

A decorative graphic consisting of a 3x3 grid of white dots on a blue background.

# SUSTAINABLE

## FINANCE FRAMEWORK





# ABBREVIATIONS

**APLMA** - Asian Pacific Loan Market Association

**AT** - Assistive Technology

**CMN** - Conselho Monetário Nacional  
National Monetary Council

**CSR** - Corporate Social Responsibility

**FCVS** - Fundo de Compensação de Variações Salariais  
Compensation Fund for Salary Variations

**FDS** - Fundo de Desenvolvimento Social  
Social Development Fund

**FGTS** - Fundo de Garantia do Tempo de Serviço  
Worker's Severance Fund

**FIES** - Fundo de Financiamento Estudantil  
Student Financing Fund

**FSC** - Forest Stewardship Council

**GBP** - Green Bond Principles

**GHG** - Greenhouse Gas

**GLP** - Green Loan Principles

**HDI** - Human Development Index

**ICMA** - International Capital Market Association

**ISCC** - International Sustainability and Carbon Certification

**LMA** - Loan Market Association

**LSTA** - Loan Syndications and Trading Association

**MAPA** - Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária  
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

**MCMV** - Minha Casa, Minha Vida  
My House My Life

**MEI** - Microempreendedor Individual  
Microentrepreneur Individual

**MFI** - Microfinance Institutions

**PAR** - Programa de Arrendamento Residencial  
Residential Leasing Program

**PCD** - Pessoa com Deficiência  
Disabled Person

**PEFC** - Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification System

**PPP** - Public-Private Partnerships

**PRSAC** - Política de Responsabilidade Social, Ambiental e Climática  
Social Responsibility, Environmental and Climate Policy

**PRONAMPE** - Programa Nacional de Apoio às Microempresas e  
Empresas de Pequeno Porte  
National Support Program for Micro and Small Enterprises

**RSAC** - Gerenciamento de Riscos Sociais, Ambientais e Climáticos  
Management of Social, Environmental and Climate Risks

**RSB** - Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials

**RTRS** - Roundtable on Responsible Soy

**SBG** - Sustainability Bond Guidelines

**SBP** - Social Bond Principles

**SDGs** - Sustainable Development Goals

**SLP** - Social Loan Principles

**SPO** - Second Party Opinion

**SUS** - Sistema Único de Saúde  
Brazilian National Health System

**TCFD** - Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures



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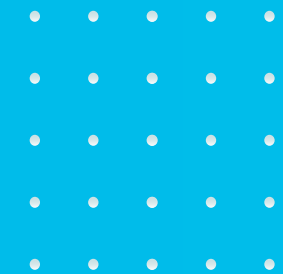
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# BACKGROUND





# BACKGROUND

## ABOUT CAIXA ECONÔMICA FEDERAL

CAIXA Econômica Federal (hereinafter referred to as “CAIXA”, the “bank”, the “institution”) is a Brazilian financial institution in the form of a state-owned company, endowed with legal personality under private law, established by the Decree-Law n° 759 of August 12, 1969.<sup>1</sup> CAIXA is characterized as a private legal entity linked to the Ministry of Finance, operating as a financial institution, public policy agent, and strategic partner of the Brazilian Federal Government.<sup>2</sup>

CAIXA’s Purpose is to “be the public financial institution that fosters inclusion and sustainable development, transforming people’s lives” in line with its Vision of “being a reference for Brazilian society through social and commercial relations, enabling financial citizenship, sustainable development, and excellence in the execution of public policies with efficiency and profitability.” The bank’s commitment to sustainable development is further demonstrated through CAIXA’s corporate values, which are centered around Public Spirit, Integrity, Sustainability, and Inclusion.<sup>3</sup>

CAIXA has the largest number of banking clients in Brazil, providing services and social benefits throughout the country. Headquartered in Brasilia, the bank has 152.4 million clients, of which 150.5 million are individuals and 1.9 million are corporates.<sup>4</sup> The bank is well distributed amongst the country with 4,300 branches and service points, 22,200 lottery units and CAIXA Aqui correspondents, 10 truck branches, 2 boat branches, and 1 automated container. In addition, CAIXA provides the population with 25,900 Electronic Self-Service Points available at banking agencies and self-service rooms, as well as 24,100 terminals of the 24-hour Bank Network.<sup>5</sup> Present in more than 99% of Brazilian municipalities, CAIXA has focuses its operations on the places where the population needs it most.<sup>6</sup>

As the main financial agent of the Federal Government’s social programs, CAIXA actively contributes to eradicating poverty and improving the income distribution of the Brazilian population. For example, CAIXA operates the Bolsa Familia Program of the Federal Government, which is Brazil’s largest cash transfer program directed at families in poverty and extreme poverty. The program is internationally recognized for having lifted millions of families from hunger.<sup>7</sup>

Additionally, CAIXA is the main financial agent for the Worker’s Severance Fund (Fundo de Garantia do Tempo de Serviço, FGTS) which has, since its inception in 1967, allowed millions of Brazilian workers to save in the case of unemployment or other setbacks. The bank applies resources towards housing, basic sanitation, and urban infrastructure, which has helped make the fund one of the most important instruments for social welfare, contributing to the sustainable development of Brazil.<sup>8</sup> CAIXA operates other funds and social programs such as the Compensation Fund for Salary Variations (Fundo de Compensação de Variações Salariais, FCVS), the Social Development Fund (Fundo de Desenvolvimento Social, FDS), amongst others.<sup>9</sup> CAIXA operates in the management of these funds, which are independent legal entities managed under specific regulations, governance structure and accounting.

1. As amended by Decree-Law n° 1.259/73 and constituted by Decree n° 66.303/70, governed by the Statute in force on the present date, with headquarters in the South Banking Sector, 4th block, allotment 3/4, in Brasília/DF, CNPJ/MF 00.360.305/0001-04.
2. CAIXA (n.d). Sobre a CAIXA. Available online.
3. CAIXA (n.d). Sobre a CAIXA. Available online.
4. CAIXA (2024). Management Report 4Q23. Available online.
5. CAIXA (2024). Management Report 4Q23. Available online.
6. CAIXA (2024). Management Report 4Q23. Available online.
7. Presidência da República (n.d.). Programa Bolsa Família. Available online.
8. CAIXA (n.d.) FGTS. Available online.
9. CAIXA (2024). Individual and Consolidated Financial Statements. Available online.





CAIXA is Brazil's main housing finance agent, holding 67.3% of national market share.<sup>10</sup> Additionally, the bank manages the operationalization and execution of social interest housing programs, such as the Programa de Arrendamento Residencial (PAR) and Minha Casa, Minha Vida (MCMV). The latter includes a series of measures to promote access to decent housing for the low-income population.<sup>11</sup>

In terms of retail banking focused on corporates, CAIXA is one of the largest banks supporting micro and small enterprises in Brazil, and the first to offer and provide the National Program to Support Microenterprises and Small Business (Programa Nacional de Apoio às Microempresas e Empresas de Pequeno Porte, PRONAMPE), with a 30% market share for the product in terms of volume of concessions.<sup>12</sup> PRONAMPE was created in 2020 as an emergency program for micro and small companies - those with a turnover of up to R\$ 4.8 million and including individual microentrepreneurs (MEI), in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

To encourage cleaner production for corporates, CAIXA has launched various credit lines for companies of all sizes wishing to exchange their old machinery and equipment for less polluting or more energy-efficient ones that demonstrate a contribution to reducing environmental impact and the use of natural resources in the company's activities.

