

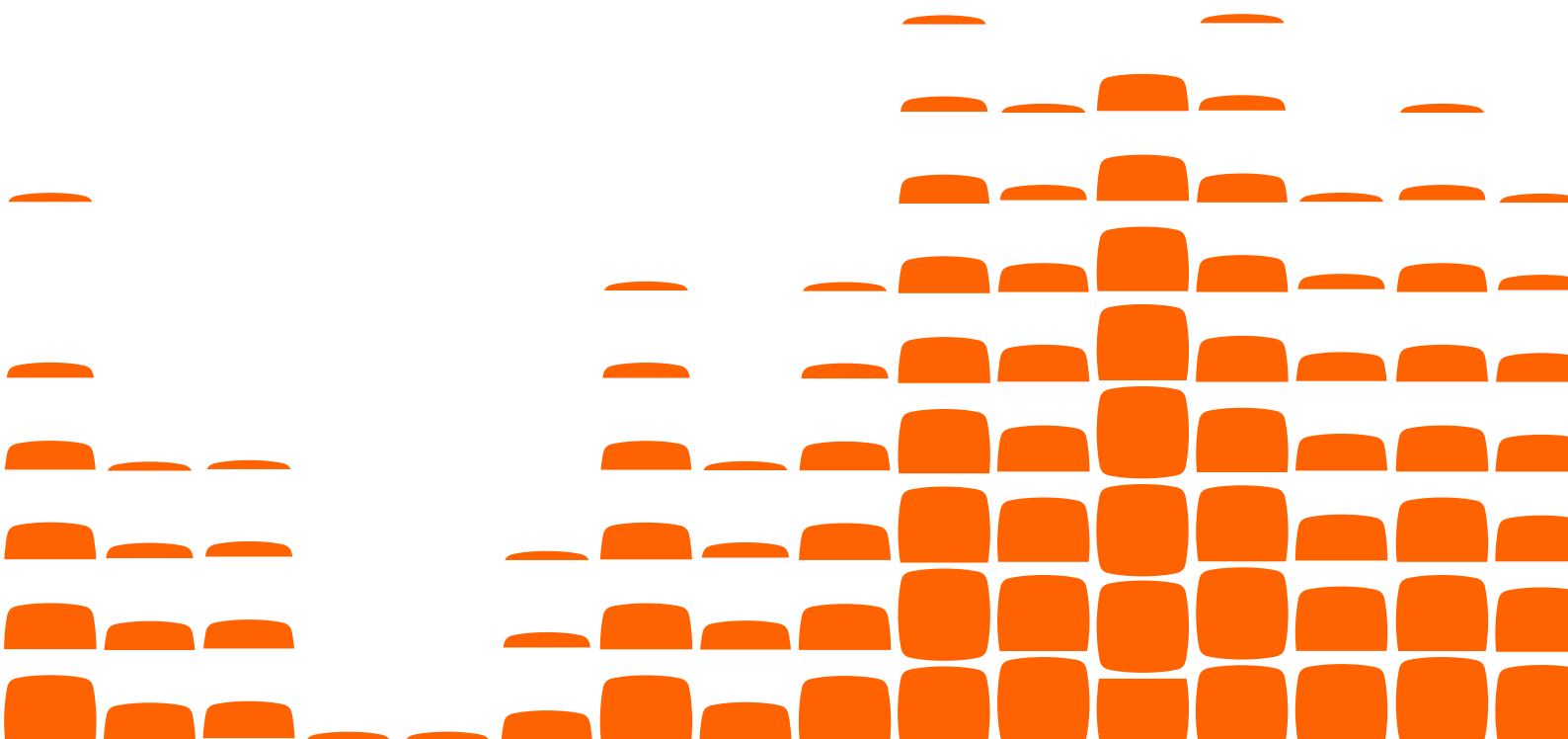


# 1Q24

Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

## **Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3**

First Quarter of 2024



<b>Objective</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Key indicators</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Prudential Metrics and Risk Management</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>KM1: Key metrics at consolidated level</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>OVA: Bank risk management approach</b>	<b>3</b>
Scope and main characteristics of risk management	3
Risk and Capital Governance	4
Risk Culture	4
Risk Appetite	5
Stress Testing	6
Recovery Plan	6
Capital Adequacy Assessment	7
Capital Adequacy	7
<b>OV1: Overview of risk-weighted assets (RWA)</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Links between financial statements and regulatory exposures</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)</b>	<b>11</b>
Institutions that comprise the Financial Statement of Itaú Unibanco Holding	12
Non Consolidated Institutions	16
Material Entities	16
<b>Composition of Capital</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>CC1: Composition of regulatory capital</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Macroprudential Indicators</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit risk exposures considered in the calculation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>GSIB1: Disclosure of G-SIB indicators</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Leverage Ratio</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure (RA)</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Liquidity Ratios</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>LIQA: Liquidity Risk Management Information</b>	<b>23</b>
Framework and Treatment	23
<b>LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Credit Risk</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>CRA: Qualitative information on credit risk management</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>CR1: Credit Quality of Assets</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>CR2: Changes in Stock of defaulted loans and debts securities</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets Credit risk mitigation</b>	<b>28</b>
Exposure by industry	28
Exposure by remaining maturity	28
Overdue exposures	29

Exposure by geographical area in Brazil and by country	29
Largest debtors exposures	29
Restructured exposures	30
<b>CRC: Qualitative disclosure related to Credit Risk Mitigation techniques</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>CR3: Credit Risk mitigation techniques – overview</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>CR4: Standardized Approach – Credit Risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>CR5: Standardized Approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>CRE: Qualitative disclosure related to IRB models</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CCRA: Qualitative disclosure related to CCR</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CCR1: Analysis of CCR exposures by approach</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CCR3: Standardized approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposures</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>CCR6: CCR associated with credit derivatives exposures</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>CCR8: CCR associated with Exposures to central counterparties</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Securitization Exposures</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>SECA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>SEC1: Securitisation exposures in the banking book</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>SEC2: Securitisation exposures in the trading book</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>SEC3: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>SEC4: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements – bank acting as investor</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Market Risk</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>MR1: Market risk under standardized approach</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>MRB: Qualitative disclosures on market risk in the Internal Models Approach (IMA)</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>MR2: RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under an IMA</b>	<b>50</b>
Exposures subject to market risk	50
<b>MR3: IMA values for trading portfolios</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>MR4: Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses</b>	<b>51</b>
Backtesting	51
<b>Total Exposure associated with Derivatives</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>IRRBB</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>IRRBBA: IRRBB risk management objectives and policies</b>	<b>53</b>
Framework and Treatment	53
<b>Other Risks</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Insurance products, pension plans and premium bonds risks</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Model Risk</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Regulatory or Compliance Risk</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Reputational Risk</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Cyber Risk</b>	<b>58</b>

<b>Country Risk</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Business and Strategy Risk</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Contagion Risk</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Emerging Risks</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Operational Risk</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Crisis Management and Operational Resilience</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Independent Validation of Risk Models</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Glossary of Acronyms</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Glossary of Regulations</b>	<b>67</b>

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### Objective

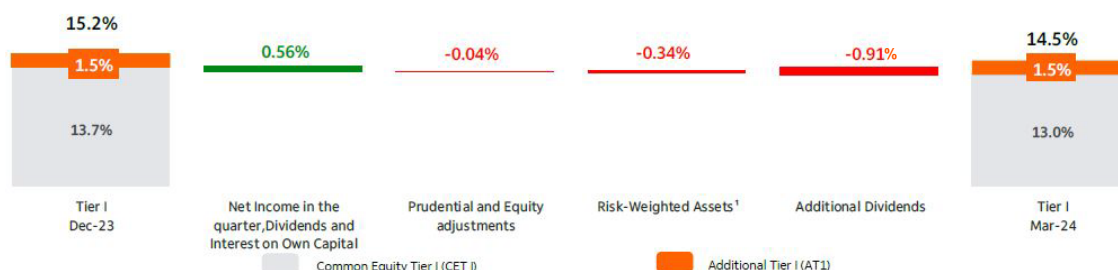
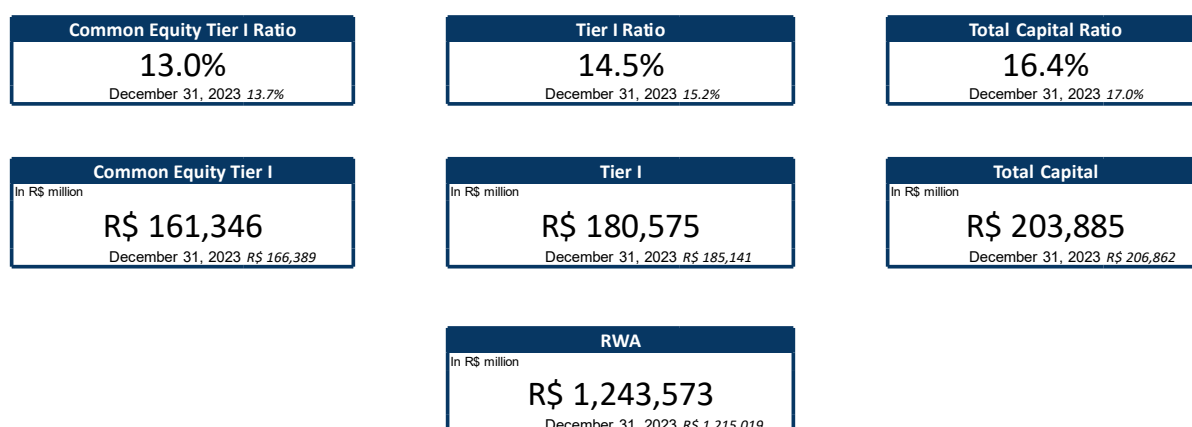
This document presents Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. (Itaú Unibanco) information required by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) through Resolution BCB nº 54 and subsequent amendments, which addresses the disclosure of information on risks and capital management, the comparison between accounting and prudential information, the liquidity and market risk indicators, the calculation of risk-weighted assets (RWA), the calculation of the Total Capital ("Patrimônio de Referência" - PR), and the compensation of management members. <sup>1</sup>

