Condensed Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

BRGAAP

1st Quarter 2025

CAIXA

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Financial statements

Notes

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Condensed Interim Balance Sheets

Assets	Note	Parent Company 03/31/2025	Consolidated 03/31/2025
Availability	**5**	**8,253,679**	**8,253,836**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**6**	**121,961,680**	**123,654,190**
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans by risk level)	6.1	121,618,468	123,310,978
Derivative financial instruments	6.2	228	228
Other financial assets	6.3	342,984	342,984
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**7**	**434,894,547**	**433,843,888**
Interbank investments	7.1	254,705,391	254,705,391
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans by risk level)	7.2	180,189,156	179,138,497
Financial assets at amortized cost	**8**	**1,468,842,868**	**1,470,127,557**
Central Bank of Brazil deposits	8.1	149,554,291	149,554,291
Interbank investments	8.2	2,871,002	2,871,002
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans by risk level)	8.3	2,205,898	2,205,898
Portfolio of receivables	8.4	1,265,628,621	1,266,709,817
Other financial assets (net of allowance for impairment loss)	8.5	48,583,056	48,786,549
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	**8.4**	**(53,026,980)**	**(53,026,980)**
Tax assets		**72,457,015**	**72,457,855**
Currents		4,795,375	4,795,931
Deferred	10	67,661,640	67,661,924
Other assets	**14**	**14,230,086**	**14,615,804**
Investments	**11**	**13,758,473**	**13,416,748**
Investments in associates, subsidiaries and joint subsidiaries		13,758,473	13,416,781
(Impairment loss)			(33)
Property and equipment in use	**12**	**4,332,453**	**4,332,460**
Property and equipment in use		12,766,161	12,766,221
Accumulated depreciation		(8,399,811)	(8,399,864)
(Impairment loss)		(33,897)	(33,897)
Intangible	**13**	**3,301,205**	**3,329,751**
Intangible assets		8,007,796	8,037,846
Accumulated amortization		(4,671,334)	(4,672,834)
(Impairment loss)		(35,257)	(35,261)
Total		**2,089,005,026**	**2,091,005,109**

Equity and Liabilities	Note	Parent Company 03/31/2025	Consolidated 03/31/2025
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		**20**	**313**
Derivative financial instruments	6.2	20	313
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**15**	**1,898,584,400**	**1,863,559,168**
Client Resources	15.1	770,403,649	770,403,440
Funds from financial institutions and others	15.2	773,159,526	772,009,297
Funds from issuance of securities	15.3	321,135,077	287,207,113
Other financial liabilities	15.4	33,886,148	33,939,318
Provisions	**16**	**12,485,676**	**12,485,676**
Labor, civil and tax proceedings		10,545,721	10,545,721
Other provisions		1,939,955	1,939,955
Expected impairment loss on loans, credit to be released and financial guarantees provided	**17**	**1,457,050**	**1,457,050**
Tax liabilities		**5,753,216**	**5,893,475**
Currents		1,626,579	1,763,334
Deferred		4,126,637	4,130,141
Actuarial liabilities (employee benefits)		**23,996,966**	**23,996,966**
Other liabilities	**19**	**42,647,958**	**42,764,484**
Equity	**20**	**104,079,740**	**140,847,977**
Capital		105,300,000	105,300,000
Instruments eligible for common equity			33,927,964
Revaluation reserve		205,176	205,176
Profit reserves		6,818,618	6,818,618
Other comprehensive income		(9,542,114)	(9,542,114)
Retained earnings (accumulated losses)		1,298,060	1,298,060
Non-controlling interests			2,840,273
Total		**2,089,005,026**	**2,091,005,109**

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Condensed interim statements of profit or loss

Description	Note	Parent Company 2025 1st quarter	Consolidated 2025 1st quarter
Interest income	**21, 22 and 23**	**55,041,307**	**55,089,960**
At fair value through profit or loss		**3,221,639**	**3,272,346**
Income from securities		4,259,277	4,309,280
Income from derivative financial instruments		(910,669)	(909,965)
Income from other financial assets *(royalties)*		(126,969)	(126,969)
At fair value through other comprehensive income		**13,213,670**	**13,179,057**
Income from interbank investments		7,701,044	7,701,044
Income from securities		5,512,626	5,478,013
At amortized cost		**38,605,998**	**38,638,557**
Income from loan portfolio		35,026,979	35,059,538
Income from interbank investments		149,582	149,582
Income from securities		72,228	72,228
Income from Central Bank investments		2,818,260	2,818,260
Income from other financial assets		538,949	538,949
Interest expenses	**21**	**(39,496,737)**	**(39,082,172)**
At amortized cost		**(39,496,737)**	**(39,082,172)**
Customer Resources		(16,002,361)	(16,002,361)
Funds from financial institutions and official institutions		(16,030,759)	(15,986,121)
Funds from securities issues		(7,463,617)	(7,093,690)
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	**9**	**(2,092,587)**	**(2,092,587)**
Interest income		**13,451,983**	**13,915,201**
Other operating income/expenses		**(5,638,652)**	**(5,225,730)**
Income from services and banking fees	24	5,428,501	6,535,376
Personnel expenses	25	(7,352,256)	(7,556,488)
Other administrative expenses	26	(3,289,562)	(3,304,695)
Tax expenses	27	(1,023,957)	(1,153,251)
Share of profit of equity-accounted associates and subsidiaries	11	1,200,039	864,982
Other operating income	28	3,692,252	3,713,083
Other operating expenses	29	(4,293,669)	(4,324,737)
Recognition and reversal of provisions	**30**	**(1,214,962)**	**(1,211,180)**
Labor, civil and tax proceedings		(1,169,052)	(1,169,052)
Other		(45,910)	(42,128)
Operating profit		**6,598,369**	**7,478,291**
Non-operating profit (loss)	**31**	**17,127**	**17,127**
Profit before taxes on income		**6,615,496**	**7,495,418**
Income and social contribution taxes	**10**	**(493,768)**	**(806,038)**
Profit sharing of employees and management		**(734,020)**	**(739,315)**
Non-controlling interests			**(192,432)**
Profit for the period		**5,387,708**	**5,757,633**

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Condensed interim statements of comprehensive income

Description	Parent Company 2025 1st quarter	Consolidated 2025 1st quarter
Profit attributable to owners of the Company	**5,387,708**	**5,757,633**
Non-controlling interests		192,432
Total profit	**5,387,708**	**5,950,065**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	**195,206**	**209,516**
Financial instruments classified at FVOCI	**168,591**	**168,591**
Interbank investments	(3,026)	(3,026)
Non-equity securities	349,875	349,875
Equity financial instruments	7,024	7,024
Tax effects	(185,282)	(185,282)
Other comprehensive income from investments	**26,615**	**40,925**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(1,379,940)**	**(1,379,940)**
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	(1,170,567)	(1,170,567)
Tax effects	(209,373)	(209,373)
Comprehensive income for the period	**4,202,974**	**4,779,641**
Comprehensive income attributable to owners of the Company	4,202,974	4,572,899
Comprehensive income attributable to NCI		206,742

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Condensed interim statements of changes in equity

Parent Company							
Events	Capital	Revaluation reserve	Profit reserve		Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings/Accumulated losses	Total
			Legal	Statutory			
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**96,000,000**	**206,885**	**6,112,182**	**10,006,436**	**(8,357,380)**		**103,968,123**
Impacts of the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021						(4,090,439)	**(4,090,439)**
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**96,000,000**	**206,885**	**6,112,182**	**10,006,436**	**(8,357,380)**	**(4,090,439)**	**99,877,684**
Comprehensive income for the period					**(1,184,734)**		**(1,184,734)**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					168,591		168,591
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations					(1,379,940)		(1,379,940)
Other equity valuation adjustments					26,615		26,615
Capital increase	**9,300,000**			**(9,300,000)**			
Other		**(1,709)**				**791**	**(918)**
Profit for the period						**5,387,708**	**5,387,708**
Appropriations of profit							
Legal reserve (profit reserves)							
Lottery Reserve (Revenue Reserve)							
Operating margin reserve (profit reserve)							
Proposed interest on equity capital							
Proposed dividends							
Balances as of March 31, 2025	**105,300,000**	**205,176**	**6,112,182**	**706,436**	**(9,542,114)**	**1,298,060**	**104,079,740**

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Condensed interim statements of changes in equity

Consolidated										
Events	Capital	Revaluation reserve	Instruments eligible for common equity	Profit reserve		Other comprehensive income	Retained earnings/Accumulated losses	Subtotal	Non-controlling interests	Total
				Legal	Statutory					
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**96,000,000**	**33,927,964**	**206,885**	**6,112,182**	**10,006,436**	**(8,357,380)**		**137,896,087**	**2,255,677**	**140,151,764**
Impacts of the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021							(4,090,439)	(4,090,439)		(4,090,439)
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**96,000,000**	**33,927,964**	**206,885**	**6,112,182**	**10,006,436**	**(8,357,380)**	**(4,090,439)**	**133,805,648**	**2,255,677**	**136,061,325**
Comprehensive income for the period						**(1,184,734)**		**(1,184,734)**		**(1,184,734)**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						168,591		168,591		168,591
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations						(1,379,940)		(1,379,940)		(1,379,940)
Other equity valuation adjustments						26,615		26,615		26,615
Capital increase	**9,300,000**				**(9,300,000)**					
Changes in non-controlling interests									**584,596**	**584,596**
Other			**(1,709)**				**793**	**(916)**		**(916)**
Profit for the period							**5,757,633**	**5,757,633**		**5,757,633**
Appropriations of profit										
Legal reserve (profit reserves)										
Lottery Reserve (Revenue Reserve)										
Operating margin reserve (profit reserve)										
Proposed interest on equity capital										
Proposed dividends										
Interest on debt instruments eligible to capital							(369,927)	(369,927)		(369,927)
Balances as of March 31, 2025	**105,300,000**	**33,927,964**	**205,176**	**6,112,182**	**706,436**	**(9,542,114)**	**1,298,060**	**138,007,704**	**2,840,273**	**140,847,977**

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Condensed interim statements of cash flows

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
Cash flows from operating activities		
Adjusted profit	**9,806,301**	**10,091,574**
Net income	**5,387,708**	**5,757,633**
Adjustments in net income	**4,418,593**	**4,333,941**
Market value adjustments of securities and derivative financial instruments (assets/liabilities)	587,894	538,081
(Gain)/Loss on the sale of property, plant and equipment	(163)	(163)
(Gain)/Loss on the disposal of non-financial assets held for sale	(387,842)	(387,842)
Allowance for impairment loss on financial instruments	2,092,587	2,092,587
Actuarial liabilities (employee benefits)	527,091	527,091
Depreciation and amortization	548,181	549,685
Deferred income and social contribution taxes	295,030	297,339
Expenses on provisions for court and other cases	1,214,962	1,211,180
Share of profit of equity-accounted subsidiaries and affiliates	(1,200,039)	(864,982)
Expenses on subordinated debts and hybrid instruments	740,892	370,965
Changes in equity	**24,776,040**	**23,515,070**
(Increase) Decrease in interbank investments	98,160	98,160
(Increase) Decrease in securities FVTPL	(2,684,980)	(2,745,717)
(Increase) Decrease in reserve requirements at the Central Bank of Brazil	(2,763,232)	(2,763,232)
(Increase) Decrease in the loan portfolio	(28,815,789)	(28,949,890)
(Increase) Decrease in other financial assets	3,056,844	3,000,294
(Increase) Decrease in tax assets	974,670	971,521
(Increase) Decrease in other assets	(2,249,537)	(3,002,763)
(Decrease) Increase in funds from financial institutions and others	39,809,975	39,627,318
(Decrease) Increase in client resources	(7,858,954)	(7,858,474)
(Decrease) Increase in funds from the issuance of securities	27,051,987	27,051,987
(Decrease) Increase in derivative financial instruments	13	306
(Decrease) Increase in other financial liabilities	(1,639,396)	(1,553,645)
(Decrease) Increase in provisions	(1,219,934)	(1,216,152)
(Decrease) Increase in expected losses on loans, credit to be released and financial guarantees provided	(101,170)	(101,170)
(Decrease) Increase in tax liabilities	(736,037)	(770,641)
(Decrease) Increase in actuarial liabilities	(1,696,867)	(1,696,867)
(Decrease) Increase in other liabilities	3,550,287	3,424,035
Net cash from operating activities	**34,582,341**	**33,606,644**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition and redemption of securities FVOCI	(4,300,610)	(4,266,366)
Acquisition and redemption of AC securities	1,533,389	1,533,389
(Increase) Decrease in investments	299,303	647,469
Dividends received from associates and subsidiaries	773,789	685,115
Disposal of property and equipment in use	4,176	4,176
Acquisition of property and equipment in use	(655,999)	(655,999)
Disposal of intangible assets	218,923	218,923
Acquisition of intangible assets	(535,724)	(535,774)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,662,753)**	**(2,369,067)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Non-controlling interests		584,596
Net cash used in financing activities		**584,596**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**31,919,588**	**31,822,173**
Changes in cash and cash equivalents, net		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	252,639,479	252,737,052
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	284,559,067	284,559,225
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**31,919,588**	**31,822,173**

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Condensed interim statements of value added

Description	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	2025		2025	
	1st quarter		1st quarter	
	R$	%	R$	%
1. Recipes	**62,103,993**		**63,284,136**	
Income	55,041,307		55,089,960	
Fee-based services	5,428,501		6,535,376	
Impairment loss on trade receivables	(2,092,587)		(2,092,587)	
Other	3,726,772		3,751,387	
2. Interest expenses	**39,496,737**		**39,082,172**	
3. Inputs purchased from third parties	**7,822,566**		**7,867,263**	
Materials energy and others	895,361		897,046	
Data processing and communications	607,972		612,582	
Advertising and promotions	114,673		115,017	
Third-party and specialized services	434,402		441,392	
Surveillance and security services	244,134		244,134	
Other	5,526,024		5,557,092	
Services delegated by the Federal Government	536,005		536,005	
Expenses on lottery companies and commercial partners	841,544		859,148	
Discounts on loans	198,539		198,539	
Credit/debit card expenses	434,901		434,901	
Post-employment benefit	527,091		527,091	
Sundry operating provisions	1,232,355		1,232,355	
Too	1,755,589		1,769,053	
4. Gross value added (1-2-3)	**14,784,690**		**16,334,701**	
5. WITHHOLDINGS	**548,181**		**549,685**	
Depreciation, amortization and depletion	548,181		549,685	
6. Net value added (4-5)	**14,236,509**		**15,785,016**	
7. Value added received by transfer	**1,200,039**		**864,982**	
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	1,200,039		864,982	
8. Value added to be distributed (6+7)	**15,436,548**		**16,649,998**	
9. Distribution of value added	**15,436,548**	**100.00**	**16,649,998**	**100.00**
Personnel	**7,087,397**	**45.92**	**7,285,952**	**43.76**
Direct compensation	5,285,746		5,334,262	
Benefits	1,468,462		1,614,941	
FGTS	333,189		336,749	
Taxes fees and contributions	**2,516,604**	**16.30**	**2,969,140**	**17.83**
Federal	2,289,496		2,709,067	
State	766		772	
Municipal	226,342		259,301	
Return on debt capital	**444,839**	**2.88**	**444,839**	**2.67**
Rents	444,839		444,839	
Return on equity capital	**5,387,708**	**34.90**	**5,950,067**	**35.74**
Interest on equity capital and dividends	944,312		944,312	
Interest on debt instruments eligible to capital			369,927	
Retained earnings	4,443,396		4,443,396	
Non-controlling interests in retained earnings			192,432	

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 1 - Operations

Caixa Econômica Federal ("CAIXA" or "Institution") is a financial institution with 164 years of operations. It was set up by Decree-Law 759 on August 12, 1969, as a public company set up under private law and linked to the Federal Government through the Ministry of Finance. It is headquartered and domiciled at Setor Bancário Sul, Quadra 4, Lotes 3 e 4, Brasília, Federal District, Brazil. In accordance with article 173 of the Federal Constitution and article 2, paragraph 1 of Law No. 13,303, of 06/30/2016, its constitution as a public company is justified by the relevant collective interest marked by the promotion of citizenship and the development of the country, both as a financial institution and agent of public policies, and as the main strategic partner of the Brazilian State.

By delegation of the Federal Government, CAIXA operates the role of operating agent of funds and social programs, among which the Severance Pay Fund (FGTS) stands out. Its main financial agent, the Fund for the Compensation for Salary Fluctuations (FCVS), the Residential Lease Fund (FAR), the Mandatory Insurance Fund for Personal Injuries caused by Motor Vehicles on Land or for its cargo, to persons transported or not (FDPVAT), among others. The funds are independent legal entities managed by specific regulations and governance structure and their own accounting, whose assets are segregated from CAIXA. Therefore, the information about those funds is not part of the limited review of CAIXA's interim financial statements by independent auditors.

Main Social Funds and Programs	
Description	03/31/2025 (1)
Severance Pay Fund - FGTS	786,780,456
Residential Lease Fund - FAR	24,730,601
Fund for the Compensation for Salary Changes - FCVS	19,166,829
High School Funding Fund – FIPEM	7,370,196
Infrastructure Support Fund for Recovery from and Adaptation to Extreme Weather Events – FIRECE	6,630,982
Social Development Fund - FDS	5,487,034
Popular Housing Guarantee Fund – FGHab	3,623,923
Microfinance Guarantee Fund – FGM	623,694
Fund for Personal Injuries due to Land Motor Vehicles – FDPVAT	166,509
Guarantee Fund for Shipbuilding - FGCN	56,208
Total	854,636,432

(1) The amounts presented reflect the most current closing position of the funds' assets.

Note 2 – Presentation of financial statements

(a) Context

CAIXA's condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements are the responsibility of management and were approved by the Board of Directors on June 2, 2025, and by the Board of Directors on June 3, 2025.

On initial adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021, Caixa opted for the exemption provided for in article 79 of the presentation in the financial statements of the comparative amounts for prior periods, arising from changes in the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, including expected losses associated with credit risk.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

CAIXA's condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting guidelines set forth by Laws No. 4,595/1964 (National Financial System Law) and No. 6,404/1976 (Brazilian Corporate Law), CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 – which sets forth the accounting criteria applicable to financial instruments, as well as the designation and recognition of hedging instruments (hedge accounting), and subsequent amendments, CMN Resolution No. 4,818/2020 – which consolidates the general criteria for the preparation and disclosure of parent company and consolidated financial statements in accordance with the regulations issued by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) – BCB Resolution No. 2/2020 and BCB Resolution No. 352/2023 and, in addition, the standards issued by the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) to the extent that they do not conflict with the standards issued by BACEN, in accordance with accounting policies adopted in Brazil.

These financial statements are presented in reais, and all amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousands, except when otherwise indicated.

Brazilian accounting policies involve management's judgment about estimates and assumptions related to the measurement of allowances for credit losses; deferred tax assets; fair value of certain financial instruments; Provisions for civil, labor and tax lawsuits; Allowances for impairment losses on financial and non-financial assets; supplementary pension plans; assets and liabilities related to post-employment benefits; and determination of the useful life of some assets. Definitive values may be different from those established by these estimates and assumptions and will be known at the time of their settlement or due to the review of the methodologies adopted by the Company. The sensitivity of book values to estimates does not show significant disparity and estimates are periodically evaluated. The nature and book values of assets and liabilities are presented in the related notes.

(c) Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of CAIXA and its direct and indirect subsidiaries, exclusive investment funds and receivables investment funds, as shown below:

Enterprise	Activity	% of interest
		As of March 31, 2025
CAIXA ECONÔMICA FEDERAL	Bank	Leader of the Conglomerate
Caixa Loterias	Holding company	100%
Fundo de Investimento CAIXA Extramercado Exclusivo Loterias	Investment Funds	100% ownership interest by subsidiary
Caixa Cartões	Holding company	100%
Fundo de Investimento CAIXA Extramercado Exclusivo Cartões	Investment Funds	100%
Caixa Seguridade	Holding company	80%
Caixa Holding	Holding company	100%
Caixa Corretora	Insurance Brokerage	100%
Fundo de Investimento CAIXA Extramercado Exclusivo Seguridade	Investment Funds	100% ownership interest in the subsidiary
Fundo de Investimento CAIXA Extramercado Exclusivo Corretora	Investment Funds	100% ownership interest in the subsidiary
Caixa Asset	Distribution of securities	100%
Fundo de Investimento CAIXA Ibirapuera Renda Fixa	Investment Funds	100% ownership interest by subsidiary
Receivables Investment Fund - ACR IV	Investment Funds	% of variable

Controlled entities are those over which CAIXA has power, is exposed to or has rights to variable returns arising from its involvement, and is able to exert influence over such returns through said power. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is established until the date that control ceases and control is evaluated on an ongoing basis.

The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies. The balances of balance sheet and profit or loss accounts and the amounts of intercompany transactions are eliminated.

The companies in which CAIXA Conglomerate holds direct or indirect interest and which are included in the consolidated financial statements are presented in notes 11 and 32.

(d) Impacts resulting from the adoption of new standards

(d.1) CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/2021 and BCB Resolutions No. 352/2023

CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/2021 and BCB Resolutions No. 352/2023, effective as from January 1, 2025, have had impacts on the accounting concepts and criteria applicable to financial instruments by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. The purpose of the new standard was to align the criteria for classification, measurement, recognition, write-off and disclosure of financial instruments with international accounting standards.

The effects arising from the application of the accounting criteria established by CMN Resolutions No. 4,966/2021 and BCB Resolutions No. 352/2023 were recognized as an offsetting entry to the equity account, as established by CPC 23 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.

The condensed consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Brazilian accounting practices applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), and are being presented in an additional manner, as allowed by article 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 and article 100 of BCB Resolution No. 352/2023 to the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the of the Institutions Regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (COSIF) until 2027, in accordance with the provisions of BCB Resolution No. 2, of August 12, 2020.

Due to the new categories of financial instruments, the nomenclatures of the main equity and profit or loss items were revised, while CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 incorporates the concept of business model and the assessment of the contractual characteristics of cash flows. In order to internalize the changes, CAIXA conducted analyses and surveys about its business models. The main changes resulting from the adoption of the new standard are listed below:

i. The "held to maturity", "available for sale" and "held for trading" categories of financial instruments have been abolished.

ii. New measurement categories for financial instruments have been introduced:

- **Amortized Cost**: the asset is managed within a business model whose objective is to receive contractual cash flows, consisting solely of payments of principal and interest. Loans and other held-to-maturity instruments fall into that category.

- **Fair value through other comprehensive income:** the asset is managed within a business model whose purpose is to receive contractual cash flows, consisting solely of payments of principal and interest, and of sale. Available-for-sale instruments fell into this category. Moreover, reverse sale and repurchase agreements were allocated to this category upon initial recognition.
- **Fair value through profit or loss**: remaining assets and *royalty rights*.