Regarding retail banking for individuals, CAIXA has executed a series of actions that enhance social and environmental impacts. For example, the bank is the largest financial agent of the Student Financing Fund (Fundo de Financiamento Estudantil, FIES) which finances higher education courses.<sup>13</sup> CAIXA also offers the PCD CAIXA, a line of financing for the purchase of Assistive Technology (AT) equipment and services to improve the quality of life of people with disabilities.<sup>14</sup> From an environmental perspective, the bank offers the CAIXA Renewable Energy credit line, which is designed to finance photovoltaic electricity generation systems and their installation for homes.<sup>15</sup> Additionally, CAIXA offers special conditions for financing new electric motorcycles and cars.<sup>16</sup>



Within its agribusiness segment, CAIXA has reached 2nd place in the rural credit market, with the opening of new branches specialized in agribusiness and a trained team dedicated to servicing producers and benefitting mainly family farmers and small and medium-sized producers as well as agroindustry, cooperatives, and their members.<sup>17</sup> Additionally, CAIXA provides financing through the Federal Government's Safra Program, which encourages the strengthening of environmentally sustainable production systems.<sup>18</sup>

In its wholesale segment, CAIXA contributes to urban and sustainable development, as well as to the promotion of basic sanitation. The bank serves private and public non-dependent companies with annual revenues greater than R\$ 30 million, through a specialized network with service points throughout the country. The credit line products in this segment are commercial credit, including for hospitals, philanthropic hospitals and hospitals that provide services to the Brazilian National Health System (Sistema Único de Saúde, SUS), urban infrastructure, environmental sanitation, urban mobility, naval industry, civil construction, among others.<sup>19</sup>

As the main public policy agent and strategic partner of the Federal Government, CAIXA's objective is to become the leading financial institution in fostering inclusion and sustainable development in Brazil. Over time, the bank has dedicated its efforts towards contributing to the development of the country's infrastructure with transportation, energy, and agribusiness, as key sectors that have a direct impact on society and the environment.<sup>20</sup> In addition, CAIXA offers credit lines for the public sector, which contribute to improving the living conditions of the population, generating jobs and income.<sup>21</sup>

10. CAIXA (2024). Management Report 4Q23. Available online.

11. CAIXA (n.d.). Minha Casa, Minha Vida. Available online.

12. CAIXA (2024). Management Report 4Q23. Available online.

13. CAIXA (n.d.). FIES. Available online.

14. CAIXA (n.d.). PCD CAIXA. Available online.

15. CAIXA (n.d.). Crédito Pessoal CAIXA Energia Renovável. Available online.

16. CAIXA (n.d.). Crédito Auto CAIXA. Available online.

17. CAIXA (2023). Management Report 2Q23. Available online.

18. Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária. (2023). Presidente anuncia Plano Safra 2023/2024 com financiamento de R\$ 364,22 bilhões. Available online.

19. CAIXA (2023). Integrated Report 2022. Available online.

20. CAIXA (2023). Relatório Integrado 2022. Available online.

21. CAIXA (2023). Management Report 2Q23. Available online.



## CORPORATE GOVERNANCE, SUSTAINABILITY, AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AT CAIXA

CAIXA establishes strategic institutional objectives in line with the bank's mission and the Federal Government's guidelines. The bank's Corporate Governance aims to direct, monitor, and encourage the institution to optimize performance and protect the rights of all stakeholders. It is based on the principles of transparency, fairness, corporate responsibility, and accountability – as well as aligned with corporate objectives with a view to maximize socio-economic results.

CAIXA has implemented various Sustainability and Social Responsibility initiatives. For example, CAIXA developed the Selo Casa Azul, the first sustainability index classification system tailored specifically for housing projects in the Brazilian construction sector.<sup>22</sup> Its objective is to recognize and encourage the adoption of urban and architectural quality solutions, as well as the rational and sustainable use of natural resources in housing projects operationalized by CAIXA.<sup>23</sup>

Additionally, CAIXA offers lines of credit for sustainable businesses, seeking to finance the acquisition of energy-efficient machinery and equipment, solar energy (photovoltaic electricity generation), sanitation projects, agroindustry, and microcredits. The bank also has a Socio-environmental Fund (Fundo Socioambiental, FSA) that was created to allocate resources to projects and investments with a positive socio-environmental impact and that are linked to the sustainable development for, primarily, low-income groups.

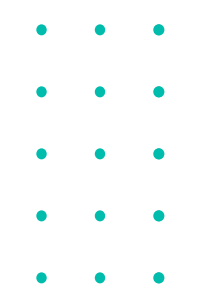


## OBJECTIVES OF DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FRAMEWORK

CAIXA is committed to strengthen and amplify its efforts to contribute to Brazil's sustainable development as the main public policy agent and strategic partner of the Federal Government. Given this, CAIXA has elaborated the present Sustainable Finance Framework to increase financing for projects and credit lines that address the country's main socioeconomic and environmental issues. The Framework reinforces CAIXA's sustainability actions enabling the bank to implement its sustainable finance agenda.

Under the Framework, CAIXA can issue green, social, gender, and sustainability bonds and raise funds through green, social, gender, and sustainability loans, which are exclusively used to finance or refinance projects within seven environmental categories (clean transportation, energy efficiency, green buildings, pollution prevention and control, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and sustainable sanitation management), and five social categories (access to essential services, affordable housing, affordable basic infrastructure, financial inclusion, and food security). These instruments are an effective way for CAIXA to further promote the sustainable development of Brazilian society and environment.

22. CAIXA (2024). Guia Selo Casa Azul. Available online.  
23. CAIXA (n.d.). Selo Casa Azul + CAIXA. Available online.





# SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FRAMEWORK





# SUSTAINABLE FINANCE FRAMEWORK

CAIXA's Sustainable Finance Framework is aligned with the Green Bond Principles<sup>24</sup> (GBP), Social Bond Principles<sup>25</sup> (SBP) and Sustainability Bond Guidelines<sup>26</sup> (SBG) published by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), as well as the Green Loan Principles<sup>27</sup> (GLP) and Social Loan Principles<sup>28</sup> (SLP) published by the Loan Market Association (LMA), the Asian Pacific Loan Market Association (APLMA), and the Loan Syndications and Trading Association (LSTA).

According to the Framework, CAIXA can issue green, social, gender, and sustainability bonds and raise funds through green, social, gender, and sustainability loans.

This document has been prepared based on the four core components of ICMA and LMA/APLMA/LSTA:

- (1) Use of Proceeds,**
- (2) Process for Project Evaluation and Selection,**
- (3) Management of Proceeds, and**
- (4) Reporting.**



## USE OF PROCEEDS

The use of proceeds linked to this Framework will be allocated to finance or refinance, in whole or in part, future and/or existing eligible Projects/Loans to the public and private sectors, that generate positive social, environmental and climate impacts aligned with the Green and Social Categories described in this Framework. The net funding of Sustainable Finance Instruments issued by CAIXA may be carried out with national and international organizations and financial institutions, to finance Projects/Loans with the following characteristics:

- Have been disbursed within 24 months prior to issuance/borrowing; or
- Are expected to be disbursed within 24 months after issuance/borrowing.

CAIXA commits to provide information on the share of refinancing at the bond/loan level before each transaction to its investors. The projects and financing lines must be aligned with the Green and Social eligibility criteria and are divided into 12 categories aligned with the classification used by the ICMA and LMA principles, as well as 40 targets from 14 different SDGs. The eligibility criteria for the Green Categories along with the SDGs connected to this Framework are described in Table 1.

24. International Capital Market Association (2021). Green Bond Principles. Available online.

25. International Capital Market Association (2023). Social Bond Principles. Available online.

26. International Capital Market Association (2021). Sustainability Bond Guidelines. Available online.

27. Loan Market Association (2023). Green Loan Principles. Available online.

28. Loan Market Association (2023). Social Loan Principles. Available online.






Table 1. Green Categories

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	SDG <sup>29</sup>
<b>Clean Transportation</b>	<b>Electric Transport</b>	<p>Financing the acquisition of electric vehicles or the replacement of combustion vehicles with electric vehicles.</p> <p>Financing dedicated electrical vehicle charging stations.</p> <p>Financing the construction, expansion, and improvement of metro lines, trains, light-rail transport, cable cars, and associated public infrastructure.</p>	
	<b>Public Infrastructure Associated with Sustainable Mobility</b>	<p>Financing projects for the construction, extension, and improvement of bicycle paths, pedestrian crossings, and sidewalks.</p>	
<b>Energy Efficiency</b>		<p>Financing the purchase of new eco-efficient machinery, equipment or systems that are certified as a Level A from the <i>Programa Brasileiro de Etiquetagem</i>.</p> <p>Financing for LED street lighting.</p>	  
<b>Green Buildings</b>		<p>Financing the construction or retrofit of buildings that have any of the following certifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LEED: Gold or Platinum</li> <li>• EDGE: Edge Advanced or Edge Zero Carbon</li> <li>• PROCEL Edificações: Level A or B (Nível A e B)</li> <li>• Selo Casa Azul: Sapphire, or Diamond (Safira, Diamante)</li> <li>• Living Building Challenge: Petal or Net Zero</li> <li>• Aqua-HQE: Very Good or Excellent</li> <li>• BREEAM: Outstanding or Excellent</li> </ul>	

29. See Annex 1: SDG Mapping for list of targets.



Table 1. Green Categories

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	SDG
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Pollution Prevention and Control</b></p>		<p>Financing waste management projects that contribute to preventing and controlling environmental pollution. Such projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reuse, recycling, and composting activities.</li> <li>• Facilities for solid waste treatment with production of electricity or heat as a by-product.<sup>30</sup></li> <li>• Facilities to produce biogas from green waste.<sup>31</sup></li> <li>• Incorporating gas capture to existing, closed landfill facilities,<sup>32</sup> financing the closing of landfill facilities that do not meet environmental requirements<sup>33</sup> as well as the recuperation, reforestation, and recovery of closed landfill facilities.</li> </ul>	  
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Renewable Energy</b></p>	

30. Must comply with the following criteria: Plant efficiency  $\geq 25\%$ ; and Bottom ash recovery; and  $\geq 90\%$  recovery of metal from ash; and Average carbon intensity of electricity and/or heat over the life of the plant  $\leq$  waste management allowance; and capacity of the plant does not exceed the calculated residual waste at any time in the plant's life

31. Must comply with the following criteria: Total methane emissions  $\leq 1285\text{g CH}_4/\text{tons}$  of waste input. Woody waste must be segregated before or after processing and sent to an eligible EFW or composting plant. Monitoring, sampling, and control of the following is carried out in accordance with PAS110 guidance. The solid and liquid products are not landfilled and replace non-waste materials in the market.

