundo de Investimento Alternativo Aberto em Valores Mobiliários Caixa Infraestruturas	574	(930)
Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário Fechado Fundolis	(267)	(245)
Banco Caixa Geral Angola, S.A.	10,381	12,321
Inmobiliaria Caixa Geral, S.L.	(91)	(86)
Caixa Imobiliário, S.A.	(356)	(336)
Outras	530	219
	76,269	103,769
Das empresas associadas e empreendimentos conjuntos	26,951	23,413
Resultado consolidado atribuível ao acionista da CGD	893,183	889,291

⁽¹⁾ As of June 30, 2024, the reported amount refers to the consolidated financial statements of CaixaBI, which include Caixa Capital - Sociedade de Capital de Risco, S.A. and the Spanish branch of CaixaBI. As of June 30, 2025, the amount corresponds only to the balances of CaixaBI's operations in Portugal.

These amounts were assessed prior to the elimination of intragroup operations performed in the consolidation process.

Distribution of profit for the period

Financial year 2024

At the General Meeting held on April 30, 2025, it was resolved to allocate 20% of the net profit to the Legal Reserve (€330,053 thousand), to incorporate €622,192 thousand under the heading "Other Reserves and Retained Earnings", and to distribute dividends in the amount of €698,019 thousand, based on the appropriation of the 2024 net profit, along with a dividend distribution from reserves and retained earnings in the amount of €151,981 thousand, totalling €850,000 thousand. The respective approval was obtained from the competent supervisory authorities, in accordance with applicable European and national legislation.

Financial year 2023

A resolution was passed at the General Meeting of shareholders held on May 29, 2024, to appropriate 20% of net profit to the legal reserve (€236,352 thousand), incorporate €420,682 thousand in "Other reserves and retained earnings" and make a dividend payment of €524,727 thousand following the respective approval of the competent supervisors under the terms of European and national legislation in force.

Extraordinary dividends distribution from previous years

By Unanimous Written Resolution of the sole shareholder, the Portuguese State, dated August 20, 2024, it was determined the payment of an additional dividend of €300,000 thousand, settled on August 28, 2024. The resolution was based on Caixa's ability to generate solid results and consistently improve its profitability as evidenced by the results presented for the first half of the current fiscal year and no opposition from the European Central Bank.

This extraordinary dividend is added to the €524,727 thousand paid to the shareholder, the State, on June 12, bringing the total dividend for the 2023 fiscal year to €824,727 thousand.

26. Non-controlling interests

Third party investments in subsidiaries were distributed among the following entities:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, S.A.	173,543	184,203
Banco Interatlântico, S.A.R.L.	7,337	6,803
Banco Comercial do Atlântico, S.A.	35,369	39,159
Banco Caixa Geral Angola, S.A.	76,472	89,268
Other	758	826
	293,479	320,259

Information on the amount of consolidated profit attributable to non-controlling interests for the first half years ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, is set out below:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Banco Comercial e de Investimentos, S.A.	10,523	19,168
Banco Interatlântico, S.A.R.L.	440	425
Banco Comercial do Atlântico, S.A.	2,215	3,893
Banco Caixa Geral Angola, S.A.	9,973	11,838
Other	33	7
	23,184	35,331

27. Interest and income and interest and similar costs

These accounts comprise the following:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Interest income - Calculated using the effective interest method		
Interest on loans and advances to credit institutions	61,684	151,769
Interest on loans and advances to customers	1,034,886	2,050,056
Interest on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	90,658	46,895
Interest on debtors and other investments	1,195	759
Interest on cash equivalents	206,621	620,186
Interest on other loans and other amounts receivable	97,322	148,213
Other interest and similar income	173,270	262,169
Commissions received relating to amortised cost	48,770	101,098
Other Interest and similar income		
Interest on trading derivatives	4,646	172,723
Interest on hedging derivatives	16,399	39,725
Interest on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (except derivative instruments)	9,148	8,114
	1,744,598	3,601,708
Interest and similar costs - Calculated using the effective interest method		
Interest on deposits	413,094	413,292
Interest on resources of credit institutions	6,867	14,637
Interest on other trading liabilities	271	3,935
Interest on unsubordinated debt securities	20,445	41,095
Interest on subordinated liabilities	2,970	27,716
Other interest and similar costs	3,735	10,225
Commissions paid relating to amortised cost	23,287	32,788
Other Interest and similar costs		
Interest on trading derivatives	5,227	159,666
Interest on hedging derivatives	(14,231)	32,404
	461,665	735,759

28. Income from equity instruments

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Income received from investment funds	1,338	1,701
Other	140	245
	1,478	1,946

29. Income and costs of services and commissions

These accounts comprise the following:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Income from services rendered and commissions		
On guarantees provided	14,732	15,881
On commitments to third parties	4,519	4,779
On operations on financial instruments	597	524
On services provided		
Deposit and safekeeping of valuables	7,203	8,434
Collection of valuables	2,112	3,662
Management of securities	6,398	6,340
Collective investment in transferable securities	47,614	46,364
Transfer of valuables	11,185	11,367
Cards management	6,314	4,958
Annuities	14,455	12,993
Structured operations	1,850	25
Credit operations	17,349	19,904
Other services rendered	140,043	145,708
On operations carried out on behalf of third parties	5,563	4,943
On insurance mediation	44,426	38,780
Other commissions received	44,240	39,453
	368,599	364,114
Cost of services and commissions		
On guarantees received	2,164	3,171
On operations on financial instruments	198	265
On banking services rendered by third parties	69,995	66,167
On operations carried out by third parties	1,094	683
Other commissions paid	5,287	5,004
	78,737	75,291

Reference should be made to card management, banking services and *Conta Caixa* fees in the "Other services rendered" account and to processing fees in the "Other commissions received" account, at June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024.

30. Income from financial operations

These accounts comprise the following:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Exchange revaluation results		
Revaluation of foreign exchange position	38,561	17,720
Results from currency derivatives	(11,000)	15,220
	27,561	32,940
Results from assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Results from trading assets and liabilities		
Securities		
Debt instruments	936	(157)
Equity instruments	(30)	(22)
	906	(179)
Derivatives		
Interest rate	391	7,323
Equity	(4,949)	(3,329)
Other	548	3,398
	(4,011)	7,392
	(3,105)	7,213
Results on assets and liabilities mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss		
Securities		
Debt instruments	93	26
Equity instruments	7,046	11,919
Other securities	35,865	8,706
Loans and other amounts receivable	463	559
	43,467	21,210
	40,362	28,423
Results from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt instruments	12,643	16,726
	12,643	16,726
Hedge accounting results		
Hedging derivatives	(9,167)	(40,197)
Value adjustments of hedged assets and liabilities	15,706	48,180
	6,539	7,982
Other results of financial operations		
Other	1,375	2,130
	1,375	2,130
	88,480	88,201

The "Other" account, at June 30, 2025, and at June 30, 2024, includes € (411) thousand and € (1,168) thousand respectively, in income with minority investors included in the investment funds in CGD group's consolidation perimeter.

31. Other operating income

These accounts comprise the following:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Other operating income		
Rendering of services	13,357	12,629
Expense reimbursement	3,735	3,583
Gains on subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities	533	2
Lease income under operating lease agreements	1,068	950
Income from non-Financial Assets		
Non-current assets held-for-sale	8,642	12,929
Other tangible assets	853	85
Investment property	-	22
Other	649	531
Secondment of employees to Caixa Geral de Aposentações	1,065	654
Sale of cheques	263	296
Other	22,030	16,717
	52,196	48,398
Other operating costs		
Donations and subscriptions	8,084	5,779
Losses on non-financial assets		
Non-current assets held-for-sale	713	712
Other tangible assets	75	78
Investment property	6	32
Other	3	4
Other taxes	8,697	17,351
Contribution to the Deposit Guarantee Fund	1,816	1,479
Contribution to the Resolution Fund	11,402	6,488
Administrative expenditure under the Single Resolution Board	664	720
Fines and penalties	39	804
Other	18,673	19,861
	50,172	53,306
	2,024	(4,908)

The resolution fund, created under decree law 31-A/2012 of February 10, introduced a resolution regime under the general credit institutions and financial corporations' regulation.

The measures provided for in the resolution regime have been designed, as appropriate, to recover or prepare the orderly liquidation of credit institutions and certain investment entities in financial distress. They comprise three Bank of Portugal intervention stages in the form of corrective intervention, provisional administration and resolution.

The resolution fund's principal mission is, accordingly, to provide financial support to the implementation of the Bank of Portugal's resolution mechanism.

The transposition of the bank recovery and resolution directive (directive 2014/59/EU) into national legislation introduced a common European Union resolution regime to provide for losses on the bankruptcy processes of banking institutions to be borne by their shareholders and creditors. It will be financed by mandatory contributions to the single resolution fund.

The group's banking sector contribution at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, respectively amounted to €28,712 thousand and €27,909 thousand. In 2024, the banking sector's additional solidarity contribution amounted to €5,044 thousand (note 16).

Following Ruling No. 478/2025 of the Constitutional Court dated June 3, 2025, which declared the unconstitutionality, with general binding effect, of the regime establishing the Solidarity Surcharge on the Banking Sector, Caixa did not proceed with the self-assessment or payment of this tax during the first half of the current fiscal year. Payments made up to 2024 under the regime established by Law No. 27-A/2020 were challenged by CGD before the competent courts, and the conclusion of the proceedings is still pending. The estimated impact of the reimbursement of these amounts, to be recognized by CGD following a favourable outcome of these proceedings, as is anticipated, amounts to €25,500 thousand.

32. Employee costs and average number of employees

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Remuneration of management and supervisory bodies	8,590	8,560
Remuneration of employees	206,556	202,184
Provision for suspension of labour agreements and early retirement (Note 21)	46,688	53,932
Mutually agreed terminations (Note 21)	578	321
	262,412	264,997
Other charges relating to remunerations	20,312	19,804
Healthcare - CGD		
Normal cost (Note 21)	7,282	7,112
Contributions relating to current employees	5,697	5,704
Other pension costs	418	403
Other mandatory social charges	19,171	19,287
	52,880	52,309
Other employee costs	11,213	13,848
	326,506	331,155

The human resources adjustment programme, created as part of CGD's restructuring plan, in 2021, based on retirements, early retirements and voluntary redundancies, applicable to the group's domestic perimeter, was renewed for the period 2025 to 2028.

CGD accordingly recognised an overall amount of €46,688 thousand, in employee costs for the period ended June 30, 2025, associated with the provision for early retirements and voluntary redundancies. It also recognised € 578 thousand in employee costs for voluntary redundancies.

The average number of employees in CGD and its subsidiaries, across the periods ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, by type of function, was as follows:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Senior management	494	485
Management	2,087	2,089
Technical staff	4,705	4,562
Administrative staff	3,389	3,662
Auxiliary	83	94
Average number of employees	10,758	10,892
Number of employees at the end of the period	10,720	10,901

The average number of employees at June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, does not include employees of the Caixa Geral de Aposentações support department (229 and 228 respectively), employees assigned to CGD's social services (25 and 35, respectively) and employees in other situations (148 and 172, respectively) i.e. secondments or extended absences.

The number of permanent staff members across the period ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024, does not include employees in the Caixa Geral de Aposentações support department (233 and 226 respectively), employees assigned to CGD's social services (30 and 33, respectively) and employees in other situations (150 and 165 respectively) i.e. secondments or extended absences.

33. Other administrative costs

This account comprises the following:

	30-06-2025	30-06-2024
Specialised services		
IT services	46,209	29,391
Safety and security services	3,022	3,075
Information services	3,319	3,124
Cleaning services	2,801	2,563
Contracts and service fees	2,702	4,263
Studies and consultancy	493	497
Other	36,512	30,497
Operating leases	3,781	3,847
Communications and postage	13,068	11,945
Maintenance and repairs	15,582	15,070
Advertising and publications	8,151	7,448
Water, energy and fuel	6,226	6,902
Transport of cash and other values	3,605	3,012
Travel, lodging and representation expenses	2,468	2,305
Standard forms and office supplies	1,879	2,089
Other	5,011	5,928
	154,831	131,957

The "Specialised services - other" account particularly includes employee assignments, consultancy and outsourcing services and remuneration for the work performed by the statutory.

34. Impaired assets

Information on impairment movements for the periods ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024 is set out below:

	Balances at 31-12-2024	Reinforcements		Additions and reversals	Write-offs	Exchange differences	Transfers and others	Balances at 30-06-2025	Credit recovery, interest and expenses
		New production	Remaining						
Impairment of loans and advances to customers (Note 12)	1,862,695	51,682	359,350	(461,861)	(75,707)	(20,701)	(34,924)	1,680,535	(36,771)
Impairment of loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 6)	606	10	1,160	(1,168)	-	(21)	0	587	
Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost (Note 11)	9,316	437	8,416	(2,260)	-	(4,071)	35,134	46,972	
Impairment of other tangible assets	33,276	-	8	(173)	-	(751)	(247)	32,114	
Impairment of intangible assets	8,821	-	-	-	-	-	(1,049)	7,772	
Impairment of non-current assets held-for-sale (Note 13)									
Properties	163,787	-	12,960	(17,246)	(1,367)	(2,805)	(289)	155,040	
Equipment	210	-	93	(119)	(1)	-	-	183	
Subsidiaries	83,576	-	493	(1,266)	-	-	-	82,804	
Other assets	530	-	-	-	-	(47)	-	483	
Impairment of investments in associates and jointly controlled entities (Note 15)	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	
Impairment of other assets (Note 17)	164,939	-	5,034	(17,939)	(8,285)	(2,791)	(404)	140,554	
	465,500	447	28,165	(40,172)	(9,653)	(10,486)	33,145	466,946	
	2,328,195	52,128	387,515	(502,033)	(85,360)	(31,187)	(1,779)	2,147,480	(36,771)

	Balances at 31-12-2023	Reinforcements		Additions and reversals	Write-offs	Exchange differences	Transfers and others	Balances at 30-06-2024	Credit recovery, interest and expenses
		New production	Remaining						
Impairment of loans and advances to customers (Note 12)	2,128,504	49,678	346,069	(464,599)	(9,865)	4,556	9,271	2,063,615	(36,849)
Impairment of loans and advances to credit institutions (Note 6)	558	47	1,155	(1,141)	-	2	0	621	
Impairment of financial assets at amortised cost (Note 11)	13,662	5	1,105	(3,956)	-	344	(467)	10,693	
Impairment of other tangible assets	28,936	-	307	-	-	135	-	29,379	
Impairment of intangible assets	8,939	-	-	-	-	-	172	9,111	
Impairment of non-current assets held-for-sale (Note 13)									
Properties	157,633	-	6,125	(6,562)	(3,465)	617	19	154,366	
Equipment	761	-	445	(20)	(705)	-	-	481	
Subsidiaries	92,076	-	-	(1,948)	-	-	(2,100)	88,028	
Other assets	386	-	-	-	-	8	-	393	
Impairment of investments in associates and jointly controlled entities (Note 15)	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	
Impairment of other assets (Note 17)	155,222	-	20,179	(7,192)	(2,064)	564	(352)	166,358	
	458,611	52	29,317	(20,818)	(6,234)	1,670	(2,729)	459,869	
	2,587,116	49,730	375,387	(485,417)	(16,099)	6,226	6,542	2,523,484	(36,849)

Impairment of €82,804 thousand had been declared on BCG Brazil (€46,905 thousand), Flitptrel IV, S.A. and Flitptrel Porto Santo, S.A. (€35,898 thousand) at June 30, 2025, with the objective of adjusting the equity value of these businesses' assets and liabilities to their estimated fair value at the said date, net of the costs incurred on the sale (note 13).

Increased impairment on loans and advances to customers in first half 2025 was lower than reversals and cancellations and, combined with asset-write-offs, resulted in a reduction of the amount of impairment from €1,862,695 thousand at December 31, 2024, to €1,680,535 thousand at June 30, 2025.

It should be noted that the main reason justifying the reduction in credit impairment in the first half of 2025 stems from the recovery of loans classified under stages 2 and 3. Additionally, exposures that remained in stage 1 or stage 2 also recorded a further reduction in impairment, driven by a lower probability of default resulting from the review of risk factors and the update of scorings/ratings.

Total impairment was like impairment on loans and advances to customers, with a reduction of the total impairment balance from €2,328,195 thousand at the end of 2024 to €2,147,480 thousand at June 30, 2025, although the increase in impairment on the remaining assets increased from €465,500 thousand to €466,946 thousand.

The credit sales carried out in the first half of 2025 resulted in the utilization of previously recognized impairment.

Information on impairment movements on loans and advances to customers by stages is given below:

	Impairment of loans and advances to customers			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Balances at 31-12-2024	417,137	677,563	767,995	1,862,695
Movements resulting from changes in the classification by stages	(7,982)	(4,510)	12,493	-
Stage 1 - Inputs / (outputs)	-	6,352	1,652	8,004
Stage 2 - Inputs / (outputs)	(6,311)	-	10,841	4,530
Stage 3 - Inputs / (outputs)	(1,671)	(10,862)	-	(12,533)
Movements resulting from changes in credit risk	(71,280)	(73,635)	42,404	(102,511)
Write-offs	(491)	(2,556)	(72,660)	(75,707)
Other changes	32,046	779	(36,768)	(3,943)
Balances at 30-06-2025	369,430	597,641	713,463	1,680,535

Information on impaired credit movements in first half 2025 is set out in greater details in the chapter on “Disclosures related to financial instruments” (note 37).