Impairment loss on loans

The valuation of financial assets, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021, employs macroeconomic estimates and scenarios in addition to considering the default period, establishing the problematic asset as a target. In this sense, assets are now classified into three stages:

Stage 1 - consists of the probability of the financial instrument being classified as a financial asset with credit recovery problems within the next 12 months, or over the expected term of the instrument if it is lower than 12 months, for financial assets originated or purchased without credit recovery problems;

Stage 2 - considers the probability of the financial instrument becoming a credit-impaired asset over the entire expected term of the financial instrument for financial assets originated or purchased without a credit recovery problem and whose credit risk has increased significantly; and

Stage 3 - the instrument is an asset with credit recovery problems.

Credit and credit commitments to be released

A credit commitment is considered to be the commitment to grant credit under pre-established terms and conditions. On the other hand, the credit to be released is the commitment to release credits already contracted, linked to revolving operations.

The allowance for impairment loss on this instrument is recognized when it meets at least one of the characteristics described in note three (letter l).

Securities

The main impact on securities is the introduction of the allowance for impairment loss on loans. These financial assets, which were classified into the categories of "held for trading", "available for sale" and "held to maturity", according to Circular Letter No. 3,068/2001, have given way to the following business models: fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost.

Income from services and banking fees

Loans are now measured at the effective rate. As a result, revenues from the provision of services considered incremental are no longer recognized in cash in their entirety. Revenues that meet the concept of incremental are added to the contractual value of the loan transactions and make up the gross carrying amount. Therefore, incremental revenue is deferred on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

(d.2) Transition to CMN Resolution No. 4,975/2021 – Leases

In order to adopt CMN Resolution No. 4,975/2021 as from January 1, 2025, CAIXA opted to adopt the prospective approach for first-time adoption. Therefore, no impacts were recognized in the balance sheet account upon first-time adoption, only prospectively for new lease agreements.

CAIXA leases several properties and equipment. However, the most relevant items that fall into the category are rents and assignments for consideration for the installation of administrative units and branches. CAIXA does not have sub-lease agreements.

When setting lease terms, the Company considers, in addition to contractual terms, the possibility of renewing contracts for the legal terms allowed.

(d.3) Standards applicable to future periods

CMN Resolution No. 5,185/2024 consolidates the general criteria for the preparation and disclosure of parent company and consolidated financial statements by financial institutions and other institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil and brings, in its Article 12-A, the creation of the sustainability-related financial information report, adopting the following technical pronouncements from the Brazilian Committee for Sustainability Pronouncements – CBPS:

I - CBPS Technical Pronouncement 01 – General Requirements for Disclosure of Financial Information related to Sustainability, as approved on September 12, 2024; and

II - CBPS Technical Pronouncement 02 – Climate-Related Disclosures, as approved on September 12, 2024.

An assessment of the impacts of implementing the standard is underway at CAIXA and is expected to be completed by its effective date in 2026.

Note 3 – Significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency translation

These financial statements are presented in reais, which is CAIXA's functional currency. The items included in the financial statements of each group entity are measured using CAIXA's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates of the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Gains or losses resulting from translation are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

(b) Results of operations

Revenues and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis when the related underlying event occurs, simultaneously, when they relate to each other, and regardless of receipt or payment.

Fixed-rate finance charge transactions are stated at redemption value and income and expenses for the future period are stated as a contra account to the related assets and liabilities. Variable-rate or foreign currency-denominated transactions are adjusted for inflation through the reporting date.

Interest income and expenses are recognized on *a pro rata basis* and calculated according to the exponential method, except those related to discounted receivables or foreign transactions, which are calculated under the straight-line method.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

The amount of cash and cash equivalents in local currencies are stated at historical cost, while foreign currency amounts are translated using the exchange rate disclosed by the Central Bank of Brazil on the reporting date.

Cash equivalents (interbank investments) are highly liquid and their purpose is to fulfill short-term commitments that mature within 90 days or less from the acquisition date and pose an insignificant risk of changes in their market value.

The breakdown of cash and cash equivalents is presented in note 5.

(d) Financial instruments – Recognition, classification and measurement

(d.1) Date of recognition

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date on which CAIXA becomes party to the contractual relationship of the instrument, including purchases or sales of financial assets that require their delivery within a time frame established by market regulation or practice.

(d.2) Initial recognition of financial instruments

Management initially classifies financial instruments on the date of their acquisition, origination or issue:

I - Transaction price calculated according to prevailing regulation for receivables from contracts with clients without a significant financing component; or

II - Fair value calculated according to prevailing regulations in the other cases.

(d.3) Classification of financial assets according to the business model

CAIXA classifies and measures financial assets according to the business model and contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are classified into three categories: amortized cost (AC); fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The entity's business model for managing financial assets is normally observable and not defined in an imposing manner, through specific activities performed by the entity such as:

- The manner in which the performance of financial assets under that particular business model is reported to key management personnel; and
- What are the risks linked to each defined aggregation of financial assets and how are they managed.

The business model refers to the way CAIXA manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. In such scenario, management defines to which of the following business models the portfolios belong to:

- Hold assets to receive contractual cash flows: financial assets are managed within a business model whose objective is to generate return by holding financial assets to receive the related contractual cash flows;
- Hold the assets both to receive the contractual cash flows and for sale: the objective is to receive the contractual cash flows and possible sale of the financial assets when appropriate. In this model, sales are usually more frequent and with a higher volume than in the business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to receive contractual cash flows; and
- Other business models: the objective is not to hold assets to receive contractual cash flows, nor to hold assets to receive and to sell cash flows. Financial assets are managed within a business model whose objective is to generate return only by selling the financial asset.

When financial assets are managed within business models, CAIXA should apply the SPPJ (Payment of Principal and Interest Only) test. Financial assets managed within the business model are measured at FVTPL.

The purpose of the SPPJ test is to evaluate the contractual terms of financial instruments to determine whether they give rise to cash flows on specific dates that fall solely as payments of principal and interest on the principal amount. Principal is the fair value of the financial asset upon initial recognition, and interest is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal, other risks, other costs and profit margin.

Financial assets that do not pass the SPPJ test cannot be classified as "solely payments of principal and interest" assets and must be classified as at FVTPL.

(d.3.1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost (AC)

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and a fixed maturity, for which CAIXA intends to receive the related cash flows, as well as to collect the principal and interest payments. Therefore, to be classified as AC, assets must undergo the SPPJ test. Assets resulting from restructuring or renegotiation also fall into this category.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost, which consist of receivables from contracts with customers without a significant financing component, are initially recognized at the transaction price and in all other cases are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs individually attributable to the transaction are added to the acquisition or origination of assets and are deducted.

All loan transactions are classified as amortized cost, except if the purpose is to generate a return on the sale of the asset or the cash flows do not consist solely of payments of principal and interest on specified dates.

Transaction costs and the amounts received on the acquisition or origination of the instrument considered immaterial are allowed to be recognized in profit or loss.

When CAIXA chooses this option, it must define in its accounting policy relative and absolute materiality criteria, which are:

I – Consistent and verifiable; and

II – applied to all financial instruments, regardless of the nature of the cost or revenue to be recognized.

Revenues and charges are recognized in profit or loss at least on a pro *rata basis at the time of trial balances and balance* sheets, using the effective interest method.

(d.3.2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

The fair value through other comprehensive income category includes assets that are managed under a business model whose purpose is both to maintain the contractual cash flows and to generate returns from the sale of financial assets. CAIXA may also irrevocably designate an equity instrument for which the purpose is not to generate return from its sale to the category of Fair Value in Other Comprehensive Income.

Transaction costs individually attributable to the transaction are added to the acquisition or origination of assets and are deducted.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss. Dividends and other similar forms of remuneration on equity instruments are deducted from the instruments' book value, when CAIXA obtains the right to receive them, if they refer to the year of the instrument's acquisition and represent a recovery of the initial investment or are recognized in profit or loss for the period, in the other cases. Foreign exchange translation gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets classified as at FVOCI are stated at fair value, at least at the time of trial balance sheets and balance sheets, and the valuation or devaluation is computed as an offsetting entry to the appropriate other comprehensive income account, at the net of tax effects, until the financial asset is no longer recognized.

(d.3.3) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The fair value through profit or loss category includes assets whose objective is to generate return solely by selling financial assets, as well as assets that do not meet the criteria for measurement at amortized cost or FVOCI.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss. Dividends and other similar forms of remuneration on equity instruments are recognized by CAIXA when it obtains the right to receive them, measured according to the amount declared by the investee. Foreign exchange translation gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets classified as at FVTPL are stated at fair value, at least at the time of trial balance sheets and balance sheets, and the appreciation or depreciation is recorded as an offsetting entry to the proper revenue or expense account in profit or loss for the period.

(e) Hedge accounting

CAIXA uses derivative financial instruments, such as *swaps*, interest rate futures and exchange futures in foreign currency, held in the portfolio for *financial* or accounting *hedging* purposes.

Derivatives are accounted for according to the fair value description and held as assets, when positive, and as liabilities, when negative. They are subsequently revalued at fair value, and the appreciations and devaluations are recognized directly in profit or loss for the period, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges that is recognized directly in equity.

CAIXA is based on the principle of hedge accounting, which explains that the use in the financial statements of financial instruments to manage exposures resulting from specific risks that may affect the entity's profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

When applying hedge accounting methodology, CAIXA documents, at the beginning of the transaction, the relationship between the *hedging* instruments (derivatives) and the hedged items, the risk management objectives and the strategy for *hedging the realization*.

Documentation also covers the nature of the hedged risks, the nature of the excluded risks, the prospective statement of the effectiveness of the *hedging* relationship and the manner in which the effectiveness of derivatives in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of hedged items will be assessed.

CAIXA applies the hedge accounting methodology and classifies derivative financial instruments into the fair value hedge category, which protects CAIXA from the effects of changes in the fair value of assets or liabilities or firm commitments that may affect profit or loss or other comprehensive income. There is also the cash flow hedge, which protects CAIXA from the effects of variability in cash flows attributable to a specific risk of the totality or of a component of an asset or liability that may affect profit or loss. Finally, there is the classification of net investment abroad hedging transactions, which totally or partially protect CAIXA from the risks arising from exposure to exchange rate fluctuations on the net investment abroad whose currency is different from the local currency.

If the *hedging instrument* is discontinued, and the hedging instrument is a financial instrument measured at amortized cost, the gain or loss reported in CAIXA should be amortized in profit or loss in the following manner:

- In proportion to the remaining term of the hedged item, using the effective interest rate, which shall be recalculated on the date when repayment begins; or
- Fully when the hedged item is written off.

The breakdown of the amounts recorded in derivative financial instruments, both in balance sheet and memorandum accounts, is presented in note 6.2.

(f) Interbank investments

Interbank investments were allocated to the category of fair value through other comprehensive income upon initial recognition in the case of money market investments (own portfolio and third-party funds) and to the category of amortized cost for interbank deposits. Income from interbank investments is obtained from expenses incurred on reverse sale-and-repurchase agreements (difference between repurchase and sale amounts) and from revenue on financing transactions backed by third-party fixed-rate securities (difference between resale and purchase amounts).

Interbank investments are measured at fair value, at least at the time of trial balance sheets and balance sheets, and their valuation or devaluation is recorded as an offsetting entry to the appropriate other comprehensive income account, net of taxes, until the investment is no longer recognized.

The composition and terms of interbank investments are presented in notes 7.1 and 8.2.

(g) Financial liabilities

On initial recognition, CAIXA classifies financial liabilities into the amortized cost category, except for derivatives that are liabilities and must be classified into the fair value category in profit or loss; Financial liabilities generated from transactions involving the loan or lease of financial assets, which should be classified as fair value through profit or loss; financial liabilities generated by the transfer of a financial asset; credit commitments and credits to be released; The financial guarantees provided, which, subsequent to initial recognition, shall be measured at the higher of:

- The allowance for impairment loss on loans; and
- The fair value on initial recognition, less the cumulative amount of revenue recognized in accordance with specific regulations.

Financial liabilities are classified as amortized cost. Subsequent measurement is also at amortized cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: derivatives and financial liabilities involving loans or leases of financial assets;
- Financial liabilities generated by the transfer of a financial asset: recorded as an offsetting entry to the amounts received for the transaction in assets;
- Financial liabilities measured at present value: credit commitments and credits to be released; and
- Financial guarantees: measured at the higher of the allowance for impairment loss on loans and the fair value on initial recognition, less the cumulative revenue recognized in accordance with specific regulations.

The reclassification of financial liabilities is prohibited.

(h) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(h.1) Financial assets

A financial asset (or where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is written off when:

- The rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset are past due; or
- CAIXA transfers the right to receive the cash flows from the financial asset or enters into a pass-on agreement and substantially transfers all the risks and rewards of this asset.

When CAIXA transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows from the asset or enters into a pass-on agreement and does not substantially transfer or retain all of the risks and rewards, but retains control of the asset, it continues to recognize such risk to the extent of its continuing involvement with the transferred asset, recognizing a related liability.

The transferred assets and the related liabilities are measured based on the rights and liabilities retained by CAIXA.

The continuing involvement, which takes the form of a security interest in the transferred asset, is measured at the lower of the original amount recorded in the books of account and the maximum amount of compensation that CAIXA may be required to pay.

In transactions that involve a substantial transfer of risks and rewards, recognition is made upon the write-off of the asset and its allocation in profit or loss. On the other hand, in transactions where substantial retention of risks and rewards is maintained, the recognition is made with the financial asset sold or transferred, which remains, in its entirety, recorded in assets. There is also the income receivable against an assumed liability and the income and expenses that are recognized monthly.

For transactions without substantial transfer or retention of risks and rewards, the asset should be written off and the new asset and the new liability should be recognized separately when recognizing the transfer of control.

When control is recorded, the following events occur:

- The asset remains in proportion to the continued involvement (exposure);
- Assumed liabilities must be recorded; and
- The results of the transaction are determined.

(h.2) Financial liabilities

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the book value is recognized in profit or loss. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations expire, are settled, canceled or terminated.

(i) Deposits and money market funding, funds from acceptance and issuance of securities and borrowings and on-lendings

Deposits and bills of exchange are stated at settlement amounts and consider charges payable by the reporting date, recorded *on a pro rata basis*.

Deposits; money market funding and borrowings and on-lendings; and the terms and amounts of the funds from the issuance of securities are recognized in balance sheet and profit or loss accounts, and their charges are recognized monthly according to the flow of their terms, as shown in notes 15.1, 15.2 and 15.3, respectively.

Because these transactions have fixed rates, funding through the issuance of securities has its expenses recognized in profit or loss according to the terms of the transactions and is presented as a contra account to the related liabilities.

(j) Unearned revenue

Funds received in advance to be recognized as revenue in profit or loss in subsequent periods and for which no refund to the other parties involved in the agreement is expected over the normal course of the agreement. They are recognized initially as prepaid revenue in liability and are recognized in the statements of income over the term of the agreement.

(k) Provisions, contingent assets and liabilities and tax and social security liabilities

The recognition, measurement and disclosure of provisions for contingent liabilities and contingent liabilities are made in accordance with the criteria set by CPC 25 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, approved by CMN Resolution No. 3,823/2009.

- **Contingent liabilities**: under CPC 25, contingent liabilities are not provided for, and administrative or legal cases assessed as possible losses are only disclosed in the notes to the financial statements;
- **Provisions for liabilities**: provisions for liabilities are recognized whenever loss is considered probable, which is a probable outflow of economic benefits to settle the obligation, and provided that the amounts involved can be measured reliably;
- **Contingent assets:** CAIXA does not have contingent assets whose inflow of economic benefits is virtually certain.

Details about contingent liabilities and provisions, as well as their movements, is presented in note 16.

(l) Loan commitments, credits to be released and financial guarantees provided

Guarantees are commitments entered into to protect the financial liabilities of third parties. The accounting treatment of guarantees is crucial for a proper assessment of CAIXA's risk and financial exposure.

The allocation to the internships must consider the chances of future disbursements by the institution in the event that the counterparty does not honor the contractual obligations.

CAIXA provides for expected loss on loans and credits to be released to cover losses arising from the possible need to honor obligations. Commitments must meet at least one of the following characteristics (CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021):

- The commitment is not cancellable unconditionally and unilaterally by the institution;
- The institution does not have the capacity to cancel, block or suspend the contract or the disbursement of funds or does not execute the cancellation, blocking or suspension in the normal day-to-day management of the financial instrument; or
- The Bank is unable to monitor the financial instrument or the financial situation of the counterparty individually to allow the immediate cancellation, blocking or suspension of the commitment or disbursement of funds if the counterparty's financial capacity is reduced.

The recognition of the provision for financial guarantees provided by CAIXA follows the criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4966/2021, which fall into the following categories:

Loans to other entities - on-lendings to financial institutions and public entities, where CAIXA provides FGTS as collateral for the transferred amounts. Therefore, the allowance for impairment loss is recognized according to expected losses, taking into consideration the borrowing entities' risk associated with the recourse guarantees, which consist of the loan portfolios formed by the borrowing institutions and funding FGTS (Severance Pay Fund).

FIES – These are credits intended for individual students, selected by the FNDE Operator Agent (National Fund for the Development of Education), with resources from FIES, according to rules established by MEC and by the FNDE Operator Agent, directed to the financing of non-free undergraduate courses.

FIES transactions are part of the CAIXA loan portfolio, whose allowance is based on expected loss, considering information about PD (probability of default), LGD (loss given default) and stage of each transaction.

Details about the loans, credits to be released and financial guarantees granted are presented in note 17.

(m) Actuarial liabilities

Employee benefits, consisting of short-term benefits granted to current employees, are recognized on an accrual basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. Post-employment benefits under CAIXA's responsibility related to supplementary retirement benefits and health care are recognized according to the criteria set by Technical Pronouncement CPC 33 (R1), adopted by the Central Bank of Brazil through CMN Resolution No. 4,877/2020.

CPC 33 (R1) establishes specific parameters for the sponsoring company to measure the assets, liabilities and, consequently, the retirement plan surplus and deficit. However, due to legal provisions present in Brazil, the financial statements of the related plans must be prepared in accordance with the provisions established by the national competent body, which leads to different surplus and deficit calculations.

Considering that CAIXA has already recognized an actuarial provision , in accordance with the provisions of CPC 33 (R1), there is only a prerogative to supplement this provision if the deficit, which is the subject matter of a reduction plan, determined in accordance with local legislation, is higher than that provided for by CPC 33 (R1).

In this case, the addition is made as an offsetting entry to equity, according to Technical Interpretation ICPC 20 - Defined Benefit Asset Limit, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction.

Actuarial reviews are made every six months. Therefore, the notes on employee benefits are prepared in the six-month periods ended June 30 and December 31, and their details are presented in note 18.

(n) Other financial assets and liabilities

The other financial assets are non-transitory funds invested by CAIXA and do not fall into the category of cash and cash equivalents, interbank liquidity transactions, securities transactions, loan transactions and loan-granting transactions, given that there are defined groups for these specific transactions.

Other financial liabilities consist of liabilities that do not fit into deposits, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, debt instruments and derivatives, and borrowings and on-lendings.

Details about financial assets and liabilities are presented in notes 8.5 and 15.4, respectively.

(o) Other non-financial assets and liabilities

Other assets are measured at the realizable value including, when applicable, earnings and monetary and foreign currency gains and losses allocated on a pro rata basis and impairment loss, when considered necessary. The other liabilities included known and estimated amounts plus, when applicable, monetary and exchange rate fluctuations incurred on a pro rata basis. Details about non-financial assets and liabilities are presented in notes 14 and 19, respectively.

(p) Allocation of financial instruments in stages

The process of classifying CAIXA's financial instruments into stages is based on credit quality, where the deterioration in credit risk is assessed since initial recognition. The correct allocation of instruments into stages is important for the disclosure of accurate information and a correct assessment of the risks inherent in these assets.

CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 introduced the definition of stages for the classification of financial instruments, which replaces the classification of loans in *ratings*.

CAIXA classifies its financial instruments into the following stages:

(p.1) Stage 1

Financial instruments with signs of credit risk deterioration, but which have not yet shown significant losses since initial recognition. Assets whose loss is expected over the next 12 months; and

Financial instruments whose credit risk has not increased significantly after initial recognition. Loans and receivables are financial assets that are up-to-date or past due within 30 days and whose credit risk is rated as low risk.

(p.2) Stage 2

Financial instruments with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, indicating the possibility of an increase in default. They are evidenced by delays ranging from 31 to 90 days in the payment of principal or charges or whose internal credit rating of the clients has migrated from low to medium or high risk, but they are not problematic assets.

(p.3) Stage 3

Financial instruments with credit recovery problems, in which case the loss is fully recognized. Principal or charges are evidence of a delay of more than 90 days in the payment of principal or charges or an indication that the related obligation will not be fully settled. At this stage interest is recognized on a cash basis.

(p.4) Allocation review

The stage allocation should be reviewed:

- Monthly, in view of the late payment of principal or charges;
- Every six months for a financial instrument of the same counterparty that is higher than 5% of the institution's equity;
- Once every 12 months for the other months, except for financial instruments proven to be of low risk;
- Whenever new facts indicate a significant change in the credit quality, considering, for example, the economic scenario; and
- When the instrument is renegotiated.

(p.5) Relocation

A reallocation occurs when it becomes evident that the credit quality of a financial instrument has changed significantly since initial recognition, which results in a change in the stage from that in which the instrument was previously classified. Reallocation assessment aims to accurately reflect any deterioration or improvement in credit quality over time.

(p.6) Relevant aspects of the classification into stages:

Reallocation from 3rd to 1st stage – when a financial asset no longer qualifies as a credit-impaired asset (problematic asset).

Reallocation from the 2nd to the 1st stage – when there is a significant reduction in credit risk.

Allocation to the 3rd stage - When a financial instrument is allocated to the third stage, all financial instruments of the same counterparty must be allocated to the third stage, except if the financial instrument has proven to have lower risk (drag).

(q) Credit risk

There may be a significant increase in credit risk when:

- Changes occur in external or internal indicators;
- Adverse changes in business conditions occur;
- Other obligations of the counterparty are restructured; and
- Late payment of principal or charges.

Financial instruments are allocated to the first stage when the principal or charges are overdue for more than 30 days, i.e. when there is a significant increase in credit risk.

One can wait up to 60 days in arrears to consider the significant increase in credit risk.

Credit risk also includes:

- Counterparty credit risk, which is the possibility of losses arising from the default on obligations related to the settlement of transactions involving bilateral flows, including the trading of financial assets or derivatives; and
- Concentration risk, understood as the possibility of losses associated with significant exposures: to the same counterparty; counterparties that operate in the same economic segment, geographic region or segment; to counterparties whose revenues depend on the same type of merchandise or activity; to financial instruments whose risk factors are significantly related; associated with the same type of financial product or service; and whose risk is mitigated by the same type of instrument.

(q.1) Criteria applied to decharacterize the instrument as a credit-impaired asset:

The de-characterization (cure) of problematic assets occurs from the finding that an asset shows evidence of overcoming the deterioration in credit quality, observing the application of the criteria established for a specific minimum period after its marking, and provided that there are no overdue installments, including charges.

(r) Restructured operations

Transactions are classified as restructured when they involve renegotiation which entails significant concessions to the counterparty due to a significant deterioration in its credit quality, which would not be granted if such deterioration were not reported, among other cases that show renegotiation with increased risk.