32. Gas capture will be more or equal to 75%, and landfills will not accept further waste (except for restoration materials).

33. The New Legal Framework for Sanitation stipulated deadlines for the closure of landfills according to the population capacity of each municipality (until August 2, 2024). The Roadmap for the Closing of Landfills in Brazil can be found in Law n° 14.026/20.





34. To be eligible, must have completed an environmental and social risk assessment and incorporate measures to address risks (if applicable).

35. Biofuel must be sourced from certified feedstock with one of the following certifications: Bonsucro, Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB), Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), or ISCC Plus. The certification must cover the whole supply chain. Feedstock from wood is excluded.





Table 1.Green Categories

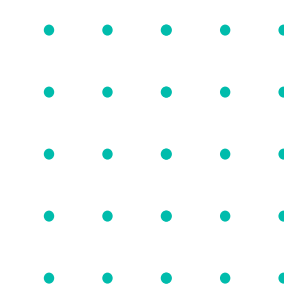
CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	SDG
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>	<b>Certified Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry</b>	<p>Financing for organic agricultural production<sup>36</sup> or agricultural companies with eligible certifications.<sup>37</sup></p> <p>Financing for sustainable forestry production or forestry companies with eligible certifications.<sup>38</sup></p>	  
	<b>Low Carbon Agriculture</b>	<p>Financing of low-carbon agriculture production that result in at least a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and are one of the practices listed below:</p> <p>Protection, correction and recovery of degraded soils and pastures: Adoption of good soil management practices, with improved fertility and efficiency in the use of natural resources.</p> <p>Integrated crop, livestock, and agroforestry systems: Implementation or expansion of integrated agriculture, livestock, and forestry production systems within the same area applying intercropping, succession, or rotation, resulting in a mutual benefit for all activities.<sup>39</sup></p> <p>No-till Systems: Implementation and improvement of no-till systems combined with integrated conservation practices, such as crop rotation and/or intercropping.</p> <p>Animal waste treatment: Implementation of biodigesters, composting and animal waste treatment, including for energy generation.</p>	
<b>Sustainable Sanitation Management</b>	<b>Water</b>	<p>Investments in water supply systems that improve efficiency, capacity, water quality, and/or reduce energy consumption or water loss from the water system.</p> <p>To be eligible, the water supply system must either have (1) an average energy consumption of the system (including abstraction, treatment, and distribution) of 0.5 kwh per cubic meter billed/unbilled authorized water supply or less, or (2) decrease the average energy consumption of the system by at least 20% (including abstraction, treatment and distribution; measured in kwh per cubic meter billed/unbilled authorized water supply).</p>	
	<b>Sewage or Wastewater</b>	<p>Investment in sewage or wastewater treatment systems that improve system efficiency, and/or reduce water consumption through reuse.</p>	

36. Organic producers are those that are included in the National Registry of Organic Producers published by the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Ministério da Agricultura e Pecuária, MAPA).

37. Eligible Certifications include: Better Cotton Initiative, BONSUCRO, International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC) (Food, Bio-Based Products, Feed, Energy), Rainforest Alliance Standard, Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS), Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB). The certification must cover the whole supply chain.

38. Eligible Certifications include Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Systems (PEFC). The certification must cover the whole supply chain.









39. To be eligible, must include a sustainable certification, either Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) or Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Systems (PEFC). The certification must cover the whole supply chain.





The eligibility criteria for the Social Categories along with the SDGs connected to this Framework are described in Table 2.

Table 2. Social Categories

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	SDG <sup>40</sup>
Access to Essential Services	Education	<p>(1) Financing for construction, equipment, or operation of public education facilities.</p> <p>(2) Financing for access to education through student loans for higher education programs, limited to students within the Modality 1 of the Student Financing Program (Fundo de Financiamento Estudantil, FIES).<sup>41</sup></p>	 
	Health	<p>Financing for construction, equipment, or operation of:</p> <p>Public health units or non-profit philanthropic health institutions, which provide services through the Brazilian Public Healthcare System (Sistema Único de Saúde, SUS).<sup>42</sup></p> <p>Private health units located in municipalities with a Human Development Index (HDI) below the national Brazilian average.<sup>43</sup></p>	 
	Technology for people with disabilities	<p>Lending for people with disabilities<sup>44</sup> to acquire assistive technology (AT).</p> <p>Examples of eligible AT: wheelchairs, residential elevators, prostheses, orthoses, glasses with filtering lenses, vehicle, and home adaptation services, among other assistive technology products.<sup>45</sup></p>	 
Affordable Housing		<p>Financing credits and projects for the construction, expansion, improvement, and development of housing units for families living in urban areas with gross monthly income of up to R\$ 4,400 (four thousand four hundred reais).<sup>46</sup></p>	 

40. See Annex 1: SDG Mapping for list of targets.

41. Students within Modality 1 of the FIES program are students that have a monthly income of up to three minimum wage salaries. More information on the FIES program is available online.

42. Ministério da Saúde (n.d.). Sistema Único de Saúde. Available online.

43. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a comparative measure composed of three dimensions: health, knowledge, and standard of living. The index ranges from 0 to 1. According to the Pesquisa Nacional por Amostra de Domicílios (PNAD), the Brazilian HDI in 2021 was calculated as 0.766. However, given that the most recent available data at the municipality level is from information gathered in the Census in 2010, the ratio for that specific year, which stands at 0.727, has been utilized for comparative purposes in this Framework. (Source: AtlasBR (2022). Available online).

44. To qualify, the beneficiary must have a medical report or prescription from a health professional with the correct identification of the financed items.







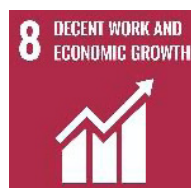


45. The complete list of eligible items is determined by the Inter-Ministerial Ordinance n° 10.321/22.

46. The monthly income tiers are defined by the Law n° 14.620/23. CAIXA will update the threshold in line with updates of the legislation.





Table 2. Social Categories

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	SDG
Affordable Basic Infrastructure	Sustainable Urbanization	Financing urban interventions such as tree planting, inclusive accessibility infrastructure for people with disabilities, and improvements to public infrastructure in municipalities with an HDI below the national Brazilian average. <sup>47</sup>	 
	Sanitation	Financing projects to build, expand, and/or modernize public water and sanitation infrastructure, which includes expansion and/or construction of water supply systems, systems that improve the quality of drinking water, sewerage, drainage, and wastewater treatment infrastructure to promote inclusive urbanization for families living in poverty or extreme poverty <sup>48</sup> , informal settlements, or households not yet connected to the service network.	  
Financial Inclusion	MEI, Micro, small and medium-sized (MSME) enterprises	<p>Loans or other financial support to individual entrepreneurs (Microentrepreneur Individual - MEI), micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) that meet any of the following conditions:</p> <p>(1) MEI, micro or small enterprises.<sup>49</sup>            (2) Women-led<sup>50</sup> MSMEs.<sup>51</sup>            (3) MSMEs led by Gender-minorities<sup>52</sup> and/or sexual-minorities<sup>53</sup>.            (4) MSMEs led by undereducated individuals.<sup>54</sup>            (5) MSMEs located in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average.<sup>55</sup>            (6) Elderly-led MSMEs<sup>56</sup> located in municipalities with an HDI below the national Brazilian average.<sup>57</sup>            (7) Youth-led MSMEs<sup>58</sup> located in municipalities with an HDI below the national Brazilian average.<sup>59</sup>            (8) MSMEs owned by low-income individuals.<sup>60</sup>            (9) MSMEs owned by indigenous<sup>61</sup> persons or people that are part of an indigenous community.<sup>62</sup>            (10) MSMEs owned by black people and/or quilombolas.<sup>63</sup></p>	   

47. Lower than 0.727 (National HDI in 2010) (Source: AtlasBR (2022). Consultas. Available online).

48. Linked to the Federal Government's Cadastro Único.

49. CAIXA uses Complementary Law n° 123/06, also known as the MSE's General Law, which segments Individual Microentrepreneurs, Micro companies, and Small Companies, by annual tax revenues. These segments include companies with a Gross Operating Revenue equal to or less than R\$ 4,800,000.00 (four million and eight hundred thousand reais).