The referred Resolution brought several amendments in the disclosure format of the Pillar 3 information, besides changes in the scope and frequency of the information disclosed. All these amendments, implemented by the Central Bank, aim the convergence of the Brazilian financial regulation to the recommendations of the Basel Committee, seeking to harmonize the information disclosed by financial institutions at an international level, and taking into account the structural conditions of the Brazilian economy.

The disclosure policy of the Risk and Capital Management Report presents the guidelines and responsibilities of the areas involved in its preparation, as well as the description of the information that must be disclosed and the integrity endorsement and approval governance, as established by the article 56 of the Resolution nº. 4,557.

### Key indicators

Itaú Unibanco's risk and capital management focuses on maintaining the institution in line with the risk strategy approved by the Board of Directors. The key indicators based on the Prudential Consolidation, on March 31, 2024, are summarized below.



(1) Excluding the exchange rate variation for the period.

<sup>1</sup> Compensation of management members data is reported annually.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### Prudential Metrics and Risk Management

Itaú Unibanco invests in robust and company-wide risk management processes to serve as a basis for its strategic decisions intended to ensure business sustainability.

The key prudential metrics related to regulatory capital and information on the bank's integrated risk management are presented below.

#### KM1: Key metrics at consolidated level

In order to ensure the soundness of Itaú Unibanco and the availability of capital to support business growth, Itaú Unibanco maintains capital levels above the minimum requirements, as demonstrated by the Common Equity Tier I, Tier I Capital and Total Capital ratios.

On March 31, 2024, the Total Capital (PR) reached R\$ 203,885 million, R\$ 180,575 million of Tier I and R\$ 23,310 million of Tier II.

R\$ million	03/31/2024	12/31/2023	09/30/2023	06/30/2023	03/31/2023
<b>Available capital (amounts)</b>					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	161,346	166,389	159,227	155,372	150,873
Tier 1	180,575	185,141	177,795	173,670	169,787
Total capital	203,885	206,862	197,653	192,828	188,752
Excess of capital committed to adjusted permanent assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital detached	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Risk-weighted assets (amounts)</b>					
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	1,243,573	1,215,019	1,214,849	1,274,840	1,260,433
<b>Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA</b>					
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.0%	13.7%	13.1%	12.2%	12.0%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	14.5%	15.2%	14.6%	13.6%	13.5%
Total capital ratio (%)	16.4%	17.0%	16.3%	15.1%	15.0%
<b>Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA</b>					
Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%) <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%
CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	4.9%	5.5%	4.7%	3.6%	3.5%
<b>Basel III leverage ratio</b>					
Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	2,554,246	2,488,099	2,467,645	2,382,727	2,351,498
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	7.1%	7.4%	7.2%	7.3%	7.2%
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio</b>					
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	380,912	371,763	368,698	355,222	331,477
Total net cash outflow	196,260	193,779	196,347	197,692	204,549
LCR (%)	194.1%	191.8%	187.8%	179.7%	162.1%
<b>Net Stable Funding Ratio</b>					
Total available stable funding	1,244,220	1,246,214	1,223,999	1,216,666	1,203,787
Total required stable funding	988,534	982,376	961,883	951,168	933,834
NSFR (%)	125.9%	126.9%	127.3%	127.9%	128.9%

1) The countercyclical capital buffer is fixed by the Financial Stability Committee (Comef) based on discussions about the pace of credit expansion (BACEN Communication No. 41,267/24), and currently is set to zero. Should the requirement increase, the new percentage takes effect twelve months after the announcement.

2) The BACEN rules establish Capital Buffers, that corresponds to the sum of the Conservation, Contracyclical and Systemic requirements, as defined in CMN Resolution 4,958.

The Total Capital Ratio reached 16.4% at 03/31/2024, a decrease of 0.6 p.p. when compared to 12/31/2023 due to the payment of additional dividends, the schedule established by article 85 of BACEN Resolution No. 229 and the growth of the credit portfolio, offset by the increase in the result for the period.

In February/2024, Itaú Unibanco Holding issued R\$ 1.0 billion in Subordinated Financial Notes, maturing in February/2034 and February/2039. These Subordinated Notes contributed to Tier 2 Capital, with an estimated impact of 0.08 p.p.

Besides, Itaú Unibanco has a R\$ 104,399 million capital excess in relation to its minimum required Total Capital. It corresponds to 8,4 p.p. above the minimum requirement (8%) and higher than the Capital Buffer requirement of 3.5% (R\$ 43,525 million). Considering the Capital Buffers, the capital excess would be 4,9 p.p.

The fixed assets ratio shows the commitment percentage of adjusted Total Capital with the adjusted permanent assets. Itaú Unibanco falls within the maximum limit of 50% of adjusted Total Capital, established by BACEN. On March 31, 2024, fixed assets ratio reached 20.0%, showing a surplus of R\$ 61,110 million.

### **OVA – Bank risk management approach**

#### **Scope and main characteristics of risk management**

To undertake and manage risks is one of the activities of Itaú Unibanco. For this reason, the institution must have clearly established risk management objectives. In this context, the risk appetite defines the nature and the level of risks acceptable for the institution, while the risk culture guides the attitudes required to manage them. Itaú Unibanco invests in robust risk management processes, that are the basis for its strategic decisions to ensure business sustainability and maximize shareholder value creation.

These processes are in line with the guidelines of the Board of Directors and Executives who, through corporate bodies, define the institution's global objectives, which are then translated into targets and thresholds for the business units that manage risks. Control and capital management units, in turn, support Itaú Unibanco's management through the processes of analysis and monitoring of capital and risk.

The principles that provide the risk management and the risk appetite foundations, as well as guidelines regarding the actions taken by Itaú Unibanco's employees in their daily routines are as follows:

- **Sustainability and customer satisfaction:** the vision of Itaú Unibanco is to be a leading bank in sustainable performance and customer satisfaction. For this reason, the institution is concerned about creating shared values for employees, customers, shareholders and society to ensure the longevity of the business. Itaú Unibanco is concerned about doing business that is good for customers and for the institution;
- **Risk culture:** the institution's risk culture goes beyond policies, procedures and processes. It strengthens the individual and collective responsibility of all employees to manage and mitigate risks consciously, respecting the ethic way of doing business. The risk culture is described in the item "Risk Culture";
- **Risk Pricing:** Itaú Unibanco operates and assumes risks in business that it knows and understands, avoids the ones that are unknown or that do not provide competitive advantages, and carefully assesses risk-return ratios;
- **Diversification:** the institution has low appetite for volatility in its results. Accordingly, it operates with a diversified base of customers, products and business, seeking risk diversification and giving priority to low-risk transactions;
- **Operational excellence:** Itaú Unibanco intends to provide agility, as well as a robust and stable infrastructure, in order to offer high quality services;
- **Ethics and respect for regulations:** at Itaú Unibanco, ethics is non-negotiable. For this reason, the institution promotes an institutional environment of integrity, educating its employees to cultivate ethical relationships and businesses, as well as respecting the norms, and therefore looking after the institution's reputation.

Since August, 2017, the Resolution CMN 4,557 came into force, which established the structure of risk and capital management. The resolution highlights are the implementation of a continuous and integrated risk management

framework; the requirements for the definition of the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and the stress test program; the establishment of a Risk Committee; the indication, before BACEN, of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO); and the CRO's roles, responsibilities and independence requirements.

### Risk and Capital Governance

The Board of Directors is the main body responsible for establishing the guidelines, policies and authority levels regarding risk and capital management. In turn, the Risk and Capital Management Committee (CGRC) provides support to the Board of Directors in the performance of their duties relating to risk and capital management. At the executive level, corporate bodies headed by Itaú Unibanco's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) are established to manage risks and capital. Their decisions are overseen by the CGRC.

Additionally, the Itaú Unibanco Holding has corporate bodies that perform delegated duties in the risk and capital management, under the responsibility of the CRO (Chief Risk Officer).