35. Segment reporting

The group adopted the following business segments to comply with IFRS 8 – “Operating segments” and measurement of own funds requirements for operational risk, using the standard method under the terms of regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 of June 26, 2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council:

- *Trading and sales*: Trading and sales include banking activity related to the management of the treasury shares portfolio, management of debt instrument issuances, money and foreign exchange market operations, repo type operations, securities lending operations and wholesale brokerage. Loans and advances to and cash balances at other credit institutions and derivatives are included in this segment;
- *Retail banking*: This comprises banking activity for personal customers, sole traders and micro enterprises. This segment includes consumer credit, mortgage lending, credit cards and deposit-taking from personal customers;
- *Commercial banking*: Commercial banking includes lending activities and resource-taking from large enterprises and SMEs. This segment includes loans, current accounts, investment project finance, discounted bills, venture capital activity, factoring, equipment and real state leasing activities and the underwriting of syndicated loans as well as loans and advances to the public sector;
- *Asset management*: Asset management includes activities associated with customer portfolio management, open-ended or closed end securities and real estate fund management and discretionary wealth management funds;
- *Corporate finance*: Corporate finance includes activities related to acquisitions, mergers, restructuring operations, privatisations, subscriptions for and sales of securities (primary market), securitisations, preparation and organisation of syndicated loans (merchant banking – loan sales), investment management, market and corporate financial analyses and advisory services; and
- *Other*: This includes all activity segments not listed in the above business areas, namely:
 - *Payment and settlement*: This includes payment operations and the issuance and management of means of payment;
 - *Agency services*: These services include the custodianship and management of financial instruments on behalf of customers, including custodianship and related services such as treasury/collateral management;

- *Retail portfolio intermediation*: This comprises banking activity for personal customers, sole traders and micro enterprises. Activities involving the receipt and transmission of orders on one or more financial instruments, processing of orders on behalf of customers and sales of financial instruments without underwriting operations, are included;
- *Activities of non-financial corporations*: These comprise the activities of commercial, industrial, technological and other entities.

Information on the appropriation of results and key balance sheet aggregates, by business areas and geographies, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024 is given below:

Business areas

	30-06-2025							
	Trading and sales	Retail banking	Commercial banking	Asset management	Corporate Finance	Payment and settlement	Other	Total
Net interest income	367,788	717,261	148,348	174	49,386	(22)	(0)	1,282,934
Income from equity instruments	140	-	0	630	-	-	707	1,478
Income from services rendered and commissions	6,267	86,359	46,752	2,001	21,531	155,100	50,589	368,599
Cost of services and commissions	(416)	(7,191)	(1,510)	(312)	(192)	(65,616)	(3,502)	(78,737)
Results from financial operations	83,105	1,073	3,280	(260)	1,242	-	40	88,480
Other net operating income	(2,387)	2,336	2,591	(221)	143	(640)	202	2,024
Net operating income from banking	454,497	799,838	199,461	2,013	72,110	88,821	48,037	1,664,778
Operating income	(11,725)	(313,668)	(67,644)	(880)	(18,048)	(100,092)	(43,467)	(555,524)
Provisions and impairment	(51,917)	145,253	87,526	680	671	385	74	182,672
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(412,908)
Non controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23,184)
Results of associates and jointly controlled entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,951
Results of subsidiaries held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,398
Net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD								893,183

	30-06-2024							
	Trading and sales	Retail banking	Commercial banking	Asset management	Corporate Finance	Payment and settlement	Other	Total
Net interest income	136,365	960,789	151,598	409	176,489	0	(0)	1,425,650
Income from equity instruments	186	-	12	1,701	47	-	-	1,946
Income from services rendered and commissions	10,447	171,008	53,975	1,552	23,225	59,874	44,034	364,114
Cost of services and commissions	(8,896)	(5,663)	(1,001)	(133)	(216)	(56,531)	(2,850)	(75,291)
Results from financial operations	91,685	(4,452)	(3,140)	2,872	1,238	-	0	88,201
Other net operating income	(2,339)	212	10,066	30	(8,034)	(1,892)	(2,951)	(4,908)
Net operating income from banking	227,448	1,121,893	211,509	6,430	192,749	1,451	38,232	1,799,713
Operating income	(12,113)	(361,795)	(74,154)	(438)	(33,928)	(14,522)	(36,596)	(533,546)
Provisions and impairment	(22,008)	94,321	(2,075)	5,923	(42,065)	3,141	3,589	40,826
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(417,011)
Non controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(35,331)
Results of associates and jointly controlled entities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,507
Results of subsidiaries held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,132
Net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD								889,291

	30-06-2025							
	Trading and sales	Retail banking	Commercial banking	Asset management	Corporate Finance	Payment and settlement	Other	Total
Cash balances and loans and advances to credit institutions (net)	17,835,931	-	-	0	1,434	26,657	180	17,864,202
Investments in securities and derivatives (net)	27,486,858	-	-	127,236	(16,053)	-	186,603	27,784,644
Loans and advances to customers (net)	32,631	35,131,041	20,252,442	-	26,436	0	-	55,442,549
Non-current assets held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250,287	1,250,287
Investments in associates by the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	504,534	504,534
Total net assets	47,095,883	35,531,168	20,658,732	643,935	169,948	70,335	2,214,722	106,384,723
Resources of central banks and credit institutions	598,806	1	146	-	-	3	-	598,956
Customer resources	1,681	76,503,376	10,434,214	-	-	742,760	103,049	87,785,080
Debt securities	1,096,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,096,393
Total liabilities	5,232,196	77,379,558	10,801,384	14,341	24,093	1,979,885	196,769	95,628,225

	31-12-2024							
	Trading and sales	Retail banking	Commercial banking	Asset management	Corporate Finance	Payment and settlement	Other	Total
Cash balances and loans and advances to credit institutions (net)	22,957,846	-	-	0	1,526	28,231	187	22,987,789
Investments in securities and derivatives (net)	23,542,570	-	-	314,221	(18,257)	-	-	23,838,534
Loans and advances to customers (net)	34,928	33,935,198	19,572,410	-	(20,045)	-	-	53,522,491
Non-current assets held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,253,354	1,253,354
Investments in associates by the equity method	-	-	-	-	-	-	501,233	501,233
Total net assets	48,726,767	34,325,011	19,993,499	829,040	134,056	67,108	2,208,730	106,284,212
Resources of central banks and credit institutions	411,471	1	189	-	-	1,131	-	412,791
Customer resources	-	71,671,193	15,087,667	-	-	5,793	0	86,764,653
Debt securities	1,390,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,390,013
Total liabilities	5,738,181	72,538,033	15,503,453	75,134	27,695	1,472,082	40,899	95,395,476

Operations between group entities are at market prices. The "Other" segment includes investments in associates and joint ventures based on the equity accounting method and non-current assets and liabilities held-for-sale.

Geographies

	30-06-2025						
	Portugal	Rest of European Union	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Others	Total
Net interest income	1,025,235	36,294	-	53,258	168,362	(216)	1,282,934
Income from equity instruments	1,407	17	-	41	13	-	1,478
Income from services rendered and commissions	315,092	15,133	-	11,991	31,733	(5,350)	368,599
Cost of services and commissions	(62,899)	(3,274)	-	(6,078)	(11,964)	5,478	(78,737)
Results from financial operations	64,345	(277)	-	2,734	21,530	149	88,480
Other net operating income	14,589	(2,421)	0	(699)	2,156	(11,601)	2,024
Net operating income from banking	1,357,769	45,472	0	61,247	211,830	(11,540)	1,664,778
Operating income	(414,432)	(34,342)	-	(26,266)	(92,023)	11,540	(555,524)
Provisions and impairment	235,429	(5,411)	-	(866)	(46,480)	-	182,672
Taxes	(384,380)	(2,173)	-	(4,490)	(21,864)	-	(412,908)
Non controlling interests	2,078	-	-	-	(25,262)	-	(23,184)
Results of associates and jointly controlled entities	27,782	-	-	-	(831)	-	26,951
Results of subsidiaries held-for-sale	493	-	(523)	-	10,427	-	10,398
Net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD	824,739	3,546	(523)	29,625	35,795	0	893,183

	31-12-2024						
	Portugal	Rest of European Union	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Others	Total
Net interest income	1,173,084	36,130	-	63,498	153,414	(476)	1,425,650
Income from equity instruments	1,888	-	-	47	12	-	1,946
Income from services rendered and commissions	311,511	17,278	-	10,833	29,957	(5,464)	364,114
Cost of services and commissions	(61,323)	(3,401)	-	(5,732)	(9,882)	5,048	(75,291)
Results from financial operations	60,464	9	-	3,370	24,345	12	88,201
Other net operating income	6,417	(2,903)	0	66	2,059	(10,547)	(4,908)
Net operating income from banking	1,492,040	47,112	0	72,082	199,905	(11,427)	1,799,713
Operating income	(393,951)	(34,297)	-	(25,794)	(90,931)	11,427	(533,546)
Provisions and impairment	58,248	(642)	-	(4,722)	(12,058)	-	40,826
Taxes	(389,621)	(3,294)	-	(5,761)	(18,334)	-	(417,011)
Non controlling interests	-	-	-	-	(35,331)	-	(35,331)
Results of associates and jointly controlled entities	22,882	-	-	-	625	-	23,507
Results of subsidiaries held-for-sale	975	-	705	-	9,453	-	11,132
Net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD	790,573	8,878	705	35,805	53,330	0	889,291

	30-06-2025						
	Portugal	Rest of European Union	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Others	Total
Cash balances and loans and advances to credit institutions (net)	14,683,367	541,389	-	1,480,441	2,144,762	(985,757)	17,864,202
Investments in securities and derivatives (net)	26,439,727	1,659	-	493,592	850,096	(431)	27,784,644
Loans and advances to customers (net)	48,440,488	2,751,021	-	2,771,408	1,489,830	(10,198)	55,442,549
Total net assets	92,084,641	3,361,345	293,988	6,015,541	5,635,168	(1,005,960)	106,384,723
Resources of central banks and credit institutions	1,018,157	160,891	-	52,849	14,891	(647,832)	598,956
Customer resources	77,675,770	2,704,921	-	3,957,128	3,773,898	(326,636)	87,785,080
Debt securities	1,075,160	21,233	-	-	-	-	1,096,393
Total liabilities	83,277,486	2,975,018	246,572	5,269,286	4,865,823	(1,005,960)	95,628,225

	31-12-2024						
	Portugal	Rest of European Union	Latin America	Asia	Africa	Others	Total
Cash balances and loans and advances to credit institutions (net)	19,720,980	497,662	-	1,660,260	2,045,552	(936,666)	22,987,789
Investments in securities and derivatives (net)	22,250,219	1,907	-	497,321	1,089,601	(513)	23,838,534
Loans and advances to customers (net)	46,001,714	2,714,175	-	3,116,582	1,701,112	(11,091)	53,522,491
Total net assets	91,017,442	3,287,479	309,083	6,704,579	5,964,812	(999,183)	106,284,212
Resources of central banks and credit institutions	872,929	97,208	-	46,137	19,608	(623,091)	412,791
Customer resources	76,025,889	2,699,428	-	4,315,719	4,034,050	(310,434)	86,764,653
Debt securities	1,368,562	21,451	-	-	-	-	1,390,013
Total liabilities	82,262,563	2,905,530	260,912	5,827,522	5,138,132	(999,183)	95,395,476

The following is a breakdown of the contribution to the groups' income by business area, based on internal management criteria, for the periods ended June 30, 2025, and June 30, 2024:

	30-06-2025							
	Banking business	Insurance business	Venture capital	Asset management	Real State	Entities held for sale	Others	Total
Interest and similar income	1,755,715	-	1,512	450	34	-	(13,113)	1,744,598
Interest and similar costs	(474,463)	-	(2)	(27)	(79)	0	12,907	(461,665)
Income from equity instruments	140	-	-	-	781	-	557	1,478
Net interest income	1,281,392	-	1,510	423	736	0	351	1,284,412
Income from services rendered and commissions	353,823	-	1,932	18,191	4	0	(5,350)	368,599
Cost of services and commissions	(79,373)	-	(1,976)	(2,210)	(346)	-	5,168	(78,737)
Results from financial operations	90,149	-	1,265	(1)	(1,381)	-	(1,552)	88,480
Other net operating income	5,447	-	(48)	993	1,166	0	(5,535)	2,024
Net operating income	370,046	-	1,173	16,973	(557)	0	(7,269)	380,366
Net operating income from banking	1,651,438	-	2,683	17,396	179	0	(6,918)	1,664,778
Other income and expenses	(799,422)	20,008	(544)	(9,382)	(1,637)	6,104	13,278	(771,595)
Net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD	852,016	20,008	2,139	8,014	(1,458)	6,104	6,360	893,183

	30-06-2024							
	Banking business	Insurance business	Venture capital	Asset management	Real State	Entities held for sale	Others	Total
Interest and similar income	2,239,378	-	2,251	898	83	-	(26,650)	2,215,960
Interest and similar costs	(816,329)	-	-	(12)	(172)	-	26,203	(790,310)
Income from equity instruments	245	-	-	-	952	-	749	1,946
Net interest income	1,423,294	-	2,251	886	864	-	301	1,427,596
Income from services rendered and commissions	351,311	-	-	18,257	10	-	(5,464)	364,114
Cost of services and commissions	(75,726)	-	(1,937)	(2,073)	(463)	-	4,908	(75,291)
Results from financial operations	82,739	-	6,554	-	(3,379)	-	2,287	88,201
Other net operating income	6,333	-	242	956	562	-	(13,001)	(4,908)
Net operating income	364,657	-	4,859	17,140	(3,270)	-	(11,270)	372,117
Net operating income from banking	1,787,951	-	7,110	18,026	(2,406)	-	(10,968)	1,799,713
Other income and expenses	(937,836)	14,674	2,331	(9,549)	(975)	7,240	13,693	(910,422)
Net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD	850,115	14,674	9,441	8,477	(3,380)	7,240	2,725	889,291

The "Other" column in the above tables includes balances between group entities eliminated in the consolidation process.

36. Related entities

Associates, joint ventures, group entities' management bodies and other entities controlled by the Portuguese state are related group entities.

The group's financial statements, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, include the following balances and transactions with related entities, excluding management bodies:

	30-06-2025			31-12-2024		
	The Portuguese State (Treasury)	Other Portuguese State entities	Associates	The Portuguese State (Treasury)	Other Portuguese State entities	Associates
Assets						
Securities and derivatives held-for-trading	5,857,962	469,428	10,562	5,051,047	298,368	10,160
Loans and advances to customers	-	165,004	217,458	-	130,869	209,178
Impairment of loans and advances to customers	-	2,048	355	-	1,944	571
Other assets	300	4,576	362,074	-	861	354,040
Liabilities						
Customer resources	1,047,031	581,647	172,109	2,534	546,678	47,569
Financial liabilities held-for-trading	(343)	3,306	250	(343)	3,597	493
Other liabilities	1,477	185,943	703	1,135	62,553	535
Guarantees given	-	311,981	61,952	1,500	458,703	38,476

	30-06-2025			30-06-2024		
	The Portuguese State (Treasury)	Other Portuguese State entities	Associates	The Portuguese State (Treasury)	Other Portuguese State entities	Associates
Net income						
Interest and similar income	28,499	4,866	3,600	24,730	6,115	3,638
Interest and similar costs	7,420	6,983	837	118	9,440	3,710
Income from services rendered and commissions	1,046	5,588	43,768	71	5,597	39,954
Cost of services and commissions	-	160	25	-	168	14
Results from financial operations	3,316	40,747	529	11,353	5,926	(369)
Other operating income	-	11	(1)	-	32	5
General administrative costs	-	3	255	-	5	235

Transactions with related entities based on market prices on the respective dates.

The "Other Portuguese state entities" column, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, does not include balances with regional or local government.

37. Disclosures relating to financial instruments

Management policies for financial risks inherent to the group's activity

CGD operates a centralised risk management model embracing the assessment and control of all the group's credit, market and liquidity risks, based on the principle of the separation of functions between commercial and risk areas.

Credit risk

Maximum exposure to credit risk

The following is a breakdown of the group's maximum exposure to credit risk at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Trading securities		
Public debt	608,440	253,176
Private debt	134,282	77,028
	742,722	330,204
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Public debt	2,274	2,285
Private debt	4,351	100
Credit and securities	67,407	76,407
	74,031	78,792
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Public debt	7,012,434	5,356,435
Private debt	1,366,868	1,115,721
	8,379,303	6,472,156
Financial assets at amortised cost ⁽¹⁾		
Public debt	14,471,873	14,062,066
Private debt ⁽³⁾	1,836,347	1,674,393
	16,308,220	15,736,459
Financial assets with repurchase agreement		
Public debt - at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,096	-
Public debt - at amortised cost	1,089,114	-
	1,091,211	-
	26,595,486	22,617,610

(continue)

(continuation)	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
Derivatives	331,004	319,209
Cash balances at other credit institutions	462,058	345,427
Loans and advances to credit institutions ⁽¹⁾	2,996,017	2,402,307
Loans and advances to customers ⁽¹⁾	55,275,106	53,392,220
Other debtors ⁽¹⁾	1,678,201	1,917,849
Other operations pending settlement	222,895	135,243
	60,965,282	58,512,255
Other commitments		
Personal/ Institutional guarantees given ⁽²⁾		
Guarantees and sureties	2,520,060	2,748,265
Stand-by letters of credit	34,208	33,353
Open documentary credits	320,578	298,381
Irrevocable lines of credit	1,108,327	1,366,766
Securities subscription	1,378,122	1,390,795
Other irrevocable commitments	31,368	31,368
	5,392,662	5,868,928
Maximum exposure to credit risk	92,953,430	86,998,794

⁽¹⁾ Balances net of impairment

⁽²⁾ Balances net of provisions

⁽³⁾ On June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024, includes debt acquired from the European Union's Financial Stabilization Mechanism, in the amount of 100.000 tEuros.