50. Where ≥ 51% of the shareholder composition is held by a woman or women.

51. Medium sized enterprises are defined as companies with a Gross Operating Revenue between R\$ 4,800,000.00 (four million and eight hundred thousand reais) and R\$ 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million reais).

52. Where ≥ 51% of the shareholder composition is held by a gender-minority or gender minorities. Gender Minorities are individuals whose gender identity (man, women, other) or expression (masculine, feminine, other) is different from their sex (male, female) assigned at birth. According to the CDC definition.

53. Where ≥ 51% of the shareholder composition is held by a sexual-minority or sexual minorities. Sexual Minorities are individuals who identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual, or who are attracted to or have sexual contact with people of the same gender. According to the CDC definition.

54. Where ≥ 51% of the shareholder composition is held by one or more people who are considered undereducated (people with completed education only up to primary or secondary school, according to the OECD definition).

55. Lower than 0.727 (National HDI in 2010) (Source: AtlasBR (2022). Consultas. Available online).

56. Where ≥ 51% of the shareholder composition is owned by one or more elderly persons (>60 years old). An individual over the age of 60 is considered elderly, according to Law n° 14.423/22.

57. Lower than 0.727 (National HDI in 2010) (Source: AtlasBR (2022). Consultas. Available online).

58. Where ≥ 51% of the shareholder composition is owned by one or more young persons (<30 years old), and it is in municipalities where the HDI is below the Brazilian national average. A young person is considered to be an individual between 15 and 29 years of age, according to the 2013 Youth Statute, established by Law n° 12.852/13.

59. Lower than 0.727 (National HDI in 2010) (Source: AtlasBR (2022). Consultas. Available online).

60. Where ≥ 51% of the shareholder composition is owned by one or more persons belonging to classes C, D, or E. Class C - people with monthly income between 4 and up to 10 minimum wages; Class D - people with monthly income between 2 and up to 4 minimum wages; Class E - people with monthly income up to 2 minimum wages. The minimum wage for 2024 is R\$ 1,412.00 according to Decree n° 11.864/23.

61. An indigenous person refers to any individual of pre-Columbian origin and ancestry who identifies and is identified as belonging to an ethnic group whose cultural characteristics distinguish them from national society; according to Law n° 6.001/73.

62. An Indigenous Community is a group of indigenous families or communities, either living in a state of complete isolation from the other sectors of the national communion, or in intermittent or permanent contacts, without however being integrated into them; according to Law n° 6.001/73.

63. According to the Decree n° 4.887/03, the characterization of the remnants of quilombo communities will be attested through self-definition of the community itself.





Table 2. Social Categories

CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA	SDG
<b>Financial Inclusion</b>	<b>Productive Microcredit</b>	<p>Financing productive microcredit, directly or through Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) for groups of people who need resources for working capital or investment in their activity.</p> <p>Any of the following individuals with an economic productive activity are eligible:</p> <p>(1) Women.            (2) Gender-minority<sup>64</sup> and/or sexual-minority<sup>65</sup>            (3) Undereducated individuals.<sup>66</sup>            (4) Individuals living in municipalities with an HDI below the national Brazilian average.<sup>67</sup>            (5) Elderly individuals<sup>68</sup> living in municipalities with an HDI below the national Brazilian average.<sup>69</sup>            (6) Young individuals<sup>70</sup> living in municipalities with an HDI below the national Brazilian average.<sup>71</sup>            (7) Individuals belonging to classes C, D, or E.<sup>72</sup>            (8) Indigenous<sup>73</sup> or are part of an indigenous community.<sup>74</sup>            (9) Black people and/or quilombolas.<sup>75</sup></p>	
	<b>Food Security</b>	<p>Financing productive projects and credits for rural family producers<sup>76</sup> and cooperatives with gross monthly income of up to R\$ 100,000 (one hundred thousand reais) with the objective of stimulating income generation, and/or agricultural self-consumption, and/or improving the use of family labor in agricultural activities.</p>	

64. Gender Minorities are individuals whose gender identity (man, women, other) or expression (masculine, feminine, other) is different from their sex (male, female) assigned at birth. According to the CDC definition.

65. Sexual Minorities are individuals who identify as gay, lesbian, or bisexual, or who are attracted to or have sexual contact with people of the same gender. According to the CDC definition.

66. People with completed education only up to primary or secondary school, according to the OECD definition.

67. Lower than 0.727 (National HDI in 2010) (Source: AtlasBR (2022). Consultas. Available online).

68. An individual over the age of 60 is considered elderly, according to Law n° 14.423/22.

69. Lower than 0.727 (National HDI in 2010) (Source: AtlasBR (2022). Consultas. Available online).

70. A young person is considered to be an individual between 15 and 29 years of age, according to the 2013 Youth Statute, established by Law n° 12.852/13.

71. Lower than 0.727 (National HDI in 2010) (Source: AtlasBR (2022). Consultas. Available online).

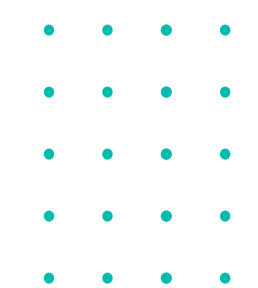
72. Class C - people with monthly income between 4 and up to 10 minimum wages; Class D - people with monthly income between 2 and up to 4 minimum wages; Class E - people with monthly income up to 2 minimum wages. The minimum wage for 2024 is R\$ 1,412.00 according to Decree n° 11.864/23.

73. An indigenous person refers to any individual of pre-Columbian origin and ancestry who identifies and is identified as belonging to an ethnic group whose cultural characteristics distinguish them from national society; according to Law n° 6.001/73.

74. An Indigenous Community is a group of indigenous families or communities, either living in a state of complete isolation from the other sectors of the national communion, or in intermittent or permanent contacts, without however being integrated into them; according to Law n° 6.001/73.

75. According to the Decree n° 4.887/03, the characterization of the remnants of quilombo communities will be attested through self-definition of the community itself.

76. Rural family producers are defined by the Law n° 11.326/06. Financing cattle is excluded.





## PROCESS FOR PROJECT EVALUATION AND SELECTION

The Sustainable Finance Framework Management Area (a group composed of members of CAIXA's Sustainability Area), together with the Product Management Areas, will verify the eligibility criteria established in the Framework to determine the loans/projects that fit into the defined categories and classify them as potentially eligible. The final list of eligible operations will be subject to analysis and approval by CAIXA's Interdisciplinary Committee.

This Interdisciplinary Committee, whose competencies include deliberating on strategies to strengthen social, environmental and climate responsibility, is made up of Vice-Presidents from different business areas, including the Vice-President for Sustainability, and its decisions are based on technical opinions from other areas of the bank, such as Finance, Risks, Credit Products, and others. The Committee is responsible for evaluating and selecting eligible projects, with the support of the Sustainable Finance Framework Management Areas. The Interdisciplinary Committee meets weekly. If there is a Sustainable Finance transaction ongoing, related activities will be included within the committee's agenda.