To support this structure, the Risk Area is structured with specialized departments. The objective is to provide independent and centralized management of the institution's risks and capital, and to ensure the accordance with the established rules and procedures.

Itaú Unibanco's risk management organizational structure complies with Brazilian and international regulations in place and is aligned with the market's best practices, including governance for identifying emerging risks, which are those with medium and long-term impact potentially material about the business.

Responsibilities for risk management at Itaú Unibanco are structured according to the concept of three lines of defense, namely:

- in the first line of defense, the business and corporate support areas manage risks they give rise to, by identifying, assessing, controlling and reporting such risks;
- in the second line of defense, an independent unit provides central control, so as to ensure that Itaú Unibanco's risk is managed according to the risk appetite and established policies and procedures. This centralized control provides the Board and executives with a global overview of Itaú Unibanco's exposure, to ensure correct and timely corporate decisions;
- in the third line of defense, internal audit provides an independent assessment of the institution's activities, so that senior management can see that controls are adequate, risk management is effective and institutional standards and regulatory requirements are being complied with.

Itaú Unibanco uses robust automated systems for full compliance with capital regulations, as well as for measuring risks in accordance with the regulatory determinations and models in place. It also monitors adherence to the qualitative and quantitative regulators' minimum capital and risk management requirements.

### Risk Culture

Aiming at strengthening its values and aligning the behavior of its employees with risk management guidelines, the institution adopts several initiatives to disseminate and strengthen a culture that values and encourages conscious risk taking, discussions and actions on the institution's risks, and each and everyone's responsibility for risk management.

Besides the risk management policies, procedures and processes, the institution has as a central element of its Corporate Culture the message "Ethics is non-negotiable". Behavioral guidelines, also described in this culture, reinforce and strengthen the Conglomerate's risk management behavior by emphasizing a behavior that helps people of all company levels to undertake and manage risks in a conscious way. By disseminating these principles, the institution fosters the understanding and the open discussion about risks, so that they are kept within the risk appetite levels established and each employee individually, regardless of their position, area or duties, may also assume responsibility for managing the risks of the business.



Itaú Unibanco also makes some channels available for communication of operating failures, internal or external fraud, conflicts at the workplace, or cases that may result in inconveniences and/or losses for the institution or its customers. All employees or third parties are responsible for informing any problems immediately, as soon as they become aware of the situation.

### Risk Appetite

Itaú Unibanco has a risk appetite policy, which was established and approved by the Board of Directors and guides the institution's business strategy. The bank's risk appetite is grounded on the following declaration of the Board of Directors:

*"We are a universal bank, operating predominantly in Latin America. Supported by our risk culture, we operate based on rigorous ethical and regulatory compliance standards, seeking high and growing results, with low volatility, by means of the long-lasting relationship with clients, correctly pricing risks, well-distributed fund-raising and proper use of capital."*

Based on this declaration, the bank established six dimensions, each of which comprising a set of metrics associated with the key risks involved, combining complementary measurements and seeking a comprehensive view of its exposure:

- Capitalization: establishes that Itaú Unibanco should have sufficient capital to protect itself against a serious recession or stress events without the need to adjust its capital structure under adverse circumstances. It is monitored by following up the bank's capital ratios, in usual or stress situations, and the institution's debt issue ratings.
- Liquidity: establishes that the institution's liquidity should be able to support long stress periods. It is monitored by following up on liquidity ratios.
- Composition of results: establishes that business will mainly focus on Latin America, where Itaú Unibanco will have a diversified range of customers and products, with low appetite for results volatility and high risk. This dimension includes business and profitability, as well as market risk and IRRBB, underwriting and credit risk, including social, environmental and climate dimensions. The metrics monitored by the bank seek to ensure, by means of exposure concentration limits such as, for example, industry sectors, quality of counterparties, countries and geographic regions and risk factors, a suitable composition of the bank's portfolios, aiming at low volatility of results and business sustainability.
- Operational risk: focuses on controlling operational risk events that may adversely impact the bank's business strategy and operations. This control is carried out by monitoring key operational risk events and incurred losses.
- Reputation: deals with risks that may impact brand value and the institution's reputation before its customers, employees, regulators, investors and the general public. In this dimension, risks are monitored by observation of the institution's conduct.
- Customer: addresses risks that may compromise customer satisfaction and experience, and is monitored by tracking customer satisfaction, direct impacts on customers, and suitability indicators.

The Board of Directors is responsible for approving risk appetite guidelines and limits, performing its activities with the support of the Risk and Capital Management Committee (CGRC) and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

Metrics are regularly monitored and must comply with the limits defined. The monitoring is reported to the risk commissions and to the Board of Directors, guiding the use of preventive measures to ensure that exposures are within the limits provided and in line with the bank's strategy.

### Stress Testing

The stress test is a process of simulating extreme economic and market conditions on Itaú Unibanco's results, liquidity and capital. The institution has been carrying out this test in order to assess its solvency in plausible scenarios of crisis, as well as to identify areas that are more susceptible to the impact of stress that may be the subject of risk mitigation.

For the purposes of the test, the economic research area estimates macroeconomic variables for each stress scenario. The elaboration of stress scenarios considers the qualitative analysis of the Brazilian and the global conjuncture, historical and hypothetical elements, short- and long- term risks, among other aspects, as defined in CMN Resolution 4,557.

In this process, the main potential risks to the economy are assessed based on the judgment of the bank's team of economists, endorsed by the Chief Economist of Itaú Unibanco and approved by the Board of Directors. Projections for the macroeconomic variables (such as GDP, the basic interest rate and inflation) and for variables in the credit market (such as raisings, lending, rates of default, margins and charges) used are based on exogenous shocks or through use of models validated by an independent area.

Then, the stress scenarios adopted are used to influence the budgeted result and balance sheet. In addition to the scenario analysis methodology, sensitivity analysis and the Reverse Stress Test are also used.

Itaú Unibanco uses the simulations to manage its portfolio risks, considering Brazil (segregated into wholesale and retail) and External Units, from which the risk-weighted assets and the capital and liquidity ratios are derived.

The stress test is also an integral part of the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Process), the main purpose of which is to assess whether, even in severely adverse situations, the institution would have adequate levels of capital and liquidity, without any impact on the development of its activities.

This information enables potential offenders to the business to be identified and provides support for the strategic decisions of the Board of Directors, the budgeting and risk management process, as well as serving as an input for the institution's risk appetite metrics.

### Recovery Plan

In response to the latest international crises, the Central Bank issued the Resolution No. 4,502, which requires the development of a Recovery Plan for the financial institutions that are classified in the Segment 1, with a total exposure of more than 10% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This plan aims to reestablish adequate levels of capital and liquidity, above the regulatory requirements, through appropriate strategies in the event of severe stress shocks of a systemic or idiosyncratic nature. Accordingly, each institution would be able to preserve its financial feasibility and, at the same time, mitigate the impact on the National Financial System.

Itaú Unibanco has a Recovery Plan that contemplates the entire Conglomerate, including foreign subsidiaries, and contains the description of the following items:

- I. Critical functions rendered by Itaú Unibanco to the market, activities that, if abruptly interrupted, could impact the National Financial System (SFN) and the functioning of the real economy;
- II. Institution's essential services: activities, operations or services which discontinuity could compromise the bank's viability;
- III. Monthly monitoring program, establishing critical levels for a set of indicators, with a view to risk monitoring and eventual trigger for the execution of the Recovery Plan;
- IV. Stress scenarios, contemplating events that may threaten the business continuity and the viability of the institution, including reverse tests, which seek to identify remote risk scenarios, contributing to an increase of the management sensitivity;
- V. Recovery strategies in response to different stress scenarios, including the main risks and barriers, as well as the mitigators of the latter and the procedures for the operationalization of each strategy;

VI. Communication plan with stakeholders, seeking its timely execution with the market, regulators and other stakeholders;

VII. Governance mechanisms necessary for the coordination and execution of the Recovery Plan, such as the definition of the director responsible for the exercise at Itaú Unibanco.

This plan is reviewed annually and is subjected to the approval of the Board of Directors.

With this practice, Itaú Unibanco has been able to continuously demonstrate, that even in severe scenarios, with remote probability of occurrence, it has strategies capable of generating sufficient resources to ensure the sustainable maintenance of critical activities and essential services, without losses to customers, to the financial system and to other participants in the markets in which it operates.

Itaú Unibanco ensures the exercise maintenance to guarantee that strategies remain up-to-date and viable in the face of organizational, competitive or systemic changes.

### **Capital Adequacy Assessment**

For its capital adequacy assessment process, the annual Itaú Unibanco's procedure is as follows:

- Identification of material risks and assessment of the need for additional capital;
- Preparation of the capital plan, both in normality and stress situations;
- Internal assessment of capital adequacy;
- Structuring of capital contingency and recovery plans;
- Preparation of management and regulatory reports.

By adopting a prospective stance regarding capital management, Itaú Unibanco implemented its capital management structure and its ICAAP in order to comply with National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution 4,557, BACEN Circular 3,846 and BACEN Circular Letter 3,907.