The amount of exposure to derivatives, set out in the above table, does not include the risk mitigation effect of surety accounts (note 23) and netting agreements.

Exposure to the sovereign debt of peripheral eurozone countries

Information on the principal characteristics of the sovereign debt issuances of peripheral eurozone countries in Caixa's and its subsidiaries' portfolios at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is set out below:

	Book value net of impairment at 30-06-2025			Fair value	Fair value reserve	Rating
	Residual maturities					
	2025	After 2025	Total			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Portugal	101,147	448,219	549,365	549,365	-	
Italy	-	50,090	50,090	50,090	-	
	101,147	498,308	599,455	599,455	-	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Portugal	77,793	870,661	948,454	948,454	95	
Spain	760,557	737,918	1,498,475	1,498,475	1,406	
Italy	1,236,988	664,343	1,901,331	1,901,331	4,562	
	2,075,338	2,272,922	4,348,260	4,348,260	6,063	
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Portugal	320,000	3,880,000	4,200,000	4,061,570	-	
Ireland	-	930,000	930,000	872,145	-	
Spain	150,000	2,440,000	2,590,000	2,437,766	-	
Italy	-	550,000	550,000	555,640	-	
	470,000	7,800,000	8,270,000	7,927,121	-	
Total						
Portugal	498,939	5,198,879	5,697,819	5,559,388	95	BBB+
Ireland	-	930,000	930,000	872,145	-	AA-
Spain	910,557	3,177,918	4,088,475	3,936,240	1,406	A-
Italy	1,236,988	1,264,433	2,501,421	2,507,061	4,562	BBB
	2,646,484	10,571,230	13,217,715	12,874,835	6,063	

	Book value net of impairment at 31-12-2024			Fair value	Fair value reserve	Rating
	Residual maturities					
	2023	After 2023	Total			
Financial assets at fair value trough profit or loss						
Portugal	236,102	17,074	253,176	253,176	-	
Italy	-	1,002	1,002	1,002	-	
	236,102	18,076	254,179	254,179	-	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Portugal	76,978	336,579	413,558	413,558	1,272	
Ireland	-	47,967	47,967	47,967	(3,226)	
Spain	751,370	162,039	913,410	913,410	(1,839)	
Italy	1,616,506	122,236	1,738,741	1,738,741	3,427	
	2,444,854	668,821	3,113,675	3,113,675	(365)	
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Portugal	320,000	3,880,000	4,200,000	4,056,015	-	
Ireland	-	930,000	930,000	876,139	-	
Spain	400,000	2,390,000	2,790,000	2,604,898	-	
Italy	170,000	100,000	270,000	266,494	-	
	890,000	7,300,000	8,190,000	7,803,547	-	
Total						
Portugal	633,081	4,233,654	4,866,734	4,722,749	1,272	BBB+
Ireland	-	977,967	977,967	924,106	(3,226)	AA-
Spain	1,151,370	2,552,039	3,703,410	3,518,308	(1,839)	A-
Italy	1,786,506	223,238	2,009,744	2,006,238	3,427	BBB
	3,570,956	7,986,898	11,557,854	11,171,401	(365)	

The sovereign debt issuances of peripheral eurozone countries considered in the above tables were measured at observable market prices, when applicable, or, in the absence of an active market, prices supplied by external counterparties.

These portfolios were segmented into levels 1 and 2 of the fair value ranking at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024. Greater detail on the distinguishing elements of these categories together with the principal assumptions used are provided in the "Fair value" column.

Qualitative

1. Credit risk management policy

1.1 Credit risk management

In its response to diverse legal and regulatory requirements and with the objective of using best credit risk management practice, CGD has implemented a credit risk management process based on an organisational structure ensuring that the commercial (risk acceptance), recovery, decision-making on credit and risk management areas are independent from each other.

1.1.1 Issue of loans

Lending activity is aligned with the credit risk management strategy and policies defined by the competent CGD bodies.

CGD has defined a centralised decision-making model on credit in which its credit risk division is responsible for making decisions on loans to corporates, financial and institutional institutions in addition to loans to personal customers. The governance model for decisions to issue loans, including limits on the delegating of authority have been defined in internal regulations.

The credit risk division's principal functions also include:

- (i) The prior, mandatory issuance of a risk opinion on the attribution of internal limits or consideration of operations not covered by the said limits on customers whose exposure (in terms of economic groups), rating or specific characteristics of the operation (or its proponent), so justify (in accordance with internal regulations);
- (ii) A redefinition of credit limits to be submitted to a more senior level whenever deemed advisable under the circumstances; and
- (iii) Approval of the creation of/changes to economic groups.

Credit decisions on the most relevant exposures are the responsibility of the board of directors, credit risks executive committee or credit board, depending upon the amounts of the exposure in question. Other operations are the responsibility of credit risk committees on a credit risk division level.

The submission of operations/limits for a decision of the board of directors requires the advance approval of the risks committee.

The risk management division is involved in the credit risk control and monitoring process, during the lending stages and latter oversight, on both a customer/operation and a credit portfolio approach based on:

- (i) The definition and maintenance of internal rating and scoring models, in collaboration with the Data, Reporting and Risk Models Department, which is responsible for the development of the models;
- (ii) The monitoring and global control of CGD group's credit risk by credit portfolios, products and subsidiaries;
- (iii) The identification of customers at greater risk of default based on early warning signs;
- (iv) The assessment and validation of individual impairment;
- (v) Determination of the expected credit loss (collective impairment) for all credit portfolio segments;
- (vi) Assessment of compliance with the limits defined for major risks.

The risk management division may also submit the approval and review of the group's credit risk management policies and guidelines to a more senior level.

1.1.2 Credit portfolio oversight

Credit portfolio oversight permits the early identification of signs of potential default, facilitating decisions for debt recovery optimisation purposes. The oversight process is governed by an internal “credit oversight and recovery policy regulation”.

CGD has implemented a workflow process across commercial, recovery and credit risk areas. The workflow classifies a customer’s creditworthiness daily based on pre-defined events and level of severity of the probability of the occurrence of a default, automatically identifying customers in financial distress and in default.

All portfolio customers are segmented into one of the following categories:

- Performing customers without any additional risk events having been identified;
- Performing customers with early warnings which may indicate a greater probability of default;
- Customers registering serious events and a high probability of default who are classified as being in financial distress;
- Customers in a 24 months’ probation period following the occurrence of a restructuring operation owing to its financial difficulties;
- Customers classified as being in default; and
- Customers classified as being in quarantine following actions taken to remedy default situations.

The workflow process incorporates operational measures which vary in line with the severity of the event, and which provide the first line of defence with mechanisms designed to actively prevent potential future defaults.

An automatic process immediately transfers customers from commercial to recovery areas whenever more serious events have been identified, to ensure that potentially more problematic cases are handled by specialised credit recovery managers.

In the case of more serious events involving corporate customers with relevant exposures, the decision to maintain customer management in commercial structures or to transfer them to specialised recovery areas is the responsibility of the credit risks executive committee and credit board, depending on an analysis of the level of liabilities of the customers in question, based on a specific report produced by the risk management division.

The risk management division examines the process as part of the credit portfolio oversight process and makes any necessary changes in line with its analysis of metrics and indicators, set out in monthly monitoring reports on credit portfolio quality which are examined monthly by the executive committee and quarterly by the risks committee.

1.1.3 Credit recovery

Whenever any arrears of payment have been noted, adequate steps are taken to recover the overdue credit to enable a settlement of the situation, in due compliance with the provisions of decree law 227/2012 of October 25, complemented by decree law 70-B/2021 of August 6 – PARI (action plan for the risk of default) and PERSI (extrajudicial procedures for the settlement of situations of default) – for loans and advances to personal customers.

Credit recovery consists of a series of CGD group actions on arrears on payment of one or more instalments of a credit operation. It is a fundamental function of CGD group’s credit management and is implemented at the time of the first overdue payment of an instalment and across the whole of the rest of the loan’s lifetime up to settlement.

Negotiated credit recoveries comprise three types of action by order of priority in terms of their implementation:

- Collection of payments in arrears;
- Restructuring solutions; and

- Terminal solutions not involving legal proceedings.

Contacts with customers with a view to the settlement of amounts in arrears at the initial credit collection phase are made by the call centre and the commercial area. If the initial contacts are not successful and the customer is in arrears for more than 30 days, the case is re-allocated to a recovery area with the objective of finding the most appropriate credit recovery solution.

In cases in which the negotiating process with a customer is not producing the desired effect for CGD group and its customers, credit recovery should move on to the litigation stage. This solution consists of the executing of assets or rights mortgaged/pledged as loan collateral for the purpose of their judicial sale.

As an alternative recovery measure, CGD group also considers the disposal of credit portfolios or individual loans whenever this is the most efficient solution, following a due cost/benefit appraisal.

1.2 Concentration risk management

Credit concentration risk management in CGD group is the responsibility of its risk management division which identifies, measures and controls significant exposures.

Risk appetite statement metrics that have been developed to monitor concentration risk permit monthly control of the evolution of portfolio segments considered more critical in terms of credit risk.

Decisions to enter into agreements for operations entailing materially relevant exposures (as defined in an internal regulation) require the opinion of the credit risk division. The limit necessarily considers the amount of CGD group's total exposure to a relevant customer and/or group of customers.

2. Loan write-off policy

The decision to write-off a loan from assets, based on the write-off policy, as set out in an internal regulation, is made at a senior level when expectations of credit recovery are nil or highly residual and when all the negotiating and, when applicable, legal proceedings have been taken with all the parties involved in a loan agreement. Loans eligible for write-offs, when entailing the full recognition of provisions and impairment, also include loans in arrears for more than 24 months and loans without a real guarantee.

3. Impairment reversal policy

The quantification of impairment losses is conditioned by the identification of events indicating the deterioration of a counterparty's creditworthiness when having an impact on a loan's future cash flows.

In situations involving the occurrence of significant improvements in a debtor's creditworthiness and/or an adequate strengthening of real guarantees, the previously recognised loss is reduced to the level of the new calculated loss with a direct reversal of impairment.

Impairment is also reversed when loans are sold for a higher amount than their net impairment exposure.

4. Description of the implementation of restructuring measures and respective associated risks, in addition to control and monitoring mechanisms

A credit restructuring operation owing to financial difficulties is understood to be any change to the conditions in force on the credit operations of customers in financial distress resulting in a modification of the parties' rights or duties and when such modifications result in a more favourable situation for the customer.

Specialised oversight and recovery areas endeavour to apply the best solutions to protect CGD's group and its customers' interests in each specific situation, pursuant to the terms of the delegated decision and limits defined in internal regulations.

Recovery solutions always bear a customer's individual circumstances and CGD's best interests in mind, in line with three basic principles:

- (i) *Impact on capital and cash flows:* The first aspect to be considered is the referred to treatment's impact on CGD group's invested capital and the cash flows generated by the operation in the future. This impact is measured by calculating the incremental NPV on the treatment of the operation as opposed to a solution involving litigation (considered to be a last recourse in terms of credit recovery);

(ii) *Impact on customer*: Secondly, the impact of the processing solution on the customer should be considered, based on two fundamental criteria:

- *Financial capacity*: The customer must be able to meet its financial commitments in the new scenario, based on its expected income; and
- *Sustainability of treatment*: The treatment must be sustainable over time, i.e. the customer, with a high level of probability, must be able to make all necessary payments and should not relapse into a default situation.

(iii) *Impact of complexity*: The treatment strategy should, lastly, consider several factors which may add to the complexity of default situations, with a different treatment from the one that would be proposed, solely taking the former two principles into account. Even if the solution's financial impact may not be optimal, other parameters such as a customer's specific characteristics or willingness to negotiate are also part of the decision-making rules on the respective treatment.

Most credit which has been restructured owing to a customer's financial difficulties is subject to a specific treatment for the purpose of calculating impairment, over a minimum surveillance period of 24 months.

5. Description of collateral valuation and management process

Immovable assets

The following types of immovable assets are considered for valuation purposes:

- (i) *Constructions*:
 - Finished constructions; and
 - Unfinished constructions.
- (ii) *Land*:
 - Land with construction potential as its prime and best use taking its construction potential into account; and
 - Land without construction potential as its prime and best use.

The principal components of the valuation methodology for immovable assets in CGD group are:

- (i) *Inspection of property*: Property is inspected when all new mortgage lending operations are entered, with the objective of determining its presumed transaction price in a free market.

Certification of the value of an item of property is documented and includes, inter alia, copies of the plans, property registration booklet and description in the land registry, when supplied. These valuations are complemented by individual, direct *in situ* observations;

- (ii) *An updated valuation of the property's worth by an appraiser*: Mortgage lending operations whose contractual terms have been changed usually require a new valuation as if they were new operations.

In the case of non-performing credit, the amounts of real guarantees are examined and/or reviewed in line with the frequency defined in internal regulations; and

- (iii) *Review of updated indexed amount*. A review of property prices whenever there is sufficient data to enable a measurement using this method by an internal CMVM (Securities Market Commission) -registered property appraiser. This methodology is used for residential or commercial properties, non-performing credit with a debtor balance of less than €300 thousand and, in the case of performing credit, a debtor balance of less than €500 thousand.

Valuation procedures for immovable assets:

- The staff complement of CGD's property valuation area has engineers and architects with significant experience in the valuations area. Those with technical approval functions have complementary training in the form of property valuation courses and are registered with and certified by the CMVM as property appraisers;

- CGD's network of external service providers in its property valuation area comprises external corporate and individual appraisers, registered with the CMVM spread out over the whole of the country based on the area in which they perform their professional activity. There are several appraisers for each municipal district to ensure adequate diversification and rotation;
- Valuation requests are received by CGD's valuations area in digital format and accompanied by the essential documentation for property valuation purposes. An internal technical officer is responsible for the approval process by type of valuation and municipal district in which the property is located; and
- The appraisers are set out on a list defining the priority municipal districts for operational purposes, based on criteria of efficiency in terms of travel and in-depth knowledge of the local market. Valuation requests are delivered to appraisers via a CGD property management portal. The appraiser records the date of the visit and valuation report in the portal in a standardised format which includes the relevant documents for the valuation and photographs of the property.

Other collateral

In addition to the actual property, the following collateral is eligible for mitigating the calculation of credit impairment:

- Pledges over term deposits – assessed on the amount of the pledge;
- Pledges over bonds issued by CGD – assessed on the nominal value of the bonds; and
- Pledges over listed shares – assessed at market value at the calculation's reference date.

6. Type of principal judgments, estimates and hypotheses used to measure impairment

CGD's credit impairment model uses appropriate, well-established methodologies to ensure that the impairment calculation is in conformity with IFRS 9 – "Financial instruments".

There are several modelling approaches CGD considers more adequate for impairment measurement purposes, but which involve judgments in defining the processes, namely:

- (i) Historical information considered for modelling purposes (e.g. PDs, LGDs, collateral haircuts);
- (ii) Workout period for the calculation of LGDs and multiple default assessment methodologies;
- (iii) Criteria used for portfolio segmentation purposes:
 - *Loans and advances to individual customers*: type of product (e.g. housing), purpose of loan, type of collateral, present and past performance of the operation, length of current performance, scoring level; and
 - *Loans and advances to corporate*: type of company, amount of exposure, sector of economic activity, quality and amount of collateral, present and past performance of the operation, length of current performance and rating.
- (iv) Loan conversion factors applied to off-balance sheet exposures;
- (v) Defined exposure level and risk criteria for individual impairment assessments;
- (vi) Criteria used to measure significant increases in risk from the time of the financial instrument's initial recognition, incorporating forward-looking information; and
- (vii) The credit loss is measured on the basis of three probable macroeconomic scenarios (optimistic, pessimistic and baseline) which are reviewed every six months and whose respective risk factors are adjusted to each scenario upon which the expected losses are calculated.

7. Description of impairment calculation methodologies, including the way in which portfolios are segmented to reflect different loan characteristics

The credit impairment model used in CGD includes lending to corporate and personal customers. It also includes the bank guarantees provided and irrevocable and revocable lines of credit, assessing each operation's risk profile which it classifies in the credit portfolio sub-segments defined based on the operation's current and past performance.

The following concepts are used to calculate credit impairment:

- (i) *Individual impairment*. This is based on an assessment of customers with individually significant exposures, who meet the criteria for the assessment, by filling in an impairment form and calculation template based on a going or gone concern approach; and
- (ii) *Collective impairment*: This is automatically determined by the credit impairment model. Collective impairment is calculated on a level of each credit operation.

IFRS 9 – “Financial instruments” defines principles for the classification of operations and assets in the bank’s portfolio, in accordance with their associated credit risk.

The following three risk stages, depending upon the deterioration of credit quality since the time of initial recognition, are considered:

- Stage 3: Exposures with objective evidence of credit impairment, comprising operations in default;
- Stage 2: Exposures with a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) noted since initial recognition or with objective criteria of signs of impairment; and
- Stage 1: Exposures which cannot be classified in stages 2 or 3.

Stage 3 classification

For securities and investment portfolios in other credit institutions, the definition of stage 3 is in alignment with the ratings issued by external rating agencies and considers all exposures with a D rating.