(r.1) Measurement of renegotiated or restructured instruments

In the case of restructuring of financial assets, the gross carrying value of the instrument must be revalued to represent the present value of the restructured contractual cash flows, discounted using the effective interest rate originally contracted. When the financial asset is restructured, transaction costs must be added to and possible amounts received in the restructuring of the instrument must be deducted. The difference arising from the revaluation of the gross carrying amount of the instrument should be recognized in profit or loss for the period in which the restructuring takes place.

CMN Resolution No. 5,146/2024 amends CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 and allows, until December 31, 2026, the use of the renegotiated effective interest rate to determine the present value of contractual cash flows restructured.

(s) Treatment of financial instruments by portfolios

CAIXA may collectively assess credit risk and may group financial instruments as follows:

- Same homogeneous risk group;
- Retail transactions; and
- They need to be managed on a mass basis.

(s.1) Homogeneous risk group

Consists of the set of financial instruments with similar characteristics, which allow the assessment and quantification of credit risk collectively, considering the characteristics of the counterparty's credit risk; the type of financial instrument, type of collateral or collateral; the stage to which it is allocated; late payments of principal or charges; as well as the economic segment, geographic location, origination and term.

(t) Method used to calculate the allowance for impairment loss on loans

CAIXA recognizes the allowance in an amount corresponding to the expected losses associated with the credit risk of financial instruments. The provision should be recognized on the initial recognition of the financial instrument as an expense for the period, with an offsetting entry to the proper account:

1) assets in the case of financial assets, in the case of losses on financial assets; and
2) Liabilities, in the case of losses related to:

- Financial guarantees provided;
- commitments of credits to be released; and
- Consideration falling due on operating leases.

In order to measure the provision, CAIXA considers the following calculation bases:

1) the gross carrying amount of financial assets; and
2) Present value:

- of the total amounts receivable from lease transactions;
- estimated future disbursements linked to financial guarantee agreements provided;
- the estimated use of credit commitment funds; and
- of the credit to be released.

The allowance for impairment loss on loans should be reviewed at least monthly.

When recovery of the financial asset is not likely, the write-off of that asset should occur.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Financial instruments that are renegotiated must be allocated to the third stage, with an allowance equal to 100% of the instrument's value.

(u) Taxes

Taxes applicable to CAIXA and its subsidiaries are calculated according to the rates presented in the table below:

Taxes	Aliquot
Income tax (15.00% + surtax of 10.00%)	25%
Social Contribution Tax - CSLL (1)	20%
PIS/Pasep (2)	1%
Contribution for Social Security Funding - COFINS (2)	4%
Service Tax - ISS	Up to 5%

(1) The rate of 20% is applicable to CAIXA, 15% to CAIXA Asset and 9% to the other companies of the conglomerate. In the period from August 1 to December 31, 2022, the Social Contribution on Net Income rate is raised by 1% for banks and other financial entities, as provided for in Law No. 14,446, of 09/02/2022; and
(2) For non-financial companies under the non-cumulative taxation system, the PIS/PASEP rate is 1.65%, and the COFINS rate is 7.6%.

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on technical studies and analyses by Management, considering prevailing tax rates. The criteria for measuring and recognizing tax assets and liabilities have been consolidated by CMN Resolution No. 4,842/2020 since January 1, 2021.

As from January 2025, the realization estimates of Deferred Tax Assets include expected and incurred losses, according to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 and Law No. 14,467/2022 for transactions defaulted on by December 31, 2024. Losses from delinquent transactions and from companies that are undergoing bankruptcy or court-supervised reorganization may be deducted from the income and social contribution tax bases.

Law No. 14,467/2022, amended by Law No. 15,078/2024, allows credits that were unpaid as of December 31, 2024, to be utilized at the rate of 1/84 per calculation period as of January 2026. CAIXA may choose until 12/31/2025 to make the aforementioned use at the rate of one hundred and twenty (1/120) in each calculation period, as of January 2026.

The new regulatory framework was considered by the study that originated CAIXA's Tax Policy, published in 2024, establishing the guidelines for governance and management of compliance with tax rules, through legislative monitoring, control of the application of the related legislation and the bank's tax compliance situation.

The breakdown of IRPJ and CSLL amounts, their calculations, origin and expected realization of tax credits are in support by note 10.

(v) Investments

Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures or companies over which CAIXA has significant influence are accounted for under the equity method. In order to calculate the share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees of permanent investments in non-financial companies, the amounts are adjusted to comply with the standards and instructions issued by the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN). Other permanent investments are stated at acquisition cost.

The breakdown of investments and of equity-accounted investees is presented in note 11.

(w) Property and equipment

Property and equipment includes tangible assets used for the maintenance of its operating activities, recorded at acquisition cost and depreciated using the straight-line method, according to CMN Resolution No. 4,535/2016.

CAIXA started to apply CMN Resolution No. 4,975/2021 and related CPCs, according to a prospective approach, and agreements entered into or renewed as from January 1, 2025, will be recognized according to the new regulations.

CAIXA, as a lessee, has operating leases that basically consist of lease agreements and assignments for consideration for the installation of administrative units and branches; No sub-lease agreements.

In addition to contract terms, the possibility of renewing contracts for the statutory periods is allowed, starting from the date the agreement is signed. For lease agreements of low value, such as mobile phones and printers, a lease exemption applies.

The useful lives of property and equipment for own use are reviewed at least at the end of the reporting period and adjusted as necessary. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term and revalued annually or when there is sign of impairment.

CAIXA does not finance property, plant and equipment and does not have related borrowing costs. The breakdown of the amounts recorded as property and equipment is in note 12.

(x) Intangible assets

CAIXA's intangible assets basically consist of the acquisition of payroll and software projects.

These assets are initially recognized at acquisition or production cost and subsequently minus accumulated amortization calculated using the straight-line method, according to contractual terms (CMN Resolution No. 4,534/2016).

Payroll acquisitions consist of amounts paid under business partnership agreements with the public and private sectors to provide banking services consisting of processing payroll and payroll loans, maintenance of the collection portfolio, payment services to suppliers and other banking services. Its useful life is five years and its monthly amortization is calculated by dividing the value of the asset by the useful life, less the grace period.

Software projects consist of software acquisitions and internal development, and internally developed software is recognized as an intangible asset only if CAIXA can identify the capacity to use or sell them, and the generation of future economic benefits can be demonstrated reliably. Its useful life is five years and its amortization is calculated monthly according to one sixtieth (1/60) of the asset's cost value. The breakdown of the amounts recorded in intangible assets is presented in note 13.

(y) Impairment losses

CAIXA evaluates financial and non-financial assets at least annually or at any time when facts that interfere with their value become known, with the purpose of identifying evidence of devaluation in their book value. If there is an indication of impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated, and if it is confirmed, such impairment loss must be recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The net book value of an asset is defined after deducting the allowances for impairment losses (CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021).

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment if there is any indication that the leases with which they are associated do not bring in a significant manner the benefits expected at the beginning of the lease agreement (for example, idleness in the use of the assets).

(z) Recognition of revenues and expenses

CAIXA prepares its consolidated financial statements on the accrual basis.

The following specific recognition criteria must be met before the income or expense is recognized.

(z.1) Interest income and expense

Income and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis. Interest income, fees and commissions are recognized when the amount of the income and its associated costs and the stage of completion of the transaction can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will be realized.

Interest income or expenses are recognized by using the TJEO (Effective Interest Rate) for all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest-bearing financial assets classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income, and financial instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss.

The TJEO is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future receipts or payments over the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, in a shorter period, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. The calculation of the TJEO considers all contractual terms of the financial instrument and includes any incremental rates or costs directly attributable to the instrument and which are part of the effective rate, except for expected credit losses.

The book values of financial assets and liabilities are adjusted whenever CAIXA reviews its estimates for payment and collection. It is calculated according to the original interest rate of the contract. The respective adjustment is recorded as "Interest and related income". However, for a financial asset that has been reclassified to which CAIXA subsequently increases its estimate of future cash collection as a result of an increase in the probability of credit recovery, the effect of this increase is recognized as an adjustment in the effective rate since the date of the change in the estimate.

(z.2) Income from services and banking fees

Income from services and banking fees are recognized by CAIXA, when it provides or makes the services available to clients, in an amount that reflects the consideration expected in exchange for the services. Incremental costs, when material, are recognized in assets, thus impacting the effective interest rate of the transaction, and are recognized in profit or loss only when contracts are evolving.

For purpose determining the recognition of revenues, CAIXA evaluates judgment to check whether the performance obligation is satisfied when the service is provided or over the term of the contracts.

(z.3) Income from dividends

Dividends from dividends received from investments in associates and jointly controlled entities are recognized as income when approved at the related shareholders' meetings.

(aa) Recurring and non-recurring profit (loss)

Under BCB Resolution No. 2/2020 the recurring and non-recurring profit (loss) is to be disclosed in a segregated manner in notes to the financial statements. For the purposes of the Resolution, non-recurring profit (loss) is considered to be profit or loss if: I - is not related or is incidentally related to the institution's typical activities; and II - is not expected to occur very often in future fiscal years. Details about recurring and non-recurring profit (loss) are presented in note 36.

(bb) Subsequent events

A subsequent event is an event that occurs between the end of the reporting period and the date that the financial statements are authorized for issue. They consist of:

- **Events that give rise to adjustments:** events that show conditions that already existed on the reporting date; and
- **Events that do not give rise to adjustments:** are those events that show conditions that did not exist on the reporting date.

Subsequent events, if any, will be described and disclosed in note 38 according to the criteria set by CPC 24 – Subsequent Events, approved by CMN Resolution No. 4,818/2020.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(cc) Initial adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021

The table below shows the balance sheet classified according to CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 and the consequences of adopting the standard:

Parent Company					
Assets	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	Remeasurements/ Changes	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Category CMN Resolution No. 4,966
Cash	10,344,380	-	-	10,344,380	
Financial assets	1,964,064,587	(987,169)	(4,697,750)	1,958,379,668	
Interbank Investments (net of allowance)	225,463,876	(222,495,099)	(6,930)	2,961,847	AC
Interbank investments	-	222,495,099	-	222,495,099	FVOCI
Central Bank deposits	144,991,062	-	-	144,991,062	AC
Securities (net of allowance)	299,088,942	-	(660)	299,088,282	
For trading	119,516,240	-	-	119,516,240	FVTPL
Available-for-sale	175,832,753	-	-	175,832,753	FVOCI
Held-to-maturity	3,739,949	-	(660)	3,739,289	AC
Derivative financial instruments	5,303	68	-	5,371	FVTPL
Credit portfolio	1,235,210,330	1,647,171	-	1,236,857,501	AC
Other financial assets (net of allowance)	59,305,074	(3,379,252)	(4,411,136)	51,514,686	AC
Other financial assets	-	744,844	(279,024)	465,820	FVTPL
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	(49,786,948)	(1,133,314)	(28,606)	(50,948,868)	AC
Tax assets	71,515,311	-	2,211,404	73,726,715	
Other assets	12,230,819	-	-	12,230,819	
Investments	12,859,093	(1,357)	-	12,857,736	
Property and equipment	3,910,896	1,357	-	3,912,253	
Intangible assets	3,300,799	-	-	3,300,799	
Total assets	2,028,438,937	(2,120,483)	(2,514,952)	2,023,803,502	

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Parent Company					
Equity and liabilities	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	Remeasurements/ Modifications	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Category CMN Resolution No. 4,966
Financial liabilities	1,842,515,086	(2,035,191)	-	1,840,479,895	
Customer Funds	778,173,254	89,348	-	778,262,602	AC
Funds from financial and other institutions	733,349,552	-	-	733,349,552	AC
Funds from securities issues	293,342,198	-	-	293,342,198	AC
Other financial liabilities	37,650,082	(2,124,539)	-	35,525,543	AC
Provisions	12,465,625	-	-	12,465,625	
Expected losses on guarantees provided and loan commitments	69,645	-	1,488,575	1,558,220	
Tax liabilities	6,402,340	-	86,912	6,489,252	
Actuarial liabilities	23,786,802	-	-	23,786,802	
Other liabilities	39,231,316	(85,292)	-	39,146,024	
Equity	103,968,123	-	(4,090,439)	99,877,684	
Capital	96,000,000	-	-	96,000,000	
Instruments eligible for common equity	-	-	-	-	
Revaluation reserves	206,885	-	-	206,885	
Profit reserves	16,118,618	-	-	16,118,618	
Other comprehensive income	(8,357,380)	-	-	(8,357,380)	
Retained earnings or accumulated losses	-	-	(4,090,439)	(4,090,439)	
Total equity and liabilities	2,028,438,937	(2,120,483)	(2,514,952)	2,023,803,502	

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Consolidated					
Assets	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	Remeasurements/ Changes	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Category CMN Resolution No. 4,966
Cash availability (cash)	10,441,953	-	-	10,441,953	
Financial assets	1,965,724,169	(987,169)	(4,697,750)	1,960,039,250	
Interbank investments (net of allowance)	225,463,876	(222,495,099)	(6,930)	2,961,847	AC
Interbank Investments	-	222,495,099	-	222,495,099	FVOCI
Central Bank deposits	144,991,062	-	-	144,991,062	AC
Securities (net of allowance)	299,654,288	-	(660)	299,653,628	
For trading	121,098,003	-	-	121,098,003	FVTPL
Available-for-sale	174,816,336	-	-	174,816,336	FVOCI
Held-to-maturity	3,739,949	-	(660)	3,739,289	AC
Derivative financial instruments	5,501	68	-	5,569	FVTPL
Credit portfolio	1,236,157,425	1,647,171	-	1,237,804,596	AC
Other financial assets (net of allowance)	59,452,017	(3,379,252)	(4,411,136)	51,661,629	AC
Other financial assets	-	744,844	(279,024)	465,820	FVTPL
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	(49,786,948)	(1,133,314)	(28,606)	(50,948,868)	AC
Tax assets	71,515,311	-	2,211,404	73,726,715	
Other assets	11,774,636	-	-	11,774,636	
Investments	13,200,592	(1,357)	-	13,199,235	
Property and equipment	3,910,903	1,357	-	3,912,260	
Intangible assets	3,330,799	-	-	3,330,799	
Total assets	2,030,111,415	(2,120,483)	(2,514,952)	2,025,475,980	

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Consolidated					
Equity and liabilities	Balance as of 12/31/2024	Reclassifications	Remeasurements/ Modifications	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Category CMN Resolution No. 4,966
Financial liabilities	1,807,586,280	(2,035,191)	-	1,805,551,089	
Customer Funds	778,172,566	89,348	-	778,261,914	AC
Funds from financial and other institutions	732,381,979	-	-	732,381,979	AC
Funds from securities issues	259,414,234	-	-	259,414,234	AC
Other financial liabilities	37,617,501	(2,124,539)	-	35,492,962	AC
Provisions	12,465,625	-	-	12,465,625	
Expected losses on guarantees provided and loan commitments	69,645	-	1,488,575	1,558,220	
Tax liabilities	6,577,203	-	86,912	6,664,115	
Actuarial liabilities	23,786,802	-	-	23,786,802	
Other liabilities	39,474,096	(85,292)	-	39,388,804	
Equity	140,151,764	-	(4,090,439)	136,061,325	
Capital	96,000,000	-	-	96,000,000	
Instruments eligible for common equity	33,927,964	-	-	33,927,964	
Revaluation reserves	206,885	-	-	206,885	
Profit reserves	16,118,618	-	-	16,118,618	
Other comprehensive income	(8,357,380)	-	-	(8,357,380)	
Retained earnings or accumulated losses	-	-	(4,090,439)	(4,090,439)	
Non-controlling interests	2,255,677	-	-	2,255,677	
Total equity and liabilities	2,030,111,415	(2,120,483)	(2,514,952)	2,025,475,980	

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

The table below shows the effects of the adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 on shareholders' equity:

Reconciliation of equity	Parent Company	Consolidated
Equity as of December 31, 2024	103,968,123	140,151,764
Adjustments arising from the first-time adoption of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021	(4,090,439)	(4,090,439)
Expected loss on other financial assets	(4,411,136)	(4,411,136)
Expected loss on loan commitments, credits to be released and financial guarantees provided	(1,488,575)	(1,488,575)
Fair value adjustment - royalties	(279,024)	(279,024)
Expected loss on the loan portfolio	(28,606)	(28,606)
Expected loss on securities	(7,590)	(7,590)
Taxes	2,124,492	2,124,492
Equity as of January 1, 2025 after adjustments set forth by CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021	99,877,684	136,061,325

Note 4 - Significant judgments and estimates

CAIXA makes estimates and judgments in accordance with its accounting policies, which reflect the complexity and subjectivity involved in the preparation of the notes. Assumptions are determined in accordance with the applicable accounting standard.

(a) Expected credit loss

CAIXA recognizes an allowance for allowance for impairment loss on loans based on prudential and consistent criteria, taking into consideration the probability of default and the risks inherent in each transaction. Provisions are not a static fact, and may be adjusted whenever there are significant changes in risk factors.

The process of determining the level of provision requires continuous estimates and judgments. Therefore, it is possible that actual losses, when they occur in subsequent periods, may differ from the estimates made according to the assumptions and assumptions in effect at the time of valuation.

At CAIXA loss is reviewed monthly for retail and wholesale segments are reviewed half-yearly or annually.

CAIXA sets accounting concepts and criteria for recognizing the allowance for impairment loss on loans to the following financial instruments:

- Financial assets;
- Financial guarantees provided; and
- Credit commitments and credits to be released.

The techniques and assumptions used to measure allowance for impairment loss on loans are described in note 33 - Risk and capital management.

(b) Assessment of impairment loss on loans

CAIXA assesses the expected credit risk loss considering the probability of the instrument being characterized as a credit-impaired asset and the expected recovery of the financial instrument.

CAIXA uses a simplified methodology for calculating the allowance for impairment loss on loans, which allows a more accurate estimate of expected losses and helps to ensure the soundness of the Company's business.

(c) Tax assets and liabilities

CAIXA accounts for deferred tax assets when there are deductible temporary differences that will result in future reductions in income taxes. Deferred tax liabilities, on the other hand, arise when there are taxable temporary differences that will result in higher taxes payable in the future.

Such differences arise when the tax basis of an asset or liability is lower than its carrying amount and these differences are expected to reverse, increasing the company's taxable profit in future years.

(d) Amortization and depreciation

Amortization and depreciation are concepts that involve the analysis of the allocation of the depreciable value of a tangible or intangible asset over its useful life.

Amortization refers to the process of gradually allocating the cost of an intangible asset over time. This means that, over the useful life of the asset, CAIXA recognizes an expense corresponding to the consumption of that asset, reducing its book value.

Depreciation analyzes the loss of value of the Bank's tangible material assets according to their time of use. As physical assets are used, they lose value due to wear and tear, obsolescence, or deterioration. Depreciation allows CAIXA to recognize this impairment loss in a systematic manner, ensuring that the residual value of assets is faithfully represented in the accounting records.

(e) Provisions

CAIXA recognizes provisions for liabilities considering the opinion of the General Counsel and Management, the nature of the actions, their similarity with previous proceedings, the complexity and position of appeal courts. The amount recognized as a provision should be the best estimate of the outflow of funds required to settle the current obligation at the reporting date.

A provision is also recognized to cover losses on financial guarantees provided in any manner in the proper liability account, with an offsetting entry to profit or loss for the period.

Contingent liabilities whose likelihood of unfavorable outcome is remote do not require provision or disclosure. The analysis and assessment of losses is based on the opinion of the Legal Department and Management.

Provisions are recognized when:

- CAIXA has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- It is probable that an outflow of resources that embody economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- The amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(f) Fair value and fair value hierarchy

Considering the concept of fair value, when there is no quoted price in an active market for a financial instrument and it is not possible to identify recent transactions with a similar financial instrument, CAIXA defines the fair value of financial instruments according to market pricing methods, such as the present value method obtained from discounted cash flows. and assuming assumptions such as the adoption of a credit *spread* based on the issuer's credit rating, the inclusion of an early redemption model using a defined discount rate in the construction of a binomial probability tree (for instruments with the possibility of early redemption) or other valuation techniques.

Under the present value valuation of financial instruments, future cash flows estimated according to the instruments' profitability indexes are discounted to present value considering interest flows, principal payments and discount curves.

The purpose of the credit spread is to adjust the price based on market or internal perception of the status of the issuer of a particular instrument at the reporting date.

The Hull binomial probability tree construction model is used to value private instruments with early redemption clauses.

CPC 46 (IFRS 7) specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on the criterion of using observable or unobservable inputs.

Observable data reflects information obtained in the market from independent sources and unobservable data reflects the market assumptions used by the Institution.

These two types of data have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in asset markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed securities and debt instruments traded on the stock, mercantile and futures exchange, for example;
- Level 2 - inputs other observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), except for those included in Level 1, including most over-the-counter derivative contracts, negotiated loans and structured debt issuance; and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity and debt instruments significantly composed of unobservable inputs.

The methods and assumptions described above may result in a fair value that does not indicate the net realizable value of an instrument in a particular transaction given market conditions. However, CAIXA believes that the methods and assumptions adopted by it are appropriate to the contractual characteristics of each instrument and consistent with best market practices. In addition, the application of different methods or the use of different assumptions in determining fair value may generate other fair value results at the reporting date, given that those instruments are naturally sensitive to the methods and assumptions made given their contractual characteristics.

The inputs for data collection that make up the process of establishing the price of instruments, as a primary source, are obtained from the following sources:

- Secondary markets for federal government securities: ANBIMA; and
- Share prices, prices and adjustments of futures contracts, market rates for *swaps*, DI rate: B3 S.A., I – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão.

CAIXA bases its judgment decisions on its own knowledge and observations of market behavior relevant to the individual assets and liabilities, and the judgments made may vary based on market conditions.

Items observed by CAIXA when measuring fair value:

- Clear definition of fair value as the market price in a transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties;
- Using the three-level hierarchy for measurement based on observable and unobservable data;
- Importance of robust documentation and justifications for methods used, particularly for Level 3 measurements;
- Need for proper disclosure of measurement criteria and hierarchical levels in the financial statements; and
- Strict governance of measurement processes, with an emphasis on transparency and reliability of reported information.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(g) Actuarial liabilities

The actuarial assessment comprises calculations and estimates, as well as the provision of information, reports, statements, projections and other support as may be necessary for the accounting recognition and tax adjustments of all post-employment benefits under CAIXA's responsibility.

CAIXA performs the actuarial assessment every six months, in June and December every year.

Note 5 - Cash and cash equivalents

Amounts recognized as cash and cash equivalents consist of cash assets in local currency, foreign currency and interbank investments acquired within 90 days or less and with insignificant risk of change in value.

Cash and cash equivalents are the same in the parent company and consolidated financial statements, except for the item " Availability in nation currency ", which on March 31, 2025, presents the amount of R$ 8,047,870 in the consolidated financial statements.