**The credits/projects financed in the context of this framework will be analyzed according to:**

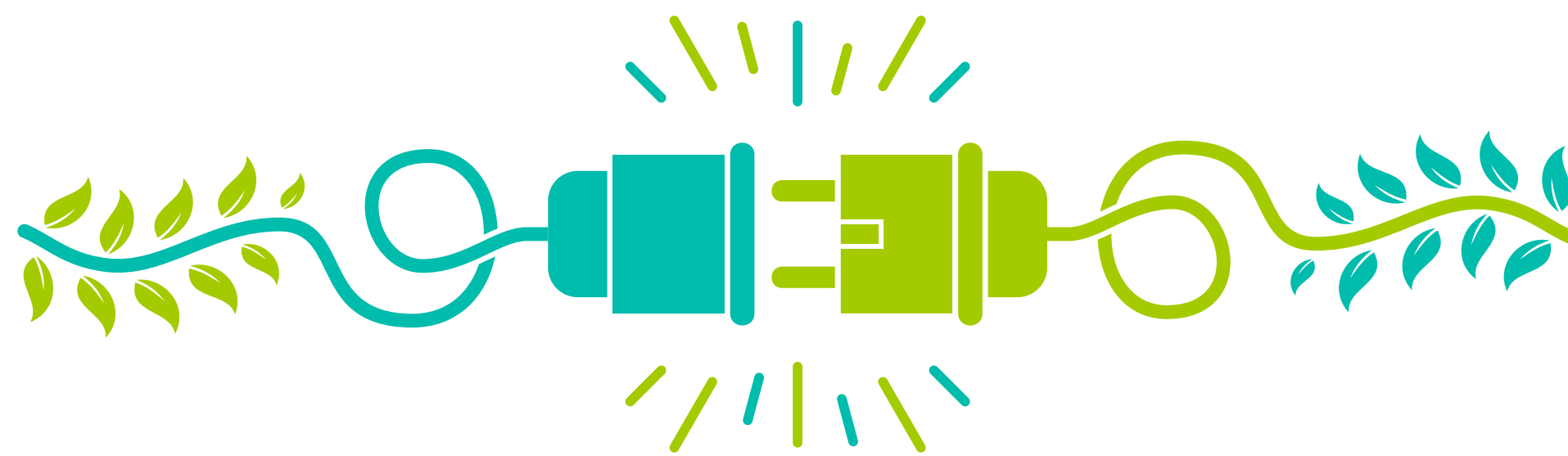
- ▲ **Alignment with CAIXA's sustainable finance objectives.**
- ▲ **Alignment with the eligibility criteria established in the Framework.**
- ▲ **Availability of the necessary information to report on impact indicators.**
- ▲ **Confirmation that the funded activities are not included in the "Exclusion Criteria" section of this Framework and follow CAIXA's socio-environmental risk analysis process.**

To keep track of the decisions taken, all meetings shall be recorded in minutes. The Committee will prepare regular reports summarizing activities, decisions, and rationale behind project evaluation and selection to ensure traceability of decisions taken.

During the life of the instrument, CAIXA will monitor the use of proceeds to supervise the continued alignment with the eligibility and Framework Exclusion Criteria. If a Project/Loan is identified as not in line with the eligibility criteria described in this Framework, CAIXA commits to replace them, within a maximum period of three months, with new eligible projects. These events will be communicated in the Annual Report.

The Committee's role is critical in ensuring that project evaluation and selection processes are rigorous, transparent, and aligned with CAIXA's objectives. By bringing together diverse expertise and perspectives, the committee enhances the quality of decision-making and promotes responsible and sustainable investments within the Sustainable Finance Framework.

CAIXA also has a multidisciplinary Sustainability Committee that reports directly to the Board of Directors, independently of the other bodies. The Committee is made up of 01 (one) member of the Board of Directors and 03 (three) CAIXA managers, one of whom is responsible for the bank's Sustainability area. The Committee meets monthly, and its purpose is to advise the Board of Directors on matters related to sustainability and social, environmental, and climate responsibility for CAIXA, as well as to give its opinion on matters submitted to the Board, within its scope of action, recommending or not their approval.





# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

CAIXA has a Social Responsibility, Environmental and Climate Policy (Política de Responsabilidade Social, Ambiental e Climática, PRSAC), which sets the principles and guidelines to follow to incorporate the management of social, environmental, and climatic risks. The preparation of the PRSAC aligns with CAIXA’s sustainability objectives and complies with the National Monetary Councils 2021 Resolution (Resolução do Conselho Monetário Nacional (CMN) nº 4.945, de 15 de setembro<sup>77</sup>), regarding the establishment and implementation of a PRSAC and the actions for its implementation in financial institutions.<sup>78</sup> The preparation of the PRSAC is under the management of the area responsible for Strategy, Sustainability, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

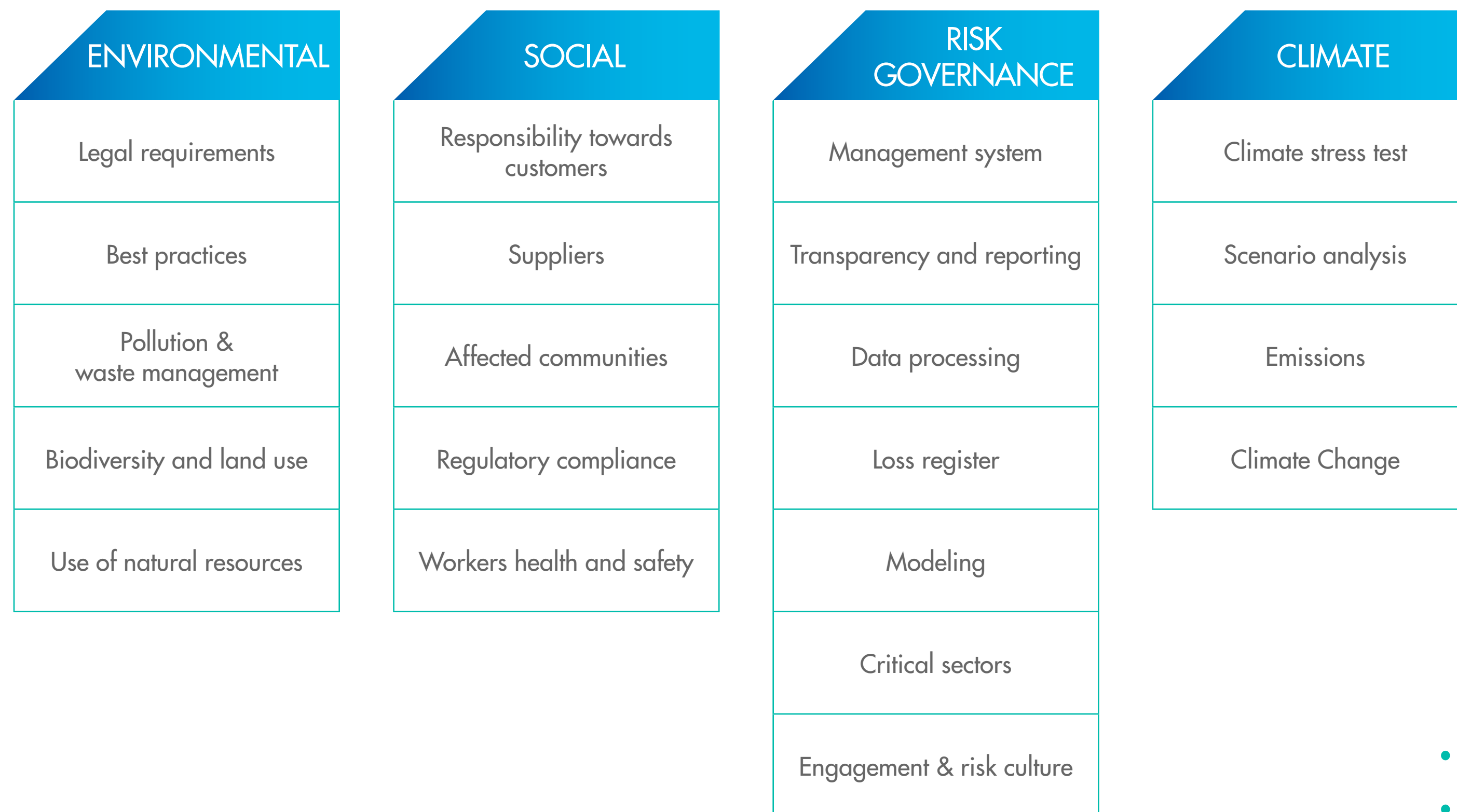
**The PRSAC is centered around five main pillars:**

1. Management of social, environmental and climate risk,
2. Management of administrative and supply chain processes for governance,
3. Reporting and disclosure,
4. Promotion and sustainable development, and
5. Stakeholder engagement.

The PRSAC is reviewed every three years, or whenever necessary, such as changes in the institution’s business model or strategy, changes in legislation or even related to exposure to social, environmental and climate risks.

CAIXA’s management of social, environmental, and climate risks (Gerenciamento de Riscos Sociais, Ambientais e Climáticos, RSAC) is undertaken by the area responsible for Special Risk Management on a transversal basis throughout the bank, encompassing governance, strategy, business, and other activities. The management provides mechanisms for risk identification and monitoring, compliance with current legislation, alignment with CAIXA’S strategy, good market practices and the Risk and Capital Management Policy.<sup>79</sup> Figure 1 illustrates the main points covered in the RSAC.