The definition of stage 3 for the credit portfolio is in alignment with CGD’s definition of default. The following events are considered:

- Contractual defaults to CGD group, particularly credit materially overdue for more than 90 consecutive days;
- Existence of an impairment provision resulting from an individual analysis of customers with individually significant exposures;
- Declaration of insolvency;
- An insolvency application, including PERs (special revitalisation programmes) submitted by the debtor or CGD;
- Operations at a litigation stage in CGD;
- Contamination of loans, based on the identification of loss events on other operations involving the same customer. In the case of loans and advances to personal customers, if the amount in default is for more than 20% of a customer’s total exposure, the other operations are also classified as being in default;
- Restructured operations owing to a customer’s financial difficulties, in a probation period, with new restructuring operations during the surveillance period of 2 years, when classified as a non-performing exposure prior to the start of the probation period;
- Restructured operations owing to a customer’s financial difficulties, in a probation period, with arrears of more than 30 days, when classified as a non-performing exposure prior to the start of the probation period; and
- Restructured operations owing to a customer’s financial difficulties in the event of losses of value (in accordance with the defined materiality).

Although IFRS 9 - “Financial instruments” does not define a concept of default, CGD uses the same definition as for management purposes, on an internal credit risk level, incorporating the EBA’s recommendations in its “Final Report on Guidelines on Default Definition” (EBA-GL-2016-07), issued on September 28, 2016. Past events for modelling purposes reflect the definition of default at the said date.

Stage 2 classification

Stage 2 credit classification is based on the observation of a significant increase in credit risk (SICR) since the time of initial recognition. A significant increase is generally measured on the change in the probability of default associated with the rating between the date of initial recognition and the reporting date. More specifically, a significant increase in credit risk is considered to exist in comparison to the initial recognition when one of the following criteria is noted:

- (i) An absolute change in the forward-looking lifetime PD since origination, weighted by a residual maturity more than a certain threshold; and
- (ii) A relative change in the forward-looking lifetime PD since origination more than a certain threshold.

Stage 2 classification also considers objective criteria of signs of default, classifying an exposure at this stage, whatever the deterioration in credit risk, as follows:

- Credit overdue in CGD with arrears of more than 30 days but not classified as being in default;
- Operations which have been restructured owing to financial difficulties, but which do not meet stage 3 classification criteria;
- POCI (purchased or originated credit-impaired) operations which do not meet stage 3 classification criteria;
- Bank of Portugal indicators (amounts overdue to other credit institutions for more than 90 days and when customers are barred from using cheques);
- Cheques returned to CGD;
- Identification of debts to the tax authorities and social security services;
- A 20% decrease in the value of real guarantees when resulting in an LTV (Loan to Value) of more than 80% (for real estate projects);
- Interim grace periods;
- Insolvency processes other than a declaration of insolvency and PERs (special revitalisation processes);
- A score corresponding to the two lowest rating levels (excluding default) or to the 3 lowest rating levels and, simultaneously, a DSTI (debt service-to-income) ratio of more than 50%;
- A rating corresponding to the lowest rating level (excluding default) or a poor ESG rating and, simultaneously a financial rating corresponding to the 3 lowest rating levels; and
- Three months' quarantine in stage 2.

Stage 1 classification

Stage 1 includes all credit not meeting stages 2 and 3 classification criteria.

Securities portfolios exposures that do not meet stage 2 or stage 3 criteria are also classified in stage 1.

The following risk factors must be assessed for calculating impairment losses in the collective analysis:

- (i) *Probability of default within 12 months (PD12m)*. This is the probability of a performing loan registering a default event over the next 12 months. The impairment model incorporates PDs on a portfolio scoring and rating basis applicable to the rated portfolio and PDs by sub-segment (purpose of loans and advances to personal customers, segment of economic activity for loans and advances to corporates and type of card for credit cards) applicable to the unrated portfolio;
- (ii) *Lifetime default probability (lifetime PD)*. This is the probability of a loan defaulting up to the maturity of an agreement. Lifetime PDs are different for the rating of the customers or operation. In the case of rated portfolios, lifetime PDs are distinguished by the level of a customer's or operation's ratings. Lifetime PDs on unrated portfolios are distinguished for customers or the operations submitted:
 - External signs accompanied by arrears of less than 30 days;

- Arrears of between 30 and 90 days; and
 - Restructured operations owing to financial difficulties in arrears for up to 30 days.
- (iii) *Loss given default (LGD)* – A loss when an operation or customer defaults. LGD assessments involve observations of recoveries of operations or customers who have defaulted within the defined historical period, assessed in accordance with the length of default on each operation and each month of the historical period. The fact that LGDs are differentiated in line with the length of time the loan has been in default enables impairment losses to be differentiated by length of default. Some LGDs are differentiated based on the type of collateral existing when impairment is assessed; and
- (iv) *Exposure at default (EAD)* - EAD is the amount of each operation's exposure upon the date of default. It comprises the sum of equity and off-balance sheet exposures following the CCF (credit conversion factor) which measures the proportion of the off-balance sheet exposure which is converted into an equity exposure up to the date of the occurrence of the default.

Estimations of risk factors, i.e., probabilities of default, include a forward-looking component based on macroeconomic scenarios which are updated every six months.

8. Indication of thresholds defined for individual analyses

The limits on individual impairment assessments, defined in an internal CGD group regulation, take the specific characteristics of each group subsidiary's diverse credit portfolios into account, with the objective of determining all exposures considered to be individually significant by each subsidiary and the group. In the case of CGD and with reference to June 30, 2025, an individual analysis is performed on corporate customers whose exposure, combined with risk criteria, are in line with the following:

- Stage 1: All customers with an exposure of €20,000 thousand or more, with an internal rating equivalent to non-investment grade or with an exposure of €10,000 thousand or more if showing signs of increased risk (e.g. early warnings) or has a rating of less than 12 (on a scale of 1 to 15 excluding default);
- Stage 2: All customers with an exposure of €10,000 thousand or more or €3,000 thousand or more if showing signs of increased risk (e.g. early warnings or more serious events) or has a rating of less than 12 (on a scale of 1 to 15 excluding default);
- Stage 3: All customers with an exposure of €3,000 thousand or more.

As a complement to the above referred to rules an individual impairment assessment will be performed on customers with an active leveraged transactions classification, under the terms of the European Central Bank's "Guidance on Leveraged Transactions".

9. Policy on internal risk levels, specifying the treatment of a borrower classified as being in default

Under internal regulations, defaulting customers are allocated to specialised credit oversight and recovery areas. This decision may be made by the credit board or credit risks executive committee.

Owing to the innovation introduced by the customer oversight workflow process (item 1.1.2. above) as most defaulting customers had previously been allocated to recovery area managers, there were no breaks in the negotiating process which is initiated when customers are transferred from commercial to recovery areas.

The recovery solution considered most appropriate to customers' and CGD's interests is applied, based on an analysis, with legal action for credit recovery purposes as a last resort.

10. General description of the form of calculating the present value of future cash flows for individual and collective impairment loss measurements

Individual assessment

The assessment of expected future cash flows on loans considers the extent to which a customer will generate free cash flows for debt repayment purposes. A loan's recoverable amount is the sum of the expected future cash flows, estimated in accordance with the contractual terms in force (maturity, interest rate, repayment method, etc.) in accordance with underlying expectations of collectability.

An assessment is made as to whether the estimations of the future cash flows of customers with signs of loss are less than the contractual cash flows. The amount of the impairment, in such cases, is consequently adjusted.

One of the following approaches is used to assess a company's future cash flows:

- (i) A going concern approach which considers the continuation of a company's activity based on operating cash flow projections to determine whether they are sufficient to pay off the debt of all creditors. The sale or execution of collateral for debt settlement purposes may also be considered if this does not have any influence and impact on a company's estimated future cash flows (i.e. if they are non-operating assets). This going concern approach is used if:
 - The company's future operating cash flows are material and may be adequately estimated; and
 - The repayment of the debt does not involve the execution of collateral which is decisive for the company's normal operation.
- (ii) A gone concern approach associated with a scenario involving the termination of the activity of a company whose collateral is executed and when the company therefore no longer has any operating cash flows. The application of this approach is considered when at least one of the following situations occurs:
 - a) When a customer's exposure has been overdue for a considerable length of time with the presumption that the gone concern approach should be applied when the loan has been overdue for more than 18 months;
 - b) When estimated future operating cash flows are residual or negative or less than the estimated amount of the collateral and clearly insufficient to enable the customer to service its debt;
 - c) When the exposure is highly collateralised, and the collateral is essential for producing cash flow;
 - d) When the application of a going concern approach as opposed to a gone concern approach would have a material, negative impact on the recoverable amount;
 - e) When there is a high level of uncertainty over estimated future cash flows, namely when EBITDA over the last few years has been negative; and
 - f) When the available information for a going concern analysis is insufficient.

A mixed approach can be used in several situations, considering the cash flows produced by a company's activity which may be complemented by cash flows originating from disposals of the company's assets, if the company will continue to operate as a going concern. If the disposal of the assets has an impact on the company's future operating cash flows a respective adjustment is made to determine the recoverable amounts.

Collective assessment

For stage 1 operations, the expected credit loss $ECL^{(2)}$ considers a 12 months' loss and is calculated by the following formula:

$$ECL_{Stage1} = EAD \times PD_{12\ months} \times LGD^{(1)}$$

For stage 2 operations lifetime credit losses are calculated by the following formula:

(1): EAD = Exposure at Risk; PD = Probability of Default; LGD = Loss Given Default.

$$ECL_{Stage2} = \sum_{k=t}^{Term} \frac{EAD_k \times LGD \times SR_{k-1} \times PD_k^{(1)}}{(1+r)^k}$$

In which r represents the original interest rate and SR represents the default's survival probability.

Given that the stage 3 concept is aligned with the internal default concept, a lifetime PD of 100% is considered. Expected losses on stage 3 operations are therefore given by the following formula:

$$ECL_{Stage3} = EAD \times LGD_{time\ from\ default\ entry}^{(1)}$$

Credit losses should also derive from the losses calculated based on three possible macroeconomic scenarios (central, pessimistic and optimistic), weighted by the probabilities of each scenario's occurrence.

Quantitative

The following tables provide information on the loans and advances to customers portfolio and property received in kind or repossessed, based on the contents applicable to the group's activity.

Information on exposures and impairment, by segment, at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is set out below:

	30-06-2025			
	Assets without a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 1)	Assets with a significant increase in credit risk but not impairment (Stage 2)	Assets with impairment (Stage 3)	Total
Exposure				
Government	3,870,498	69,013	708	3,940,219
Other financial institutions	499,397	29,006	6,215	534,618
Non-financial institutions	17,476,712	2,007,549	603,826	20,088,086
Small and medium institutions	8,313,171	1,591,172	496,895	10,401,239
Commercial real estate	3,479,375	571,241	164,683	4,215,298
Others	4,833,797	1,019,932	332,212	6,185,941
Other institutions	9,163,540	416,376	106,931	9,686,848
Commercial real estate	280,334	42,983	27,983	351,301
Others	8,883,206	373,393	78,948	9,335,547
Households	29,703,388	2,507,343	349,429	32,560,161
property mortgage	27,163,103	2,153,300	235,141	29,551,544
Consumption	1,801,023	209,773	72,413	2,083,209
Others	739,262	144,270	41,875	925,408
	51,549,994	4,612,911	960,179	57,123,084
Impairment				
Government	4,798	4,764	547	10,109
Other financial institutions	3,295	2,182	6,074	11,552
Non-financial institutions	220,343	273,016	450,051	943,409
Small and medium institutions	128,429	184,689	372,586	685,704
Commercial real estate	34,449	48,616	93,275	176,340
Others	93,981	136,072	279,311	509,364
Other institutions	91,914	88,327	77,464	257,705
Commercial real estate	2,148	8,002	22,293	32,443
Others	89,766	80,325	55,172	225,262
Households	140,994	317,680	256,791	715,464
Mortgage loans with property mortgage	119,670	276,214	166,465	562,350
Consumption	17,925	25,119	58,244	101,288
Others	3,398	16,347	32,082	51,827
	369,430	597,641	713,463	1,680,535

	31-12-2024			
	Assets without a significant increase in credit risk (Stage 1)	Assets with a significant increase in credit risk but not impairment (Stage 2)	Assets with impairment (Stage 3)	Total
Exposure				
Government	3,662,006	78,352	1,146	3,741,504
Other financial institutions	337,793	7,785	6,560	352,138
Non-financial institutions	16,905,941	2,110,648	678,722	19,695,311
Small and medium institutions	8,468,692	1,726,972	526,087	10,721,751
Commercial real estate	3,352,762	614,072	168,994	4,135,828
Others	5,115,930	1,112,900	357,093	6,585,923
Other institutions	8,437,249	383,676	152,635	8,973,560
Commercial real estate	287,210	46,872	30,625	364,708
Others	8,150,039	336,803	122,009	8,608,852
Households	28,481,157	2,738,207	376,871	31,596,235
Mortgage loans with property mortgage	25,909,050	2,437,576	263,555	28,610,181
Consumption	1,844,364	162,939	69,523	2,076,826
Others	727,743	137,692	43,793	909,228
	49,386,897	4,934,992	1,063,298	55,385,187
Impairment				
Government	28,285	206	-	28,491
Other financial institutions	3,026	498	6,421	9,944
Non-financial institutions	209,421	305,454	499,606	1,014,481
Small and medium institutions	122,560	213,071	404,249	739,880
Commercial real estate	31,722	66,624	97,868	196,215
Others	90,838	146,447	306,381	543,665
Other institutions	86,861	92,383	95,357	274,601
Commercial real estate	2,349	9,359	23,075	34,783
Others	84,512	83,024	72,282	239,818
Households	176,405	371,406	261,968	809,779
Mortgage loans with property mortgage	156,095	332,910	175,802	664,807
Consumption	16,871	18,069	53,703	88,644
Others	3,439	20,427	32,463	56,328
	417,137	677,563	767,995	1,862,695

Information on exposures and impairment, between performing and non-performing operations, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, is set out below:

	30-06-2025									
	Performing			Non-Performing						
	Not expired or expired ≤ 30 days	Expired > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Not expired or expired ≤ 90 days	Expired > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Expired > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Expired > 1 year ≤ 5 years	Expired > 5 years		
Exposure										
Government	3,878,618	60,893	3,939,511	-	-	-	-	708	708	3,940,219
Other financial institutions	528,146	257	528,403	24	22	105	3,639	2,425	6,215	534,618
Non-financial institutions	19,436,399	47,861	19,484,260	235,239	68,233	87,651	178,684	34,020	603,826	20,088,086
Small and medium institutions	9,860,454	43,890	9,904,344	174,132	46,533	80,301	166,723	29,206	496,895	10,401,239
Commercial real estate	4,026,591	24,024	4,050,615	51,629	13,476	24,263	57,404	17,912	164,683	4,215,298
Others	5,833,862	19,867	5,853,729	122,503	33,057	56,038	109,319	11,294	332,212	6,185,941
Other institutions	9,575,945	3,971	9,579,916	61,108	21,700	7,350	11,960	4,814	106,931	9,686,848
Commercial real estate	322,001	1,316	323,317	19,346	-	-	8,637	-	27,983	351,301
Others	9,253,944	2,655	9,256,599	41,761	21,700	7,350	3,323	4,814	78,948	9,335,547
Households	32,111,713	99,019	32,210,732	146,859	32,108	40,065	93,704	36,693	349,429	32,560,161
Mortgage loans with property mortgage	29,236,027	80,376	29,316,403	118,289	21,530	23,331	58,896	13,096	235,141	29,551,544
Consumption	1,997,144	13,653	2,010,797	12,910	8,028	13,698	24,308	13,469	72,413	2,083,209
Others	878,542	4,990	883,532	15,661	2,550	3,036	10,500	10,128	41,875	925,408
	55,954,875	208,030	56,162,905	382,123	100,362	127,821	276,026	73,846	960,179	57,123,084
Impairment										
Government	4,838	4,724	9,562	-	-	-	-	547	547	10,109
Other financial institutions	11,272	17	11,289	14	18	83	5,959	0	6,074	17,363
Non-financial institutions	487,132	6,227	487,548	176,044	41,451	61,682	139,118	31,756	450,051	937,598
Small and medium institutions	307,524	5,594	312,179	128,455	31,484	55,496	130,208	26,943	372,586	684,765
Commercial real estate	81,871	1,194	83,065	28,768	5,543	9,619	32,759	16,585	93,275	176,340
Others	225,653	4,400	229,114	99,686	25,941	45,877	97,449	10,358	279,311	508,425
Other institutions	179,608	632	175,369	47,589	9,967	6,186	8,909	4,813	77,464	252,833
Commercial real estate	10,099	51	10,150	15,664	-	-	6,629	-	22,293	32,443
Others	169,509	582	165,219	31,926	9,967	6,186	2,280	4,813	55,172	220,390
Households	435,081	23,592	458,673	105,643	21,591	23,891	69,398	36,268	256,791	715,464
Mortgage loans with property mortgage	375,018	20,866	395,884	84,385	14,609	12,797	41,868	12,806	166,465	562,350
Consumption	40,650	2,394	43,044	10,336	5,652	9,752	19,035	13,469	58,244	101,288
Others	19,413	331	19,744	10,922	1,330	1,342	8,494	9,993	32,082	51,827
	938,323	34,559	967,071	281,701	63,060	85,656	214,474	68,571	713,463	1,680,535