Parent Company	
Description	03/31/2025
Total cash	8,253,679
Availability in nation currency	8,047,713
Foreign currency availability	205,966
Interbank investments	254,705,391
Voluntary deposits – Central Bank of Brazil (note 8.1 (a))	21,599,997
Total	284,559,067

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 6 - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Note 6.1 – Securities at fair value through profit or loss

(a) Composition of the portfolio by aging schedule

Parent Company						
	03/31/2025					
Description	Without maturity	Over 360 days	Fair value	Total gross carrying amount	Provision	Fair value adjustment
Brazilian federal government bonds	-	121,030,429	121,030,429	121,505,360	-	(474,931)
Private securities of financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private securities of non-financial entities	-	548,748	548,748	630,874	(70,443)	(11,683)
Investment fund shares	35,200	-	35,200	34,980	-	220
Actions	4,091	-	4,091	100,448	-	(96,357)
Total	39,291	121,579,177	121,618,468	122,271,662	(70,443)	(582,751)

Consolidated							
	03/31/2025						
Description	Without maturity	Within 181-360 days	Over 360 days	Fair value	Total gross carrying amount	Provision	Fair value adjustment
Brazilian federal government bonds	-	261,977	122,397,381	122,659,358	123,088,111	-	(428,753)
Private securities of financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private securities of non-financial entities	-	-	548,748	548,748	630,874	(70,443)	(11,683)
Investment fund shares	98,781	-	-	98,781	94,729	-	4,052
Actions	4,091	-	-	4,091	100,448	-	(96,357)
Total	102,872	261,977	122,946,129	123,310,978	123,914,162	(70,443)	(532,741)

(a.1) Unrecognized revenues in profit or loss

In the first quarter of 2025, income from securities at fair value through profit or loss not recognized because the asset is considered to have credit recovery problems totaled R$1,366.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Changes in the securities portfolio by stages

Parent Company					
Stage 1	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Purchase/ liquidation	Transfer of/ to Stage 2	Transfer of/ to Stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Brazilian federal government bonds	120,920,014	585,346	-	-	121,505,360
Private securities of financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Private securities of non-financial entities	448,694	145,184	-	-	593,878
Investment fund shares (1)	-	34,980	-	-	34,980
Actions (1)	100,448	-	-	-	100,448
Total	121,469,156	765,510	-	-	122,234,666

Consolidated					
Stage 1	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Purchase/ liquidation	Transfer from/to stage 2	Transfer from/ to stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Brazilian federal government bonds	122,323,519	764,592	-	-	123,088,111
Private securities of non-financial entities	448,694	145,184	-	-	593,878
Investment fund shares (1)	18,768	75,961	-	-	94,729
Actions (1)	100,448	-	-	-	100,448
Total	122,891,429	985,737	-	-	123,877,166

(1) Financial instruments, investment fund shares and shares were allocated to stage 1, according to the characteristics of the asset.

Company/Consolidated					
Stage 3	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Purchase/ liquidation	Transfer from/ to stage 1	Transfer of/ to Stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Private securities of non-financial entities	36,996	-	-	-	36,996
Total	36,996	-	-	-	36,996

Note 6.2 – Derivatives

CAIXA uses derivative financial instruments (DFIs), recorded in balance sheet and memorandum accounts, which are intended to meet the Company's own needs to manage its risk exposure (hedge). These transactions involve futures contracts bearing interbank deposit (DI), US dollar contracts, coupon exchange rate and swap agreements.

Derivative financial instruments, when used as *hedging* instruments, are intended for hedging against foreign exchange gains and losses on assets and liabilities.

CAIXA uses two strategies to operate in the derivative instruments market:

1. *Hedging* of financial instruments both in the trading portfolio and in the banking portfolio; and
2. Make the trading portfolio more profitable.

The main market risk associated with the first strategy, linked to the fair value hedge of loan transactions, is the exposure to interest rate fluctuations due to the ineffective portion of the hedge.

Regarding the second strategy, the main market risk is associated with changes in the prices of derivative instruments. These variations are recognized in profit or loss.

CAIXA does not currently hold derivatives subject to non-linear price fluctuations, which makes these fluctuations less extensive.

The Institution manages market risk within the trading portfolio to control its exposure to that risk, its expected loss and the consumption of capital to cover that risk.

The net exposure to market risk, VaR – *Value at Risk*, concentration on risk factors, forward structure, *duration* and capital allocation of the trading portfolio are daily calculated. Moreover, stress tests are carried out weekly.

CAIXA has a limit structure for these indicators, which are daily tracked and reported to the risk governance system when any extrapolation occurs.

Derivatives generally represent future commitments to exchange currencies or indexes, or to buy/sell other financial instruments on the terms and dates specified in the contracts. Swap agreements are registered with or without collateral at B3.

A *clearing house* is responsible for calculating the daily adjustments and the security margin to be deposited for payment if any of the parties defaults. Thus, it is the *clearing house* that becomes a counterparty to the contracts. Therefore, this type of record does not pose any credit risk.

In the case of unsecured registration, there is no *clearing house* to calculate the daily adjustments and guarantee the payments; the amounts are calculated between the parties. However, in these cases, contracts may be signed (Global Derivative Agreement - CGD and Fiduciary Assignment) in which clauses are established that guarantee payment between the parties. Even in this type of credit limit is set which, when exceeded, requires the need to deposit assets in a security account, which is managed by the parties. In this case, there is a credit risk up to the limit established in the contract.

The notional values of futures contracts are recorded in memorandum accounts and adjustments are recorded in balance sheet accounts.

CAIXA does not have derivative instruments whose gains or losses are recorded in a separate equity account, which occurs only in *cash flow* hedge accounting frameworks.

Caixa Econômica Federal, as the operating agent of the Severance Pay Fund – FGTS, is responsible for running the Fund's assets and liabilities, providing a guarantee of minimum profitability for FGTS assets pursuant to Law No. 8,036/1990 and the Resolutions of the FGTS Board of Trustees No. 681/2012, 764/2014, 553/2007, 633/2010, 295/1998 and 649/2010.

Given its legal obligation and according to current accounting rules, CAIXA must measure, at least annually, the book value to be recognized in connection with the guarantee of minimum profitability assumed with the FGTS.

Considering that CAIXA provides FGTS with a financial guarantee whose minimum obligation will be zero if the minimum yield is reached and there is no benefit if the performance is higher than what has been agreed, this obligation is characterized as a derivative liability arising from the obligations established for the management of FGTS.

Therefore, the purpose of the FGTS derivative is to recognize the book value in CAIXA's financial statements as a guarantee of minimum profitability assumed against the FGTS, which should correspond to the estimated real loss on the investments made, considering the due offsets provided for in the standard.

With respect to foreign exchange derivatives, CAIXA makes use of US dollar futures contracts and FRA (*Foward Rate Agreement*) of coupon exchange rates to hedge proprietary positions and cash flows in foreign currency against foreign exchange gains and losses. Swaps may be entered into as derivatives for foreign market issues that occur sporadically to hedge these transactions.

All foreign exchange derivatives traded by CAIXA are registered with B3, and there is no credit risk because the Clearing Company plays the role of counterparty to the transactions, making daily adjustments in positions and requiring the deposit of a security margin. The settlement of US dollar futures contracts and FRA of coupon exchange are linked to PTAX, while swap contracts have their indicators negotiated between the parties, the most common being the exchange of exchange rate + fixed rate x DI percentage. On the maturity of these instruments, the US dollar futures contracts are traded by CAIXA for terms of up to 30 days, while the FRA contracts of the coupon exchange rate are contracted with a maturity of up to one year. Swap agreements can have maturities higher than 5 years, depending on the hedging needs.

(a) Hedge accounting

The structured hedge for loan transactions, called Macro Hedge of the banking portfolio, aims at hedging the market value of credit agreements, and the protection occurs through DI futures contracts, as described:

- DI futures long position: % of the DI variation; and
- DI futures short position: Fixed rate.

Because the future flows of the hedged item is matched in the case of financial bills and the swap long position, the effectiveness of transactions remains close to 100%, within the range of 80% and 125% established by BCB Circular Letter No. 3,082/2002.

The same level of effectiveness is observed in the *hedging* of loan transactions.

The item "Market value adjustment of *hedging* instruments "consists of the accumulated adjustment *in* swap and futures contracts (DI).

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(a.1) *Hedge* Accounting

Company/Consolidated							
Strategy		03/31/2025					
		Hedging instruments				Object	
Interest rate risk		Face value	Quantity	Market value (1)		Market value	Mark-to-market adjustments
Object	Instrument			Effective portion	Ineffective portion		
Hedge of the loan portfolio	Futures contracts (2)	19,809,571	232,840	796,303	170,403	17,988,657	(796,303)

(1) Mark-to-market portion of the hedging instrument.
(2) Instrument settled in D+1 with B3 counterparty.

(a.2) Time structure of the hedge

Company/Consolidated	
Maturity Date	Hedge of loans 03/31/2025
2025	5,299,576
2026	8,420,360
2027	5,292,397
2028	611,632
2029	147,092
2031	38,514
Total	19,809,571

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Breakdown of the derivative financial instrument's portfolio by index, type of instrument and term, demonstrated at notional value in memorandum accounts

Parent Company					
	Notional value				
	03/31/2025				
Description	Within 1-90 days	Within 91-180 days	Within 181-360 days	Over 360 days	Market value
Futures contracts					
Purchase commitments	349,816	121,863	182,089	84,695	738,463
Interbank market	349,816	121,863	182,089	84,695	738,463
Sales commitments	309,558	5,421,633	4,986,567	40,358,610	51,076,368
Interbank market	32,421	5,421,633	4,986,567	40,358,610	50,799,231
Foreign currency	277,137	-	-	-	277,137
Forward contracts (1)					
Forward exchange contract - assets	47,910	-	-	-	47,910
Foreign exchange contract - liabilities	7,179	-	-	-	7,179
Other derivatives					
Derivative FGTS (Severance Pay Fund)	-	-	-	2,956,441	2,956,441

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Consolidated					
Notional value					
Description	03/31/2025				
	Within 1-90 days	Within 91-180 days	Within 181-360 days	Over 360 days	Market value
Futures contracts					
Purchase commitments	**367,107**	**1,025,581**	**182,089**	**84,695**	**1,659,472**
Interbank market	367,107	1,025,581	182,089	84,695	1,659,472
Sales commitments	**330,947**	**5,421,633**	**4,986,567**	**40,358,610**	**51,097,757**
Interbank market	53,810	5,421,633	4,986,567	40,358,610	50,820,620
Foreign currency	277,137	-	-	-	277,137
Forward contracts (1)					
Forward exchange contract - assets	**47,910**	-	-	-	**47,910**
Foreign exchange contract - liabilities	**7,179**	-	-	-	**7,179**
Swap agreements					
Swap	**688,183**	-	-	-	**688,183**
Indexes	688,183	-	-	-	688,183
Other derivatives					
Derivative FGTS (Severance Pay Fund)	-	-	-	**2,956,441**	**2,956,441**

(1) Foreign exchange contracts denominated in foreign currencies and translated using PTAX.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(c) Breakdown of the derivative financial instrument's portfolio by type of instrument, counterparty and maturity date, stated at book value

Parent Company				
	03/31/2025			
Description	Receivables (received)/ Payable (paid)	Market value adjustment (equity – revenues)	Within 1-90 days	Equity value
Receivables				
Term	68	160	228	228
Financial institutions and clients	68	160	228	228
Payables				
Term	7	13	20	20
Financial institutions and clients	7	13	20	20

Consolidated				
	03/31/2025			
Description	Equity value receivable (received)/payable (paid)	Market value adjustment (equity – revenues)	Within 1-90 days	Equity value
Receivables				
Term	68	160	228	228
Financial institutions and clients	68	160	228	228
Payables				
Term	7	13	20	20
Financial institutions and clients	7	13	20	20
Swap	(197)	490	293	293
Indexes/B3	*(197)	490	293	293

*The book value of the swap shows a negative value because it is a receivable position as of January 1, 2025.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(d) Gain (loss) on the portfolio of derivative financial instruments

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	03/31/2025	03/31/2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
Swap	(24)	(362)
Future	(944,250)	(944,250)
Exchange	33,605	34,647
Total	(910,669)	(909,965)

Note 6.3 - Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Consists of an agreement entered into by CAIXA, whereby rights were granted royalties and special participation arising from the exploration of oil and natural gas.

Description	Company/Consolidated		
	03/31/2025		
	Total gross carrying amount	Fair value adjustment in profit or loss	Fair value
Royalties	748,977	(405,993)	342,984
Total	748,977	(405,993)	342,984

Note 7 - Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Note 7.1 – Interbank investments - reverse sale-and-repurchase agreements

(a) Breakdown of the portfolio of repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements

Company/Consolidated		
Description	Within 1-90 days	Carrying value 03/31/2025
Money market instruments - own portfolio	169,566,013	169,566,013
Financial Treasury Bills	62,501,505	62,501,505
National Treasury Bills	13,705,121	13,705,121
National Treasury Notes	93,359,387	93,359,387
Money market instruments - third-party portfolio	85,139,378	85,139,378
National Treasury Bills	42,474,255	42,474,255
National Treasury Notes	42,665,123	42,665,123
Total	254,705,391	254,705,391

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 7.2 – Securities at fair value through other comprehensive income

(a) Composition of the portfolio by aging schedule

Parent Company									
	03/31/2025								
Description	Without maturity	For 1-90 days	Within 91-180 days	Within 181-360 days	Over 360 days	Fair value	Total gross carrying amount	Provision	Fair value adjustment
Brazilian federal government bonds	-	299,842	-	14,769,421	149,600,926	164,670,189	165,034,868	-	(364,679)
Private securities of financial institutions	-	291,762	427,180	863,728	1,177,273	2,759,943	2,733,062	(8,346)	35,227
Private securities of non-financial entities	-	-	-	19,004	10,117,725	10,136,729	10,274,225	(174,341)	36,845
Investment fund shares	2,605,811	-	-	-	-	2,605,811	1,534,243	-	1,071,568
Actions	16,484	-	-	-	-	16,484	18,970	-	(2,486)
Total	2,622,295	591,604	427,180	15,652,153	160,895,924	180,189,156	179,595,368	(182,687)	776,475

Consolidated									
	03/31/2025								
Description	Without maturity	For 1-90 days	Within 91-180 days	Within 181-360 days	Over 360 days	Fair value	Total gross carrying amount	Provision	Fair value adjustment
Brazilian federal government bonds	-	299,842	-	14,769,421	149,600,926	164,670,189	165,034,868	-	(364,679)
Private securities of financial institutions	-	291,762	427,180	863,728	1,177,273	2,759,943	2,733,062	(8,346)	35,227
Private securities of non-financial entities	-	-	-	19,004	10,117,725	10,136,729	10,274,225	(174,341)	36,845
Investment fund shares	1,555,152	-	-	-	-	1,555,152	534,243	-	1,020,909
Actions	16,484	-	-	-	-	16,484	18,970	-	(2,486)
Total	1,571,636	591,604	427,180	15,652,153	160,895,924	179,138,497	178,595,368	(182,687)	725,816

(a.1) Unrecognized revenues in profit or loss

In the first quarter of 2025, income from securities at fair value through other comprehensive income not recognized because the asset is considered to have credit recovery problems totaled R$1,152.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Changes in the securities portfolio by stages

Parent Company					
Stage 1	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Purchase/ liquidation	Transfer from/to stage 2	Transfer from/ to stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Brazilian federal government bonds	162,083,246	2,951,622	-	-	165,034,868
Private securities of financial institutions	2,854,322	(121,260)	-	-	2,733,062
Private securities of non-financial entities	8,979,453	1,264,750	-	-	10,244,203
Investment fund shares (1)	1,557,330	(23,087)	-	-	1,534,243
Actions (1)	18,970	-	-	-	18,970
Total	175,493,321	4,072,025	-	-	179,565,346

Consolidated					
Stage 1	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Purchase/ liquidation	Transfer of/ to Stage 2	Transfer of/ to Stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Brazilian federal government bonds	162,083,246	2,951,622	-	-	165,034,868
Private securities of financial institutions	2,854,322	(121,260)	-	-	2,733,062
Private securities of non-financial entities	8,979,453	1,264,750	-	-	10,244,203
Investment fund shares (1)	557,330	(23,087)	-	-	534,243
Actions (1)	18,970	0	-	-	18,970
Total	174,493,321	4,072,025	-	-	178,565,346

(1) Financial instruments, investment fund shares and shares were allocated to stage 1, according to the characteristics of the asset,

Company/Consolidated					
Stage 3	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Purchase/ liquidation	Transfer of/ to Stage 1	Transfer of/ to Stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Private securities of non-financial entities	30,022	-	-	-	30,022
Total	30,022	-	-	-	30,022

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 8 - Financial assets at amortized cost

Note 8.1 – Central Bank deposits

(a) Restricted credits - deposits at BACEN

Company/Consolidated		
Description	Remuneration	03/31/2025
Demand deposits are legal reserve requirements	Unpaid	7,289,416
Compulsory deposits on savings-account deposits	Savings Index	75,975,736
Time deposits are legal reserve requirements	SELIC rate	36,710,990
Instant payouts account	SELIC rate	7,978,152
Voluntary deposits	SELIC rate	21,599,997
Total		149,554,291

Note 8.2 – Interbank investments – interbank deposits

(a) Breakdown of the portfolio of interbank deposits by aging schedule

Company/Consolidated				
Wallet	03/31/2025			
	For 1-90 days	Within 91-180 days	Over 360 days	Carrying value
Interbank deposits	221,291	2,543,182	106,529	2,871,002
Interbank deposits	221,291	312,671	-	533,962
Interbank deposits - crop loans	-	2,230,511	106,529	2,337,040
Total	221,291	2,543,182	106,529	2,871,002

The entirety of the financial deposit portfolio is allocated to Stage 1.

(a.1) Agreement for offsetting and settling obligations

The balances of interbank deposits include the agreements for offsetting and settling obligations entered into between CAIXA and Banco BMG and Banco Mercantil do Brasil, in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 3,263/2005, in the amounts listed below:

Company/Consolidated	
Description	03/31/2025
BMG S.A.	11,145
BANCO MERCANTIL DO BRASIL	4,036
Total	15,181

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 8.3 – Securities measured at amortized cost

(a) Composition of the portfolio by aging schedule

Company/Consolidated				
	03/31/2025			
Description	Over 360 days	Total gross carrying amount	Provision	Book value, net of allowance
Private securities of non-financial entities	2,205,898	2,206,560	(662)	2,205,898
Total	2,205,898	2,206,560	(662)	2,205,898

(b) Changes in the portfolio's stages

Company/Consolidated					
Stage 1	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Purchase/ liquidation	Transfer of/ to Stage 2	Transfer of/ to Stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Brazilian federal government bonds	1,541,305	(1,541,305)	-	-	-
Private securities of non-financial entities	2,198,643	7917	-	-	2,206,560
Total	3,739,948	(1,533,388)	-	-	2,206,560

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 8.4 – Loan portfolio measured at amortized cost

The loan portfolio reported a fluctuation between the parent company and the consolidated amounts of R$1,081,196 as of March 31, 2025, due to transactions with loans and discounted receivables in stage 1 of the FIDC ACR IV fund.

(a) Breakdown of the loan portfolio

Parent Company			
Description	03/31/2025		
	Carrying value	Provision	Carrying value net of allowance
Loans and discounted receivables (1) (2)	221,850,799	(26,363,737)	195,487,062
Financing agreements (2)	9,981,925	(906,906)	9,075,019
Crop financing agreements	62,860,346	(2,842,177)	60,018,169
Real estate financing agreements (1)	843,505,474	(16,595,798)	826,909,676
Infrastructure financing	107,236,995	(5,131,318)	102,105,677
Assignment of receivables	3,257,564	(22,154)	3,235,410
Other receivables	16,935,518	(1,164,890)	15,770,628
Total	1,265,628,621	(53,026,980)	1,212,601,641

(1) Includes hedging loans and receivables that are discounted to the amount of R$764,723 and real estate financing in the amount of R$31,581.
(2) In March 2025 government programs (Giro CAIXA and PRONAMPE microcredit, Giro CAIXA FGI, Desenrola Brasil and PROCRED) totaled R$21,428,825 granted.

(b) Changes in the loan portfolio by stages

Company/Consolidated					
Stage 1 (1)	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Contracting/Settlement	Transfer to/from stage 2	Transfer to/from stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Loans and discounted receivables	168,993,688	7,072,280	(3,626,655)	3,728,889	176,168,202
Financing	7,910,356	998,451	(233,142)	(187,081)	8,488,584
Crop financing agreements	57,442,005	996,567	(1,649,801)	(68,831)	56,719,940
Real estate financing agreements	786,474,231	18,600,774	(6,265,953)	3,158,936	801,967,988
Infrastructure financing	100,829,120	192,775	(145,930)	-	100,875,965
Assignment of receivables	3,293,659	(136,242)	(18,004)	6,694	3,146,107
Other receivables	16,078,584	85,942	(311,815)	(471,017)	15,381,694
Total	1,141,021,643	27,810,547	(12,251,300)	6,167,590	1,162,748,480

(1) Includes the amount of R$44,087,521 consisting of contracts overdue for more than 30 days.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Company/Consolidated					
Stage 2	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Contracting/Settlement	Transfer of/ to Stage 1	Transfer from/ to stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Loans and discounted receivables	21,288,406	302,848	3,626,655	(3,087,175)	22,130,734
Financing	437,628	(8,464)	233,142	(111,925)	550,381
Crop financing agreements	850,510	(126,926)	1,649,801	(201,538)	2,171,847
Real estate financing agreements	6,118,306	57,164	6,265,953	(3,397,663)	9,043,760
Infrastructure financing	453,491	(20,704)	145,930	(68,338)	510,379
Assignment of receivables	26,741	(829)	18,004	(15,762)	28,154
Other receivables	1,258,829	(351,627)	311,815	(8,187)	1,210,830
Total	30,433,911	(148,538)	12,251,300	(6,890,588)	35,646,085

Company/Consolidated					
Stage 3	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Contracting/Settlement	Transfer of/ to Stage 1	Transfer of/ to Stage 2	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Loans and discounted receivables	21,745,337	2,349,576	(3,728,889)	3,087,175	23,453,199
Financing	578,823	65,131	187,081	111,925	942,960
Crop financing agreements	4,008,564	(310,374)	68,831	201,538	3,968,559
Real estate financing agreements	32,603,630	(364,496)	(3,158,936)	3,397,663	32,477,861
Infrastructure financing	5,865,448	(83,135)	-	68,338	5,850,651
Assignment of receivables	76,597	(2,362)	(6,693)	15,762	83,304
Other receivables	523,548	(545,231)	471,017	8,188	457,522
Total	65,401,947	1,109,109	(6,167,589)	6,890,589	67,234,056

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(c) Breakdown by credit portfolios and aging schedules

Company/Consolidated						
Description	03/31/2025					
	Portfolio C 1	Portfolio C 2	Portfolio C 3	Portfolio C 4	Portfolio C 5	Total
Not problematic	**832,768,834**	**106,866,903**	**128,135,395**	**-**	**130,658,600**	**1,198,429,732**
Within 1-30 days	780,326,269	103,290,705	127,205,446	-	127,846,617	1,138,669,037
Within 31-60 days	43,978,033	2,419,856	596,436	-	1,834,444	48,828,769
Within 61-90 days	8,464,532	1,156,342	333,513	-	977,539	10,931,926
Defaulted problematics	**21,714,085**	**8,997,985**	**2,432,092**	**-**	**2,766,106**	**35,910,268**
Within 1-90 days	21,714,085	8,997,985	2,432,092	-	2,766,106	35,910,268
Delinquent Problematics	**12,406,490**	**7,215,380**	**1,951,291**	**228**	**9,715,232**	**31,288,621**
Within 91-180 days	8,836,722	4,837,763	1,256,659	-	5,121,587	20,052,731
Within 181-360 days	2,359,502	2,121,515	604,121	-	3,497,383	8,582,521
Over 360 days	1,210,266	256,102	90,511	228	1,096,262	2,653,369
Total	866,889,409	123,080,268	132,518,778	228	143,139,938	1,265,628,621

Article 81 of BCB Resolution No. 352/23 establishes that, in order to calculate the provisions for expected credit risk, financial institutions must classify their financial assets into five portfolios, according to the type of collateral or lack thereof:

- **Portfolio 1**: Receivables with solid guarantees, such as real estate under conditional sale or guarantees from the Federal Government and international organizations.
- **Portfolio 2**: Receivables that are secured by leases, mortgages, pledges, chattels, bank deposits, guarantees from institutions authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil and credit insurance policies from unrelated entities.
- **Portfolio 3**: receivables related to receivables, such as discounts or guarantees by fiduciary assignment, pledge or pledge of receivables, in addition to other guarantees not provided for in previous portfolios.
- **Portfolio 4**: Unsecured transactions, such as working capital, foreign exchange advances, debentures and rural credit for investment.
- **Portfolio 5**: Riskier credits, such as personal loans with or without payroll, revolving and rural credit without guarantees, in addition to other commercial operations with credit characteristics also without guarantees.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(d) Renegotiated and restructured loans

Company/Consolidated	
Description	03/31/2025
Contracts (1)	10,462,224
Write-offs as loss	278,610

(1) Amount of renegotiations not characterized as restructuring.