The result of the last ICAAP, which includes stress tests – dated as of December 2023 – showed that, in addition to having enough capital to face all material risks, Itaú Unibanco has a significant buffer, thus ensuring the soundness of its equity position.

### **Capital Adequacy**

Itaú Unibanco, through the ICAAP process, assesses the adequacy of its capital to face the incurred risks, composed by regulatory capital for credit, market and operational risks and by the necessary capital to face other risks. In order to ensure the soundness and the availability of Itaú Unibanco's capital to support business growth, the Total Capital levels were maintained above the minimum requirements.

### OV1 – Overview of risk-weighted assets (RWA)

According to CMN Resolution 4,958 and subsequent amendments, for assessing the minimum capital requirements, the RWA must be calculated by adding the following risk exposures:

- $RWA_{CPAD}$  = portion related to exposures to credit risk, calculated using standardized approach.
- $RWA_{CIRB}$  = portion related to exposures to credit risk, calculated according to internal credit risk rating systems (IRB - Internal Ratings-Based approaches), authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil.
- $RWA_{MPAD}$  = portion related to the market risk capital requirement, calculated using standardized approach.
- $RWA_{MINT}$  = portion related to the market risk capital requirement, calculated according to internal model approaches, authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil.
- $RWA_{OPAD}$  = portion related to the operational risk capital requirement, calculated using standardized approach.

R\$ million	RWA		Minimum capital requirements
	03/31/2024	12/31/2023	03/31/2024
<b>Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)</b>	999,269	976,915	79,942
Of which: standardised approach for credit risk	942,950	924,518	75,436
Of which: foundation internal rating-based approach (F-IRB)	-	-	-
Of which: advanced internal rating-based approach (A-IRB)	56,319	52,397	4,505
Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	31,917	30,804	2,554
Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	23,720	22,259	1,898
Of which: Current Exposure Method approach (CEM)	-	-	-
Of which: other CCR	8,197	8,545	656
Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	6,153	5,871	492
Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-
Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	2,255	1,543	180
Securitisation exposures in banking book	4,774	4,141	382
<b>Market risk</b>	<b>45,225</b>	<b>43,179</b>	<b>3,618</b>
Of which: standardised approach	54,761	52,299	4,381
Of which: internal models approach (IMA)	19,557	18,871	1,565
<b>Operational risk</b>	<b>107,623</b>	<b>103,094</b>	<b>8,610</b>
Payment Services risk ( $RWA_{SP}$ )	NA	NA	NA
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	46,357	49,472	3,709
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,243,573</b>	<b>1,215,019</b>	<b>99,487</b>

Increase of R\$28,554 million, mainly due to the increase in credit risk-weighted assets.

### Links between financial statements and regulatory exposures

#### LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

The main difference between the accounting carrying value and the amounts considered for regulatory purposes is the non-consolidation of non-financial companies (especially Insurance, Pension Plan and Capitalization companies) in the regulatory consolidated, a difference that also impacts the elimination of related parties transactions.

Within the regulatory scope, the procedures for assessing the need for prudent valuation adjustments (PVAs) arising from the pricing of financial instruments, as well as the description of the systems and controls used to ensure its reliability are described below.

The pricing methodology for the financial instruments subject to Resolution No. 4,277, of October 31st, 2013, conducted by an independent area from the business areas, considers, in addition to benchmarks, the risks listed in the closeout uncertainty, market concentration, early termination, model risk, investing and funding costs, unearned credit spread and others.

The fair value measurement at Itaú Unibanco follows the principles enclosed in the main regulatory bodies, such as CVM and BACEN. The institution follows the best practices in terms of pricing policies, procedures and methodologies and is committed to secure the pricing of financial instruments in its balance sheet with prices quoted and disclosed by the market, and in the impossibility of doing so, expends its best efforts to estimate which would be the fair price at which financial assets would be effectively traded, maximizing the use of relevant observable data and, under specific conditions, these instruments can be valued on a model basis. In all of these situations, the organization has control over its pricing methods and model risk management.

The process of independent price verification (IPV) follows the guidelines included in Resolution No. 4,277, with daily verification of prices and market inputs, which is performed by a team independent from the pricing team. This process is also subject to an independent evaluation by the internal control, internal audit and external audit teams.

The institution has a hybrid model for assessing the need for prudent valuation adjustments with two components. The first component is a timely assessment model that assesses new products, operations and risk factors traded and verifies the compliance and liability with any components of the existing prudent valuation adjustments. The second is a periodic assessment that aims to analyze the existing prudent valuation adjustments in relation to adequate pricing. The process and methodology are evaluated periodically and independently by internal controls and internal audit.

In the line *Other Differences* of the table LI2, are reported the transactions subject to credit risk and counterparty credit risk, which are not accounted for in the balance sheet or in the off-balance sheet amounts.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### LI1: Differences between accounting and regulatory scopes of consolidation and mapping of financial statement categories with regulatory risk categories

R\$ million, at the end of the period

03/31/2024

	Carrying values of items:						
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Current assets and Long-term receivables	2,754,657	2,443,729	1,875,145	491,179	20,179	407,943	57,226
Cash	34,344	34,252	34,252	-	-	3,963	-
Interbank investments	317,025	312,820	51,099	261,721	-	11,397	-
Securities and derivative financial instruments	1,025,450	737,833	643,870	72,063	20,179	144,820	1,721
Interbank accounts	223,621	223,616	211,520	-	-	-	12,096
Interbranch accounts	15	15	15	-	-	-	-
Loan, lease and other credit operations	850,861	842,687	807,689	-	-	110,254	34,998
Other receivables	295,305	284,989	119,183	157,395	-	137,509	8,411
Deferred tax assets	65,477	63,318	54,972	-	-	-	8,346
Sundry	229,828	221,671	64,211	157,395	-	137,509	65
Other assets	8,036	7,517	7,517	-	-	-	-
Permanent assets	34,259	58,789	41,169	-	-	-	17,620
Investments	8,029	33,061	32,331	-	-	-	730
Real estate	8,989	8,503	8,503	-	-	-	-
Real estate by lease	-	277	277	-	-	-	-
Goodwill and Intangible assets	17,241	16,948	58	-	-	-	16,890
Total assets	2,788,916	2,502,518	1,916,314	491,179	20,179	407,943	74,846
Liabilities							
Current and Long-term Liabilities	2,605,475	2,317,715	-	380,327	-	298,013	1,937,389
Deposits	965,331	977,078	-	-	-	69,543	977,078
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements	397,185	397,270	-	351,728	-	12	45,542
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	302,988	302,988	-	-	-	40,056	302,988
Interbank accounts	89,045	89,045	-	-	-	-	89,045
Interbranch accounts	13,618	13,622	-	-	-	466	13,622
Borrowings and onlending	108,605	108,605	-	-	-	2,070	108,605
Derivative financial instruments	71,003	70,995	-	28,599	-	16,658	42,396
Technical provision for insurance, pension plan and capitalization	283,015	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provisions	17,451	17,236	-	-	-	-	17,236
Allowance for financial guarantees provided and loan commitments	3,162	3,162	-	-	-	-	3,162
Other liabilities	354,072	337,714	-	-	-	169,208	337,715
Deferred tax liabilities	7,217	6,799	-	-	-	-	6,799
Sundry	346,855	330,915	-	-	-	169,208	330,916
Total liabilities	2,605,475	2,317,715	-	380,327	-	298,013	1,937,389

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### LI2: Main sources of differences between regulatory exposure amounts and carrying values in financial statements

R\$ million

03/31/2024

	Total	Carrying values of items:			
		Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework
Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	2,427,672	1,916,314	491,179	20,179	407,943
Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	380,326	-	380,327	-	298,013
Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	2,047,346	1,916,314	110,852	20,179	109,930
Off-balance sheet amounts	230,364	149,759	80,605	-	-
Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
Other differences	104,773	(13,053)	117,826	-	-
<b>Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes</b>	<b>2,382,483</b>	<b>2,053,020</b>	<b>309,283</b>	<b>20,179</b>	<b>109,930</b>

### PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)

In R\$ million

03/31/2024

	Equity	Interest rates	FX	Credit	Commodities	Total	Of which: In the trading book	Of which: In the banking book
Closeout uncertainty, of which:	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	21
Closeout cost	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	20
Concentration	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Early termination	-	36	-	37	-	73	-	73
Model risk	22	10	-	76	-	108	23	85
Operational risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investing and funding costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unearned credit spreads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Future administrative costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total adjustment</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>179</b>

## Institutions that comprise the Financial Statements of Itaú Unibanco Holding

The lists below provide the associate institutions that comprise the financial statements and the Prudential Consolidation of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A..