	31-12-2024									
	Performing			Non-Performing						
	Not expired or expired ≤ 30 days	Expired > 30 days ≤ 90 days		Not expired or expired ≤ 90 days	Expired > 90 days ≤ 180 days	Expired > 180 days ≤ 1 year	Expired > 1 year ≤ 5 years	Expired > 5 years		
Exposure										
Government	3,670,307	70,051	3,740,358	425	-	-	-	721	1,146	3,741,504
Other financial institutions	345,554	24	345,578	33	59	3	6,464	0	6,560	352,138
Non-financial institutions	18,961,989	54,600	19,016,589	336,205	79,924	74,590	150,658	37,344	678,722	19,695,311
Small and medium institutions	10,144,816	50,847	10,195,664	229,735	53,944	73,075	136,793	32,540	526,087	10,721,751
Commercial real estate	3,940,032	26,802	3,966,834	57,531	14,164	16,476	58,501	22,322	168,994	4,135,828
Others	6,204,784	24,046	6,228,830	172,205	39,779	56,599	78,292	10,218	357,093	6,585,923
Other institutions	8,817,173	3,752	8,820,925	106,470	25,980	1,515	13,865	4,804	152,635	8,973,560
Commercial real estate	334,082	-	334,082	21,999	-	387	8,240	-	30,625	364,708
Others	8,483,091	3,752	8,486,843	84,471	25,980	1,129	5,625	4,804	122,009	8,608,852
Households	31,119,896	99,468	31,219,363	168,412	37,368	43,222	88,707	39,162	376,871	31,596,235
Mortgage loans with property mortgage	28,263,734	82,892	28,346,626	138,916	26,658	25,460	59,201	13,319	263,555	28,610,181
Consumption	1,995,915	11,389	2,007,303	12,461	8,744	12,269	21,058	14,991	69,523	2,076,826
Others	860,247	5,187	865,434	17,035	1,966	5,493	8,448	10,851	43,793	909,228
	54,097,745	224,143	54,321,888	505,076	117,351	117,816	245,829	77,227	1,063,298	55,385,187
Impairment										
Government	28,286	205	28,491	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,491
Other financial institutions	3,519	5	3,524	2	37	12	6,370	0	6,421	9,944
Non-financial institutions	508,070	6,805	514,875	249,760	50,024	53,443	112,807	33,572	499,606	1,014,481
Small and medium institutions	329,901	5,730	335,631	183,381	37,055	52,273	102,667	28,872	404,249	739,880
Commercial real estate	96,724	1,622	98,346	30,235	6,240	6,364	35,443	19,585	97,868	196,215
Others	233,177	4,108	237,285	153,146	30,815	45,908	67,224	9,287	306,381	543,665
Other institutions	178,169	1,075	179,244	66,379	12,969	1,170	10,140	4,700	95,357	274,601
Commercial real estate	11,708	-	11,708	16,882	-	343	5,850	-	23,075	34,783
Others	166,461	1,075	167,536	49,497	12,969	827	4,290	4,700	72,282	239,818
Households	526,610	21,200	547,810	115,316	23,139	28,015	58,268	37,230	261,968	809,779
Mortgage loans with property mortgage	470,256	18,748	489,004	94,236	16,649	15,992	37,214	11,711	175,802	664,807
Consumption	33,055	1,885	34,940	9,759	5,637	8,203	15,170	14,935	53,703	88,644
Others	23,299	567	23,866	11,321	853	3,820	5,884	10,584	32,463	56,328
	1,066,486	28,215	1,094,700	365,078	73,201	81,469	177,445	70,802	767,995	1,862,695

Details of the amount of gross credit exposure and impairment by segment at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Segment	30-06-2025					
	Exposure			Impairment		
	Individual	Collective	Total	Individual	Collective	Total
Government	547	3,939,672	3,940,219	547	9,562	10,109
Other financial institutions	3,244	531,374	534,618	3,244	8,308	11,552
Non-financial institutions:	246,979	19,841,107	20,088,086	150,251	793,159	943,409
of which commercial real estate	49,192	4,517,407	4,566,599	40,495	168,287	208,783
Households of which:						
loans with mortgage property	956	29,550,588	29,551,544	868	561,482	562,350
consumption and other purposes	27,680	2,980,937	3,008,617	25,286	127,829	153,115
	279,406	56,843,678	57,123,084	180,195	1,500,339	1,680,535

Segment	31-12-2024					
	Exposure			Impairment		
	Individual	Collective	Total	Individual	Collective	Total
Government	18	3,741,485	3,741,504	7	28,484	28,491
Other financial institutions	3,690	348,448	352,138	3,687	6,258	9,944
Non-financial institutions:	276,395	19,418,915	19,695,311	219,517	794,964	1,014,481
of which commercial real estate	47,069	4,453,466	4,500,535	34,405	196,593	230,998
Households of which:						
loans with mortgage property	1,083	28,609,097	28,610,181	983	663,824	664,807
consumption and other purposes	28,096	2,957,958	2,986,054	26,293	118,679	144,972
	309,283	55,075,903	55,385,187	250,486	1,612,209	1,862,695

Details of the amount of gross credit exposure and impairment by sector of activity at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, are as follows:

Activity sector	30-06-2025			
	Credit exposure			
	Gross carrying amount	Of which with forbearance measures	Of which non-performing	Accumulated impairment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	408,693	20,024	30,625	37,230
Extraction industries	280,999	5,564	10,473	12,725
Manufacturing	3,088,719	76,495	142,882	177,969
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	1,238,100	1,025	395	21,041
Water supply	298,361	32,942	2,311	16,113
Construction	1,409,079	62,176	87,916	97,927
Wholesale and retail trade	2,585,664	34,865	95,280	130,924
Transport and storage	1,286,128	101,351	43,996	116,526
Accommodation and food service activities	930,182	37,274	35,852	51,471
Information and communication	187,202	6,549	8,822	11,037
Real estate activities	2,589,848	70,949	63,059	113,791
Consulting, scientific, technical and similar activities	4,205,194	28,352	36,586	76,755
Administrative and support services activities	670,617	28,170	8,025	28,522
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	16,424	44	-	147
Education	86,552	7,011	6,641	7,288
Human health services and social action activities	267,025	2,634	4,593	7,318
Arts, entertainment and recreation	161,306	3,974	2,873	4,140
Other services	377,993	20,016	23,496	32,484
Public administrations	3,940,219	15,870	708	10,109
Other financial activities	534,618	4,103	6,215	11,552
Households: of which mortgage loans with property mortgage	29,551,544	325,413	235,141	562,350
Households: of which consumption	2,083,209	56,450	72,413	101,288
Households: of which others	925,408	45,373	41,875	51,827
	57,123,084	986,624	960,179	1,680,535

Activity sector	31-12-2024			
	Credit exposure			
	Gross carrying amount	Of which with forbearance measures	Of which non-performing	Accumulated impairment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	335,375	22,376	36,004	29,221
Extraction industries	283,259	6,930	10,404	12,635
Manufacturing	3,092,853	72,051	140,212	167,287
Production and distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	1,451,714	1,201	396	24,522
Water supply	296,324	36,142	826	15,441
Construction	1,395,087	54,878	95,272	101,011
Wholesale and retail trade	2,563,469	39,929	94,949	122,258
Transport and storage	1,292,882	118,531	45,169	120,275
Accommodation and food service activities	907,238	37,725	35,509	49,004
Information and communication	222,118	8,003	9,254	10,789
Real estate activities	2,575,787	56,421	63,439	122,305
Consulting, scientific, technical and similar activities	3,617,687	87,654	94,648	128,047
Administrative and support services activities	571,994	2,969	7,024	46,967
Public administration and defense, compulsory social security	33,182	11,947	17	1,658
Education	97,025	10,092	8,178	9,144
Human health services and social action activities	259,505	2,870	5,787	8,112
Arts, entertainment and recreation	63,614	4,006	2,139	3,565
Other services	636,198	22,038	29,495	42,240
Public administrations	3,741,504	33,474	1,146	28,491
Other financial activities	352,138	399	6,560	9,944
Households: of which mortgage loans with property mortgage	28,610,181	380,937	263,555	664,807
Households: of which consumption	2,076,826	62,053	69,523	88,644
Households: of which others	909,228	49,237	43,793	56,328
	55,385,187	1,121,861	1,063,298	1,862,695

Details on the restructured loan portfolio by the application of the deferral method (Forborne) at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

Measure	30-06-2025								
	Performing loans			Non-performing loans			Total		
	Number of operations	Exposure	Impairment	Number of operations	Exposure	Impairment	Number of operations	Exposure	Impairment
Credit term extension	1,085	62,519	6,131	910	61,937	52,100	1,995	124,456	58,230
Grace period	163	14,075	3,821	167	16,266	11,989	330	30,341	15,809
Interest rate changes	284	92,694	28,958	200	21,560	16,623	484	114,254	45,581
Other	8,523	414,799	46,177	4,410	302,773	239,092	12,933	717,573	285,268
	10,055	584,087	85,086	5,687	402,537	319,802	15,742	986,624	404,889

Measure	31-12-2024								
	Performing loans			Non-performing loans			Total		
	Number of operations	Exposure	Impairment	Number of operations	Exposure	Impairment	Number of operations	Exposure	Impairment
Credit term extension	1,208	75,078	9,809	914	66,026	51,184	2,122	141,104	60,993
Grace period	198	18,156	3,982	177	16,678	12,214	375	34,834	16,196
Interest rate changes	289	122,854	35,872	240	33,556	22,966	529	156,410	58,838
Other	8,728	433,348	86,478	4,493	356,165	276,629	13,221	789,513	363,107
	10,423	649,436	136,140	5,824	472,425	362,994	16,247	1,121,861	499,134

Information on inclusions in and exits from the deferred credit portfolio (Forborne) in first half 2025 and in 2024, is given below:

Balance of restructured loans (gross of impairment) at 31-12-2023	1,476,660
Credits with deferral measures in the period (Forborne)	129,427
Accrued interest on credit with deferral measures (Forborne)	1,950
Credits with deferral measures liquidation (Forborne), partial or total	(246,598)
Credits reclassified from "with deferral measures" (Forborne) to "normal"	(251,603)
Other	12,025
Balance of restructured loans (gross of impairment) at 31-12-2024	1,121,861
Credits with deferral measures in the period (Forborne)	119,255
Accrued interest on credit with deferral measures (Forborne)	1,777
Credits with deferral measures liquidation (Forborne), partial or total	(156,169)
Credits reclassified from "with deferral measures" (Forborne) to "normal"	(89,345)
Other	(10,756)
Balance of restructured loans (gross of impairment) at 30-06-2025	986,624

Explanatory notes on filling in the quantitative disclosures:

Common definitions

- (i) *"Segmentation"*: corresponds to the segments used by the bank in its internal management and for reporting purposes:
 - *"Government"*: local and central government sector and includes institutional whose principal activity consists of the production of non-mercantile goods and services for individual or collective consumption and/or the redistribution of income and national wealth;
 - *"Corporate"*: non-financial corporation sector, comprising institutional with their own legal personality and whose main activity is to produce non-financial goods and services;
 - *"CRE"*: facilities of non-financial corporations (Corporate) secured by real estate collateral;
 - *"Household"*: individuals or groups of individuals as consumers, producers of goods and services for their own end-use or producers of financial or non-financial goods and services, provided that such activities are not performed by quasi-companies. Also included are sole proprietorships and partnerships without legal personality that are commercial producers;
 - *"Individuals - households"*: the purpose of credit is related to mortgages;
 - *"Individuals – consumer and other purposes"*: the purpose of the credit is not mortgage loans (usually consumer credit); and
 - *"Other – other financial corporations"*: financial institutions sector which includes institutional units with legal personality that are market producers and whose principal activity is to produce financial services, excluding financial brokerage and other institutions or individuals.
- (i) *"Performing/non-performing loans"*: Follow the default criteria defined in item 8 of the qualitative information.
- (ii) *"Restructured credit"*: Follow the criteria defined in item 4 of the qualitative information.
- (iii) *"Individual and collective analysis"*: Difference between credit with individual and collective impairment in accordance with the impairment model.

Macroeconomic scenarios used in the impairment model

The macroeconomic projections upon which the impairment model's forward-looking information is based are revised every six months with the definition of three scenarios with different probabilities of occurrence. Information on the economic indicators for each of the updated scenarios is set out in the following table:

Portugal - Macroeconomic projections (in percentage) used in the ECL on December 31, 2025												
	Favourable scenario				Central scenario				Adverse scenario			
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2027	2024	2025	2026	2027
Occurrence probability	17.5%				60%				22.5%			
GDP ⁽¹⁾	1.90%	3.50%	2.90%	3.20%	1.90%	1.60%	2.20%	1.70%	1.90%	1.20%	1.20%	1.10%
Harmonized consumerprice index ⁽¹⁾	2.70%	2.50%	2.20%	2.40%	2.70%	1.90%	1.80%	1.90%	2.70%	1.60%	1.20%	1.50%
Unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	6.50%	5.90%	5.40%	5.10%	6.50%	6.40%	6.40%	6.40%	6.50%	6.80%	6.70%	6.70%
Euribor 3M	3.59%	2.41%	2.36%	2.30%	3.59%	1.99%	1.94%	2.11%	3.59%	1.80%	1.75%	1.93%
Yield 10 years - Portugal	2.96%	3.49%	3.60%	3.77%	2.96%	2.98%	3.16%	3.31%	2.96%	1.89%	2.08%	2.20%

⁽¹⁾ Annual percentage rate of change

⁽²⁾ Percentage of the active population

Comparing with the projections used with reference to December 31, 2024, as shown in the table below, inflation will follow a similar trajectory to the previous projection. Notably, the annual variation of the Harmonized Index of Consumer Prices shows greater growth in the adverse scenario, especially in 2025, increasing from 1.2% to 1.6%. In the central scenario, there were no significant changes in economic growth projections (+0.3pp in 2024, -0.5pp in 2025 and 0.0pp in 2026. In 2024, the 3-month Euribor rate was 0.77pp above the December 2024 projection for the same period. For 2025-26, a slight decrease in the 3-month Euribor rate is expected, reaching 1.99% in 2025 and 1.94% in 2026, and a slight increase to 2.11% in 2027, in the central scenario. Additionally, the probability of the adverse scenario occurring increases from 20% to 22.5%, while the probability of the favourable scenario occurring decreases from 20% to 17.5%.

Portugal - Macroeconomic projections (in percentage) used in the ECL on December 31, 2024												
	Favourable scenario				Central scenario				Adverse scenario			
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2023	2024	2025	2026	2023	2024	2025	2026
Occurrence probability	20.0%				60.0%				20.0%			
GDP ⁽¹⁾	2.30%	2.00%	2.30%	2.80%	2.30%	1.60%	2.10%	2.20%	2.30%	1.30%	1.30%	1.50%
Harmonized consumerprice index ⁽¹⁾	5.30%	2.80%	2.10%	2.10%	5.30%	2.60%	2.00%	2.00%	5.30%	1.60%	1.20%	1.50%
Unemployment rate ⁽²⁾	6.60%	6.30%	5.70%	5.30%	6.60%	6.40%	6.40%	6.40%	6.60%	6.60%	6.70%	6.90%
Euribor 3M	3.86%	2.72%	1.62%	1.88%	3.86%	2.82%	1.92%	2.08%	3.86%	2.92%	2.42%	2.48%
Yield 10 years - Portugal	2.99%	2.73%	2.59%	2.68%	2.99%	2.83%	2.99%	3.18%	2.99%	2.93%	3.39%	3.68%

⁽¹⁾ Annual percentage rate of change

⁽²⁾ Percentage of the active population

Additional impairment (overlays)

Households have benefited from a strong labour market, which has contributed to the growth in disposable income, along with a slight decline in mortgage costs due as result of slight interest rates reductions. However, economic growth and the disinflation process face challenges from geopolitical instability and the uncertainty surrounding protectionist policies and increased import tariffs. Ongoing military conflicts and escalating tensions among major global economies further contribute to economic uncertainty and might affect economic sentiment. These factors heighten the risk of commodity price increases, supply chain disruptions and lower economic growth.

In the current highly uncertain economic and geopolitical context, CGD has continued to adopt a prudent approach, conducting sensitivity analyses to anticipate any deterioration in the short and medium term credit portfolio and particularly in the most vulnerable segments. These analyses resulted in CGD's recognition of €497,638 thousand in additional impairment to account for negative impacts not captured by the current impairment model and which represents a decrease of €42,029 thousand compared to the previous period. The decrease is attributable to an improved quality portfolio. Notwithstanding the persistence of economic uncertainty and geopolitical risks, the performance of the Portuguese economy has been shown positive behaviour.

Additionally, CGD recognized €126,593 thousand in the amount of minimum provisions for NPE credits (prudential backstop), in accordance with supervisory expectations regarding the minimum coverage for NPE exposures, established in Article 47^c of Regulation (EU) 575/2013.

Mozambique Sovereign Debt

In the first half of 2025 (March 2025), the Republic of Mozambique was subject to a local currency rating downgrade, with the rating agency S&P lowering the rating from CCC+ to SD (Selective Default), and Moody's downgrading the rating from Caa2 to Caa3.

In this context, BCI Mozambique implemented an impairment reinforcement of €35,000 thousand in its local accounts, mainly associated with sovereign debt exposures. The overlay that had been recognized in the consolidated accounts as of December 2024, amounting to €36,000 thousand, was reversed due to the impairment recognition carried out by BCI.