(e) Restructured operations

(e.1) Percentage of restructured financial assets in relation to total renegotiated:

In March 2025, the percentage of financial assets restructured in relation to total financial instruments renegotiated was 10.23%, totaling R$43,815,048.

The most significant component in the portfolio classified as problematic results from default and restructuring, which account for 58.40% and 23.60%, totaling R$39,497,215 and R$15,960,777, respectively.

Considering the mark to market by problematic asset segment, the housing industry (individuals and legal entities) stands out, accounting for 48.52% (R$32,813,651) of the total problematic assets. The relevance of this segment's exposure stands out, in the amount of R$851,781,087, which accounts for 67.27% of CAIXA's total portfolio. This concentration is due to the long-term characteristics of the housing portfolio, given the relevance of the exposure classified as problematic due to the restructuring motivator with (41%), which corresponds to (R$13,453,840).

(e.2) Expected recovery of financial instruments with credit recovery problems:

The expected recovery of financial instruments with credit recovery problems in March 2025 totaled R$35,408,685.

(e.3) Unrecognized revenues because the asset has credit recovery problems:

In March 2025, unrecognized revenues due to a credit recovery problem totaled R$5,880,689.

(f) Crop loans

Company/Consolidated			
	03/31/2025		
Description	Allocated resources	Total liabilities	Total liabilities (%)
Cash deposits	13,696	13,472	30%
Rural savings-account deposits	6,702	6,509	65%
LCA – Agribusiness Letter of Credit	7,053	7,372	50%
Total	27,451	27,353	

In March 2025 there were no costs for non-compliance with rural credit requirements.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 8.5 – Other financial assets at amortized cost

(a) Composition

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	03/31/2025	03/31/2025
	Book value, net of allowance	Book value, net of allowance
Receivables from the National Housing System (b) (1)	24,574,932	24,574,931
Debtors for guarantee deposits (note 16 (e))	21,722,528	21,722,528
Income receivable from the public sector (2)	1,573,766	1,573,766
Income receivable from the private sector (2)	316,837	520,331
Credit card	254,754	254,754
Other	140,239	140,239
Total	48,583,056	48,786,549

(1) Net book value of provision for operational risk in the amount of (R$9,703,192) and credit risk in the amount of (R$3,700,074).
(2) Article one, paragraph two, item II of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021 specifies the accounting criteria that are not applied to assets arising from the Bank's contracts with customers, which consist of amounts receivable that are received under CPC 47 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

(b) Restricted loans - National Housing System (SFH)

The FCVS is a public fund of an accounting and financial nature, created within the scope of the Housing Financial System (SFH) by Resolution No. 25 of 1967 of the Board of Directors of the BNH (National Housing Bank).

The institutional responsibility of the FCVS is presented in the following purposes:

- Guarantee the term limit for the repayment of housing loans, contracted by borrowers under the SFH, assuming, on behalf of the borrower, the residual debt balance during the term of the contracted financing;
- Assume, on behalf of the borrower, the discounts granted in early settlements, renegotiations and transfers of housing financing agreements, in compliance with the governing legislation;
- Assume, due to Law No. 12,409, of 2011, the outstanding balance of housing financing, total or partial, in case of death or permanent disability, and assume the recovery or indemnification expenses arising from Physical Damage to the Property and the losses of Civil Liability of the Builder; and
- Settle the remaining transactions of the terminated Credit Insurance to the Acquirer.

It should be noted that the FCVS relates exclusively to the financial agent, since the qualification only occurs after the borrower's relationship with the financing institution of the contract ceases. Therefore, possible non-compliance with a housing agreement covered by the FCVS, such as non-compliance with relevant legislation or non-conformities found in the concession or maintenance of the contract by the financial agent, may cause the agent operating the FCVS to deny coverage, which causes losses for the financial agent.

The table below shows the status of the cases that have been novated against the fund:

- Qualified - registration of the contract by CAIXA as the financial agent in the FCVS system (CAIXA Operating Agent);
- Not qualified – agreements under analysis by CAIXA, the financial agent, for the qualification procedures at the FCVS;
- Qualified and not approved - Qualified agreements not yet analyzed by the FCVS;

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

- Approved under appeal - agreements with funds issued by CAIXA financial agent and not yet analyzed by the FCVS, with difference in values;
- Approved without recourse – agreements under analysis by CAIXA financial agent to validate with the FCVS for the issue or not of an appeal; and
- Denial of coverage – includes contracts with denial of coverage with and without recourse, and contracts that may not be appealed due to exhaustion of the possibilities of reversal of the denial, by the FCVS.

Description	03/31/2025		
	Base balance	Balance of provision	Net balance
FCVS (Salary Changes Compensation Fund) receivable	**37,941,987**	**(13,399,806)**	**24,542,181**
Not enabled	39,901	(24,549)	15,352
Qualified and not approved	284,553	(185,501)	99,052
Approved with/without appeal or manifestation	6,067,622	(1,981,742)	4,085,880
Approved, validated and under novation	14,663,402	(186,499)	14,476,903
Coverage denial (1)	13,209,057	(7,344,063)	5,864,994
Financial impediment – credit risk (Stage 3) (2)	3,677,452	(3,677,452)	-
FGTS (Severance Pay Fund) to be reimbursed	**32,751**	**-**	**32,751**
Total	**37,974,738**	**(13,399,806)**	**24,574,932**

(1) Includes the negative amount due to multiplicity of CADMUT in the amount of R$4,578,187, net of allowance. CADMUT is the registry for recording information on housing financing contracts, active and inactive, signed within the scope of the Housing Financial System – SFH and the housing and social programs of the federal government, as provided for in Law No. 10,150, of 12/21/2000.
(2) All the impediment contracts are classified into stage 3 and there were no movements in the period.

The agreements to be reimbursed by the FCVS bear interest of up to 6.17% per year and are adjusted for inflation according to the benchmark interest rate (TR), in accordance with Act No. 10,150 of December 21, 2000, amended by Act No. 13,932 of December 11, 2019. The actual realization of these credits depends on compliance with a set of standards and procedures set forth on regulations issued by the FCVS.

The provision for FCVS assets is calculated according to a set of rules, statistical methodology and operational risk concepts. Given that the novation of credits depends on the documents of the contracts, no credit processing is involved, i.e. the recognition of the provision is to face the expected losses arising from the novation of the contracts covered by the FCVS. Additionally, part of the FCVS's assets were classified as credit risk, and therefore their allocation was migrated to credit risk, according to the new rules of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021. Moreover, the contracts that were allocated to stage 3 had their provisions determined at 100% of the expected amount.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 9 – Allowance for impairment loss on financial instruments

(a) Expected losses by class

Company/Consolidated		
Description	03/31/2025	
	Loss incurred	Expected loss
Financial assets	**(17,925,778)**	**(39,055,069)**
Securities	(29,264)	(224,528)
Credit portfolio	(14,196,439)	(38,830,541)
Other financial assets	(3,700,075)	-
Financial liabilities	**-**	**(1,457,050)**
Credit commitment and credit to be released	-	(1,370,076)
Financial guarantees provided	-	(86,974)
Total	**(17,925,778)**	**(40,512,119)**

(b) Changes in the allowance for impairment loss on loans by financial instrument and stage

Company /Consolidated					
Stage 1	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Recognition/Reversal	Transfer from/to stage 2	Transfer of/ to Stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Financial assets	**(11,317,223)**	**7,105,063**	**(1,431,427)**	**(6,094,245)**	**(11,737,832)**
Securities	(139,813)	(47,014)	-	-	(186,827)
Credit portfolio	(11,177,410)	7,152,077	(1,431,427)	(6,094,245)	(11,551,005)
Financial liabilities	**(898,057)**	**(13,346)**	**(48,279)**	**(60,034)**	**(1,019,716)**
Commitments of loans and credits to be released	(878,405)	(11,189)	(48,919)	(60,148)	(998,661)
Financial guarantees provided	(19,652)	(2,157)	640	114	(21,055)
Total	**(12,215,280)**	**7,091,717**	**(1,479,706)**	**(6,154,279)**	**(12,757,548)**

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Company /Consolidated					
Stage 2	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Recognition/Reversal	Transfer from/ to stage 1	Transfer of/ to Stage 3	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Financial assets	(7,465,777)	(2,287,096)	1,431,427	1,029,291	(7,292,155)
Credit portfolio	(7,465,777)	(2,287,096)	1,431,427	1,029,291	(7,292,155)
Financial liabilities	(139,701)	(19,852)	48,279	(9,145)	(120,419)
Commitments of loans and credits to be released	(139,699)	(18,469)	48,919	(9,143)	(118,392)
Financial guarantees provided	(2)	(1,383)	(640)	(2)	(2,027)
Total	(7,605,478)	(2,306,948)	1,479,706	1,020,146	(7,412,574)

Company /Consolidated					
Stage 3	Balance as of 01/01/2025	Recognition/Reversal	Transfer from/ to stage 1	Transfer of/ to Stage 2	Balance as of 03/31/2025
Financial assets	(36,045,891)	(8,510,764)	6,094,245	511,550	(37,950,860)
Securities	(43,599)	(23,366)	-	-	(66,965)
Credit portfolio	(32,305,678)	(8,483,937)	6,094,245	511,550	(34,183,820)
Other financial assets	(3,696,614)	(3,461)	-	-	(3,700,075)
Financial liabilities	(520,462)	134,368	60,034	9,145	(316,915)
Commitments of loans and credits to be released	(460,240)	137,926	60,148	9,143	(253,023)
Financial guarantees provided	(60,222)	(3,558)	(114)	2	(63,892)
Total	(36,566,353)	(8,376,396)	6,154,279	520,695	(38,267,775)

(c) Changes in the allowance for expected credit losses by class

Company/Consolidated							
	Q1 2025						
Description	Interbank investments	Securities	Credit portfolio	Other	Credit Comp,/ Cred, To be released	Financial guarantees provided	Total
Constitution	-	(112,799)	(2,145,406)	(43,540)	(339,522)	(7,667)	(2,648,934)
Reversion	7,316	-	22,625	78,047	447,789	570	556,347
Closing balance	7,316	(112,799)	(2,122,781)	34,507	108,267	(7,097)	(2,092,587)

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 10 – Tax assets and liabilities

(a) Statement of income and social contribution tax expenses

Description	Parent Company 2025 1st quarter	Consolidated 2025 1st quarter
Current taxes	(198,923)	(508,884)
Deferred taxes	(294,845)	(297,154)
Deferred tax liabilities	834,079	831,420
FVTPL securities/Hedged item	759,032	759,032
Guarantee deposits	75,047	75,047
Other	-	(2,659)
Deferred tax assets	(1,128,924)	(1,128,574)
Temporary differences - recognition/realization	(1,037,896)	(1,037,546)
Income and social contribution tax losses	(91,028)	(91,028)
Income tax and social contribution for the period	(493,768)	(806,038)

(b) Statement of the calculation of corporate income and social contribution tax charges

Description	Parent Company 2025 1st quarter	Consolidated 2025 1st quarter
Profit before taxes and profit sharing	6,615,496	7,495,419
IRPJ and CSLL charges	(2,976,973)	(3,372,939)
Interest on equity capital	424,940	424,940
Interests in associates and subsidiaries	540,018	137,265
Realization/calculation of income and social contribution tax losses	91,028	91,028
Employee profit sharing	(318,705)	(318,705)
Other	2,040,769	2,529,527
Current income and social contribution taxes	(198,923)	(508,884)

(c) Deferred tax liabilities

Description	Parent Company 03/31/2025	Consolidated 03/31/2025
Deferred tax liabilities in profit or loss	3,778,009	3,781,513
Market value adjustments of securities at FVTPL	473,992	473,992
Adjustment for inflation of guarantee deposits	3,258,129	3,258,129
Other	45,888	49,392
Deferred tax liabilities in equity	348,628	348,628
Mark to market	348,628	348,628
Total deferred tax liabilities	4,126,637	4,130,141

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(d) Deferred tax assets

Description	Parent Company				Consolidated			
	01/01/2025	Constitution	Reversion	03/31/2025	01/01/2025	Constitution	Reversion	03/31/2025
Temporary differences	55,870,093	49,252,021	(47,203,777)	57,918,337	55,870,093	49,252,305	(47,203,777)	57,918,621
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	35,814,709	-	(35,814,709)	-	35,814,709	-	(35,814,709)	-
Expected loss on adoption CMN Resolution No. 4,966/21	-	24,314,546	(6,084,093)	18,230,453	-	24,314,546	(6,084,093)	18,230,453
Loss incurred - deferral Article 6 – Act No. 14,467/22	-	23,226,631	-	23,226,631	-	23,226,631	-	23,226,631
Actuarial liabilities	4,231,259	-	(432,181)	3,799,078	4,231,259	-	(432,181)	3,799,078
Accrued payroll charges	2,669,905	136,454	(210,093)	2,596,266	2,669,905	136,454	(210,093)	2,596,266
Market value adjustment of derivative instruments	1,445,936	-	(756,487)	689,449	1,445,936	-	(756,487)	689,449
Allowance for losses - FCVS receivable	3,664,794	915,522	(213,879)	4,366,437	3,664,794	915,522	(213,879)	4,366,437
Provisions for civil proceedings	1,798,218	58,789	(4,097)	1,852,910	1,798,218	58,789	(4,097)	1,852,910
Allowance for impairment - assets not for use	252,089	-	(53,991)	198,098	252,089	-	(53,991)	198,098
Tax accruals	280,285	4,858	-	285,143	280,285	4,858	-	285,143
Other	5,712,898	595,221	(3,634,247)	2,673,872	5,712,898	595,505	(3,634,247)	2,674,156
Income tax and social contribution loss	3,570,902	-	(91,027)	3,479,875	3,570,902	-	(91,027)	3,479,875
Income and social contribution tax losses	3,570,902	-	(91,027)	3,479,875	3,570,902	-	(91,027)	3,479,875
Total receivables with an impact on profit or loss	59,440,995	49,252,021	(47,294,804)	61,398,212	59,440,995	49,252,305	(47,294,804)	61,398,496
Actuarial liabilities	6,472,801	-	(209,373)	6,263,428	6,472,801	-	(209,373)	6,263,428
Other	915,522	-	(915,522)	-	915,522	-	(915,522)	-
Total credits with an impact on equity	7,388,323	-	(1,124,895)	6,263,428	7,388,323	-	(1,124,895)	6,263,428
Total tax credits	66,829,318	49,252,021	(48,419,699)	67,661,640	66,829,318	49,252,305	(48,419,699)	67,661,924
Total unrecognized receivables	57,819	43,454	-	101,273	57,819	43,554	-	101,373

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(e) Expected realization - deferred tax assets

Every six months CAIXA conducts a technical study about the expected realization of tax credits within 10 years. The amounts determined in the study are represented below:

Year of Realization	Parent Company		Consolidated	
	Face value	Present value	Face value	Present value
2025	6,176,470	6,108,387	6,176,470	6,108,387
2026	29,341,887	26,501,716	29,341,887	26,501,716
2027	4,499,053	3,737,422	4,499,053	3,737,422
2028	5,654,724	4,345,634	5,654,724	4,345,634
2029	2,520,322	1,797,192	2,520,322	1,797,192
2030	2,713,146	1,800,248	2,713,146	1,800,248
2031	5,152,279	3,191,119	5,152,279	3,191,119
2032	1,525,174	884,904	1,525,174	884,904
2033	703,890	383,919	703,890	383,919
2034	9,374,695	4,804,812	9,374,978	4,804,958
Total	67,661,640	53,555,353	67,661,923	53,555,499

Note 11 – Investments

The table below shows the Company's interests in subsidiaries, jointly controlled subsidiaries and affiliated companies of CAIXA Conglomerate.

Company (1)	Country of incorporation	Headquarter	Nature of the relationship	Activity	Strategic participation (2)
CAIXA	Brazil	Brasília (DF)	Leader of the Conglomerate	Caixa Econômica Federal	
TecBan	Brazil	Barueri (São Paulo)	Associate	Banking Tecnology	Yes
Quod	Brazil	Barueri (São Paulo)	Associate	Credit Bureau	Yes
Galgo Sistemas de Informações	Brazil	São Paulo (SP)	Associate	Other activities	Yes
Núclea	Brazil	São Paulo (SP)	Associate	Other activities	Yes
Caixa Seguridade	Brazil	Brasília (DF)	Controlled	Holding company	Yes
Caixa Holding	Brazil	Brasília (DF)	Subsidiary	Holding company	Yes
Caixa Corretora	Brazil	Brasília (DF)	Subsidiary	Insurance brokerage	Yes
Too Seguros	Brazil	São Paulo (SP)	Joint control	Insurance company	No
PAN Corretora	Brazil	São Paulo (SP)	Joint control	Broker	No
XS3 Seguros	Brazil	São Paulo (SP)	Joint control	Insurance	Yes
XS4 Capitalização	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro (RJ)	Joint control	Capitalization	Yes
XS5 Consórcios	Brazil	São Paulo (SP)	Joint control	Consortia	Yes
XS6 Assistência	Brazil	Barueri (São Paulo)	Joint control	Charitable services	Yes
CNP Brasil	Brazil	Brasília (DF)	Associate	Holding company	Yes
Holding XS1	Brazil	São Paulo (SP)	Associate	Holding company	Yes
Caixa Cartões	Brazil	Brasília (DF)	Wholly-owned subsidiary	Holding company	Yes
Elo Serviços	Brazil	Barueri (São Paulo)	Joint control	Payment institution	Yes
Caixa Cartões Pré-Pagos	Brazil	São Paulo (SP)	Joint control	Issuance of food vouchers, transportation vouchers and the like	Yes
Caixa Loterias	Brazil	Brasília (DF)	Wholly-owned subsidiary	Holding company	Yes
Caixa Asset	Brazil	Brasília (DF)	Wholly-owned subsidiary	Distribution of securities	Yes

(1) All companies mentioned adopt the Real as their functional currency; and
(2) Investments in companies whose activities supplement or support the Bank's activities are strategic interests.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(a) Breakdown of the investment and share of profit (loss) of equity-accounted investees

Parent Company								
	% of interest 03/31/2025		Equity	Carrying value	Drive			Carrying value
Enterprise	Total	Ordinary shares	03/31/2025	01/01/2025	Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	Dividends and interest on equity capital (2)	Other	03/31/2025
Caixa Seguridade (1)	80.00%	80.00%	14,032,607	10,665,915	859,099	-	(298,929)	11,226,085
Caixa Cartões Holding	100.00%	100.00%	938,235	875,683	62,552	-	-	938,235
Caixa Loterias	100.00%	100.00%	116,187	87,587	28,600	-	-	116,187
Caixa Asset	100.00%	100.00%	1,090,238	848,834	241,404	-	-	1,090,238
TecBan	13.01%	11.61%	966,395	178,644	537	-	(396)	178,785
Quod	15.29%	16.00%	329,766	50,926	(505)	-	-	50,421
Galgo Sistemas de Informações	6.67%	6.67%	30,910	2,681	(620)	-	-	2,061
Núclea	8.17%	8.17%	1,912,127	147,331	8,972	-	22	156,325
Other investments (1)	-	-	136	136	-	-	-	136
Total	-	-	19,416,601	12,857,737	1,200,039	-	(299,303)	13,758,473

(1) Includes pre-operating investments: Digital Business, Real Estate Cash; and
(2) Dividends and interest on equity capital actually received in the period totaled R$773,789 from Caixa Seguridade.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Consolidated								
Enterprise	% of interest (1) 03/31/2025		Equity	Carrying value	Drive			Carrying value
	Total	Ordinary shares	03/31/2025	01/01/2025	Share of profit of equity-accounted investees	Dividends and interest on equity capital (3)	Other	03/31/2025
Holding XS1	60.00%	49.00%	12,101,417	7,207,587	354,996	(346,423)	44,690	7,260,850
CNP Brasil	48.25%	48.25%	4,746,629	2,325,920	111,666	(171,388)	24,050	2,290,248
XS3 Seguros	75.00%	49.99%	2,010,718	1,415,299	166,099	(97,624)	24,189	1,507,963
XS4 Capitalização	75.00%	49.99%	290,538	205,827	51,663	(38,419)	(1,182)	217,889
XS5 Consórcios	75.00%	49.99%	638,569	425,217	53,692	-	-	478,909
XS6 Assistência	75.00%	49.99%	56,397	33,883	8,415	-	-	42,298
Elo Serviços	41.41%	0.01%	1,212,020	456,669	45,288	-	-	501,957
Caixa Cartões Pré-Pagos	75.00%	50%-1	407,855	308,043	3,449	(5,600)	-	305,892
Too Seguros	49.00%	49.00%	855,137	423,595	55,736	(63,916)	1,120	416,535
PAN Corretora (2)	49.00%	49.00%	12,694	17,219	5,594	(16,593)	-	6,220
Tecban	13.01%	11.61%	966,395	178,644	537	-	(396)	178,785
Quod	15.29%	16.00%	329,766	50,926	(505)	-	-	50,421
Galgo Sistemas de Informações	6.67%	6.67%	30,910	2,681	(620)	-	-	2,061
Núclea	8.17%	8.17%	1,912,127	147,331	8,972	-	22	156,325
Other investments (2)			-	395	-	-	-	395
Total			25,571,172	13,199,236	864,982	(739,963)	92,493	13,416,748

(1) The percentage of ownership interest in holding company XS1, CNP Brasil, XS3 Seguros, XS4 Capitalização, XS5 Consórcios, XS6 Assistência, Too Seguros and Pan Corretora are shown from the point of view of subsidiary Caixa Seguridade;
(2) Includes pre-operating investments: Digital Business, Caixa Real Estate, Caixa Cartões Adquirência, Caixa Cartões PAT, Caixa Cartões Fidelidade, Caixa Cartões Contas de Pagamento; and
(3) Dividends and interest on equity capital actually received in the period totaled R$685,115, of which R$340,305 from Holding XS1; R$87,061 from CNP Brasil; R$220,629 from XS3 Seguros; R$37,119 from XS5 Consórcios.