Associate institutions that comprise the financial statements and the Prudential Conglomerate	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share on capital
A1 Hedge Orange Master Fundo de Investimento Multimercado	Brazil	100.00%
Aj Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	Brazil	100.00%
Banco Investored Unibanco S.A.	Brazil	50.00%
Banco Itaú (Suisse) S.A.	Switzerland	100.00%
Banco Itaú BBA S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco Itaú Chile	Chile	67.42%
Banco Itaú Consignado S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco Itaú International	United States	100.00%
Banco Itaú Paraguay S.A.	Paraguay	100.00%
Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%
Banco Itaú Veículos S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco ItauBank S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco Itaucard S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Cloudwalk Kick Ass I Fundo De Investimento Em Direitos Creditórios	Brazil	94.90%
Dibens Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	Brazil	100.00%
FIDC B2cycle NPL	Brazil	100.00%
FIDC Cloudw Akira I	Brazil	96.98%
FIDC Orange NP	Brazil	100.00%
FIDC Sumup Solo	Brazil	93.65%
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Brazil	50.00%
Fundo A1 Hedge Orange Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Multimercado	Brazil	100.00%
Fundo De Invest Dir Creditórios Não Padron NPL II	Brazil	100.00%
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios IA	Brazil	100.00%
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Soul	Brazil	90.56%
Fundo Fortaleza de Investimento Imobiliário	Brazil	100.00%
Fundo Kinea Ações	Brazil	99.80%
Fundo Kinea Ventures	Brazil	100.00%
Hipercard Banco Múltiplo S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Ideal Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	Brazil	50.10%
Ideal Holding Financeira S.A.	Brazil	50.10%
Intrag Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Iresolve Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú (Panamá) S.A.	Panama	67.05%
Itaú Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Administradora de Fondos de Inversión S.A	Uruguay	100.00%
Itaú Bank & Trust Bahamas Ltd.	Bahamas	100.00%
Itaú Bank & Trust Cayman Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itaú Bank, Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itaú BBA Europe S.A.	Portugal	100.00%
Itaú BBA International Plc.	United Kingdom	100.00%
Itaú BBA Trading S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú BBA Trading S.A. - Sucursal Uruguay	Uruguay	100.00%
Itaú BBA USA Securities Inc.	United States	100.00%
Itaú Chile New York Branch.	United States	67.42%

1) The institutions operate in their respective countries of origin.



## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

Associate institutions that comprise the financial statements and the Prudential Conglomerate.	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share on capital
Itaú Cia. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Colombia S.A	Colombia	67.05%
Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A.	Colombia	67.06%
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada	Chile	67.42%
Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú EU Lux-Itaú Latin America Equity Fund	Luxembourg	95.26%
Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Colombia	67.04%
Itaú International Securities Inc.	United States	100.00%
Itaú Invest Casa de Bolsa S.A.	Paraguay	100.00%
Itaú Kinea Private Equity Multimercado Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Crédito Privado	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A., Grand Cayman Branch	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A., Miami Branch	United States	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A., Nassau Branch	Bahamas	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco Veículos Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
ITB Holding Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Kinea Ações Fundo de Investimento em Ações	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea CO-investimento Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário	Brazil	99.96%
Kinea Equity Infra I Feeder Institucional I Fip Multiestratégia	Brazil	29.76%
Kinea Equity Infra I Warehouse Feeder MM Ficfi CP	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea I Private Equity FIP Multiestratégia	Brazil	99.64%
Kinea Incentivado RF CP LP FIF Deb Infra Resp Ltda	Brazil	83.66%
Kinea Juros e Moeda CDI Institucional Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundo de Investimentos Multimercado	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea Juros e Moeda Ipca Institucional Fundo de Investimento Em Cotas de Fundo de Investimentos Multimercado	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea Juros e Moedas CDI Institucional FIF CIC Mult Resp Limitada	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea KP Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea Nepal FIF - Classe de Investimento Em Cotas Multimercado Crédito Privado Responsabilidade Limitada	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea Nepal FIF Multimercado Crédito Privado - Responsabilidade Limitada	Brazil	75.64%
Kinea RF CP Institucional	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea Sigma FIF Mult - Res Ltda	Brazil	66.27%
Licania Fund Limited	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Luizacred S.A. Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Brazil	50.00%
Microinvest S.A. Soc. de Crédito a Microempreendedor	Brazil	100.00%
OCA Dinero Electrónico S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%
OCA S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%
Oiti Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado Investimento no Exterior	Brazil	100.00%
Pont Sociedad Anónima	Paraguay	100.00%
Redecard Instituição de Pagamento S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Redecard Sociedade de Crédito Direto S.A	Brazil	100.00%
Resonet S.A.	Uruguay	56.00%
RT Itaú DJ Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	Brazil	100.00%
RT Scala Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
Tarumã Fundo Incentivado de Investimento em Debêntures de Infraestrutura Renda Fixa Crédito Privado	Brazil	100.00%

1) The institutions operate in their respective countries of origin.

## Institutions that comprise the Financial Statements of Itaú Unibanco Holding

The lists below provide the associate institutions that comprise only the financial statements.

Associate institutions that comprise only the Financial Statements	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share on capital
Administradora de Fondos de Ahorro Previsional Itaú S.A. <sup>(2)</sup>	Uruguay	100.00%
Albarus S.A.	Paraguay	100.00%
Ank Platform S.A.	Argentina	100.00%
Beta Correspondente e Tecnologia LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
Borsen Renda Fixa Crédito Privado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
CGB II SPA	Chile	100.00%
CGB III SPA	Chile	100.00%
Cia. Itaú de Capitalização	Brazil	100.00%
Estrel Serviços Administrativos S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
FC Recovery S.A.U.	Argentina	100.00%
FIC Promotora de Vendas Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
iCarros Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
IGA Participações S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Investimentos Bemge S.A.	Brazil	86.81%
Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A.	Chile	67.42%
Itaú Asesorías Financieras Limitada	Chile	67.42%
Itaú Asia Limited	Hong Kong	100.00%
Itaú Asset Management Administradora de Fondos Patrimoniales de Inversión S.A.	Paraguay	100.00%
Itaú Bahamas Directors Ltd.	Bahamas	100.00%
Itaú Bahamas Nominees Ltd.	Bahamas	100.00%
Itaú BBA Assessoria Financeira S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú BBA International (Cayman) Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itaú Chile Inversiones, Servicios y Administracion S.A.	Chile	100.00%
Itaú Consultoria de Valores Mobiliários e Participações S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A.	Colombia	67.41%
Itaú Corredores de Seguros S.A.	Chile	67.42%
Itaú Corretora de Seguros S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S.	Colombia	67.42%
Itaú Institucional Renda Fixa Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú International Holding Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%
Itaú Rent Administração e Participações Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Seguros Paraguay S.A.	Paraguay	100.00%
Itaú Seguros S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco Asset Management Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco Comercializadora de Energia Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú USA Asset Management Inc.	United States	100.00%
Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itauseg Participações S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itauseg Saúde S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
IU Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
IUPP S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Karen International Limited	Bahamas	100.00%
Kinea Investimentos Ltda.	Brazil	80.00%
Maxipago Serviços de Internet Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Mundostar S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%
PR Curitiba Mariano Torres Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Proserv - Promociones y Servicios, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.00%
Provar Negócios de Varejo Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada	Chile	67.42%
Recovery do Brasil Consultoria S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
RJ Niteroi Icarai Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
RT Alm 5 Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa	Brazil	100.00%
RT Alm Soberano 2 Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa	Brazil	100.00%

1) The institutions operate in their respective countries of origin.

2) New corporate name of Unión Capital AFAP S.A.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

Associate institutions that comprise only the Financial Statements <sup>(2)</sup>	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share on capital
RT Defiant Multimercado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
RT Endeavour Renda Fixa Crédito Privado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
RT Multigestor 4 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Multimercado	Brazil	100.00%
RT Nation Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
RT Valiant Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
SAGA II SPA	Chile	100.00%
SAGA III SPA	Chile	100.00%
SP Alameda Franca LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SP Amadeu Amaral Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Antonia Queiroz Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Augusta Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Av Juscelino Kubitschek Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Av Morumbi Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Av. Jabaquara Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Av. Rangel Pestana Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Bairro Moema Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Bairro Sumarezinho Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Bairro Vila Guilherme Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Brooklin Rua Santo Amaro Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Butanta Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP CEAGESP Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Cielia Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Eusebio Matoso Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Itaberaba Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Maracatins Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Nova JK Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Padre João Manuel Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Pássaros e Flores Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Rua Da Consolacao Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Rua Das Palmeiras Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Santos Embare Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Santos Jose Menino Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Senador Queiros Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Serra De Bragança Ltda	Brazil	100.00%
SP Vila Clementino Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SP Vila Olimpia Araguaari Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 01 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 02 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 03 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 04 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 05 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 06 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 07 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 08 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 09 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 10 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 11 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 12 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 13 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 14 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 15 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 16 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 17 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 18 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 19 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 20 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 21 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
SPE IRA 22 LTDA	Brazil	100.00%
Zup I.T. Serviços em Tecnologia e Inovação S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
ZUP Innovation Corp.	United States	100.00%

1) The institutions operate in their respective countries of origin.

2) Itub S.A. is part of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING CONSOLIDATED until 03/31/2024.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

The institutions presented in the tables above represent the total scope of companies of Itaú Unibanco Holding.

### Non Consolidated Institutions

The following institutions are the associates and the joint ventures not consolidated in the financial statements and Prudential Consolidation.