Figure 1. Key Topics Covered in CAIXA’s RSAC<sup>80</sup>



77. BACEN (2021). Resolution CMN nº 4.945/21.

78. CAIXA (2022). Política de Responsabilidade Social, Ambiental e Climática. Available online.

79. CAIXA (2023). Integrated Report 2022. Available online.

80. CAIXA (2022). Integrated Report 2021. Available online.



The risk assessment of credit operations considers the potential to cause social, environmental and climate damage according to the borrower's economic activities listed in CONAMA (Conselho Nacional do Meio Ambiente) Resolution 237/97<sup>81</sup> and its potential for climate risks defined by the Taskforce for Climate Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). Managing social, environmental, and climate risks also complies with banking regulations: Banking Self-Regulation Regulation SARB14;<sup>82</sup> National Monetary Council (Conselho Monetário Nacional, CMN) Resolutions n° 4.557/2017<sup>83</sup>; 4.943/2021<sup>84</sup> and 4.945/2021).<sup>85</sup>

CAIXA's Institutional Policy has Social and Environmental Responsibility as one of its guidelines - making clear the bank's position in its business processes and relationships. To this end, the Policy establishes that the assessment and management of social, environmental and climate risk aligns with current legislation, corporate strategy, and good market practices.

The assessment of social, environmental and climate risks is based on the degree of risk in the economic sector and the size of the company. The identification process considers the evaluation of environmental licensing following the competent bodies, water use grants, environmental embargoes, rural environmental registrations (when applicable), and records and consultations with public agencies.



## EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Any credit identified as high risk based on CAIXA's environmental, social and climate risk assessment, are excluded in the Sustainable Finance Instrument. Additionally, any projects that are listed in CAIXA's Framework Exclusion List, which is presented in Annex 2: Exclusion List are also excluded.

81. CONAMA (1997). Licenciamento ambiental - Normas e procedimentos, Resolution n° 237/97.

82. FEBRABAN (2014). Normativo SARB n° 014/14.

83. CMN (2017). Resolution CMN n° 4.557/17.

84. CMN (2021). Resolution CMN n° 4.943/21.

85. CMN (2021). Resolution CMN n° 4.945/21.



## MANAGEMENT OF PROCEEDS

CAIXA's Business Areas, with the support of the Sustainability Area, are responsible for the management of proceeds.

The proceeds will be used to finance new, or refinance, existing eligible green and/or social projects/credits, as defined in this Framework. CAIXA commits to allocating funds within 24 months or less from the issuance of the Instrument. CAIXA will monitor the use of proceeds and periodically update the available balance allocated to eligible green and/or social projects/credits until the maturity of the Instrument.

Unallocated proceeds will be received at the bank's cash office and kept in this account and/or invested in short-term, highly liquid securities or investments, such as federal government bonds and/or other low-risk, highly liquid investments (following CAIXA's internal Map of Allocation of Assets and Liabilities Guidelines) until they are duly allocated to eligible green and/or social projects/credits.

## REPORT

CAIXA will provide an Annual Sustainable Finance Report within the first 12 months of the instrument's issuance/borrowing, and every year until bond maturity/payback. In case of material developments or issues, CAIXA will publish a report to investors on a timely basis on their website.

The Framework Management Area and Investor Relations Teams will prepare the report, which will be made available on CAIXA's website.

The report will include allocation and impact reporting, as described in the next sections.



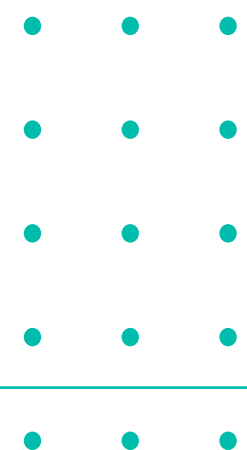


## ALLOCATION REPORT

The Annual Sustainable Finance Report will include information on the allocation of the use of proceeds, which will highlight details on each operation financed by the sustainable finance instrument, including a list of the green and/or social projects/credits financed or refinanced, including a brief description and amount allocated. The following table shows the allocation indicators presented in the report.

Table 3. Allocation Report

INDICATOR	UNIT
Number of sustainable operations financed	#
Disbursements per eligible category financed	R\$
Percentage of use of proceeds allocated to refinancing	%
Remaining balance of unallocated proceeds at the end of the reporting period	R\$



## IMPACT REPORT

Within the impact reporting section of the report, the result and impact indicators of the credits/projects financed will be presented in an aggregate format per category.

The indicators selected based on ICMA's Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting for Green Bonds<sup>86</sup> and Social Bonds.<sup>87</sup>

Depending on the case, one or more results and/or impact indicators will be used per eligible category. The reporting methodology and assumptions used to report impact indicators will be disclosed in the annual report. Some case studies of specific projects may be included in this section to illustrate positive project outputs.

Environmental indicators are presented in Table 4 and examples of the calculation methodology for each indicator are presented in Annex 3: Indicator Calculation Methodology

86. ICMA (2022). Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting for Green Bonds. Available online.

87. ICMA (2022). Harmonized Framework for Impact Reporting for Social Bonds. Available online.







Table 4. Environmental Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	UNIT
<b>Clean Transportation</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of electric vehicles financed annually	#
	Number of electric buses financed annually	#
	Number of electric vehicle charging stations financed annually	#
	Extension of clean transport projects	Km
	Bicycle paths built, extended and/or improved annually	#
	Sidewalks for pedestrian crossings built, extended and/or improved annually)	Km
<b>Impact</b>	Absolute annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided	tCO <sub>2</sub> e / year
<b>Energy Efficiency</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of efficient equipment, machines, or systems financed annually	#
	Number of LED lighting points financed annually	#
<b>Impact</b>	Absolute annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided	tCO <sub>2</sub> e / year
	Annual energy savings	kWh
	Annual energy savings	%





Table 4. Environmental Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	UNIT
<b>Green Buildings</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Area constructed annually	m <sup>2</sup>
	Number of buildings constructed or retrofitted with certifications annually	#
<b>Impact</b>	Annual energy savings	%
	Annual water savings	%
<b>Pollution Prevention and Control</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Annual amount of waste reused, recycled, or composted	tons
	Annual electricity generation from waste	MWh
<b>Impact</b>	Avoided pollutant emissions annually	tCO <sub>2</sub> e / year
<b>Renewable Energy</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Annual generation of renewable energy	MWh
	Installed renewable energy capacity	MW
<b>Impact</b>	Absolute annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided	tCO <sub>2</sub> e / year





Table 4. Environmental Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	UNIT
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Area with sustainable agricultural practices	ha
	# of companies with sustainable agriculture certifications financed	#
	# of companies with sustainable forestry certifications financed	#
	Tons of animal waste treated from installed capacity	Tons / year
	Capacity of systems generating energy from renewable sources	kW
<b>Impact</b>	Absolute annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided	tCO <sub>2</sub> e / year
	GHG captured / sequestered annually	tCO <sub>2</sub> e / year
<b>Sustainable Sanitation Management</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Additional volume of drinking water treated annually	m <sup>3</sup> /year
	Additional volume of wastewater treated annually	m <sup>3</sup> /year
	New or modernized water networks annually	km
<b>Impact</b>	Reduction of water losses annually	%
	Improvement in water quality of receiving bodies	%





Social indicators are presented in Table 5 and examples of the calculation methodology for each indicator are presented in Annex 3: Indicator Calculation Methodology.