(b) Disposal of Caixa Seguridade shares

In March 2025, CAIXA, through a secondary public offering of shares, sold 82,380,893 ordinary shares issued by CAIXA Seguridade Participações S.A. As a result of this transaction, CAIXA's ownership interest in that company was reduced from 82.75% to 80%. The transaction generated a gain of R$839,464 (note 28), recognized in profit or loss for the period, according to criteria established by current accounting standards.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 12 – Property and equipment

CAIXA did not have property, plant and equipment held as investment property or leased as operating leases or finance leases during the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025.

(a) Composition

Parent Company					
Description	Useful life (in years)	03/31/2025			
		Cost	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Liquid
Property and equipment	-	1,838,138	(905,819)	(25,175)	907,144
Buildings	25	1,630,881	(905,819)	(23,521)	701,541
Land	-	207,257	-	(1,654)	205,603
Right-of-use assets	-	324,128	(10,473)	-	313,655
Real estate	25	264,908	(4,408)	-	260,500
Vehicles, vessels and others	5	59,220	(6,065)	-	53,155
Leasehold improvements	5	2,606,594	(2,054,572)	(143)	551,879
Fixed assets in progress	-	423,197	-	-	423,197
Furniture and equipment in use	-	6,805,452	(4,946,271)	-	1,859,181
Communication and security system	5 to 10	1,040,774	(792,831)	-	247,943
Data processing system	5	5,764,678	(4,153,440)	-	1,611,238
Furniture and equipment in stock	-	767,295	(482,676)	(8,579)	276,040
Works of art	-	1,357	-	-	1,357
Total		12,766,161	(8,399,811)	(33,897)	4,332,453

Consolidated					
Description	Useful life (in years)	03/31/2025			
		Cost	Depreciation	Impairment loss	Liquid
Property and equipment	-	1,838,138	(905,819)	(25,175)	907,144
Buildings	25	1,630,881	(905,819)	(23,521)	701,541
Land	-	207,257	-	(1,654)	205,603
Right-of-use assets	-	324,128	(10,473)	-	313,655
Real estate	25	264,908	(4,408)	-	260,500
Vehicles, vessels and others	5	59,220	(6,065)	-	53,155
Leasehold improvements	5	2,606,594	(2,054,572)	(143)	551,879
Fixed assets in progress	-	423,197	-	-	423,197
Furniture and equipment in use	-	6,805,512	(4,946,324)	-	1,859,188
Communication and security system	5 to 10	1,040,794	(792,851)	-	247,943
Data processing system	5	5,764,718	(4,153,473)	-	1,611,245
Furniture and equipment in stock	-	767,295	(482,676)	(8,579)	276,040
Works of art	-	1,357	-	-	1,357
Total		12,766,221	(8,399,864)	(33,897)	4,332,460

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 13 - Intangible assets

(a) Composition

Parent Company				
Description	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Impairment loss	Liquid
Payroll acquisition	3,577,093	(1,832,024)	-	1,745,069
Logic projects - software	3,231,352	(2,110,626)	(35,257)	1,085,469
Other intangible assets	1,199,351	(728,684)	-	470,667
Total	8,007,796	(4,671,334)	(35,257)	3,301,205

Consolidated				
Description	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Impairment loss	Liquid
Payroll acquisition	3,577,093	(1,832,024)	-	1,745,069
Logic projects - software	3,231,352	(2,110,626)	(35,257)	1,085,469
Other intangible assets	1,229,401	(730,184)	(4)	499,213
Total	8,037,846	(4,672,834)	(35,261)	3,329,751

Note 14 – Other assets

(a) Composition

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	03/31/2025	03/31/2025
Non-financial assets held for sale and inventory materials (b)	5,425,120	5,425,120
Interbank accounts and interbranch accounts	1,209,964	1,210,091
Salary prepayments and other advances	2,160,569	2,160,569
Unrecognized amounts	2,330,761	2,361,117
Dividends and interest on equity capital receivable	303,387	671,708
Receivables - FND	778,295	778,295
Prepaid expenses	196,161	197,808
Specific credits	123,600	123,600
Amounts to be reimbursed - FGTS	23,385	23,385
Sundry receivables	1,678,844	1,664,111
Total	14,230,086	14,615,804

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Non-financial assets held for sale and inventory materials

Company/Consolidated	
Description	03/31/2025
Non-financial assets held for sale - own	55,491
Non-financial assets held for sale – received	5,797,421
Consumables	12,426
Total	5,865,338
Own impairment losses	(2,480)
Impairment losses – received	(437,738)
Total net of allowance	5,425,120

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 15 – Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Note 15.1 – Customer Funds

(a) Deposits per payable period

Deposits	Parent Company					Consolidated
	Without maturity	Within 1-90 days	Within 91-360 days	Over 360 days	03/31/2025	03/31/2025
Cash deposits	47,668,131	-	-	-	47,668,131	47,667,922
Savings-account deposits	379,393,907	-	-	-	379,393,907	379,393,907
Time deposits	112,250,620	10,177,824	33,097,919	142,835,643	298,362,006	298,362,006
Court deposits	112,250,620	-	-	-	112,250,620	112,250,620
CBD	-	10,177,824	33,097,919	142,835,643	186,111,386	186,111,386
Special Deposits and Funds and Programs	44,884,423	-	-	-	44,884,423	44,884,423
Other deposits	95,182	-	-	-	95,182	95,182
Total	584,292,263	10,177,824	33,097,919	142,835,643	770,403,649	770,403,440

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 15.2 – Funds from financial and other institutions

(a) Composition

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	03/31/2025	03/31/2025
Borrowings and on-lendings	515,663,501	515,663,501
FGTS	492,201,470	492,201,470
BNDES	18,324,611	18,324,611
Merchant Navy Fund	2,213,484	2,213,484
Brazilian Treasury	13,690	13,690
Foreign on-lendings	208,911	208,911
Foreign borrowings	1,937,778	1,937,778
Other	763,557	763,557
Money market funding	255,008,748	253,858,519
Own portfolio	169,869,370	168,719,141
Financial Treasury Bills	134,309,797	134,309,797
National Treasury Bills	29,350,659	28,200,430
Mortgage-backed securities	1,020,119	1,020,119
Debentures	5,188,795	5,188,795
Third-party portfolio	85,139,378	85,139,378
National Treasury Bills	42,474,255	42,474,255
National Treasury Notes	42,665,123	42,665,123
Interbank deposits	2,487,277	2,487,277
Total	773,159,526	772,009,297

Note 15.3 – Funds from securities issues

(a) Composition

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	03/31/2025	03/31/2025
Funds accepted and issuance of securities (b)	248,702,456	248,702,456
Subordinated financial instruments (c)	35,625,774	35,625,774
IHCD – Authorized principal (d) (1)	33,927,964	-
Debt instruments eligible to capital (2)	2,878,883	2,878,883
Total	321,135,077	287,207,113

(1) Consists of hybrid equity and debt instruments authorized to be part of capital. In the consolidated financial statements, the balance is reclassified to equity according to CMN Resolution No. 4,955/2021; and
(2) Consists of interest payable and inflation adjustment not incorporated into the principal.

(a.1) FGTS - Subordinated Debt Instrument - FGTS

CAIXA has eight subordinated debt instruments authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil as part of Level II of the mandatory capital, in accordance with the provisions of CMN Resolution No. 4,958/2021, which addresses the methodology for calculating total capital, entered with the Severance Pay Fund (FGTS).

On the total amount of debts, monetary adjustment is applied through the application of the adjustment coefficient identical to that used for the remuneration of FGTS blocked accounts and monthly capitalized interest.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(a.2) Subordinated financial bills – level I (complementary)

CAIXA raised subordinated financial bills in the local market with a total par value of R$1,718,700. Of this total R$1,713,241 is authorized to make up level 1 supplementary capital.

(b) Funds from acceptance and issuance of securities

Company/Consolidated						
		Salary				
Captures	Index	Within 1-90 days	Within 91-180 days	Within 181-360 days	Over 360 days	03/31/2025
Securities backed by real estate loans	CDI	6,707,867	10,032,520	52,816,694	135,790,265	205,347,346
Securities backed by real estate loans	IPCA (Extended Consumer Price	-	-	-	169,341	169,341
Securities backed by real estate loans	Prefixed	-	392,240	4,958,591	2,281,299	7,632,130
Securities backed by real estate loans - FGTS	TR	-	-	-	11,564	11,564
Financial bills	IPCA (Extended Consumer Price	-	-	-	3,049,289	3,049,289
Financial bills	CDI	-	-	-	18,604,228	18,604,228
Agribusiness letters of credit	CDI	302,620	1,309,152	1,309,096	10,967,690	13,888,558
Total		7,010,487	11,733,912	59,084,381	170,873,676	248,702,456

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(c) Subordinated financial instruments

Company/Consolidated							
Salary	Annual compensation (%)	Start date	Amount written	Inflation adjustment and interest	Amortization	Impact hedge accounting market risk	Debt balance as of 03/31/2025
Level I – Complementary (1)							
Eligible financial bills							
Perpetual	114% of SELIC (Central Bank overnight rate)	Sep/19	1,113,000	51,947	-	-	1,164,947
Perpetual	114% of SELIC (Central Bank overnight rate)	Oct/19	4,200	187	-	-	4,387
Perpetual	114% of SELIC (Central Bank overnight rate)	Nov/19	601,500	26,790	-	-	628,290
Level 2 capital (1)							
Subordinated debt instrument – FGTS							
Feb/38	4.80%	Dec/14	4,000,000	2,889,205	(375,512)	-	6,513,693
May/44	4.75%	Sep/16	4,000,000	2,341,286	-	-	6,341,286
Aug/44	4.86%	May/17	4,000,000	2,141,952	-	-	6,141,952
Dec/40	4.75%	Sep/15	3,000,000	2,082,726	-	-	5,082,726
May/44	5.23%	Sep/17	2,000,000	1,086,374	-	-	3,086,374
Jul/32	5.08%	Jun/12	3,000,000	1,903,415	(1,891,905)	-	3,011,510
Dec/33	5.15%	Oct/14	3,000,000	1,336,971	(1,512,647)	-	2,824,324
Apr/26	6.00%	Aug/11	3,000,000	2,127,131	(4,300,846)	-	826,285
Total			27,718,700	15,987,984	(8,080,910)	-	35,625,774

(1) The composition of the RC is detailed in note 33 (h).

Level 1 of total capital is divided into core capital and supplementary capital. CAIXA has Hybrid Capital and Debt Instruments – HICD authorized to make up its core capital.

CMN Resolution No. 4,955/2021 determines, for purposes of disclosure of the consolidated financial statements, the reclassification to equity of instruments that meet the characteristics of core capital.

The agreements have fully variable compensation clauses, which are annually adjusted for inflation after the payment of interest accrued in the previous year.

Compensation interest payable and the unincorporated monetary adjustment make up the hybrid equity and debt instruments, totaling R$2,878,883 as of March 31, 2025.

Interest payable on subordinated instruments eligible for additional capital totals R$78,925 as of March 31, 2025.

To calculate total capital, the Company considers only the face value of the IHCD contracts plus the adjustment for inflation incorporated from prior years. Considering that the agreements have fully variable compensation clauses, inflation adjustment is incorporated annually, after the payment of interest related to the previous year.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(d) Debt instruments eligible to capital

Parent Company	
Description	03/31/2025
Contract 348/2007	16,217,366
Contract No, 752/2012	6,800,000
Contract No, 754/2012	6,310,598
Contracts 869/2013	4,600,000
Total	33,927,964

Note 15.4 – Other financial liabilities

(a) Composition

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	03/31/2025	03/31/2025
Funds for specific obligations (b)	19,689,922	19,743,049
Deferred revenue (c)	8,335,958	8,335,958
Obligations arising from assignment-related transactions	3,201,863	3,201,863
Funds linked to loans	1,211,099	1,211,099
FGTS funds for amortization	1,026,133	1,026,133
Lease liability	332,579	332,579
Trading account	88,334	88,377
Obligations from payment transactions	260	260
Total	33,886,148	33,939,318

(b) Earmarked funds

Consist of obligations arising from funds from transactions related to lotteries, resources from funds and social programs managed by CAIXA and resources from special funds or programs maintained with funds from the government or public entities, managed by CAIXA.

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	03/31/2025	03/31/2025
Social funds and programs	16,568,397	16,568,397
Financial agent compensation - FGTS	9,524,157	9,524,157
Social housing programs	1,820,045	1,820,045
Cash transfer programs (1)	1,714,317	1,714,317
Novo Minha Casa Minha Vida – NMCMV	1,775,017	1,775,017
Financial Agent Compensation – OGU	468,001	468,001
FGTS funds	372,820	372,820
FIES	460,879	460,879
Other funds and programs	433,161	433,161
Financial and development funds	1,596,662	1,596,662
FAT	1,595,181	1,595,181
FINSOCIAL	1,481	1,481
Lottery transactions	1,524,863	1,577,990
Total	19,689,922	19,743,049

(1) Includes the amount of R$452,799 consisting of the funds earmarked for the payment of the New Bolsa Família.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(c) Unearned revenue

Unearned revenue consists of the deferral balance of the transactions between CAIXA, its partner companies and its subsidiaries for the right to explore the over-the-counter market, the client base and the use of the brand. As of March 31, 2025, unearned revenue consists of the following partnerships:

- VISA, in the amount of R$500,000 consisting of the initial bonus received under the ten-year agreement signed between CAIXA and VISA;
- CNP (Holding XS1) in the amount of R$5,810,000 under the distribution agreement. The balance is recognized monthly for the term of the contract until 2045;
- Tokio Marine (XS3) in the amount of R$1,197,000, CNP (XS5) in the amount of R$200,000, Icatu (XS4) in the amount of R$144,000 and Tempo (XS6) in the amount of R$23,625, under a 20-year distribution agreement with Caixa Seguridade;
- FISERV, in the amount of R$128,000, seeking to strengthen its operations in the market of electronic means of payment, establishes a 20-year agreement with Caixa Cartões; and
- VR BENEFITS and FLEETCOR ("VR-FLEETCOR"), in the amount of R$333,333, to operate in the segment related to prepaid means of payment, for 20 years, according to an agreement entered into with Caixa Cartões.

Note 16 – Provisions

(a) Composition

Company/Consolidated	
Description	03/31/2025
Labor proceedings (b.2)	5,769,481
Civil (b.3)	4,117,577
Tax proceedings (b.4)	658,663
FGTS prepayment (c)	1,922,009
Other	17,946
Total	12,485,676

(b) Provisions for legal cases, tax and social security liabilities

CAIXA is party to lawsuits and administrative proceedings of tax, civil and labor nature, arising over the normal course of its business. According to the opinion of its lawyers and considering that the procedures followed by CAIXA comply with legal and regulatory provisions, Management understands that the provisions accrued are sufficient to bear the risks of possible unfavorable decisions on these proceedings.

Considering the high number of administrative and judicial proceedings, CAIXA uses the following methodologies to calculate the probable amount of disbursement:

a) Individualized method, in which the probable amount of the conviction (accrued amount) is estimated; This calculation is based on the economic repercussion of the claims made by the plaintiff and is weighed against the situation of the case and the prevailing jurisprudence in similar cases; These lawsuits are classified as whose unfavorable outcome is considered probable, possible or remote; mass actions that are in the execution phase are also provided for by this methodology; and

b) Mass testing is a statistical method used to calculate the probable amount of disbursement for 100% of routine procedures in the discovery phase, which consists of measuring the likelihood and impact of an outcome unfavorable to the entity.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b.1) Changes in provisions for court cases, tax and social security liabilities

Company/Consolidated							
Description	01/01/2025	New provisions	Adjustment for inflation	Drive Additions to provisions	Reversed provisions	Write-offs for payment	03/31/2025
Labor proceedings (b.2)	5,933,123	148,497	94,956	785,663	(253,960)	(938,798)	5,769,481
Civil (b.3)	3,996,040	51,272	42,096	789,430	(495,031)	(266,230)	4,117,577
Sundry achievements	1,587,337	32,867	20,021	320,148	(202,128)	(153,359)	1,604,886
Savings - economic plans	754,838	1,963	4,339	307,174	(182,159)	(48,127)	838,028
FGTS Contingency	857,638	-	14,025	3,512	(20,125)	(474)	854,576
Housing	796,227	16,442	3,711	158,596	(90,619)	(64,270)	820,087
Tax proceedings (b.4)	647,501	6,552	8,127	20,825	(15,684)	(8,658)	658,663
ISSQN	396,273	1,718	6,136	6,836	(7,036)	(2,007)	401,920
INSS	5,901	-	136	47	(1,025)	-	5,059
IPTU	103,878	3,566	603	8,063	(5,876)	(3,417)	106,817
Other	141,449	1,268	1,252	5,879	(1,747)	(3,234)	144,867
Total	10,576,664	206,321	145,179	1,595,918	(764,675)	(1,213,686)	10,545,721

(b.2) Labor lawsuits

CAIXA is a defendant to lawsuits filed by employees, former employees of the Company itself or of service providers and trade unions, related to labor activities, job plans, collective bargaining agreements, indemnities, benefits, pensions, subsidiarity, among others.

As of March 31, 2025, there were 54,852 labor cases provided for, of which 27,891 were subject to the mass method and 26,961 were subject to the individualized methodology.

To reduce court litigation and the amounts spent on proceedings, CAIXA continues to pursue its policy of judicial and out-of-court conciliation, voluntarily complies with certain court decisions and analyzes the losses incurred in order to reduce the number of new litigations from similar causes. Because of that, significant lawsuits are not individually disclosed in order not to make agreements impossible.

(b.3) Civil lawsuits

CAIXA is a defendant in civil actions seeking damages/contracts related to its products, services and services. As of March 31, 2025, 357,456 civil cases were provided for, of which 328,002 were subject to the mass method and 29,454 were subject to the individualized methodology.

Of particular note are demands that contest the purging of indexes of economic plans, as part of the federal government's economic policy to combat inflationary rates in the past, when correcting balances in deposits in savings accounts.

CAIXA complied with the legal order in effect at the time. However, considering the lawsuits actually notified and the analysis of the current case law of the Superior Court of Justice – STJ, on March 31, 2025, R$838,029 was accrued for these proceedings.

The Federal Supreme Court – STF suspended the analysis of all appeals filed until the decisions are rendered on matters of general repercussion related to the Bresser and Summer Plans (topic 264), of unblocked amounts of the Collor I Plan (theme 265), Collor I Plan (theme 284) and the Collor II Plan (theme 285) that will have binding effects on all related cases.

At the end of 2017, FEBRABAN and CONSIF entered into an agreement with the main consumer protection entities to solve the problem. This agreement was approved by the Federal Supreme Court and CAIXA adhered to its terms. Payments started in July 2018 and continue to be made in compliance with adhesions processed on the https://portalacordo.pagamentodapoupanca.com.br/ site and administrative and judicial conciliation task forces.

The agreement had a final deadline on 03/12/2020, which is why FEBRABAN and consumer protection entities reached a good agreement to extend the previous agreement for another 5 years, and an initial extension of 30 months was approved by the STF and after analyzing the results obtained, in December 2022, the STF approved a second extension of another 30 months.

Also significant are the lawsuits aimed at repairing damages involving the contingency of FGTS resource transfers. The amount provided for as of March 31, 2025, for these proceedings is R$854,574.

Damages lawsuits filed for damages consist of possible problems with bank service, service provision or the acquisition/maintenance of a product.

In 2025, CAIXA continues to implement its policy of judicial and extrajudicial conciliation, spontaneously complying with court decisions and analyzing losses incurred, to mitigate new litigation of similar causes. As of March 31, 2025, the Company reached 12,907 court settlements (66% referring to damages lawsuits and 34% referring to credit recovery), reducing the amount that would be spent if the court conviction persisted and providing the customer with a quick solution to the problem.

(b.4) Tax liabilities

CAIXA, as an institution that regularly fulfills the tax obligations that affect its activities, operations and services, is discussing in court the legitimacy of the collection parameters enforced by tax authorities of the various entities of the Federation, according to the specific characteristics of each case.

Provisions accrued under a probable risk assessment based on the opinions of its legal advisers relate to lawsuits about taxes and contributions. CAIXA regularly monitors the cycle of ongoing lawsuits which, in the medium and long term, may have favorable outcomes for the Bank if the reversal of the related provisions will result from the reversal.

The National Institute of Social Security (INSS) has issued assessments of deficiency in social security contributions on payments to CAIXA's employees, challenging the indemnity and non-compensation nature of some amounts, such as meal allowance, APIP and bonus leave. The amounts restated for March 31, 2025, total R$1,863,747, for which the provision was accrued according to the track record of success and case law, considering in a recent technical and legal analysis on the matter, it is R$ 5,059.

Regarding the ISSQN, CAIXA applies the guidelines of Federal Supplementary Act No. 116/2003 to adapt its systems and procedures for determining the calculation base and paying the tax on rendered services.

Notwithstanding, tax inspectors from different municipalities of the federation assessed tax deficiencies against the institution under the allegation of non-payment or underpayment, thus initiating a discussion based on a different interpretation of aspects such as materiality, applicable rates and place of incidence of the tax, whose total amount, as of 03/31/2025, corresponds to the amount of R$ 1,512,250.

Considering the track record of success and the precedent scenario evaluated in a technical and legal analysis about the matter, as of March 31, 2025, the provision accrued is R$401,922.

Also, as a highlight, CAIXA has been discussing the materiality of CSLL and IRPJ debts and fines arising from failure to approve the Electronic Request for Refund, Reimbursement or Reimbursement and Statement of Offset – PER/DCOMP, which, as of March 31, 2025, totaled R$25,011, with reference to procedural issues. According to court rulings on each matter, the lawyers' analysis was for the constitution of the full provision of the amount.

(c) Provision for prepayments of real estate loans using FGTS funds

- Housing loans, granted with FGTS funds and contemplated with a subsidy for a reduction in the installment, remunerate the Financial Agent with total or partial payment of the subsidy by FGTS, according to the definition described in FGTS Resolution No. 702/2012 and its updates;
- These amounts are transferred to the CAIXA Financial Agent when the contract is signed, to cover the entire period of the transaction. Changes in the flow initially agreed on, such as early settlement, extraordinary amortization, extraordinary amortization with reduced term, transfer or reduction of the financing agreement's term require CAIXA to return to FGTS part of the remuneration received on a pro rata basis; and
- To cover this return of funds to the FGTS, a provision is made for the return of revenues in case of prepayments. The accrued amounts are calculated according to the average flows of return of compensation and their related impacts on the balance of the remuneration amounts paid to the CAIXA financial agent.