Non consolidated Institutions	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share on capital <sup>(2)</sup>
Avenue Holding Cayman Ltd.	Cayman Islands	35.00%
BANFUR International S.A.	Panama	30.00%
Biomás Serviços Ambientais, Restauração e Carbono S.A	Brazil	16.67%
BSF Holding S.A	Brazil	49.00%
CIP S.A	Brazil	22.89%
Compañía Uruguaya de Medios de Procesamiento S.A.	Uruguay	31.42%
Conectar Instituição de Pagamento e Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A.	Brazil	50.00%
Gestora de Inteligência de Crédito S.A	Brazil	15.71%
Kinea Private Equity Investimentos S.A.	Brazil	79.99%
Olímpia Promoção e Serviços S.A.	Brazil	50.00%
Porto Seguro Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A.	Brazil	42.93%
Pravaler S.A.	Brazil	50.92%
PREX Holding LLC	United States	30.00%
Rede Agro Fidelidade e Intermediação S.A.	Brazil	12.82%
Rias Redbanc S.A.	Uruguay	25.00%
Tecnologia Bancária S.A.	Brazil	28.05%
Totvs Techfin S.A.	Brazil	50.00%

1) The institutions operate in their respective countries of origin.

2) Considers only direct participation.

### Material entities

The companies considered relevant and not consolidated in the Prudential Conglomerate are presented below, with information about total assets, stockholders' equity, country and activity:

R\$ million			03/31/2024		12/31/2023	
Institutions	Country	Activity	Total Assets	Equity	Total Assets	Equity
Cia. Itaú de Capitalização	Brazil	Premium bonds	4,033	710	4,071	602
Itaú Consultoria de Valores Mobiliários e Participações S.A.	Brazil	Financial institution holding company	1,242	1,149	1,217	1,121
Itaú Corretora de Seguros S.A.	Brazil	Insurance, pension plans and health brokers	2,068	834	1,952	616
Itaú Seguros S.A.	Brazil	Insurance	8,970	2,134	8,841	2,551
Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.	Brazil	Pension plan	279,656	4,379	271,998	4,651
Itauseg Participações S.A.	Brazil	Non financial institution holding company	12,575	12,478	12,293	12,176
ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda.	Brazil	Financial institution holding company	47,623	46,827	46,583	45,506
Provar Negócios de Varejo Ltda.	Brazil	Other auxiliary activities for financial services	2,245	2,215	2,243	2,164

### Composition of Capital

#### CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

The authorized regulatory capital instruments may be extinguished according to the criteria established in Resolution nº 4,955, such as non-compliance with the minimum regulatory ratios, decree of temporary special administration regime or intervention, application of public resources or upon the Central Bank of Brazil determination. Should any criteria for the extinction of subordinated instruments be triggered, the area responsible for Itaú Unibanco's Capital management will activate the areas involved to execute the following action plan:

- Treasury and products, through the payment agent of the subordinated instruments or straight through the central depository, will notify its holders and take actions to ensure that Itaú Unibanco's trading desks cease to trade such instruments;
- The operational and accounting areas will carry out the necessary procedures for the proper treatment of the extinction; and
- The Investor Relations area will communicate to the market of the extinction of the subordinated instruments.

The table CCA - Main features of regulatory capital instruments, is available at [www.itaubank.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaubank.com.br/investor-relations), section "Results and Reports", "Regulatory Reports", "Pillar 3".

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### CC1 - Composition of regulatory capital

03/31/2024

	Value (R\$ Thousand)	Balance Sheet Reference
<b>Common Equity Tier I: instruments and reserves</b>		
1 Instruments Eligible for the Common Equity Tier I	90,729,000	(k)
2 Revenue reserves	90,453,715	(l)
3 Other revenue and other reserve	(4,922,044)	(m)
5 Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1 capital)	5,348,859	(j)
<b>6 Common Equity Tier I before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>181,609,530</b>	
<b>Common Equity Tier I: prudential adjustments</b>		
7 Prudential adjustments related to the pricing of financial instruments	202,365	
8 Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	2,302,803	(e)
9 Intangible assets	15,319,099	(h) / (i)
10 Tax credits arising from income tax losses and social contribution tax loss carryforwards and those originating from this contribution related to determination periods ended until December 31, 1998	2,078,914	(b)
11 Adjustments related to the market value of derivative financial instruments used to hedge the cash flows of protected items whose mark-to-market adjustments are not recorded in the books.	(34,807)	
12 Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	326,933	
15 Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds	-	(d)
16 Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose the Core Capital, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	68,262	(n)
17 Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18 Total value of adjustments related to net non-significant investments in the Common Equity Tier I of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities	-	
19 Total value of adjustments related to net significant investments in the Common Equity Tier I of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities, that exceeds 10% of the amount of the Common Equity Tier I, disregarding specific adjustments	-	
21 Total value of adjustments related to tax credits arising from temporary differences that depend on the generation of income or future taxable income for their realization, above the limit of 10% of the Common Equity Tier I, disregarding specific deductions	-	
22 Amount that exceeds 15% of the Common Equity Tier I	-	
23 Of which: arising from net investments in the Common Equity Tier I of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open ended pension entities	-	
25 Of which: arising from tax credits resulting from temporary differences that depend on the generation of income or future taxable income for their realization	-	
26 National specific regulatory adjustments	-	
26.a Deferred permanent assets	-	(g)
26.b Investment in dependence, financial institution abroad or non-financial entity that is part of the conglomerate, with respect to which the Central Bank of Brazil does not have access to information, data and documents	-	
26.d Increase of unauthorized capital	-	
26.e Excess of the amount adjusted of Common Equity Tier I	-	
26.f Deposit to cover capital deficiency	-	
26.g Amount of intangible assets established before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	(i)
26.h Excess of resources invested on permanent assets	-	
26.i Total capital detached	-	
26.j Other residual differences concerning the Common Equity Tier I calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	-	
27 Other residual differences related to the calculation of the Common Equity Tier I for regulatory purposes	-	
<b>28 Total regulatory deductions from the Common Equity Tier I</b>	<b>20,263,569</b>	
<b>29 Common Equity Tier I</b>	<b>161,345,961</b>	
<b>Additional Tier I Capital: instruments</b>		
30 Instruments eligible for the Additional Tier I Capital	18,505,709	
31 Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32 Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	18,505,709	
33 Instruments authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	
34 Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group additional Tier 1 capital)	723,538	
35 Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	
36 Additional Tier I Capital before regulatory adjustments	19,229,247	

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### Additional Tier I Capital: regulatory adjustments

37	Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	-
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in additional Tier 1 instruments	-
39	Total value of adjustments related to net non-significant investments in the Additional Tier I Capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
40	Total value of adjustments related to net significant investments in the Additional Tier I Capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
41.b	Non-controlling interest in Additional Tier I Capital	-
41.c	Other residual differences concerning the Additional Tier I Capital calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	-
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to the Additional Tier I Capital due to the insufficient Tier II Capital to cover deductions	-
43	<b>Total regulatory deductions from the Additional Tier I Capital</b>	-
44	<b>Additional Tier I Capital (AT1)</b>	<b>19,229,247</b>
45	<b>Tier I</b>	<b>180,575,208</b>

### Tier II: instruments

46	Instruments eligible for Tier II	22,936,062
47	Instruments that are authorized to compose Tier II before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-
48	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	373,248
49	Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-
51	<b>Tier II before regulatory adjustments</b>	<b>23,309,310</b>

### Tier II: regulatory adjustments

52	Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose Tier II, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	-
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-
54	Total value of adjustments related to net non-significant investments in the Tier II and other TLAC liabilities of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
55	Total value of adjustments related to net significant investments in the Tier II and other TLAC liabilities of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	-
56.b	Non-controlling interest in Tier II	-
56.c	Other residual differences concerning Tier II calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	-
57	<b>Total regulatory deductions from Tier II Capital</b>	-
58	<b>Tier II</b>	<b>23,309,310</b>
59	<b>Referential Equity (Tier I + Tier II)</b>	<b>203,884,518</b>
60	<b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>1,243,573,490</b>

### BIS Ratios and Additional Capital Buffers

61	<b>Common Equity Tier I Ratio</b>	<b>13.0%</b>
62	<b>Tier I Ratio</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
63	<b>BIS Ratio</b>	<b>16.4%</b>
64	<b>Additional Capital Buffers (% of RWA)</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	-
67	Of which: capital buffer for institutions that are systemically important at global level (G-SIB)	1.0%
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (% of RWA)	4.9%

### Amounts below the limit for deduction (non-weighted by risk)

72	Total value, subject to risk weighting, of non-significant investments in the Common Equity Tier I of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, non-consolidated overseas financial institutions, companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open ended pension entities, as well as non-significant investments in the Additional Tier I, Tier II and other TLAC liabilities of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	6,820,509	
73	Total value, subject to risk weighting, of significant investments in the Common Equity Tier I of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, non-consolidated overseas financial institutions, companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities	13,876,523	(f) / (a)
75	Tax credits arising from temporary differences, not deducted from the Common Equity Tier I	4,666,422	(c)