Sensitivity analyses

Owing to the high levels of uncertainty of macroeconomic projections and considering that deviations from the scenarios presented may have an impact on the expected amount of loss estimations, sensitivity tests on the distribution of the portfolio by stages and respective impact on impairment were performed.

The following analyses were performed for this purpose:

- 1) Consideration of a probability of occurrence of 100% for the favourable scenario;
- 2.a) Consideration of a probability of occurrence of 100% for the baseline scenario, assuming the property market remains stable (i.e. no depreciation of property prices);
- 2.b) Consideration of a probability of occurrence of 100% for the baseline scenario, assuming slightly lower property market prices (5% depreciation of property prices);
- 3.a) Consideration of a probability of occurrence of 100% for the severe scenario assuming the property market remains stable (i.e. no depreciation of property prices);
- 3.b) Consideration of a probability of occurrence of 100% for the severe scenario, assuming slightly lower prices in the property market (5% depreciation of property prices);
- 3.c) Consideration of a probability of occurrence of 100% for the severe scenario, assuming a sharper fall (10% depreciation of property prices).

The sensitivity analyses measure the impacts of the expected loss (ECL) and evolution of stage 1 and stage 2 resulting from the application of the different macroeconomic scenarios, in conjunction with different depreciation factors for collateral on property.

The impacts are measured against the calculation of impairment for June 2025, on CGD Portugal's credit portfolio which is expected to make losses resulting from the weighting of the three macroeconomic scenarios: central scenario with 60%, favourable scenario with 17.5% and adverse scenario with 22.5%.

The following tables show the total impacts of sensitivity analyses on credit impairment and provisions for off-balance sheet exposures (e.g. bank guarantees provided and unused lines of credit), in addition to migrations of exposure between stage 1 and stage 2 deriving from the identification of a significant increase in credit risk in comparison to the time of the origination of operations, owing to a change in the lifetime default probability curves estimated for each scenario.

Distribution of credit portfolio stock (assets and off-balance sheet) and respective impairment and provisions, based on the considered sensitivity scenario:

	30-06-2025	Favourable scenario	Central scenario	Adverse scenario
Occurrence probability of the scenario	Weighting of the three scenarios	100%	100%	100%
Sensitivity scenario				
Devaluation of real estate				
Exposure (EAD)	62,022	62,022	62,022	62,022
Stage1	56,427	56,453	56,424	56,411
Corporates	23,471	23,482	23,471	23,465
Personal	28,018	28,027	28,016	28,012
Specialised credit	4,938	4,944	4,937	4,934
Stage 2	4,504	4,478	4,507	4,519
Corporates	1,849	1,838	1,849	1,855
Personal	2,209	2,199	2,210	2,214
Specialised credit	446	440	447	450
Stage 3	1,092	1,092	1,092	1,092
Corporates	724	724	724	724
Personal	254	254	254	254
Specialised credit	114	114	114	114
Impairment and provisions	1,198	1,163	1,202	1,215
Stage1	255	245	256	259
Corporates	170	165	170	171
Personal	32	28	32	34
Specialised credit ⁽¹⁾	54	52	54	54
Stage 2	268	248	270	278
Corporates	138	135	138	139
Personal	113	96	114	121
Specialised credit ⁽¹⁾	17	17	17	18
Stage 3	676	670	676	678
Corporates	479	479	479	479
Personal	127	122	127	129
Specialised credit ⁽¹⁾	70	70	70	70

in Millions of euros

⁽¹⁾ Does not incorporate individual impairment

EAD: Exposure at default

Impacts as a percentage of the results of the sensitivity analyses in comparison to impairment calculated at June 30, 2025:

	Favourable scenario	Central scenario		Adverse scenario		
Impairment probability of scenario	100%	100%		100%		
Sensitivity scenario	1)	2.a)	2.b)	3.a)	3.b)	3.c)
Devaluation of real estate	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	10%
Exposure (EAD)						
Stage1	0.05%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.03%	-0.03%	-0.03%
Corporates	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.03%	-0.03%	-0.03%
Personal	0.03%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.02%	-0.02%	-0.02%
Specialised credit	0.13%	-0.01%	-0.01%	-0.07%	-0.07%	-0.07%
Stage 2	-0.57%	0.07%	0.07%	0.35%	0.35%	0.35%
Corporates	-0.55%	0.05%	0.05%	0.36%	0.36%	0.36%
Personal	-0.41%	0.07%	0.07%	0.25%	0.25%	0.25%
Specialised credit	-1.41%	0.12%	0.12%	0.76%	0.76%	0.76%
Impairment and provisions	-2.93%	0.32%	0.71%	1.41%	1.81%	2.27%
Stage1	-3.98%	0.54%	0.72%	1.72%	1.91%	2.13%
Corporates	-2.74%	0.48%	0.60%	0.87%	0.99%	1.13%
Personal	-12.68%	1.10%	1.98%	6.87%	7.76%	8.73%
Specialised credit	-2.75%	0.38%	0.38%	1.34%	1.35%	1.36%
Stage 2	-7.40%	0.73%	1.31%	3.69%	4.27%	4.91%
Corporates	-1.66%	0.18%	0.35%	0.63%	0.80%	0.99%
Personal	-14.99%	1.49%	2.65%	7.75%	8.92%	10.19%
Specialised credit	-3.59%	0.19%	0.19%	1.66%	1.66%	1.67%
Stage 3	-0.75%	0.07%	0.47%	0.40%	0.80%	1.28%
Corporates	-0.01%	0.00%	0.17%	0.01%	0.17%	0.38%
Personal	-3.96%	0.37%	1.66%	2.08%	3.40%	4.85%
Specialised credit	-0.01%	0.00%	0.38%	0.01%	0.39%	0.99%
Impairment at default						

The impact on impairment in the adverse scenario may vary between 1.41% and 2.27%, depending on the level of the fall of property market prices.

There would be a 2.93% reduction of impairment in the favourable scenario if property prices remain stable. The impact on impairment in the central scenario may vary between 0.32% and 0.71%, in line with lower property market prices.

Restructuring funds

The restructuring funds in which CGD has holdings (notably structures associated with asset lending operations - notes 7 and 8) are measured at their respective fair value by reference to the net asset value (NAV) reported by the fund manager and subject to the risk management division's internal analysis of the recoverable value of the assets held by these structures. The analysis may indicate the possibility of situations requiring negative adjustments to the NAV of the restructuring funds and recognition of additional losses to those that would be recognised based on the valuation reported by the fund managers.

This analysis derives from the internal policy approved by CGD's management bodies for the purposes of monitoring the risks inherent to exposures to restructuring funds, in line with the supervisor's

recommendations for the development of an internal control and governance activity suitable for the bank's profile and organisational structure with the objective of carrying out analyses making it possible to challenge the assumptions used by each fund manager.

The work is based on the development of alternative development analysis methodologies used to measure the value of the funds' principal assets and accordingly gain a perception of the deviation potential from the NAV reported by the fund manager.

For analysis purposes, in the case of corporate restructuring funds CGD evaluates the information available on each fund's assets (representing at least 80% of NAV, whenever possible), namely the verification of historic and projected EBITDA, when provided. It also performs a sensitivity analysis on the assumptions used by the fund's management in determining the NAV of entities when such data is available (namely: discount rates used, sales growth levels, EBITDA's margins).

As the restructuring fund managers do not supply full information on the assumptions and the respective rationale underpinning corporate valuations, CGD makes use of any internal information housed in its information systems which it seeks to complement with the use of sectoral EBITDA's multiples for the purpose of challenging NAV, i.e. producing a sensitivity analysis on asset valuations.

In the property component, CGD's real estate business division issues an opinion on the valuation of this type of assets, as opposed to the real estate appraisals sent to it by the fund managers, applying depreciation rates according to location and type of asset, constraints related to licensing, development and/or use. The real estate business division's opinion is used by the risk management division for comparison purposes with the NAV reported by the fund managers.

The analysis carried out by the real estate business division focuses on a prudential approach to future real estate commercial activities, considering aspects related to the long-term sustainability of the property price, normal and local market conditions, in addition to current and possible alternative uses in which elements of a speculative nature are not considered in the estimation of the value. The prudential approach provides for sales over shorter timeframes, with infrastructures that cease to have professional management, or assets which will only be developed in the long term. The analysis also includes external factors' valuation such as:

- (i) continued high construction costs, high labour costs and labour shortages;
- (ii) inflation rate, on a downward trajectory;
- (iii) falling benchmark interest rates;
- (iv) the geopolitical situation, notably the effects of global conflicts such as the War in Ukraine, the escalating tension in the Middle East, the risk of escalating conflicts between China and Taiwan, and between India and Pakistan, also the relations between China and the US, with trade tensions giving rise to geopolitical tensions;
- (v) macroeconomic changes impacting the disposable income of major economic agents;
- (vi) increased customs duties, with the consequent negative effect on economic activity, both in the country imposing them and, in the countries, affected by these trade barriers. These negative impacts are amplified by the existence of global value chains;
- (vii) legislative changes that impact the value of real estate assets, namely the decree law 117/2024, on the reclassification of land, which makes no reference to tourism projects, meaning that these projects, on rural land, will be suspended;
- (viii) climate risk, ESG policies and others.

As regards the quantitative information underlying the fair value measurements of real estate restructuring funds in CGD's portfolio at June 30, 2025, information on the analysis of real estate valuations is summarised below:

Recovery Fund	Available appraisals vs. GAV ⁽¹⁾ of the Fund (in %)	Age of appraisal reports	
		Percentage of valuations carried out in the last 12 months	
		In number of analysed appraisals	In value of analysed appraisals
Fundo Imobiliário Aquarius	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Discovery Portugal Real Estate Fund	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fundo Turismo Algarve, FCR	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Fundo Imobiliário Vega	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

⁽¹⁾ GAV: Gross Asset Value

The following table provides a sample of the assumptions underlying the available valuation reports on real estate assets broken down by asset type:

Asset type	Average occupancy rate			Daily average value		
	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest
Hospitality	50.00%	61.37%	77.00%	57	221	1,185

Type of Asset	Discount rate			Capitalisation rate			Evaluation method
	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	
Hospitality	5.00%	9.17%	15.90%	6.25%	7.19%	8.50%	Market and Income approaches
Land Plot – Green Field for development ⁽¹⁾	6.75%	10.45%	15.25%	6.25%	7.56%	8.50%	Market and Income approaches
Retail Shopping Centers	na	na	na	na	na	na	Market and Income approaches
Land Plot - Rural Plot	6.50%	6.92%	7.25%	7.50%	10.83%	15.00%	Market and Income approaches
Residential - Sale Market	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	na	na	na	Market and Income approaches
Residential - Rental Market	7.25%	9.53%	12.00%	6.89%	7.88%	11.00%	Market and Income approaches
Offices	na	na	na	na	na	na	Market and Income approaches

⁽¹⁾Urban

The following table provides information on average haircuts by asset type resulting from CGD's analysis of valuations (real estate assets) in comparison to the value of the experts appraisal:

Asset type	Average Haircut
	CGD Analysis vs. Appraisal valuation
Hospitality	-26.54%
Land Plot – Green Field for development ⁽¹⁾	-33.26%
Retail Shopping Centers	na
Land Plot - Rural Plot	-59.50%
Residential - Sale Market	-31.16%
Residential - Rental Market	-30.00%
Offices	na

⁽¹⁾Urban

Qualitative variables are used to determine haircuts which include:

- (i) assumptions on the valuation of real estate assets; and
- (ii) specific asset characteristics.

The assumptions used by appraisers occasionally lack validation against the real situation in documentary, registry and physical terms (examination of the project's effective state of development, on-site visit, validation of documentation regarding the project, assets and licensing, in addition to the property's state

of conservation and occupancy status) and may compromise asset values, particularly as regards their presumed sales price or present value. In addition to the issues there are risks related to each asset's reality, which include depreciation and wear of materials, project's licensing status, use, size and singularity of projects, location and comparison with the competition and the dynamics of market supply/demand. All such non-observable factors may impact the value of the coefficients used and, accordingly, the fair value of investments in property restructuring funds.

These analyses have resulted in the reporting of adjustments to the NAV of the restructuring funds.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk derives from the possibility that the cash flows associated with a certain financial instrument, or its fair value, may change as the result of a change in benchmark rates.

Net interest margin sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the effect on the projected net interest income for the CGD Group assuming shifts parallel to the benchmark interest rate curves of ± 50 , ± 100 and ± 200 bps, for the financial years from July 2025 to June 2026 and from January 2025 to December 2025. The estimates were obtained from the interest rate gap considering the existing 0% floors on customer deposits in the downward scenarios, and a high pass-through of market rates to customer term deposits remuneration in upward scenarios.

	ESTIMATED CHANGE IN NET INTEREST INCOME					
	- 200 bp	- 100 bp	- 50 bp	+ 50 bp	+ 100 bp	+ 200 bp
Exercise Jan2025-Dez2025	(175,976)	(74,093)	(25,062)	76,410	152,819	305,638
Exercise Jul2025-Jun2026	(280,752)	(89,191)	(32,282)	82,393	164,785	329,570

It should be noted that the information in the previous table does not consider structural changes in the balance sheet or interest rate risk management policies that may be adopted because of the sensitivity analyses made.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of negative impacts on profit or loss or capital resulting from insufficient liquidity to address idiosyncratic or systemic adverse events.

The management and liquidity risk tolerance strategy are established in accordance with CGD group's risk appetite statement and supported by three basic pillars:

- Maintenance of a stable, sound and secure liquidity profile, ensuring the adequate capacity to provide for liquidity stress situations;
- Maintenance of stable funding sources and an adequate liquidity buffer, by adopting a proactive, market-oriented approach enabling CGD's balance sheet structure to adapt to existing conditions;
- Control of the risk exposure of the group's international entities, and their continued independence both in terms of deposit-taking and capital adequacy.

The measurement of an institution's liquidity involves, inter alia, an assessment of the receipt of its cash *vis-à-vis* its payments flows considering the amount of the liquidity of its assets to identify potential future net funding deficits.

Long term or economic perspective – fair value

The following tables set out information on the balance sheet and fair value of the principal financial assets and liabilities, at amortised cost, at June 30, 2025 and December 31, 2024:

	30-06-2025						Total book value
	Balances analysed					Balances not analysed	
	Book value	Fair value			Difference	Book value	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents at central banks	14,416,737	-	-	14,416,737	-	-	14,416,737
Cash balances at other credit institutions	462,058	-	-	462,058	-	-	462,058
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2,938,399	-	-	2,941,988	3,589	47,009	2,985,407
Financial assets with repurchase agreement	1,091,211	1,103,861	-	-	12,651	-	1,091,211
Investments at amortised cost	16,308,220	14,653,354	2,402	1,025,005	(627,459)	-	16,308,220
Loans and advances to customers	56,261,486	794,710	103,838	56,866,609	1,503,672	(818,937)	55,442,549
	91,478,110	16,551,926	106,240	75,712,398	892,453	(771,928)	90,706,182
Liabilities							
Resources of central banks and other credit institutions	(592,524)	-	-	(592,633)	(109)	(6,432)	(598,956)
Customer resources and other loans	(87,714,266)	-	-	(87,673,458)	40,808	(70,815)	(87,785,080)
Debt securities	(1,071,773)	(1,042,848)	-	(51,654)	(22,728)	(24,619)	(1,096,393)
Other subordinated liabilities	(101,950)	-	-	(110,650)	(8,701)	14	(101,935)
Consigned resources	(357,605)	-	-	(373,148)	(15,543)	(109)	(357,714)
	(89,838,117)	(1,042,848)	-	(88,801,543)	(6,273)	(101,961)	(89,940,078)

	31-12-2024						Total book value
	Balances analysed					Balances not analysed	
	Book value	Fair value			Difference	Book value	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents at central banks	20,250,510	-	-	20,250,510	-	-	20,250,510
Cash balances at other credit institutions	345,427	-	-	345,427	-	-	345,427
Loans and advances to credit institutions	2,300,157	-	-	2,302,797	2,641	91,695	2,391,852
Investments at amortised cost	15,736,459	12,302,455	1,471,549	1,216,219	(746,236)	-	15,736,459
Loans and advances to customers	54,554,809	162,797	-	55,534,382	1,142,370	(1,032,318)	53,522,491
	93,187,361	12,465,252	1,471,549	79,649,335	398,775	(940,622)	92,246,739
Liabilities							
Resources of central banks and other credit institutions	(344,840)	-	-	(344,836)	5	(67,951)	(412,791)
Customer resources and other loans	(86,576,749)	-	-	(86,487,913)	88,836	(187,904)	(86,764,653)
Debt securities	(1,361,989)	(1,324,672)	-	(52,176)	(14,858)	(28,024)	(1,390,013)
Other subordinated liabilities	(104,959)	-	-	(113,016)	(8,057)	14	(104,945)
Consigned resources	(339,832)	-	-	(373,148)	(33,316)	1,236	(338,596)
	(88,728,370)	(1,324,672)	-	(87,371,088)	32,609	(282,629)	(89,010,998)

Fair value was assessed on the following assumptions:

- (i) Book value of balances payable on demand corresponds to their fair value;
- (ii) Fair value corresponds to the respective net market price of listed debt issuances;
- (iii) Fair value of the remaining financial instruments is measured based on discounted cash flow models up to the maturity of the operations for both fixed and variable interest rate instruments. The contractual conditions of the operations and, additionally, for variable rate instruments, future cash flows, incorporating the forward rates implicit in the yield curve in force on the respective reference dates were taken into consideration for the purpose in question together with the use of appropriate discount curves for the type of instrument, including:
 - Benchmark rates, incorporating average spreads on new investment operations and credit institutions' resources; and
 - Benchmark rates incorporating average spreads on new lending operations and customers' deposits for like-for-like loans and deposits.
- (iv) The "Balances not analysed" column essentially includes:
 - Overdue credit, net of impairment.