(d) Contingent liabilities classified as possible losses

(d.1) Tax claims

CAIXA regularly monitors tax, administrative and judicial proceedings to which it is a defendant or plaintiff and, supported by the opinions of its legal units, classified as possible risk of loss proceedings which total R$10,619,996, among which the following demands stand out due to the amounts under dispute:

a) The Company was assessed a deficiency in PIS/PASEP in the historical amount of R$9,295,509 on underpayments for the period from January 1991 to December 1995, at the time Decree-Laws 2.445/1988 and 2.449/1988 came into effect, which changed the social security contribution calculation system, and alleged undue offset of overpayments made in the period from January 1992 to May 1993. For the filing of the lawsuit, a deposit was made in guarantee of that amount on December 30, 2010, which, adjusted for inflation using the SELIC (Central Bank overnight rate), totals R$9,295,509 as of March 31, 2025. On April 8, 2019, the Honorable Judge of the 9th Federal Court of the Judiciary of Brasília/DF granted the request made by CAIXA to declare the extinction of the tax credit in question, considering the proof of the sufficiency of the payments made at the time. On 06/10/2019, the Union filed an appeal requesting the reform of the sentence in question by the Honorable Federal Regional Court of the 1st Region, and the appeal was distributed by lot on 05/04/2023 to the 8th Panel of that Court, awaiting judgment since then;

b) Assessment of PIS/PASEP deficiency in the total amount of R$256,597, according to the assessment of differences in the calculation base for paying the amounts in the period from January 1996 to December 1998, and from January to October 1999, arising from the deduction or non-inclusion of revenues and the calculation of expenses considered improper and non-deductible on taxable profit, respectively;

c) CSLL (Social Contribution Tax) in the amount of R$214,944, consisting of a credit originating from an overpayment stated in the Corporate Income Tax Return (DIPJ) and offset in 2003. There is a discussion about procedural issues; and

d) Assessment of ICMS deficiency (São Paulo State Finance Department) in the total amount of R$347,171. The assessment of the tax is being discussed considering the non-withholding and withholding of taxes on services classified by inspection authorities as "communication" for tax purposes, and the determination of the liability to pay liabilities for tax liability under an agreement signed with the National Council of Treasury Policy (CONFAZ).

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

The other contingencies that indicate possible loss have the following balance as of December 31, 2024:

a) Federal taxes total R$1,517; b) Social security contributions total R$67,318; and c) Regional accounts for R$436,940.

The matters related to the contingent proceedings under discussion are monitored from the prospect of a possible sedimentation or change in the jurisprudential scenario, allowing the maintenance of the related risk classifications as a result of CAIXA's continuous evaluation.

(e) Breakdown of deposits that secure funds

The balances of court deposits accrued for probable, possible and/or remote passive lawsuits:

Company/Consolidated	
Description	03/31/2025
Tax claims	14,191,735
Labor claims	874,448
Civil claims	6,394,441
Total	21,460,624

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 17 – Loan commitments, credits to be released and financial guarantees provided

Company/Consolidated												
	03/31/2025											
Description	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Total		
	Exposure	Expected losses	Net loss exposure	Exposure	Expected losses	Net loss exposure	Exposure	Expected losses	Net loss exposure	Exposure	Expected losses	Net loss exposure
Loan and credit commitments to be released	138,935,935	(998,661)	137,937,274	847,070	(118,392)	728,678	410,225	(253,023)	157,202	140,193,230	(1,370,076)	138,823,154
On-lendings – entities	30,602,449	(19,247)	30,583,202	-	-	-	46,425	(46,425)	-	30,648,874	(65,672)	30,583,202
FIES	73,068	(1,808)	71,260	13,577	(2,027)	11,550	23,584	(17,467)	6,117	110,229	(21,302)	88,927
Total	169,611,452	(1,019,716)	168,591,736	860,647	(120,419)	740,228	480,234	(316,915)	163,319	170,952,333	(1,457,050)	169,495,283

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 18 – Actuarial liabilities

Actuarial assessments are made every six months. Therefore, the Employee Benefits note was prepared for the six-month periods ended June 30 and December 31 and is available at: https://ri.caixa.gov.br/informacoes-financeiras/central-de-resultados/.

Exceptionally, in March 2025 an actuarial study of the adjusted REG/REPLAN plan was carried out to present the impacts of the changes in the regulation of the plan, which was approved by PREVIC on February 25, 2025. The amendments were necessary to adapt the regulation to the following future benefits to be granted:

- New calculation of the death pension;
- Timing of the payment of the death pension;
- Child support;
- Lump sum death benefit; and
- Adjustment in the Benefit Accumulation Fund (FAB).

The impact of the changes in these benefits generated a reduction in future REG/REPLAN liabilities of approximately R$5.2 billion, of which R$2.6 billion for CAIXA and R$2.6 billion for participants. CAIXA will make a contribution of this amount in the 2nd quarter of 2025.

The total amount will be used to settle the 2014 equalization and amortize part of the 2015 equalization. The remaining amount, added to the 2016 equalization, will be renegotiated in a single equalization with an extension of the payment term, which will increase from 12 to 18 years.

(a) Change in the present value of the liability

Company/Consolidated		
Description	REG/REPLAN frozen	REG/REPLAN not frozen
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
VPO at the beginning of the period	(62,185,704)	(6,469,045)
Interest cost on VPO	(1,602,564)	(166,891)
Contributions paid from participants	-	(9,554)
Remeasurements of actuarial gains/(losses):	3,040,406	30,353
Adjustment from experience	2,896,706	9,588
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	143,700	20,765
Benefits paid directly by the plan	1,558,309	147,293
Prior Service Cost (Plan Changes)	(1,801,568)	-
VPO at the end of the period	(60,991,121)	(6,467,844)

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Change in fair value of assets

Company/Consolidated		
Description	REG/REPLAN frozen 2025 1st quarter	REGN/REPLAN not frozen 2025 1st quarter
FVA at the beginning of the period	48,789,289	6,159,998
Interest income	1,271,559	159,726
Earnings on assets higher than (lower) than the discount rate	1,371,699	180,800
Employer contributions	298,023	15,028
Contributions of plan participants	222,584	10,446
Benefits paid by the plan	(1,558,309)	(147,293)
FVA at end of period	50,394,845	6,378,705

Note 19 – Other liabilities

Description	Parent Company 03/31/2025	Consolidated 03/31/2025
Interbank accounts and interbranch accounts	16,990,159	16,990,159
Payables for funds to be released	6,527,292	6,527,292
Sundry domestic payables	8,797,686	8,807,509
Social charges and liabilities established by the Entity's by-laws	3,512,271	3,518,980
Provision for payments to be made	4,219,119	4,312,077
Payables to related companies	436,465	443,501
Payment services	478,196	478,196
Collected taxes and other	1,157,887	1,157,887
Sundry liabilities	528,883	528,883
Total	42,647,958	42,764,484

Note 20 – Equity

(a) Reconciliation of equity - Company x Consolidated

Discrimination	03/31/2025
Equity - Company	**104,079,740**
IHCD – eligible for inclusion in capital	33,927,964
Non-controlling interests	2,840,273
Equity - Consolidated	**140,847,977**

In the parent company financial statements, hybrid capital and debt instruments eligible to be part of core capital are recorded in liabilities and finance charges are recognized as operating expenses, while in the consolidated financial statements they are reclassified to equity, based on the understanding and guidelines of the Central Bank of Brazil, with the purpose of improving the quality of these consolidated financial statements.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Profit reserves

Profit reserves consist of legal reserve, calculated at the rate of 5% on profit, lottery reserve and operating margin reserve.

Lottery reserves are constituted by the result of the administration of federal lotteries that are incumbent on CAIXA as the executor of these public services for incorporation into its net assets.

The reserve for operating margin is recognized according to the justification of the considered percentage of up to 100% of the balance of profit, less the allocation to the legal reserve, unrealized profit reserves, contingency reserves, tax incentive reserve and minimum payment (25% of adjusted profit) of dividends and interest on equity capital, up to the limit of 80% of the share capital.

Company/Consolidated	
Description	03/31/2025
Revaluation reserves	**205,176**
Profit reserves	**6,818,618**
Statutory reserve	6,788,508
Reserve established by the Company's by-laws – lotteries	-
Statutory reserves - operating margin	30,110

(c) Dividends and interest on equity capital

According to the Company's bylaws and approved parameters, profit distribution for the year is at least twenty-five percent (25%) of adjusted profit, as established by the Company's bylaws.

The distribution of the year's profit is approved by the Annual Meeting, after a decision by the Board of Directors, at the proposal of the Board of Directors and in compliance with the position of the Fiscal Council, taking into consideration legal provisions and the conditions of CAIXA's Bylaws.

For the calculation of the dividend liability, interest on equity capital is computed, calculated using the yield of the TJLP for the period on adjusted equity, limited to 50% of the net income for the period.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 21 – Interest income and expenses and the like

(a) Interest income

Description	Parent Company 2025 1st quarter	Consolidated 2025 1st quarter
At fair value through profit or loss	**3,626,233**	**3,676,010**
Securities	3,626,233	3,676,010
At fair value through other comprehensive income	**13,115,089**	**13,080,476**
Interbank investments	7,701,044	7,701,044
Securities	5,414,045	5,379,432
At amortized cost	**38,605,998**	**38,638,557**
Securities	**72,228**	**72,228**
Credit portfolio (1)	**35,026,979**	**35,059,538**
Real estate financing agreements	19,385,059	19,417,618
Loans, discounted receivables and financing	11,560,027	11,560,027
Infrastructure and development financing	2,730,647	2,730,647
Rural and agro-industrial financing agreements	1,629,237	1,629,237
Other receivables	(277,991)	(277,991)
Interbank investments	**149,582**	**149,582**
Income from interbank deposits	149,582	149,582
Central Bank deposits	**2,818,260**	**2,818,260**
Savings-account deposits	1,418,955	1,418,955
Liabilities on time funds	1,056,172	1,056,172
Voluntary deposits	343,133	343,133
Other financial assets	**538,949**	**538,949**
Gain (loss) on other financial assets	538,949	538,949
Total	**55,347,320**	**55,395,043**

(1) Includes the recovery of losses in the amount of R$1,552,638.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b) Interest expense

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
At amortized cost	(39,496,737)	(39,082,172)
Customer Resources	(16,002,361)	(16,002,361)
Savings-account deposits	(6,584,169)	(6,584,169)
Time deposits CDB (Bank certificates of deposit)	(5,278,432)	(5,278,432)
Court deposits	(2,397,008)	(2,397,008)
Special Deposits and Funds and Programs	(1,496,310)	(1,496,310)
Other funding	(246,442)	(246,442)
Funds from financial and other institutions	(16,030,759)	(15,986,121)
Borrowings and on-lendings	(8,600,939)	(8,588,410)
Money market funding	(7,360,048)	(7,327,939)
Interbank deposits	(69,772)	(69,772)
Funds from securities issue	(7,463,617)	(7,093,690)
Funds from the issuance of bills	(6,722,725)	(6,722,725)
Debt instruments eligible to capital	(740,892)	(370,965)
Total	(39,496,737)	(39,082,172)
Net interest income	15,850,583	16,312,871

Note 22 – Gains and losses on the fair value of financial instruments

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
At fair value through profit or loss	1,269,984	1,270,397
Brazilian federal government bonds	1,410,305	1,410,718
Private securities of financial institutions	227	227
Private securities of non-financial entities	(13,579)	(13,579)
Other financial instruments (Royalties)	(126,969)	(126,969)
Total	1,269,984	1,270,397

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 23 – Gains and losses on securities trading

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
At fair value through profit or loss	(763,909)	(764,096)
Brazilian federal government bonds	(763,909)	(764,096)
Measured at fair value through comprehensive	98,581	98,581
Brazilian federal government bonds	98,657	98,657
Private securities of non-financial entities	(76)	(76)
Total	(665,328)	(665,515)

Note 24 – Service income and banking fee income

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
Government services	2,201,455	2,307,581
Management and promotion of entities and programs	1,727,307	1,833,433
FGTS	850,556	850,556
Lotteries	526,760	632,886
FIES	106,992	106,992
Minha Casa, Minha Vida	61,863	61,863
Sanitation program	104,464	104,464
Other entities and programs	76,672	76,672
Transfer of benefits	372,271	372,271
Guarantees given - operating agent	101,877	101,877
Checking account and banking fees	1,107,575	1,107,525
Partnership and billing	493,262	493,262
Debit and credit cards	720,788	744,500
Loan transactions	527,448	527,448
Investment funds	117,864	559,210
Insurance, capitalization, pension plans and layaway agreements	163,831	722,498
Other	96,278	73,352
Total	5,428,501	6,535,376

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 25 – Personnel expenses

(a) Employee compensation

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
Salaries	(4,379,733)	(4,422,954)
Benefits	(1,005,702)	(1,141,620)
Labor indemnifications	(171,993)	(171,993)
Other	(24,537)	(30,140)
Social charges	(1,770,291)	(1,789,781)
Social security	(998,879)	(1,009,851)
FGTS	(333,189)	(336,749)
Pension plans	(333,993)	(338,106)
Other charges	(104,230)	(105,075)
Total	(7,352,256)	(7,556,488)

(b) Average compensation (in real)

Description (1)	Parent Company
	2025
	1st quarter
Highest salary	76,631
Average salary	15,026
Lowest salary	3,937
Benefits	4,779

(1) In the first quarter of 2025, 463 employees were hired.

Note 26 – Other administrative expenses

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
Data processing	(470,646)	(475,251)
Rents and leases of assets	(444,839)	(444,839)
Third-party services	(272,769)	(272,769)
Surveillance and security services	(244,134)	(244,134)
Depreciation/*impairment*	(231,786)	(231,786)
Maintenance and conservation of assets	(308,274)	(308,274)
Amortization/impairment	(316,395)	(317,899)
Transportation services	(205,696)	(205,696)
Specialized Services	(161,633)	(168,623)
Communications	(137,326)	(137,331)
Water and electricity	(136,701)	(136,701)
Financial system services	(127,987)	(128,257)
Advertising	(81,273)	(81,590)
Material	(9,739)	(9,744)
Promotions and public relations	(33,400)	(33,427)
Other	(106,964)	(108,374)
Total	(3,289,562)	(3,304,695)

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 27 – Tax expenses

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
COFINS	(683,599)	(762,816)
ISS	(139,153)	(172,112)
PIS/PASEP	(111,098)	(127,156)
IPTU	(77,046)	(77,046)
Other	(13,061)	(14,121)
Total	(1,023,957)	(1,153,251)

Note 28 – Other income

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
Extraordinary Actuarial Assessment (1)	900,784	900,784
Gains on disposal of investments (2)	839,464	839,464
Commissions and fees monthly deferred shares - FGTS financial agent (3)	617,059	593,963
Expense recovery	482,777	483,648
Adjustment for inflation of sundry transactions	409,636	409,647
Right of use - Rede CAIXA	110,086	110,086
Recovery of operational losses	97,416	97,416
Credit card	61,937	61,937
Other	173,093	216,138
Total	3,692,252	3,713,083

(1) In March 2025, an extraordinary actuarial assessment was carried out due to the regulatory changes in the REG/REPLAN Plan made in February 2025, which resulted in the reversal of an expense related to the cost of previous services in the amount of R$900,784;
(2) Income from the disposal of an interest in Caixa Seguridade made in a secondary public offering of shares, as described in note 11(b); and
(3) As from 2025, the inventory to be deferred will continue to be recognized over 103 months. For new contracts, both the cash installment and the installment to be deferred will be recognized by TJEO according to the term of the loan agreement.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 29 – Other expenses

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
Lotteries & Business Partners	(770,564)	(770,564)
Post-employment benefit	(527,091)	(527,091)
Losses on operational risk	(396,068)	(396,068)
Credit card	(434,901)	(434,901)
Granted discounts	(198,539)	(198,539)
Properties won/sold	(224,806)	(224,806)
Obligations from funds and programs	(276,566)	(276,566)
Real estate financing agreements	(259,439)	(259,439)
Business leverage	(236,042)	(236,042)
Social benefits	(202,229)	(202,229)
Automated services	(138,059)	(138,059)
Goodwill from acquisition of commercial portfolios	(94,136)	(94,136)
Lease liability	(9,494)	(9,494)
Lotteries	(70,980)	(88,584)
Other	(454,755)	(468,219)
Total	(4,293,669)	(4,324,737)

Note 30 – Recognition and reversal of provisions

Description	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st Quarter	1st Quarter
Legal contingencies	(1,169,052)	(1,169,052)
Labor	(769,452)	(769,452)
Civil	(379,818)	(379,818)
Tax	(19,782)	(19,782)
Fund for the Compensation for Salary Changes - FCVS	2,369	2,369
Prepayment - FGTS	(52,562)	(52,562)
Performance fee of the acquired portfolios	22,654	22,654
Other	(18,371)	(14,589)
Total	(1,214,962)	(1,211,180)

Note 31 – Non-operating profit (loss)

Parent Company /Consolidated	
Description	2025 1st quarter
Proceeds from disposal and write-off of investments and non-financial assets held for sale	246,242
Recognition/reversal of provisions	(26,033)
Capital gains and losses	8,333
Other	(211,415)
Total	17,127

Note 32 – Related parties

Transactions with related parties are carried out over the course of CAIXA's operating activities and its duties established by specific regulations.

CAIXA's Code of Conduct for Employees and Management prohibits its employees and managers from establishing business or professional relationships, directly or through third parties, with their controlling shareholders and companies belonging to the same economic group.

Under prevailing legislation, as far as CAIXA as a state-owned company and its related parties are allowed to carry out transactions under the same conditions as those presented to the market, particularly with respect to limits, interest rates, grace periods, deadlines, collateral, as well as risk assessment criteria for recognizing impairment loss and write-offs as loss. There are no additional or special benefits when compared with the transactions carried out with other clients of the same profile in the company.

(a) Controller

Balances with the parent company consist of transactions with the Federal Government, its related ministries, autonomous agencies, government departments and other agencies.

(b) Subsidiaries

In line with its strategy, CAIXA carries out business through its subsidiaries Caixa Seguridade, Caixa Cartões, Caixa Loterias and Caixa Asset.

(c) Joint ventures

The direct subsidiaries of Caixa Móveis, and Negócios Digitais are directly controlled by the Company.

Also classified as related parties are the entities in which CAIXA holds indirect interest, through its subsidiaries Caixa Seguridade and Caixa Cartões.

(d) Associates

CAIXA's direct associates are Galgo Sistemas de Informações, Núclea, TecBan and Quod.

CNP Seguros Holding Brasil S.A. is an associated company, CNP Seguros Holding Brasil S.A., set up to allow it to hold ownership interest in the companies of CNP Seguros Group, as well as Holding XS1, whose subsidiaries are XS2 Vida e Previdência S.A. and Caixa Vida e Previdência S.A. as wholly owned subsidiaries.

CAIXA has several transactions with Caixa Seguridade, including its investees.

(e) Key management personnel

Consists of the members of the Executive Board, the Board of Directors, the Fiscal Council and the other statutory bodies of CAIXA and its subsidiaries.

(f) Other entities

This item consists of transactions with state-owned companies and mixed capital companies controlled by the federal government, such as Petrobras, Banco do Brasil, BNDES, Banco do Nordeste and Emgea; in addition to investment funds and government funds operated and/or managed by CAIXA, such as FGTS, FAR, FCVS, FIES.

Funcef, the entity that manages the post-employment benefit plan for CAIXA's employees, has agreements with CAIXA for the provision of banking services and for the lease of real estate owned by that entity.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Parent Company						
Description	03/31/2025					
	Controller	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Key management personnel	Other entities
Assets	**544,196,682**	**1,754,449**	**165,440**	**1,417,789**	**38,257**	**34,178,539**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	1,368,460	-	-
Interbank investments	253,694,000	-	-	-	-	654,397
Securities	289,509,907	1,379,138	-	-	-	1,268,639
Income receivable	662,955	332,622	165,368	49,327	-	159,860
Loan portfolio	29	-	-	-	36,105	3,191,030
Allowances for impairment loss on other	-	-	-	-	(531)	(411,239)
Other financial assets	329,791	42,689	72	2	2,759	39,019,044
Allowances for impairment loss on other receivables	-	-	-	-	(76)	(9,703,192)
Liabilities	**81,449,770**	**586,144**	**145,551**	**207,184**	**630,408**	**672,360,079**
Customer Funds	4,124,245	318,103	138,053	133,547	630,408	25,739,004
Funds from financial and other institutions	13,690	-	-	-	-	599,477,004
Earmarked funds	36,888,356	268,041	-	-	-	44,916,239
Tax and social security liabilities	5,660,678	-	-	-	-	74,598
Other liabilities	18,297,605	-	7,498	73,637	-	2,049,970
Other financial liabilities	16,465,196	-	-	-	-	103,264
Guarantees	**9,468**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**297,757**	**37,956,807**
Received	9,468	-	-	-	297,757	7,197,704
Provided	-	-	-	-	-	30,759,103

Consolidated					
Description	03/31/2025				
	Controller	Joint ventures	Associates	Key management personnel	Other entities
Assets	**545,282,425**	**165,440**	**1,573,546**	**38,257**	**34,237,255**
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	1,368,460	-	-
Interbank investments	253,694,000	-	-	-	654,397
Securities	290,595,650	-	-	-	1,327,355
Income receivable	662,955	165,368	205,084	-	159,860
Loan portfolio	29	-	-	36,105	3,191,030
Allowances for impairment loss on other	-	-	-	(531)	(411,239)
Other financial assets	329,791	72	2	2,759	39,019,044
Allowances for impairment loss on other receivables	-	-	-	(76)	(9,703,192)
Liabilities	**81,449,770**	**145,551**	**207,184**	**630,408**	**672,360,079**
Customer Funds	4,124,245	138,053	133,547	630,408	25,739,004
Funds from financial and other institutions	13,690	-	-	-	599,477,004
Earmarked funds	36,888,356	-	-	-	44,916,239
Tax and social security liabilities	5,660,678	-	-	-	74,598
Other liabilities	18,297,605	7,498	73,637	-	2,049,970
Other financial liabilities	16,465,196	-	-	-	103,264
Guarantees	**9,468**	**-**	**-**	**297,757**	**37,956,807**
Received	9,468	-	-	297,757	7,197,704
Provided	-	-	-	-	30,759,103

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Parent Company					
Description	03/31/2025				
	Controller	Subsidiaries	Joint ventures	Associates	Other entities
Income	**2,141,348**	**260,905**	**4,204**	**334,626**	**23,159,352**
Income from services	1,838,907	34,576	6	334,455	20,045,175
Income from loans	-	195,591	-	-	-
Income from securities	-	-	-	-	110,627
Other operating income	302,441	30,738	4,198	171	3,003,550
Other finance income	-	-	-	-	-
Expenses	**(2,622,173)**	**(32,109)**	**(26,252)**	**(170,365)**	**(11,056,656)**
Operating expenses	(1,943,560)	(32,109)	(3,492)	(153,286)	(334,684)
Other operating expenses	(678,613)	-	(22,760)	(17,079)	(10,721,972)
Finance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Finance costs other	-	-	-	-	-

Consolidated				
Description	03/31/2025			
	Controller	Joint ventures	Associates	Other entities
Income	**2,200,870**	**4,204**	**398,321**	**23,159,352**
Income from services	1,838,907	6	398,150	20,045,175
Income from loans	-	-	-	-
Income from securities	-	-	-	110,627
Other operating income	361,963	4,198	171	3,003,550
Other finance income	-	-	-	-
Expenses	**(2,622,173)**	**(26,252)**	**(170,365)**	**(11,049,475)**
Operating expenses	(1,943,560)	(3,492)	(153,286)	(327,503)
Other operating expenses	(678,613)	(22,760)	(17,079)	(10,721,972)
Finance costs	-	-	-	-
Finance costs other	-	-	-	-

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(g) Key Management personnel compensation

The global compensation paid to key management personnel is annually submitted by the Board of Directors for approval by CAIXA's Annual Meeting.