### Instruments authorized to compose the Referential Equity before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect (applicable between October 1, 2013 and January 1, 2022)

82	Instruments that are authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-
83	Amount excluded from the Additional Tier I Capital due to the line 82 limit	-
84	Instruments that are authorized to compose Tier II before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-
85	Amount excluded from Tier II due to the line 84 limit	-

## CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

R\$ million, at the end of the period

03/31/2024

	Balance Sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Consolidated Balance Sheet <sup>(1)</sup></b>			
<b>Assets</b>			
Current assets and Long-term receivables	2,754,657	2,443,729	
Cash	34,344	34,252	
Interbank investments	317,025	312,820	
Securities and derivative financial instruments	1,025,450	737,833	
Interbank accounts	223,621	223,616	
Interbranch accounts	15	15	
Loan, lease and other credit operations	850,861	842,687	
Other receivables	295,305	284,989	
Deferred tax assets	65,477	63,318	(b) / (c)
Sundry	229,828	221,671	(b) / (d)
Other assets	8,036	7,517	
Permanent assets	34,259	58,789	
Investments	8,029	33,061	(a) / (e) / (f)
Real estate	8,989	8,503	
Real estate by lease	-	277	
Goodwill and Intangible assets	17,241	16,948	(e) / (h) / (i)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>2,788,916</b>	<b>2,502,518</b>	
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current and Long-term Liabilities	2,605,475	2,317,715	
Deposits	965,331	977,078	
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements	397,185	397,270	
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	302,988	302,988	
Interbank accounts	89,045	89,045	
Interbranch accounts	13,618	13,622	
Borrowings and onlending	108,605	108,605	
Derivative financial instruments	71,003	70,995	
Technical provision for insurance, pension plan and capitalization	283,015	-	
Provisions	17,451	17,236	
Allowance for financial guarantees provided and loan commitments	3,162	3,162	
Other liabilities	354,072	337,714	
Deferred tax liabilities	7,217	6,799	(b) / (c)
Sundry	346,855	330,915	(d)
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	7,460	8,610	(j)
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>	<b>175,981</b>	<b>176,193</b>	
Capital	90,729	90,729	(k)
Other Revenues and Other Reserves	(5,120)	(4,922)	(m)
Revenue reserves	90,440	90,454	(l)
(Treasury shares)	(68)	(68)	(n)
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>2,788,916</b>	<b>2,502,518</b>	

1) Differences are mainly due to non-consolidation of non financial companies (highlighting the following companies: Insurance, Pension Plan and Premium Bonds) within the Prudential Conglomerate and also by the eliminations of transactions with related parties.

2) Prudential information that is presented in the Template CC1 of this document.



## Macroprudential Indicators

### CCyB1: Geographical distribution of credit risk exposures considered in the calculation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer

The following table details the geographic distribution of credit risk exposures considered in the calculation of the Countercyclical Capital Buffer, according to Circular 3,769 of 29 October 2015:

R\$ million				03/31/2024	
Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Exposure values and/or risk-weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical capital buffer amount <sup>(3)</sup>
		Amount of credit risk exposure to the non-banking private sector	RWACPrNB		
Brazil	-	1,759,062	734,221		-
Uruguay	0.25%	33,847	20,576		-
Luxembourg	0.50%	2,624	1,033		-
United Kingdom	2.00%	2,522	508		-
France	1.00%	1,384	780		-
Sweden	2.00%	505	501		-
Netherlands	1.00%	382	300		-
Germany	0.75%	364	348		-
Norway	2.50%	195	71		-
Hong Kong	1.00%	10	10		-
<b>Sum<sup>(1)</sup></b>		1,800,934	758,348		-
<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>		<b>2,079,356</b>	<b>940,025</b>	<b>0</b>	-

1) Sum of RWACPrNB portions related to credit risk exposures to the non-banking private sector in Brazil and jurisdictions with a percentage of the countercyclical buffer with values greater than zero.

2) Total of RWA for non-bank private credit risk exposures to all jurisdictions in which the bank has exposure, including jurisdictions with no countercyclical buffer percentage applied or with a countercyclical percentage equal to zero.

3) Calculated according to Circular 3.769, employing the discretionary exclusion of jurisdiction.

### GSIB1: Disclosure of G-SIB indicators

The GSIB1 table, disclosure of global systemically important bank (G-SIB) indicators, is available on the website [www.itaubank.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaubank.com.br/investor-relations), section "Reports", "Pillar 3 and Global Systemically Important Banks", within the period stipulated by BCB Resolution 54/20.

## Leverage Ratio

The Leverage Ratio is defined as the ratio between Tier I Capital and Total Exposure, calculated according to BACEN Circular 3,748, which minimum requirement is of 3%. The ratio is intended to be a simple measure of non-risk-sensitive leverage, and so it does not take into account risk weights or risk mitigation.

The following information is based on the methodology and standard format introduced by BACEN Circular 3,748.

### LR1: Summary comparison of accounting assets vs leverage ratio exposure measure (RA)

R\$ million	03/31/2024	12/31/2023
Total consolidated assets as published financial statements	2,788,916	2,696,522
Adjustment from differences of consolidation	(286,398)	(279,575)
Total assets of the individual balance sheet or of the regulatory consolidation, in the case of Leverage Ratio on a consolidated basis	2,502,518	2,416,947
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	78,164	53,818
Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repos and similar secured lending)	8,964	12,629
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	189,086	185,557
Other adjustments	(224,486)	(180,852)
<b>Total Exposure</b>	<b>2,554,246</b>	<b>2,488,099</b>

### LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure

R\$ million	03/31/2024	12/31/2023
<b>Items shown in the Balance Sheet</b>		
Balance sheet items except derivative financial instruments, securities received on loan and resales for settlement under repurchase transactions	1,993,988	1,980,818
Adjustments for equity items deducted in the calculation of Tier I	(26,563)	(25,550)
<b>Total exposure shown in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>1,967,425</b>	<b>1,955,268</b>
<b>Transactions using Derivative Financial Instruments</b>		
Replacement value for derivatives transactions	36,685	37,495
Potential future gains from derivatives transactions	46,876	37,983
Adjustment for collateral in derivatives transactions	-	-
Adjustment related to the deduction of the exposure because of the qualified central counterparty (QCCP) in derivative transactions on behalf of clients in which there is no contractual obligation to reimburse due to bankruptcy or default of the entities responsible for the settlement and compensation of transactions	(18,307)	(18,844)
Reference value for credit derivatives	55,290	39,002
Adjustment of reference value calculated for credit derivatives	(13,969)	(14,013)
<b>Total exposure for derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>106,575</b>	<b>81,623</b>
<b>Repurchase Transactions and Securities Lending (TVM)</b>		
Investments in repurchase transactions and securities lending	261,721	232,440
Adjustment for repurchases for settlement and creditors of securities lending	-	-
Amount of counterparty credit risk	8,964	12,629
Amount of counterparty credit risk in transactions as intermediary	20,475	20,582
<b>Total exposure for repurchase transactions and securities lending</b>	<b>291,160</b>	<b>265,651</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>		
Reference value of off-balance sheet transactions	550,055	534,899
Adjustment for application of FCC specific to off-balance sheet transactions	(360,969)	(349,342)
<b>Total off-balance sheet exposure</b>	<b>189,086</b>	<b>185,557</b>
<b>Capital and Total Exposure</b>		
<b>Tier I</b>	<b>180,575</b>	<b>185,141</b>
<b>Total Exposure</b>	<b>2,554,246</b>	<b>2,488,099</b>
<b>Leverage Ratio</b>		
<b>Basel III Leverage Ratio</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>7.4%</b>

### Liquidity Ratios

#### LIQA: Liquidity Risk Management Information

##### Framework and Treatment

Liquidity risk is defined as the likelihood of the institution not being able to effectively honor its expected and unexpected obligations, current and future, including those from guarantees commitment, without affecting its daily operations or incurring in significant losses.

In line with the fundraising strategy, Itaú Unibanco has diversified and stable sources of funding available, monitored through concentration and maturity indicators, in order to mitigate liquidity risks, in accordance with the institution's risk appetite.

The governance of the liquidity risk management is based on advisory boards, subordinated to the Board of Directors or the executive structure of Itaú Unibanco. Such boards establish the institution's risk appetites, define the limits related to the liquidity control and monitor the liquidity indicators.

The control of the liquidity risk is carried out by an area that is independent of the business areas, responsible for defining the composition of the reserve, estimating the cash flow and the exposure to liquidity risk in different time horizons and monitoring short and long term liquidity indicators (LCR and NSFR respectively). In addition, it proposes minimum limits to absorb losses in stress scenarios for each country where Itaú Unibanco operates and reports any non-compliance to the competent authorities. All activities are subject to verification by the independent validation, internal controls and audit departments.