Fair value

Within the framework of the procedure established in CGD group for the measurement of fair value and to ensure that the principles of IFRS 13 are correctly considered, fair value is understood to be the price that would be received on the divestment of a specific asset or to be paid on the transfer of a certain liability in a typical, orderly transaction between market actors at the date of the fair value measurement. This is, accordingly, an exit price (and not a purchase price) and should therefore be in line with market information. Fair value aims to include all factors that would be used by market actors in pursuit of their best economic interest.

CGD has produced internal regulations on the governance model used to measure the value of the group's financial instruments. They define the policies and procedures to be followed for the identification and measurement of financial instruments, control procedures and definition of the responsibilities of the actors involved in this process. To ensure the harmonisation of criteria within the group, an obligation for the positions originated in CGD group's trading rooms or holdings in securities at fair value originated by the respective entities' other commercial areas to be systematically and correctly reflected in the financial markets' front-office system has been established. The use of a single system makes it possible to ensure that the models and procedures followed are consistent and are based on the same assumptions. The Middle Office of Financial Markets of Operations Centre, which is independent from the business area, is responsible for a daily revaluation process that is intended to be robust, exhaustive and auditable and which not only involves consultations on the various prices, interest rates and exchange rates necessary for the measurement of all holdings and all contracts registered in the front-office system. As the second line of control, the market risk area of the Risk Management Department is responsible for periodically challenging revaluation process.

In general, when determining fair value, the prime source of information is the reference market for the asset in question or valuations which use standard market models with observable inputs which are available and accepted by the industry. The most representative level of fair value is therefore market price. In the absence of a price, measurement techniques maximising the use of relevant, observable market factors should be used, in an endeavour to minimise the use of non-observable inputs or measurement assumptions.

The proposed change must be accompanied by an impact analysis in cases of a more structural intervention which may require corrections to the measurement approach (measurement model or structural change of risk factors). A proposal to change the measurement model or structural change in risk factors should be submitted for the consideration of the executive committee prior to implementation. The same applies in the case of the measurement approaches on holdings in new instruments for which a measurement approach has not, yet, been defined.

The above referred to processes and procedures are across-the-board to all levels of the fair value ranking. Details on the measurement techniques and specific characteristics of the measurement of financial instruments, can be found in the "Derivatives", "Debt instruments of financial and non-financial entities" and "Equity instruments" sections.

The form of measuring the fair value of financial instruments recognised in the financial statements, at their fair value, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, may be summarised as follows:

	30-06-2025			
	Measurement techniques			Total
	Level 1 Market prices	Level 2 Market inputs	Level 3 Other measurement techniques	
Securities held-for-trading	740,748	2,027	-	742,775
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	65,103	-	771,655	836,758
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,283,853	8,813	182,011	8,474,677
Trading derivatives	-	(2,808)	(2,369)	(5,177)
Hedging derivatives	-	165,178	-	165,178
	9,089,705	173,209	951,297	10,214,210

	31-12-2024			
	Measurement techniques			Total
	Level 1 Market prices	Level 2 Market inputs	Level 3 Other measurement techniques	
Securities held-for-trading	330,219	-	-	330,219
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	74,270	-	808,977	883,246
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,348,601	14,696	206,104	6,569,400
Trading derivatives	-	23,791	23	23,813
Hedging derivatives	-	135,462	-	135,462
	6,753,089	173,949	1,015,103	7,942,141

The preparation of the above table was based on the following criteria:

- **Level 1 - Market prices:** This column includes financial instruments measured based on prices in active markets;
- **Level 2 - Observable market inputs:** This column includes financial instruments measured based on internal models using, inter alia, observable market inputs (interest rates, exchange rates, ratings attributed by external entities). It also includes financial instruments measured based on bid prices supplied by external counterparties; and
- **Level 3 - Other measurement techniques:** This column includes financial instruments measured based on internal models, prices supplied by external entities including non-observable market parameters or NAV (net asset value) as supplied by restructuring or closed-end fund management entities.

CGD has internal regulations to define the rules for the classification of the fair value ranking of instruments accounted for at fair value, in line with IFRS 13 definitions. Quarterly and based on each financial asset's price/valuation source, each operation is classified in terms of its fair value ranking together with an analysis of the need to change the classification of any of these assets.

Movements in financial instruments, classified in the "Other measurement techniques" column across first half 2025 is set out below:

	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				Derivatives	Total
	Equity instruments	Debt instruments	Subtotal	Equity instruments	Debt instruments		Subtotal	financial instruments	
					Asset-backed securities	Corporate bonds			
Book value (net) at 31-12-2024	732,470	76,507	808,978	77,767	123	128,214	206,104	23	1,015,103
Acquisitions	13,332	-	13,332	3,641	-	85,121	88,762	-	102,094
Sales	(69,845)	-	(69,845)	(1,444)	-	(0)	(1,445)	-	(71,290)
Amortisations	(27,231)	(9,101)	(36,331)	-	(123)	36,567	36,444	-	112
Gains / (losses) recognised as a charge to net income - alienated instruments	(119)	-	(119)	3,874	-	(127,981)	(124,107)	-	(124,226)
Gains / (losses) recognised as a charge to net income - portfolio instruments ⁽¹⁾	55,997	-	55,997	585	-	(2,366)	(1,781)	(2,609)	51,608
Gains / (losses) recognised as a charge to fair value reserves	-	-	-	(7,151)	(0)	(898)	(8,049)	-	(8,049)
Transfers from / (to) other levels (Levels 1 and 2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	217
Exchange differences	(358)	-	(358)	(698)	-	(13,218)	(13,916)	-	(14,275)
Other	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	1
Book value (net) at 30-06-2025	704,248	67,407	771,655	76,574	(0)	105,438	182,011	(2,369)	951,297

(1) Includes values of equity unit redemption portfolios

At June 30, 2025, equity instruments using other measurement techniques (level 3) essentially include investment structures measured based on data on the net asset value of the underlying assets supplied by the management bodies or other information services providers.

Non-observable inputs

Quantitative information on non-observable inputs used to calculate level 3 measurements at June 30, 2025, is given below:

Financial Instruments	Valuation Model	Assumptions	Range of unobservable inputs			Unit
			Low	Average	High	
Equity instruments	DFC (Discounted Cash Flow)	Risk free rates	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	%
		Risk premiums	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	%
		Beta Coefficient	64.0%	65.0%	77.0%	%
		Macroeconomic Data	2.0%	3.3%	8.1%	%
		Perpetuity growth rates	1.4%	1.7%	2.0%	%
		Minority Discounts	40.0%	40.0%	40.0%	%
Debt instruments	Discounted Cash Flow	Yield Curve	3.8%	9.3%	16.3%	%
		Conditional prepayment rate (CPR)	0.1	15.4	99.2	%

Transfers between levels

Transfers between levels 1 and 2 of the fair value ranking, in first half 2025, were as follows:

	30-06-2025	
	Securities at fair value through profit or loss	Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income
	Transfers from level 1 to level 2	Transfers from level 2 to level 1
Debt instruments	2,005	8,264
Equity investments	22	-
	2,027	8,264

The amount of financial instruments transferred between valuation levels in the period ended June 30, 2025, corresponds to the above changes in the classification between levels, as the measurement of such financial instruments now uses a price from a different source, which may imply the holding's lower liquidity level or it may be measured using inputs which are not directly observable in the market. In the case of derivatives, the change in level will generally be associated with the weight of the CVA component compared to the total fair value of the instrument or if it turns out that some data does not pass the observability tests, which could lead to a drop in level. In the specific case of this financial year, most of the transfers between levels comprised debt instruments.

Sensitivity analysis

The following table shows the principal measurement methods used for the relevant financial assets included in level 3 of the fair value ranking excluding exposure to recovery funds and the impact of the principal variables used on their respective valuation, when applicable:

Assets classified in Level 3	Valuation model	Assumptions	Fair Value	Unfavourable Scenario	Favourable Scenario
				Impact	Impact
Other financial assets at fair value through PnL					
Debt instruments	Discounted Cash Flows	(1)			
Equity instruments	DFC (Discounted Cash Flow)	Risk free rates	188	(20)	68
		Risk premiums			
		Beta Coefficient			
		Macroeconomic Data			
		Perpetuity growth rates			
	Minority Discounts				
	Net Asset Value (NAV)	(2)	173	-	-
	Book Value	(3)	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through OCI					
Debt instruments	Discounted Cash Flows	Yield Curve	109	(0.6)	0.6
Equity instruments	DFC (Discounted Cash Flow)	Conditional prepayment rate (CPR)			
		Risk free rates	-	-	-
		Risk premiums			
		Beta Coefficient			
		Macroeconomic Data			
		Perpetuity growth rates			
		Minority Discounts			
		Net Asset Value (NAV)	(2)	12	-
	Book Value	(3)	5	-	-

In Millions of euros

⁽¹⁾ A sensitivity analysis was not carried out for these categories because they include financial assets of immaterial individual value.

⁽²⁾ In the specific case of investment units valued according to the NAV provided by the respective management company, it is not reasonable to analyze the impact of changing the variables underlying the determination of the quotation by that entity.

⁽³⁾ In the case of valuation via the book value of equity, it is unreasonable to analyze the impact of changing the variables underlying the determination of the quotation.

Derivatives

Derivatives are traded in organised and OTC (over the counter) markets.

Listed derivatives operations are measured on prices taken from financial information systems (Refinitiv /Bloomberg).

OTC derivatives are measured using commonly accepted theoretical, reasonably complex models, depending on the characteristics of the product in question:

- Discounted future cash flows based on an adequate yield curve; and
- Measurements based on statistical models, accepted in the market, such as Black & Scholes.

The type of inputs necessary for the measurement also depends upon the operations' characteristics, which generally include yield curves, volatility curves, equities/indices prices, exchange rates and dividend yields.

Yield curves are produced on deposit rates and swap prices taken from Refinitiv /Bloomberg. An adjustment based on interest rate futures or FRAs (forward rate agreements) is also applied to currencies with the highest exposure levels. Different future yield curves are obtained for future cash flows, depending on the period of the operation's indexer.

Volatility curves are produced based on the implied volatility of the prices of listed options on the underlying asset. Past volatility is calculated based on the historical price of a series of its component parts if there are no listed options for an underlying asset.

The prices of shares/indices, exchange rates and dividend yields are supplied by Refinitiv/Bloomberg.

Under IFRS 13 – “Fair value measurement” requirements, CGD incorporated add-ons to its measurement of the said financial instruments to reflect its own credit risk based on a market discount curve it considers reflecting the associated risk profile. Based on its current exposure, the group has also adopted a similar methodology to reflect counterparty credit risk on derivatives with positive fair value. The fair value obtained accordingly comprises the risk-free measurement affected by this add on.

Credit value adjustments and debit value adjustments – *CVAs/DVAs* – are determined by a methodology implemented on a Caixa group level. This methodology is based on an estimation of exposure at the time of default (exposure at default or *EAD*) for each operation and the application of risk parameters on the estimated *EAD* to determine CGD's expected loss (*CVA*) and that of the counterparty (*DVA*).

CGD adopted a semi-analytical method based on a hypothetical option model to calculate the expected exposure for each future time interval. In a default scenario, a counterparty (or possibly its settlement manager) only acts in accordance with the contract underlying the derivative if the payment is in its favour. Any payment favourable to the entity will be subject to the prospects of recovery, associated with the "LGD" variable.

This asymmetry of outcomes corresponds to the asymmetry of outcomes in the exercise of an option, the holder of which only exercises if the underlying transaction is profitable for him. In the context of *CVA* and *DVA*, the holder of this "option" is the defaulting party who, in most cases, will only be able to receive value and not deliver it.

Risk parameters consist of *PDs* and *LGDs* and are centrally measured by the group in accordance with the following criteria:

- (i) For counterparties or projects with listed debt or available credit default swap prices, the group infers the prices' underlying risk parameters which it uses in the calculation; and
- (ii) The remaining counterparties or projects are classified on their credit quality based on a set of quantitative and qualitative criteria, resulting in an internal rating the group matches to a historical *PD*.

As of September 30, 2024, it was decided to discontinue the application of *CVA/DVA* adjustments, as the amounts involved did not exceed the materiality thresholds defined internally. Accordingly, the adjustments previously recognised were reversed.

Since June 2024, CGD has also been calculating an additional set of fair value adjustments, namely Funding Valuation Adjustments (*FuVA*), Margin Valuation Adjustments (*MVA*), Close-out Costs (*CoC*), Market Price Uncertainty (*MPU*), and Model Risk (*MoRi*).

Debt instruments of financial and non-financial entities

Whenever possible, these securities are measured at market prices, based on an internally developed algorithm. This algorithm endeavours to obtain the most adequate price for each security in accordance with a range of internally defined contributors. Price changes are analysed daily with the aim of ensuring the quality of the prices used.

In general, the inputs used for internal valuations are supplied by Bloomberg and Refinitiv systems. There are, however, several securities for which market prices cannot be obtained: assets classified at levels 2 and 3. The prices of these securities are measured using theoretical internal/external valuations.

The measurements are generally based on estimations of future discounted cash flows. They may be forecast by a reasonably complex model ranging from simple discounted cash flows resulting from forward rates based on the most adequate yield curve, which, in turn, is produced based on money market rates and swap prices, whose money market component is adjusted by interest rate futures or *FRAs* to a *CLO* (collateralised loan obligation) cascade payment. For discount purposes, internal measurements use a listed credit curve complying with the currency/sector/rating trinomial to consider the risk attached to each issuance.

Segmentation between levels 2 and 3 is essentially associated with the viability of the direct observation of input sources for measurement purposes. The measurements provided by structurers, issuing entities or counterparties (external measurements) are generally allocated to level 3 as are securitisations with reduced liquidity.

The specific case of mortgage-backed securities and other assets (*MBS/ABS*) includes residential and commercial *MBSs* and other *ABSs*. *ABSs* have specific characteristics as they may have different underlying assets and issuing entities may have different capital structures. As this type of asset is not generally listed in regulated markets, it is necessary to resort to standard industry measurement models that make the greatest possible use of available observable inputs. Standard industry models calculate

payments of principal and interest based on assumptions that can be independently tested. Inputs include, inter alia, conditional prepayment rates, prepayment speeds, loss assumptions (timing and severity), discount rates (spread, interest rate or discount margin). These inputs/assumptions are, whenever possible based on actual transactions, external market research and market indices. These types of assets are generally classified at level 3 owing to the need to assume certain assumptions for the purpose of establishing a valuation.

Equity instruments

Whenever possible, equity instruments are measured at market prices taken from the financial market/index in which they were traded. In the case of shares and funds which are not listed in a regulated market, the measurement uses external valuations for the position's component parts. The measurements may be based on the DCF (discounted cash flow) model in which future flows for shareholders and creditors are analysed, estimated and subsequently updated by discounting a weighted average rate of costs of capital (WACC). If, owing to the immateriality of the balance sheet position, an external valuation is not justified, the position is revalued based on the entity's book value.

Yield curves are produced using money market rates and swap prices. Euro and USD yield curves are adjusted by the market price of interest rate futures and/or FRAs.

The values of the curves of the currencies with the highest levels of exposure, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	30-06-2025		31-12-2024	
	EUR	USD	EUR	USD
<i>Overnight</i>	1.9280	4.3900	2.9160	4.4600
1 month	1.9248	4.3285	2.9114	4.3325
2 months	1.9225	4.3287	2.7964	4.3215
3 months	1.8997	4.3012	2.6688	4.3053
6 months	1.8440	4.1492	2.3855	4.2499
9 months	1.7962	4.0044	2.2235	4.2043
1 year	1.7637	3.8723	2.1222	4.1764
2 years	1.7751	3.4960	1.9841	4.0883
3 years	1.8745	3.4063	1.9940	4.0628
5 years	2.0648	3.4332	2.0590	4.0420
7 years	2.2356	3.5412	2.1290	4.0494
10 years	2.4408	3.7030	2.2255	4.0673
15 years	2.6453	3.9022	2.3370	4.1157
20 years	2.6925	3.9789	2.3170	4.1004
25 years	2.6743	3.9696	2.2375	4.0249
30 years	2.6537	3.9221	2.1630	3.9339

The values of the credit curves of the Portuguese and German governments, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024, were as follows:

	30-06-2025		31-12-2024	
	Portuguese Government	German Government	Portuguese Government	German Government
3 months	1.9018	1.7750	2.6863	2.4795
6 months	1.9358	1.7220	2.5200	2.4325
9 months	1.9471	1.7790	2.3693	2.2680
1 year	1.8988	1.7470	2.3091	2.2225
2 years	1.8610	1.8550	2.0562	2.0730
3 years	1.9914	1.9425	2.0969	2.0005
5 years	2.3312	2.1605	2.2710	2.1530
7 years	2.6223	2.3600	2.4791	2.1835
10 years	3.0418	2.5975	2.8506	2.3625
15 years	3.4078	2.9470	3.1225	2.6035
20 years	3.6500	3.0051	3.3164	2.5903
25 years	3.6751	3.0310	3.3410	2.5715
30 years	3.6915	3.1125	3.3536	2.5955

Foreign exchange rates use the prices set by the central bank. The following table provides information on the foreign exchange rate pairings of several of the relevant currencies, at June 30, 2025, and December 31, 2024:

	30-06-2025	31-12-2024
EUR/USD	1.172	1.0389
EUR/GBP	0.8555	0.82918
EUR/CHF	0.9347	0.9412
EUR/AUD	1.7948	1.6772
EUR/JPY	169.17	163.06
EUR/BRL	6.4384	6.4253

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a change in fair value or the cash flows of financial instruments deriving from changes in market prices, including foreign exchange, interest rate and price risks.