Expenses on key personnel compensation and benefits are shown in the table below, by collegiate:

Description	Parent Company
	2025
	1st quarter
Short-term benefits	**8,959,801**
Proceeds	**6,365,114**
Board of Executive Officers	5,416,980
Managing Board	105,543
Statutory Audit Board	61,000
Audit Committee	429,081
Risk Committee	325,892
Personnel, Eligibility, Succession and Compensation Committee	26,618
Variable compensation	-
Board of Executive Officers	-
Benefits	**610,141**
Board of Executive Officers	610,141
Training	**43,022**
Social charges	**1,941,524**
Benefits motivated by the termination of the position	**-**
Post-employment benefits	**639,584**
Pension plans	639,584

Benefits include food allowance, housing allowance and health insurance for Board members.

Post-employment benefits are restricted to members of CAIXA's Top Management, Managing Boardand Audit Committee.

CAIXA does not offer share-based compensation or other long-term benefits to its employees and key management personnel.

(h) Average compensation (in real)

Description (1)	Parent Company		
	03/31/2025		
	Higher Value	Average value	Lowest value
Board of Executive Officers	84,814	71,939	68,504
Managing Boardand Audit Committee	5,545	5,545	5,545

(1) Monthly compensation, including advantages and benefits.

Note 33 – Risk and capital management

At CAIXA, risk and capital management are perceived as a competitive advantage in financial markets and the most important means of preserving its solvency, liquidity and profitability.

Risk and capital management is performed by dedicated structures that comprise systems, routines, procedures and models, and are responsible for identifying, measuring, evaluating, monitoring, controlling, mitigating, and communicating them to Top Management to support decision-making.

In accordance with current regulation and good corporate governance practices, the risk and capital structures are composed of the Board of Directors – Bo, the Independent Risk Committee – CORIS, which assists the Board of Directors in decision-making on issues related to risk and capital management; the Board of Directors – DC; the Vice-Presidency of Risks – VICOR and the Chief Risk Officer – DECOR as *Chief Risk Officer* – CRO.

The National Superintendence of Corporate Risks – SUCOR, subordinate to DECOR, is in charge of proposing the risk management policy of the CAIXA conglomerate, the capital management and profit distribution policy of CAIXA, as well as evaluating and issuing business reports and other actions related to the conglomerate's risk and capital management.

(a) Risk Management

CAIXA has risk management structures appropriate to the nature of its transactions and the complexity of its products, services, activities and processes compatible with its exposure to each type of risk.

Risks are defined considering quantitative and qualitative criteria and result in the following significant risks:

- Credit Risk;
- Market Risk – Trading Portfolio and Banking Portfolio;
- Liquidity Risk; and
- Operational risk.

Other risks considered relevant to CAIXA's risk profile, particularly the risks of contagion; Strategy; Reputation; Social, Environmental and Climate; Actuarial, Cyber and Compliance.

A detailed description of the Bank's risk and capital management frameworks is available at: https://ri.caixa.gov.br/informacoes-financeiras/gerenciamento-de-riscos-e-capital/.

(b) Sensitivity analysis of significant positions

The sensitivity analysis allows the Company to check the impact of changes in interest rates on the prices of assets and liabilities, by risk factor. These hypothetical studies become market risk management tools, allowing the formulation of mitigation measures if these scenarios are realized, given that exposures are monitored daily and negative market movements require immediate action by the units involved in the process to mitigate possible losses.

The instruments subject to the sensitivity analysis are those measured at fair value, in this case the instruments of the securities portfolio measured at fair value by levels I – amount quoted in an active market; Level II and level III – unobservable market data – according to CPC 46/2012.

The sensitivity analyses for each type of market risk considered relevant by top management to which CAIXA was exposed included all material transactions with financial instruments and considered the biggest losses in each of the scenarios below:

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Scenario I: Probable scenario considering the most probable trajectory of macroeconomic variables and indicators;

Scenario II: Possible scenario that considers a parallel multiplier shock of 25% to scenario I for the SELIC coupon rate government bonds and a 1% addendum to the other risk factors;

Scenario III: Possible scenario that considers a parallel multiplier shock of 50% to scenario I for the SELIC coupon rate risk and government bonds and a 2.5% additive to the other risk factors;

Scenario IV: Possible scenario that considers a parallel multiplier shock of 50% to scenario I for the primitive risk factor SELIC coupon rate government bonds and a 5% addendum to the other risk factors;

Scenario V: Possible scenario that considers a parallel multiplier shock of 0.75% to scenario I for the primitive risk factor SELIC coupon rate government bonds and subtraction of 1% for the other risk factors;

Scenario VI: Possible scenario that considers a parallel multiplier shock of 0.5% to scenario I for the primitive risk factor SELIC coupon rate for government bonds and subtraction of 2.5% for the other risk factors; and

Scenario VII: Possible scenario that considers a parallel multiplier shock of 0.25% to scenario I for the primitive risk factor SELIC coupon rate government bonds and a subtraction of 5% for the other risk factors.

The results of financial instruments as of March 31, 2025, are summarized in the table below:

Risk factor	Scenario I - MtM R$ thousand	Shock of upward interest rates			Downward shock in interest rates		
		Scenario II	Scenario III	Scenario IV	Scenario V	Scenario VI	Scenario VII
		Var. MtM R$ thousand	Var. MtM R$ thousand	Var. MtM R$ thousand	Var. MtM R$ thousand	Var. MtM R$ thousand	Var. MtM R$ thousand
CDI	42,209,407	(1,099,656)	(2,662,714)	(5,058,012)	1,148,964	2,971,463	6,301,215
Pre-fixed	7,277,316	(47,206)	(118,080)	(235,647)	47,046	117,033	230,808
IPCA coupon rate	2,027,041	(104,339)	(240,678)	(426,901)	117,545	324,716	785,778
Benchmark rate coupon rate	1,545,575	(67,057)	(158,041)	(287,987)	72,830	194,331	436,114
SELIC coupon rate	245,499,609	(281,648)	(562,842)	(843,582)	282,104	564,664	847,682
IGPM coupon rate	11,954	(483)	(1,157)	(2,161)	512	1,339	2,897
Exposure rate	298,570,902	(1,600,389)	(3,743,512)	(6,854,290)	1,669,001	4,173,546	8,604,494
% variation		(0.54%)	(1.25%)	(2.30%)	0.56%	1.40%	2.88%

(b) Calculation of regulatory capital requirement

In accordance with CMN Resolutions No. 4,955/2021 and 4,958/2021, the calculation of regulatory capital and the calculation of minimum capital requirements consider the Prudential Conglomerate.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

The table below shows details about these capital indicators.

Description	03/31/2025
Level I capital + Level II capital - PR	134,270,368
Level I capital	121,332,071
Principal Capital - PC	119,618,830
Prudential equity (1)	141,215,865
Prudential adjustments	(21,597,035)
Complementary capital	1,713,241
Level II capital (2)	12,938,297
Risk-weighted assets - RWA	881,051,294
Credit risk – RWACPAD	755,555,631
Market risk – RWAMPAD	6,771,420
Operational risk – RWAOPAD	118,724,243
Additional principal capital – APC	30,836,795
Minimum capital requirement - PRMR (RWA*F Factor) + APC	101,320,899
Market risk - nontrading portfolio - RBAN	6,564,772
Capital margin (PR – PRMR – RBAN)	26,384,697
Principal capital ratio (PC/RWA)	13.58%
Level I capital ratio (Level I / RWA)	13.77%
Basel capital ratio (PR/RWA)	15.24%
F Factor	8.00%

(1) Equity considers hybrid capital and debt instruments authorized as per CMN Resolution No. 4,955/2021.
(2) In accordance with the provisions of articles 29 and 31 of CMN Resolution No. 4,955/2021.

(b.1.1) Prudential adjustments less common equity

Description	03/31/2025
Prudential adjustments in pricing of financial instruments	(6,363)
Intangible assets	(3,312,501)
Tax credits arising from income and social contribution tax losses and those originating from such taxes relating to assessment periods ending up to December 31, 1998	(3,479,875)
Total amount of deductions related to reciprocal acquisitions of core capital	(255,429)
Total amount of deductions related to tax credits arising from temporary differences that depend on the generation of future taxable profit or revenues for their realization, which exceed 10% of the core capital of the institution or conglomerate itself, disregarding specific deductions	(10,034,959)
Amount that exceedes, in aggregate form, 15% of the core capital of the institution or conglomerate itself:	(4,507,908)
(i) of which: deriving from significant net interests in core capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil and from unconsolidated financial institutions abroad and in share capital of companies similar to unconsolidated financial institutions, insurers, reinsurers, capitalization companies and open supplementary private pension fund entities	(1,814,060)
(ii) of which: from tax credits arising from temporary differences that depend on the generation of future taxable profits or revenues for their realization	(2,693,848)
Total	(21,597,035)

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

(b.2) Regulatory indicators versus reported indicators

The table below shows the minimum regulatory requirement established by CMN Resolution No. 4,958/2021, as well as the amounts observed in CAIXA:

Description	Regulatory	03/31/2025
Main capital ratio (1)	8.00%	13.58%
Level 1 capital ratio (1)	9.50%	13.77%
Basel capital ratio (1)	11.50%	15.24%
Fixed assets to equity ratio (2)	up to 50% of total capital	10.43%

(1) Includes additional conservation capital, countercyclical and systemic, totaling 3.50%; and
(2) According to CMN Resolution No. 4,957/2021.

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 34 – Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

(a) Fair value hierarchy

Parent Company				
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet on a recurring basis	Carrying amount as of March 31, 2025	Fair value levels		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	**2,025,699,095**	**284,973,011**	**1,476,929,605**	**13,552,184**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**121,961,680**	**121,057,746**	**576,998**	**314,733**
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	121,618,468	121,057,746	234,014	314,733
Derivatives	228	-	-	-
Other financial assets	342,984	-	342,984	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	**434,894,547**	**163,915,265**	**256,904,176**	**11,031,553**
Interbank investments	254,705,391	-	254,705,391	-
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	180,189,156	163,915,265	2,198,785	11,031,553
Financial assets at amortized cost	**1,468,842,868**	**-**	**1,219,448,431**	**2,205,898**
Central Bank deposits	149,554,291	-	136,393,468	-
Interbank investments	2,871,002	-	2,871,002	-
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	2,205,898	-	-	2,205,898
Loan portfolio	1,265,628,621	-	1,033,852,654	-
Other financial assets (net of allowance for impairment loss)	48,583,056	-	46,331,307	-
Liabilities	**1,898,584,400**	**-**	**917,766,983**	**688,956,204**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**1,898,584,400**	**-**	**917,766,983**	**688,956,204**
Customer Funds	770,403,649	-	-	688,956,204
Funds from financial and other institutions	773,159,526	-	570,757,020	-
Funds from securities issues	321,135,077	-	313,123,815	-
Other financial liabilities	33,886,148	-	33,886,148	-

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Consolidated				
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the balance sheet on a recurring basis	Carrying amount as of March 31, 2025	Fair value levels		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets	2,027,625,635	284,973,011	1,478,035,715	14,931,300
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	123,654,190	121,057,746	576,998	349,911
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	123,310,978	121,057,746	234,014	349,911
Derivatives	228	-	-	-
Other financial assets	342,984	-	342,984	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	433,843,888	163,915,265	256,904,176	12,375,491
Interbank investments	254,705,391	-	254,705,391	-
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	179,138,497	163,915,265	2,198,785	12,375,491
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,470,127,557	-	1,220,554,541	2,205,898
Central Bank deposits	149,554,291	-	136,393,468	-
Interbank investments	2,871,002	-	2,871,002	-
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	2,205,898	-	-	2,205,898
Loan portfolio	1,266,709,817	-	1,034,735,754	-
Other financial assets (net of allowance for impairment loss)	48,786,549	-	46,554,317	-
Liabilities	1,863,559,168	-	883,528,219	688,955,116
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,863,559,168	-	883,528,219	688,955,116
Customer Funds	770,403,440	-	-	688,955,116
Funds from financial and other institutions	772,009,297	-	569,907,254	-
Funds from securities issues	287,207,113	-	279,681,647	-
Other financial liabilities	33,939,318	-	33,939,318	-

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 35 – Balance sheet by deadline

Assets	Parent Company			Consolidated		
	Within 360 days	Over 360 days	Total	Within 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
Cash	8,253,679	-	8,253,679	8,253,836	-	8,253,836
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	228	121,961,452	121,961,680	262,205	123,391,985	123,654,190
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	-	121,618,468	121,618,468	261,977	123,049,001	123,310,978
Derivatives	228	-	228	228	-	228
Other financial assets	-	342,984	342,984	-	342,984	342,984
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	273,998,623	160,895,924	434,894,547	272,947,964	160,895,924	433,843,888
Interbank investments	254,705,391	-	254,705,391	254,705,391	-	254,705,391
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	19,293,232	160,895,924	180,189,156	18,242,573	160,895,924	179,138,497
Financial assets at amortized cost	398,083,022	1,070,759,846	1,468,842,868	398,300,335	1,071,827,222	1,470,127,557
Central Bank deposits	149,554,291	-	149,554,291	149,554,291	-	149,554,291
Interbank investments	2,764,473	106,529	2,871,002	2,764,473	106,529	2,871,002
Securities (net of allowance for impairment loss on loans)	-	2,205,898	2,205,898	-	2,205,898	2,205,898
Loan portfolio	243,492,481	1,022,136,140	1,265,628,621	243,492,481	1,023,217,336	1,266,709,817
Other financial assets (net of allowance for impairment loss)	2,271,777	46,311,279	48,583,056	2,489,090	46,297,459	48,786,549
Allowance for impairment loss on loans	(10,201,785)	(42,825,195)	(53,026,980)	(10,201,785)	(42,825,195)	(53,026,980)
Tax assets	18,307,317	54,149,698	72,457,015	18,307,873	54,149,982	72,457,855
Currents	4,795,375	-	4,795,375	4,795,931	-	4,795,931
Deferred	13,511,942	54,149,698	67,661,640	13,511,942	54,149,982	67,661,924
Other assets	14,107,852	122,234	14,230,086	14,513,647	102,157	14,615,804
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	-	13,758,473	13,758,473	-	13,416,748	13,416,748
Property and equipment	-	4,332,453	4,332,453	-	4,332,460	4,332,460
Intangible assets	-	3,301,205	3,301,205	-	3,329,751	3,329,751
Total assets	702,548,936	1,386,456,090	2,089,005,026	702,384,075	1,388,621,034	2,091,005,109

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Equity and liabilities	Parent Company			Consolidated		
	Within 360 days	Over 360 days	Total	Within 360 days	Over 360 days	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	20	-	20	313	-	313
Derivatives	20	-	20	313	-	313
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	987,402,762	911,181,638	1,898,584,400	986,252,324	877,306,844	1,863,559,168
Customer Funds	627,568,006	142,835,643	770,403,649	627,567,797	142,835,643	770,403,440
Funds from financial and other institutions	262,722,280	510,437,246	773,159,526	261,572,051	510,437,246	772,009,297
Funds from securities issues	81,234,958	239,900,119	321,135,077	81,234,958	205,972,155	287,207,113
Other financial liabilities	15,877,518	18,008,630	33,886,148	15,877,518	18,061,800	33,939,318
Provisions	4,990,367	7,495,309	12,485,676	4,990,367	7,495,309	12,485,676
Expected losses on guarantees provided and loan commitments	228,992	1,228,058	1,457,050	228,992	1,228,058	1,457,050
Tax liabilities	5,753,216	-	5,753,216	5,893,475	-	5,893,475
Currents	1,626,579	-	1,626,579	1,763,334	-	1,763,334
Deferred	4,126,637	-	4,126,637	4,130,141	-	4,130,141
Actuarial liabilities	8,261,284	15,735,682	23,996,966	8,261,284	15,735,682	23,996,966
Other liabilities	42,647,958	-	42,647,958	42,764,484	-	42,764,484
Equity	-	104,079,740	104,079,740	-	140,847,977	140,847,977
Total equity and liabilities	1,049,284,599	1,039,720,427	2,089,005,026	1,048,391,239	1,042,613,870	2,091,005,109

Amounts in thousands of Brazilian real, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 36 – Recurring and non-recurring results

According to BCB Resolution No. 2/2020, we list below recurring and non-recurring profit (loss), net of tax effects:

Event	Parent Company	Consolidated
	2025	2025
	1st quarter	1st quarter
Net income (a)	5,387,708	5,757,633
Non-recurring events (b)	1,647,386	1,647,386
PDV 2024 (1)	(92,862)	(92,862)
Actuarial assessment REG/REPLAN (2)	900,784	900,784
Gain on disposal - CAIXA Seguridade (3)	839,464	839,464
Expenses impacted by the Events (c) (4)	(840,628)	(834,707)
Non-recurring profit (d = b + c)	806,758	812,679
Regulatory recurring results (e = a - d)	4,580,950	4,944,954

- Q1 2025

(1) Indemnification of future benefit with food allowance for retirees who joined the 2024 Voluntary Dismissal Program (PDV).

(2) Extraordinary actuarial evaluation of REG/REPLAN due to regulatory amendments approved by the competent bodies.

(3) Consists of the disposal of 82,380,893 ordinary shares issued by CAIXA Seguridade Participações S.A. through secondary public offering.

(4) Expenses impacted by events include tax effects, profit sharing expenses and IHCD on non-recurring items.

Note 37 – Other information

(a) Assets of investment funds managed by CAIXA

Description (1)	03/31/2025
Financial investment funds	492,899,111
Investment fund shares - FIC (2)	331,394,400
Equity funds	20,867,279
Total	845,160,790

(1) The information presented is not audited by the independent auditor; and
(2) Includes funds invested in shares which are not considered in the ANBIMA ranking.

Note 38 – Subsequent events

(a) Issuance of social bonds in the international market

On May 8, 2025, CAIXA held its first issue of social-themed securities in the international market, totaling US$ 700 million (approximately R$ 4.0 billion). The transaction relied on the broad participation of institutional investors from several regions, including the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Portugal, United States, Bahamas, Hong Kong, United Arab Emirates and Brazil.

The issuance aims to raise funds to finance projects that promote financial inclusion, in accordance with the best global sustainable finance practices. This initiative is part of CAIXA's Sustainable Finance Framework, developed in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), which establishes guidelines to ensure the transparent and traceable allocation of resources to projects with a positive social impact.

The transaction marks CAIXA's return to the international capital market, after an interval since the five issues carried out between 2012 and 2014. In addition to representing the largest offer of the year among Brazilian financial institutions, the issuance also stood out for the lower funding cost in the period, with a coupon of 5.625% per year and yield of 5.875%.

Carlos Antonio Vieira Fernandes
President

Adriano Assis Matias
Vice president

Anderson Aorivan da Cunha Possa
Vice president

Francisco Egidio Pelúcio Martins
Vice president

Henriete Alexandra Sartori Bernabé
Vice president

Inês da Silva Magalhães
Vice president

Marcos Brasiliano Rosa
Vice president

Paulo Rodrigo de Lemos Lopes
Vice president

Tarso Duarte de Tassis
Vice president

Tiago Cordeiro de Oliveira
Vice-President-in-Office

Juliana Grigol Fonsechi
Chief Accounting and Controllership Officer

Ana Paula Fernandes de Rezende Soares
National Superintendent
Accountant CRC/DF 021323

Independents Auditor's Report

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Independent Auditors´ Report on Review of Condensed Parent Company and Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

To the
Board of Directors, Shareholders and Management of
Caixa Econômica Federal - CAIXA
Brasília – DF

Introduction

We have reviewed the condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements of Caixa Econômica Federal ("CAIXA") as of March 31, 2025, which comprise the parent company and consolidated condensed interim balance sheet as of March 31, 2025, the related parent company and consolidated condensed interim statements of income and comprehensive income for the three-month period then ended and the related parent company and consolidated condensed interim statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and notes to the condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements.

CAIXA's management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil ("BACEN"). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Brazilian and international review standards on interim financial information (NBC TR 2410 - Revisão de Informações Intermediárias Executada pelo Auditor da Entidade and ISRE 2410 – Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity, respectively). A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of people responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Brazilian and International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion on the condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements as of March 31, 2025 do not present fairly, in all material respects, the parent company and consolidated financial position of CAIXA as of March 31, 2025, its parent company and consolidated financial performance for the three- and nine-month periods ended on that date, and its parent company and consolidated cash flows for the nine-month period ended on that date, in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil.

Emphasis of a matter - Presentation of comparative amounts in the financial statements

We call attention to note two to the condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements, which describes that those financial statements were prepared in accordance with Brazilian accounting policies applicable to the entities authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, considering the exemption from the presentation in the financial statements for the 2025 periods, comparative amounts for prior periods, as set forth by Resolution No. 4,966 issued by the National Monetary Council (CMN) and by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) Resolution No. 352. Our conclusion does not have a qualification on this issue.

Other issues - Statements of Value Added

The condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements referred to above, include the condensed parent company and consolidated interim statements of value added for the quarter ended March 31, 2025, prepared under the responsibility of CAIXA's management, whose presentation is not required for the purposes of Brazilian accounting policies applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil. These statements have been submitted to review procedures performed together with the review of the condensed parent company and consolidated interim financial statements to conclude whether they are reconciled to the parent company and consolidated financial statements and accounting records, if applicable, and whether their form and content are in accordance with the criteria set by Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 - Statement of Value Added. Based on our review, we are not aware of any fact that leads us to believe that these statements of value added have not been prepared, in all material respects, according to the requirements of this Standard and in a manner consistent with the parent company and consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

Other matters - Consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2025, which were prepared in accordance with Brazilian accounting policies applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, are being presented in an additional manner, as authorized by article 77 of CMN Resolution No. 4,966/2021, the condensed consolidated interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IAS 34 International Financial Reporting Standard – *Interim Financial Reporting*, issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board – (IASB*), which to date have not been prepared and disclosed by CAIXA.

Brasília, June 4, 2025

KPMG Auditores Independentes Ltda.
CRC SP-014428/F-0

Original report in Portuguese signed by

André Dala Pola
Accountant CRC 1SP214007/O-2