Table 5. Social Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	UNIT
<b>Access to Essential Services</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of education facilities constructed, equipped, or operated	#
	Average amount of student loan	R\$
	Number of non-profit hospitals and/or philanthropic entities served annually by loan lines linked to the consignable margin related to the receipt of services provided to SUS	#
	Annual volume of loans made to philanthropic, non-profit organizations, served by the loan lines linked to the consignable margin referring to the receipt of services provided to SUS.	R\$
	Number of health machines and equipment financed annually	#
	Equipment for people with disabilities funded annually	#
<b>Impact</b>	Number of students benefitted annually	#
	Number of patients served annually	#
	Number of people with disabilities benefitted annually	#
<b>Affordable Housing</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of social residential units built, improved, or expanded annually	#
	Annual volume of financing granted to produce social housing units in housing developments	R\$
<b>Impact</b>	Number of households benefitted annually	#





Table 5. Social Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	UNIT
<b>Affordable Basic Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of trees planted annually	#
	Number of urban intervention projects financed annually	#
	Number of household connections with access to drinking water annually	#
<b>Impact</b>	Number of people benefited by urban intervention projects annually	#
	Number of housing units with access to sanitation annually	#
<b>Financial Inclusion</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of clients and outstanding loans financed, broken down by target population: (1) MEI, micro or small enterprises, (2) Women-led MSMEs, (3) MSMEs led by Gender-Minorities or Sexual-Minorities, (4) MSMEs led by undereducated individuals, (5) MSMEs located in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (6) Elderly-led MSMEs located in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (7) Youth-led MSMEs located in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (8) MSMEs owned by low-income individuals, (9) MSMEs owned by indigenous persons or people that are part of an indigenous community, (10) MSMEs owned by black people and/or quilombolas.	# and R\$





Table 5. Social Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	UNIT
<b>Financial Inclusion</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of clients and outstanding loans financed, broken down by target population: (1) Women, (2) Gender Minorities or Sexual Minorities, (3) Undereducated individuals, (4) Individuals living in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (5) Elderly individuals living in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (6) Young individuals living in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (7) Individuals belonging to classes C, D, or E, (8) Indigenous or are part of an indigenous community, (9) Black people and/or quilombolas.	# and R\$
<b>Impact</b>	Jobs generated or maintained per year	#
	Evolution of annual income of MSMEs (%)	%
<b>Food Security</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Family farmers supported annually	#
	Total value of credits to family farmers at the end of the calendar year	R\$
<b>Impact</b>	Annual growth of family farm enterprise revenue	%



## EXTERNAL REVIEW

In the stage prior to the first issuance or fundraising, the Framework will undergo a Second Party Opinion (SPO) to be provided by Moody's, a recognized external verifier. The Framework and SPO will be published on CAIXA's website.

It is CAIXA's intention to follow market best practices as the standards develop over time, therefore CAIXA may update this Framework. Cases which may require an update to the Framework include, but are not limited to changes in regulations, additions of new project categories, and updates in the bank's sustainable finance strategy. In the case that CAIXA updates its Framework, the bank will obtain an updated SPO.

In addition, the allocation and impact of the funds will be verified by an independent third party annually until the full allocation of the Instrument and reported in the Annual Sustainable Finance Report.





# ANNEX 1: SDG MAPPING





The following table provides a definition of the SDG targets associated with the Framework's eligible categories.

Table 6. SDG Mapping






SDG	TARGETS	ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES
	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.	Access to Essential Services (1.4) Affordable Housing (1.4) Affordable Basic Infrastructure (1.4)
	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	Food Security (2.1, 2.3)
	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all. 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	Access to Essential Services (3.8) Pollution Prevention and Control (3.9)
	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and Goal-4 effective learning outcomes. 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and preprimary education so that they are ready for primary education. 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university.	Access to Essential Services (4.1, 4.2, 4.3)
	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life. 5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.	Financial Inclusion (5.5, 5.a)



Table 6. SDG Mapping



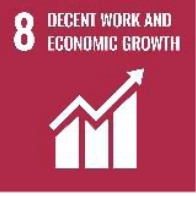
SDG	TARGETS	ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES
	<p>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.</p> <p>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.</p> <p>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.</p> <p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.</p> <p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.</p>	<p>Affordable Basic Infrastructure (6.1, 6.2, 6.b)</p> <p>Sustainable Sanitation Management (6.3, 6.4)</p>
	<p>7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.</p> <p>7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.</p>	<p>Energy Efficiency (7.3)</p> <p>Renewable Energy (7.2)</p>
	<p>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.</p> <p>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programs on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.</p> <p>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.</p> <p>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education, or training.</p> <p>8.8 Protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.</p> <p>8.b. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labor Organization.</p>	<p>Energy Efficiency (8.4)</p> <p>Financial Inclusion (8.3, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 8.b)</p>



Table 6. SDG Mapping







SDG	TARGETS	ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES
	<p>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.</p> <p>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.</p> <p>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.</p> <p>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States.</p>	<p>Affordable Basic Infrastructure (9.1)</p> <p>Energy Efficiency (9.4)</p> <p>Financial Inclusion (9.3)</p> <p>Green Buildings (9.4)</p> <p>Renewable Energy (9.a)</p>
	<p>10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.</p>	<p>Access to Essential Services (10.2)</p> <p>Financial Inclusion (10.2)</p>
	<p>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe, and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.</p> <p>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.</p> <p>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated, and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.</p> <p>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive, and accessible, green, and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>Affordable Housing (11.1)</p> <p>Affordable Basic Infrastructure (11.1, 11.3)</p> <p>Clean Transportation (11.2, 11.6, 11.7)</p> <p>Pollution Prevention and Control (11.6)</p>



Table 6. SDG Mapping

SDG	TARGETS	ELIGIBLE CATEGORIES
	<p>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.</p> <p>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p> <p>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse.</p>	<p>Pollution Prevention and Control (12.4, 12.5)</p> <p>Sustainable Agriculture (12.2)</p>
	<p>13.1 Reforçar a resiliência e a capacidade de adaptação a riscos relacionados ao clima e às catástrofes naturais em todos os países.</p>	<p>Sustainable Agriculture (13.1)</p>
	<p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.</p> <p>15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.</p> <p>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems.</p>	<p>Sustainable Agriculture (15.1, 15.3, 15.a)</p>



# ANNEX 2: EXCLUSION LIST







# EXCLUSION LIST

CAIXA has internal restriction policies for clients convicted of acts related to environmental crimes, sexual exploitation, and violation of human rights (child labor or forced labor and race and gender discrimination) in accordance with CMN Resolution 4945/2021<sup>88</sup> and Law n° 9029/95.<sup>89</sup> There are credit approval restrictions subject to social, environmental and climate risk assessment and Brazilian legislation.

The list below present's CAIXA's Framework Exclusion List:

88. CMN (2021). Resolution CMN n° 4.945/21

89. Law n° 9.029/95.

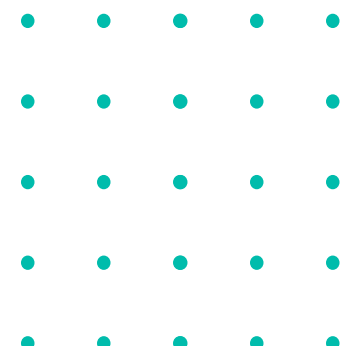




Table 7. Exclusion List

## EXCLUSION

Companies or managers who have been convicted of human rights violations (modern slavery/forced labor/slave-like, child labor and race and gender discrimination) and crimes against the environment.

Production or commercialization of firearms, ammunition, or other military goods/technology.

Persons or entities included in national and international restrictive lists, lists for the Prevention of Money Laundering, the Financing of Terrorism, and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.

Companies that do not have an environmental license, according to the legal provisions of the competent environmental agency (State or Municipal).

Production or sale of alcohol or tobacco.

Operations related to the fossil fuel, oil, and gas industry, including transportation of these products or wastewater from operations of these operations.

Unregulated gambling or betting.

Production, marketing, or use of asbestos fibers.

Production or distribution of radioactive or nuclear materials.

Banking/financial/factoring activities, consortium management, except support for microcredit and treasury operations.

Operations generated from transfers of resources from government agencies and multilateral banks/development banks to avoid double accounting of the benefits generated.

Thermal coal mining or coal-fired electric power generation and associated facilities.

Sexual exploitation

Commercial logging operations in primary humid tropical forest, without certification of sustainable forest management.

Commercial logging operations, without certification of sustainable forest management.

Undertakings in the mining sector that incorporate a rudimentary mining or prospecting process.

Acquisition of animals for resale.

Company registered in the National Register of Mining Dams, classified as High Risk and/or High Potential Damage.



# ANNEX 3: INDICATOR CALCULATION METHODOLOGY





The table below provides examples of the methodologies for calculating environmental and social indicators.

Table 8. Calculation Methodology - Environmental Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
<b>Clean Transportation</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of electric vehicles financed annually	Quantity of electric vehicles financed in the reporting year
	Number of electric buses financed annually	Quantity of electric buses financed in the reporting year
	Number of electric vehicle charging stations financed annually	Quantity of electric vehicle charging stations financed in the reporting year
	Extension of clean transport projects	Length, in kilometers, of clean transportation projects built, extended and/or improved in the reporting year
	Bicycle paths built, extended and/or improved annually	Length in kilometers of bicycle paths built, extended and/or improved in the reporting year
	Sidewalks for pedestrian crossings built, extended and/or improved	Length in kilometers of pedestrian walkways built, extended, and/or improved in the reporting year
<b>Impact</b>	Absolute annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided	Average fuel/electricity consumption * average fuel/electricity emission factor
<b>Energy Efficiency</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of efficient equipment, machines or systems financed annually	Quantity of equipment, machines or systems financed in the reporting year
	Number of LED lighting points financed annually	Quantity of LED lighting points financed in the reporting year
<b>Impact</b>	Absolute annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided	(Baseline - kWh generated per year) * average emission factor of the Brazilian energy matrix <sup>90</sup>
	Annual energy savings	Baseline - kWh consumed from new equipment in the reporting year <sup>91</sup>
	Annual energy savings	(Baseline - kWh consumed annually from new equipment) / Baseline <sup>92</sup>

90. The item will apply to eco-efficiency modalities and the measurement of effectiveness based on the total annual contracting in eco-efficiency modalities.