Market risk is determined by the following metrics:

- (i) Value at risk (VaR) on the following portfolios:
 - *Held-for-trading portfolio*: perimeter of held-for-trading positions and transactions originating in CGD group;
 - *Trading portfolio*: includes securities and derivatives traded with the objective of detecting business opportunities over the short term;
 - *Own portfolio*: securities acquired for investment purposes but upon which deleveraging operations are currently being performed;

- *Investment portfolio*: with the aim of creating a value and liquidity reserve. It includes the remaining securities in CGD's own portfolio and associated hedges, except for equity stakes and securitised credit;
 - *Treasury management activity*: comprising money market funding, derivatives associated with this activity and debt issuances exposed to market risk;
 - *Branches*: France; and
 - *Subsidiaries*: Caixa Banco de Investimento, BCG Brazil, BCI and BNU.
- (ii) Sensitivity analysis on all financial instruments sensitive to interest rate risk, managed by the trading rooms and recognised in CGD's and the following group subsidiaries' individual financial statements:
- Caixa - Banco de Investimento;
 - BCI; and,
 - BNU.
- (iii) Sensitivity analysis on all financial instruments with optionality; and
- (iv) Stress-tests.

VaR (value at risk) analysis – Market risk

VaR (value at risk) is the estimated maximum unrealised loss on a specific asset's portfolio over a given timeframe, considering a given confidence level based on normal market patterns.

The calculation methodology is based on historical simulation, i.e. future events are fully explained by past events, based on the following assumptions:

- *Holding period*: 10 days (investment and own portfolios) and 1 day (trading portfolio and treasury management activity);
- *Confidence level*: 99% (investment and own portfolios) and 95% (trading portfolio and treasury management activity);
- *Price sample period*: last 500 observations; and
- *Decay factor*=1, i.e., all past observations carry the same weight;

The theoretical price of options is calculated using adequate models and implied volatility. Given the methodology used, correlations are not calculated but are empirical.

38. Subsequent events

After the reporting date of these interim financial statements, no events of significance or materiality were identified that would justify additional disclosure in this annex.

39. Note added for translation

The accompanying financial statements are a translation of financial statements originally issued in Portuguese in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Portugal. In the event of discrepancies, the Portuguese language version prevails.

2.2. Glossary and alternative performance measures

Glossary

Balance Sheet

Average net assets

Average of the last 13 monthly observations

Eligible assets in ECB pool

Encumbered financial assets for the purpose of obtaining funding from the European Central Bank

Eligible unencumbered assets

Unencumbered financial assets available for the purpose of obtaining funding from the European Central Bank

Loans-to-deposits ratio *[As defined by Bank of Portugal Instruction 6/2018]*

Ratio between total loans and advances to customers (net of impairment) and customer deposits

Income Statement

Net interest income

Interest and similar income [Income Statement] net of Interest and similar expenses [Income Statement]

Net interest margin

Corresponds to the ratio between the net interest income and the average interest-earning assets

Retail net interest margin

Difference between the average interest rate of interest received from customer loans and the average interest rate of interest paid on customer deposits

Net interest income including income from equity instruments

Sum of two P&L items: "Net interest income" and "Income from equity instruments"

Net fees and commissions

Income from services rendered and commissions [Income Statement] net of costs of services and commissions [Income Statement]

Non-interest income

Sum of three P&L items: "Net fees and commissions", "Net trading income" and "Other operating income"

Total operating income

Sum of two P&L items: "Net interest income including income from equity instruments" and "Non-interest income"

Operating costs

Sum of P&L items: "Employee costs", "Administrative expenses" and "Depreciation and amortisation"

Net operating income before impairments

Total operating income net of operating costs

Net operating income

Net operating income before impairments net of provisions and impairments

Efficiency Indicators

Cost-to-income *[As defined by Bank of Portugal Instruction 6/2018]*

Efficiency ratio, measured by the relation between operating costs and the sum of total operating income and income of associated companies

Employee costs / Total operating income *[As defined by Bank of Portugal Instruction 6/2018]*

Efficiency ratio, measured by the relation between employee costs and total operating income

Total operating income / Average net assets [As defined by Bank of Portugal Instruction 6/2018]

Profitability ratio, measured by the relation between the sum of total operating income and results from associates and jointly controlled entities and the average of net assets (average of the last 13 monthly observations)

Gross return on equity (ROE) [As defined by Bank of Portugal Instruction 6/2018]

Profitability ratio, measured by the relation between the sum of net income, tax and non-controlling interests and the average shareholders' equity (average of the last 13 monthly observations)

Gross return on assets (ROA) [As defined by Bank of Portugal Instruction 6/2018]

Profitability ratio, measured by the relation between the sum of net income, tax and non-controlling interests and the average net assets (average of the last 13 monthly observations)

Asset Quality Indicators

Non-performing loans ratio [As defined by EBA]

Asset quality ratio, measured by the relation between loans and advances to customers in default (gross) and total loans and advances to customers (gross)

Coverage ratio on non-performing loans [As defined by EBA]

Ratio between accumulated impairment on loans and advances to customers and loans and advances to customers in default (gross)

Non-performing exposure ratio [As defined by EBA]

Asset quality ratio, measured by the relation between: (Non-performing: debt securities + loans and advances to customers + off balance-sheet exposures) and (Gross: total debt securities + loans and advances to customers + off balance-sheet exposures)

Coverage ratio on non-performing exposure [As defined by EBA]

Ratio between accumulated impairment (on debt securities, loans and advances to customers and off balance-sheet exposures) and total non-performing exposures (gross)

Forborne ratio for loans and advances [As defined by EBA]

Asset quality ratio, measured by the relation between forborne loans and advances under probation and total loans and advances to customers (gross)

Coverage ratio on forborne loans and advances [As defined by EBA]

Ratio between accumulated impairment on forborne loans under probation and total forborne exposures

Credit quality per stages

- Stage 1: Performing credit, without any signs of a significant deterioration of credit risk;
- Stage 2: Performing credit, but in which criteria indicating a significant deterioration of credit risk have been identified. This segment includes operations which have been restructured owing to a customer's financial difficulties, but which have not activated default criteria;
- Stage 3: Credit in default;

Solvency and Liquidity Indicators

CET 1 ratio

Solvency ratio, measured by the ratio between total Tier 1 own funds (Common Equity Tier 1) and total risk-weighted assets

Tier 1 ratio

Solvency ratio, measured by the ratio between the sum of total Tier 1 equity (Common Equity Tier 1) with additional Tier 1 equity (Additional Tier 1), and total risk-weighted assets

Total solvency ratio

Solvency ratio, measured by the ratio between total own funds and total risk-weighted assets

Leverage ratio (LR)

Leverage ratio, measured by the ratio between Tier 1 capital and non-risk-weighted exposure

Liquidity coverage ratio (LCR)

Liquidity ratio, measured by the ratio between the net asset buffer and the net outflows in a 30-day stress period

Net stable funding ratio (NSFR)

Liquidity ratio, measured by the ratio of stable funding available to stable funding required

Other Indicators

Contribution on the banking sector

Extraordinary contribution by Portuguese banks to finance the Bank Resolution Fund

Loan-to-value ratio (LTV)

Ratio between the amount of credit granted and the appraised value of the financed property

Off-balance sheet customer resources

Sum of off-balance sheet customer resources

Total customer resources

Sum of balance sheet customer resources and off-balance sheet customer resources

Bancassurance

Bancassurance products relating to capitalisation insurance, unit linked insurance and retirement savings plans

Spread

Addition (in percentage points) to the index used by CGD in asset and liability operations

Regulatory costs

Costs associated with banking activity, resulting from legal and regulatory obligations

Business volume

Sum of total customer resources and loans and advances to customers (gross)

Acronyms

€, EUR – Euro	MDA – Maximum Distributable Amount
EA – Euro Area	M&A – Mergers & Acquisitions
APFIPP – Portuguese Investment, Pension and Asset Funds Association	M€ – Millions of euros
ASPT – Suspension of Work Agreements	mEuros – Thousands of euros
AT1 – Additional Tier 1	Mios - Millions
BCBS – Basel Committee on Banking Supervision	MPE – Multiple Point-of-Entry
ECB – European Central Bank	MREL – Minimum Requirements for own funds and Eligible Liabilities
BCGA – Banco Caixa Geral Angola	NPE – Non-performing exposures
BCI – Banco Comercial e de Investimentos	NPL – Non-performing loans
BNU – Banco Nacional Ultramarino, S.A.	NSFR - Net Stable Funding Ratio
Bpv – Basis point value	WHO – World Health Organization
BRRD2 – Bank Recovery Resolution Directive 2	O-SII – Other Systemically Important Institutions
Caixa, CGD – Caixa Geral de Depósitos, SA	bps – basis points
CALCO – Asset-liability committee	pp – percentual points
CCB – Capital Conservation Buffer	P2R – Pillar 2 Requirement
CDP – Carbon Disclosure Project	P2G – Pillar 2 Guidance
CDS – Credit Default Swaps	PEPP – Pandemic Emergency Purchase Programme
CEBS – Committee of European Banking Supervisors	PH – Retirement and early retirement voluntary plan
CET1 – Common Equity Tier 1	GDP – Growth Domestic Product
CoCos – Contingent Convertibles	SME – Small and medium-sized enterprises
CRO – Chief Risk Officer	PPR – Retirement plan
CRR – Capital Requirements Regulation	PRR – Recovery and Resilience Plan
DG Comp – Directorate-General for Competition	RAEM – Macau Special Administrative Region
DGS – Directorate-General of Health	ROA – Return on Assets
EBA – European Banking Authority	ROE - Return on Equity
ES – Expected Shortfall	RWA – Risk-Weighted Assets
ESG - Environmental, social, and governance	SGCN – Business Continuity Management System
US – United States of America	SREP - Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process
FED – Federal Reserve	SSM – Single Supervisory Mechanism
EIF – European Investment Fund	TLAC - Total Loss Absorbing Capacity
IMF – International Monetary Fund	TLTRO – Targeted longer-term refinancing operations
FVTOCI - Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	ATP – Automatic Payment Terminal
FVTPL – Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	TSCR – Total SREP Capital Requirement
IDR – Issuer Default Rating	EU – European Union
IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards	VaR – Value at Risk
HICP – Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices	
KPI – Key Performance Indicator	
LCR – Liquidity Coverage Ratio	
LGD – Loss Given Default	

Alternative Performance Measures

Balance Sheet

Measure of financial position

Designation	Definition	Calculation basis	Reconciliation with Financial Statements
Securities investments	On-balance sheet securities portfolio	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss + Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income + Other investments at amortized cost	[Balance Sheet] Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss + [Balance Sheet] Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income + [Balance Sheet] Other investments at amortized cost
Loans & advances to customers (net) / Net assets	Ratio between loans and advances to customers (net of impairments) and total assets (net of impairments)	Loans and advances to customers (net of impairments) / Total assets (net of impairments)	[Balance Sheet] Loans and advances to customers (net of impairments) / [Balance Sheet] Total assets (net of impairments)

Income Statement

Measure of financial position

Designation	Definition	Calculation basis	Reconciliation with Financial Statements
Recurrent employee costs	Employee costs deducted from non-current factors	Employee costs - Non-current factors of employee costs	[Inc. Statem.] Employee costs - [Inc. Statem.] Non-current factors of employee costs
Total core operating income	Sum of two P&L items: "Net interest income" and "Net fees and commissions"	Net interest income + Net fees and commissions	[Inc. Statem.] Net interest income + [Inc. Statem.] Net fees and commissions
Net core operating Income before impairments	Total core operating income deducted from operating costs	Net interest income including income from equity investments + Net fees and commissions - Operating costs	[Inc. Statem.] Net interest income including income from equity investments + [Inc. Statem.] Net fees and commissions - [Inc. Statem.] Operating costs
Recurrent net income	Net income deducted from non-current factors	Net income for the period - Non-current factors in Income Statement items	[Inc. Statem.] Net income for the period - [Inc. Statem.] Non-current factors in Income Statement items

Efficiency Indicators

Measure of financial position

Designation	Definition	Calculation basis	Reconciliation with Financial Statements
Cost-to-core income	Efficiency ratio, measured by the relation between operating costs and total core operating income	Operating costs / (Net interest income + Net fees and commissions)	[Inc. Statement.] Operating costs / ([Inc. Statement.] Net interest income + [Inc. Statement.] Net fees and commissions)
Recurrent cost-to-income	Efficiency ratio, measured by the relation between operating costs [excluding non recurrent items] and the sum of total operating income [excluding non recurrent items] and income of associated companies	Operating costs [excluding non recurrent items] / (Total operating income [excluding non recurrent items] + Income of associated companies)	[Inc. Statement.] Operating costs [excluding non recurrent items] / ([Inc. Statement.] Total operating income [excluding non recurrent items] + [Inc. Statement.] Income of associated companies)
Recurrent employee costs / Total core operating income	Efficiency ratio, measured by the relation between employee costs [excluding non recurrent items] and the core operating income	Operating costs [excluding non recurrent items] / Total core operating income	[Inc. Statement.] Operating costs / [Inc. Statement.] Total core operating income
Administrative expenses / Total operating income	Efficiency ratio, measured by the relation between Administrative expenses and Total operating income	General administrative expenses / Total operating income	[Inc. Statement.] General administrative expenses / [Inc. Statement.] Total operating income
Operating costs / Average net assets	Ratio between operating costs and the average of total assets (net of impairments) (average of the last 13 monthly observations)	Operating costs / Average net assets [average of the last 13 monthly observations]	[Inc. Statement.] Operating costs / [Balance Sheet] Average net assets [last 13 monthly observations] * Annualisation
Net return on equity (ROE)	Profitability ratio, measured by the relation between the sum of net income and non-controlling interests and the average shareholders' equity (average of the last 13 monthly observations)	(Net income + Non-controlling interests) / Average shareholders' equity [average of the last 13 monthly observations]	([Inc. Statement.] Net income + [Inc. Statement.] Non-controlling interests) / [Balance Sheet] Average equity [last 13 monthly observations] * Annualisation
Net return on assets (ROA)	Profitability ratio, measured by the relation between the sum of net income and non-controlling interests and the average net assets (average of the last 13 monthly observations)	(Net income + Non-controlling interests) / Average net assets [average of the last 13 monthly observations]	([Inc. Statement.] Net income + [Inc. Statement.] Non-controlling interests) / [Balance Sheet] Average net assets [last 13 monthly observations] * Annualisation

Asset Quality Indicators

Measure of financial position

Designation	Definition	Calculation basis	Reconciliation with Financial Statements
Cost of credit risk	Asset quality ratio, measured by the relation between loans impairment (net of reversals and recoveries) in the period and the average gross loans and advances to customers	Annualised credit impairment for the period (net) / Average loans and advances to customers balance (gross) [average of the last 13 monthly observations]	[Inc. Statement.] Credit impairment for the period (net) / [Balance Sheet] Average loans and advances to customers balance (gross) [average of the last 13 monthly observations] * Annualisation
Texas ratio	Asset quality ratio, measured by the relation between NPE (non-performing exposures) and the sum between tangible equity and the impairment of non-performing exposures	Non-performing exposures / (Equity - Intangible assets + Impairment of non-performing exposures)	Not applicable
RWA density	Solvency ratio, measured by the ratio between total risk-weighted assets and total net assets	Risk weighted assets / Net assets	Not applicable

*(Translation from the original document in the Portuguese language.
In case of doubt, the Portuguese version prevails)*

Report on Limited Review of Condensed interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Introduction

We have performed a limited review of the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. ("CGD") which comprise the condensed consolidated interim balance sheet as at June 30, 2024 (which shows a total of 106,384,723 thousands euros and total equity of 10,756,499 thousand euros, including a net income attributable to the shareholder of CGD of 893,183 thousand euros), the condensed consolidated interim income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and the cash flow statement for the six-month period then ended, and the Annex with the notes to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

Responsibilities of management

Management is responsible for the preparation of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union, for Interim Financial Reporting purposes (IAS 34), and designing and maintaining an appropriate system of internal control to enable the preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed consolidated interim financial statements. We conducted our limited review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" and further technical and ethical guidelines from Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas (the Portuguese Institute of Statutory Auditors). These Standards require that our work be conducted for the purpose of expressing a conclusion about whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union, for Interim Financial Reporting (IAS 34) purposes.

A limited review of financial statements is a limited assurance engagement. The procedures that we have performed consist mainly of inquiries and analytical procedures and subsequent assessment of the evidence obtained. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International standards on Auditing (ISA). Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on these interim condensed consolidated financial statements

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A. as at June 30, 2025 have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the European Union, for Interim Financial Reporting (IAS 34) purposes.

Lisbon 7th August 2025

Ernst & Young Audit & Associados - SROC, S.A.
Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas
Represented by:

(Signed)

António Filipe Dias da Fonseca Brás - ROC n.º 1661
Registered at CMVM with n.º 20161271



2025

FIRST HALF REPORT



Caixa Geral de Depósitos, S.A.

Head Office: Av. João XXI, 63 – 1000-300 Lisboa

Share Capital: 4,525,714,495 €

Commercial Registry and Tax no. 500 960 046