91. The item will apply to eco-efficiency modalities and the measurement of effectiveness based on the total annual contracting in eco-efficiency modalities.

92. The item will apply to eco-efficiency modalities and the measurement of effectiveness based on the total annual contracting in eco-efficiency modalities.



Table 8. Calculation Methodology - Environmental Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
<b>Green Buildings</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Area constructed annually	Area in meters squared constructed in the buildings financed in the reporting year
	Number of buildings constructed or retrofitted with certifications annually	Amount of sustainable certified building construction financed in the reporting year
<b>Impact</b>	Annual energy savings	(Baseline - kWh consumed from new building annually) / Baseline
	Annual water savings	(Baseline - m <sup>3</sup> of water consumed from new building in the reporting year) / Baseline
<b>Pollution Prevention and Control</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Annual amount of waste reused, recycled, or composted	Annual amount in tons of waste reused, recycled, or composted in tons in the reporting year
	Annual electricity generation from waste	MWh of energy generated from waste per year in the project in the reporting year
<b>Impact</b>	Avoided pollutant emissions annually	Pollutant emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq.) per year using waste treatment systems - pollutant emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq.) per year using sustainable waste management practices
<b>Renewable Energy</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Annual generation of renewable energy	MWh generated by the renewable energy system per year
	Installed renewable energy capacity	MW of installed capacity of renewable energy system
<b>Impact</b>	Absolute annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided	(Baseline - MWh generated per year) * average emission factor of the Brazilian energy matrix



Table 8. Calculation Methodology - Environmental Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
<b>Sustainable Agriculture</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Area with sustainable agricultural practices	Hectares with sustainable agricultural practices
	# of companies with sustainable agriculture certifications financed	Quantity of companies financed that have sustainable agriculture certifications (value presented by type of certification)
	# of companies with sustainable forestry certifications financed	Quantity of companies financed that have sustainable forestry certifications (value presented by type of certification)
	Tons of animal waste treated from installed capacity	Installed capacity for animal waste treatment in tons/year
	Capacity of systems generating energy from renewable sources	KW of installed power generation capacity in the project for the implementation or expansion of renewable energy generation systems
<b>Impact</b>	Absolute annual GHG emissions reduced/avoided	GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq.) per year using monoculture methods - GHG emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> eq.) per year using sustainable practices
	GHG captured / sequestered annually	Hectares of preserved vegetation * CO <sub>2</sub> sequestration potential of the area
<b>Sustainable Sanitation Management</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Additional volume of drinking water treated annually	Drinking water treatment capacity with the project, in m <sup>3</sup> per year - Drinking water treatment capacity before project implementation, in m <sup>3</sup> per year
	Additional volume of wastewater treated annually	Wastewater treatment capacity with the project, in m <sup>3</sup> per year - Wastewater treatment capacity before project implementation, in m <sup>3</sup> per year
	New or modernized water networks annually	Length in km of new or upgraded water networks annually
<b>Impact</b>	Reduction of water losses annually	Percentage of water loss before project implementation - Percentage of water loss after project implementation (%)
	Improvement in water quality of receiving bodies	Percentage of improvement in water quality of receiving water bodies



Table 9. Calculation Methodology - Social Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
<b>Access to Essential Services</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of education facilities constructed, equipped, or operated	Quantity of education facilities constructed, equipped, or operated in the reporting year
	Average amount of student loan	(Sum of amounts loaned in the reporting year) / Number of students granted with student loan (R\$) in the reporting year
	Number of non-profit hospitals and/or philanthropic entities served annually by loan lines linked to the consignable margin related to the receipt of services provided to SUS	Annual number of non-profit hospitals and/or philanthropic entities served by loan lines linked to the receipt of services provided to SUS in the reporting year
	Annual volume of loans made to philanthropic, non-profit organizations, served by the loan lines linked to the consignable margin referring to the receipt of services provided to SUS.	Annual volume of loans made to philanthropic, non-profit organizations, served by the loan lines linked to the receipt of services provided to SUS in the reporting year
	Number of health machines and equipment financed annually	Quantity of health machines and equipment financed in the reporting year
	Equipment for people with disabilities funded annually	Amount of equipment for people with disabilities funded in the reporting year
<b>Impact</b>	Number of students benefitted annually	Quantity of students benefitted in the reporting year
	Number of patients served annually	Quantity of patients attended in the reporting year
	Number of people with disabilities benefitted annually	Number of people with disabilities who received a credit to purchase AT in the reporting year
<b>Affordable Housing</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of social residential units built, improved, or expanded annually	Quantity of residential units built, improved, or extended annually in the reporting year
	Annual volume of financing granted to produce social housing units in housing developments	Amount of financing granted to produce social housing units in the reporting year
<b>Impact</b>	Number of households benefitted annually	Quantity of households benefitted in the reporting year



Table 9. Calculation Methodology - Social Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
<b>Affordable Basic Infrastructure</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Roads paved/rehabilitated annually	Length in kilometers of paved/rehabilitated roads in the reporting year
	Number of trees planted annually	Number of trees planted in the reporting year
	Number of urban intervention projects financed annually	Number of urban intervention projects financed in the reporting year
	Number of urban intervention projects financed annually	Number of household connections with access to drinking water in the reporting year
<b>Impact</b>	Number of people benefited by urban intervention projects annually	Number of people benefited by urban intervention projects in the reporting year
	Number of Housing Units with access to sanitation annually	Number of Housing Units with access to wastewater treatment in the reporting year
<b>Financial Inclusion</b>		
<b>Results</b>	<p>Number of clients and outstanding loans financed, broken down by target population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) MEI, micro or small enterprises,</li> <li>(2) Women-led MSMEs,</li> <li>(3) MSMEs led by Gender Minorities or Sexual Minorities,</li> <li>(4) MSMEs led by undereducated individuals,</li> <li>(5) MSMEs located in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average,</li> <li>(6) Elderly-led MSMEs located in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average,</li> <li>(7) Youth-led MSMEs located in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average,</li> <li>(8) MSMEs owned by low-income individuals,</li> <li>(9) MSMEs owned by indigenous persons or people that are part of an indigenous community,</li> <li>(10) MSMEs owned by black people and/or quilombolas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of MEI/MSME clients within each target population that received loans from CAIXA in the reporting year.</li> <li>2. Total value of CAIXA's portfolio of outstanding loans to each target population at the end of the reporting year.</li> </ul>



Table 9. Calculation Methodology - Social Indicators

TYPE	INDICATOR	METHODOLOGY
<b>Financial Inclusion</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Number of clients and outstanding loans financed, broken down by target population: (1) Women, (2) Gender Minorities or Sexual Minorities, (3) Undereducated individuals, (4) Individuals living in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (5) Elderly individuals living in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (6) Young individuals living in municipalities with an HDI below the Brazilian average, (7) Individuals belonging to classes C, D, or E, (8) Indigenous or are part of an indigenous community, (9) Black people and/or quilombolas.	1. Number of beneficiaries in that received loans from CAIXA in the reporting year.  2. Total value of CAIXA's portfolio of outstanding loans to each target population at the end at the end of the reporting year.
<b>Impact</b>	Jobs generated or maintained per year	Number of employees recorded for the MEI/MSME client after one year of credit approval - Number of employees recorded for the MEI/MSME client at credit approval
	Evolution of annual income of MSMEs (%)	Sales volume for the MEI/MSME client after one year of credit approval - sales volume for the MEI/MSME client at credit approval
<b>Food Security</b>		
<b>Results</b>	Family farmers supported annually	Number of family farmers supported in the reporting year
	Total value of credits to family farmers at the end of the calendar year	Amount of loans to family farmers disbursed in the reporting year
<b>Impact</b>	Annual growth of family farm enterprise revenue	Annual sales volume after one year of credit approval - annual sales volume at credit approval



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**Technical Support – Inter-American Development Bank and HPL.LLC**

**Second Party Opinion – Moody's**



CAIXA