Additionally, and pursuant to the requirements of Resolution 4,557, BACEN Circular 3,749 and Circular 3,869, the Liquidity Risk Statement (DRL - LCR) and the Long Term Liquidity Statement (DLP - NSFR) are monthly sent to BACEN. Finally, the following items are periodically prepared and submitted to senior management for monitoring and decision support:

- Stress of liquidity indicators based on macroeconomic scenarios, simulation of reverse stress based on risk appetite, and projection of the main liquidity indicators to support decisions;
- Contingency and recovery plans for crisis situations, with actions that provide for a gradation according to the level of criticality determined by the easiness of implementation, taking into account the characteristics of the local market in which it operates, seeking a rapid restoration of liquidity indicators;
- Reports and graphs that describe risk positions;
- Concentration indicators of funding providers and time.

The document "Public Access Report - Liquidity Risk Management and Control Policy" that details the liquidity risk control institutional policy is on the Investor Relations website <https://www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations>, section "Itaú Unibanco", under "Corporate Governance", "Policies", "Reports".

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

	<sup>(1)</sup> 03/31/2024		<sup>(1)</sup> 12/31/2023	
	Total unweighted value (In thousand R\$) <sup>(2)</sup>	Total weighted value (In thousand R\$) <sup>(3)</sup>	Total unweighted value (In thousand R\$) <sup>(2)</sup>	Total weighted value (In thousand R\$) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>High Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA)</b>				
<b>Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)</b>		380,911,911		371,762,697
<b>Cash Outflows <sup>(4)</sup></b>				
<b>Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:</b>	598,262,808	62,308,381	583,867,974	60,172,849
Stable deposits	265,833,641	13,291,682	262,141,604	13,107,080
Less stable deposits	332,429,167	49,016,699	321,726,368	47,065,769
<b>Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:</b>	334,815,802	148,289,714	333,543,967	146,705,751
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	6,958,846	1,874,208	8,034,433	2,122,611
Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	326,431,175	144,989,725	324,711,699	143,785,306
Unsecured debt	1,425,781	1,425,781	797,834	797,834
<b>Secured wholesale funding</b>		27,655,505		24,864,288
<b>Additional requirements, of which:</b>	193,332,694	23,793,160	190,794,880	24,652,877
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	27,599,895	11,617,460	25,899,200	12,579,548
Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	931,700	931,700	844,565	844,565
Credit and liquidity facilities	164,801,100	11,244,000	164,051,115	11,228,764
<b>Other contractual funding obligations</b>	109,300,465	109,300,465	106,040,244	106,040,244
<b>Other contingent funding obligations</b>	219,218,476	18,864,745	261,345,700	22,523,237
<b>Total Cash Outflows</b>		390,211,970		384,959,246
<b>Cash Inflows <sup>(4)</sup></b>				
Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	239,586,652	2,429,622	228,202,927	1,136,362
Inflows from fully performing exposures	55,665,090	36,385,350	51,107,858	32,965,711
Other cash inflows	173,300,228	155,137,403	175,319,599	157,078,612
<b>Total Cash Inflows</b>	468,551,971	193,952,377	454,630,383	191,180,687
		<b>Total Adjusted Value <sup>(5)</sup></b>		<b>Total Adjusted Value <sup>(5)</sup></b>
<b>Total HQLA</b>		380,911,911		371,762,697
<b>Total net cash outflows</b>		196,259,594		193,778,559
<b>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)</b>		<b>194.1%</b>		<b>191.8%</b>

1) Corresponds to 61 daily average observations at 1Q24 and 61 daily at 4Q23.

2) Total balance off the cash inflows or outflows

3) After application of weighting factors

4) Potential cash outflows (Outflows e) and inflows (inflows e)

5) Amount calculated after applying weighting factors and limits set by BACEN Circular 3,749

Itaú Unibanco has High Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA) that amounted to R\$ 380.9 billion on average for the quarter, mainly composed of Sovereign Securities, Central Bank Reserves and Cash. Net Cash Outflows amounted to R\$ 196.3 billion on average for the quarter, which are mostly comprised of Retail Funding, Wholesale, Additional Requirements, Contractual and Contingent Obligations, offset by Cash inflows from loans and other Cash inflows.

The table shows that the average LCR in the quarter is 194.1%, above the limit of 100% and therefore the institution has high quality liquidity resources comfortably available to support the losses in the standardized stress scenario for the LCR.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

03/31/2024	Value per residual effective maturity term (R\$ thousand)				Weighted Value (In thousand R\$) (2)
	No Maturity (1)	Lower than six months (1)	Greater than or equal to six months, and lower than 1 year (1)	Greater than or equal to 1 year (1)	
Available Stable Funding (ASF) (3)					
Capital	-	-	-	226,259,322	226,259,322
Reference Equity, gross of regulatory deductions	-	-	-	184,817,551	184,817,551
Other capital instruments not included in line 2	-	-	-	41,441,771	41,441,771
Retail Funding:	193,853,318	426,633,050	7,847,195	2,117,345	581,257,922
Stable Funding	107,553,817	163,226,784	2,026,815	169,257	259,336,302
Less Stable Funding	86,299,501	263,406,266	5,820,380	1,948,088	321,921,621
Wholesale Funding:	49,771,204	827,297,334	76,649,535	131,945,419	367,457,355
Operational deposits and deposits of member cooperatives	3,360,705	-	-	-	1,680,353
Other Wholesale Funding	46,410,499	827,297,334	76,649,535	131,945,419	365,777,003
Operations in which the institution acts exclusively as intermediary, not undertaking any rights or obligations, even if contingent	-	148,514,773	9,276,277	690,305	-
Other liabilities, in which:	99,907,977	191,333,901	6,513,228	65,988,422	69,245,036
Derivatives whose replacement values are lower than zero		35,828,424	-	-	
Other liability or equity elements not included above	99,907,977	155,505,477	6,513,228	65,988,422	69,245,036
Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)					1,244,219,635
Required Stable Funding (RSF) (3)					
Total NSFR high quality liquid assets (HQLA)					29,729,416
Operational deposits held at other financial institutions	-	-	-	-	-
Performing loans and securities (financial institutions, corporates and central banks)	490,285	551,544,053	125,290,178	587,418,397	701,367,638
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	14,380,793	-	237,401	1,675,480
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	345,724	25,755,409	4,608,900	22,271,276	28,514,110
Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, of which:	144,561	462,803,905	88,811,603	248,256,180	367,600,416
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%, approach for credit risk, according to Circular 3,644.	-	-	-	4,800,383	3,120,249
Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	11,053,983	10,106,049	135,503,851	118,778,100
Which are in accordance to Circular 3,644, 2013, art. 22	-	-	-	93,827,016	79,838,823
Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	37,549,962	21,763,627	181,149,690	184,799,532
Operations in which the institution acts exclusively as intermediary, not undertaking any rights or obligations, even if contingent	-	145,287,697	12,155,226	816,499	-
Other assets, in which:	91,869,909	234,696,628	11,146,884	128,758,212	244,353,208
Transactions with gold and commodities, including those with expected physical settlement	-				-
Assets posted as initial margin for derivatives contracts and participation in mutual guarantee funds of clearinghouses or providers of clearing and settlement services which acts as central counterparty.		-	-	21,948,583	18,656,296
Derivatives whose replacement values are higher than or equal to zero		32,084,430	-	7,441,811	1,741,555
Derivatives whose replacement values are less than zero, gross of the deduction of any collateral provided as a result of deposit of variation margin		-	-	1,807,025	1,807,025
All other assets not included in the above categories	91,869,909	202,612,198	11,146,884	97,560,793	222,148,332
Off-balance sheet transactions	634,225,490	10,496,974	-	-	13,083,887
Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)					988,534,149
NSFR (%)					125.9%

1) Corresponds to the total amount of Available Stable Funding (ASF) or Required Stable funding (RSF).

2) Corresponds to the amount after application of weighting factors.

3) Corresponds to the Available Stable Funding (ASF) or Required Stable Funding (RSF).

R\$ thousand	Total Adjusted Value (1)	
	03/31/2024	12/31/2023
Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)	1,244,219,635	1,246,214,073
Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)	988,534,149	982,375,957
<b>NSFR (%)</b>	<b>125.9%</b>	<b>126.9%</b>

1) Corresponds to the amount calculated after application of the weighting factors and limits set forth in BACEN Circular 3,869.

Itaú Unibanco has an Available Stable Funding (ASF) amounted to 1,244.2 billion in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, mainly composed of Capital, Retail Funding and Wholesale. In addition, the Required Stable Funding (RSF) amounted to 988.5 billion in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, which is mostly composed of loans and financing granted to wholesale, retail, central economies and central bank operations.

The table shows that the NSFR at the end of the quarter is 125.9%, above the limit of 100%, and therefore the institution has Available Stable Funding to support the Required Stable Funding comfortably in the long-term, according to the metric.

### Credit Risk

#### CRA: Qualitative information on credit risk management

Itaú Unibanco defines credit risk as the risk of loss associated with: failure by a borrower, issuer or counterparty to fulfill their respective financial obligations as defined in the contracts; value loss of credit agreements resulting from deterioration of the borrower's, issuer's or counterparty's credit rating; reduction of profits or income; benefits granted upon subsequent renegotiations; or debt recovery costs.

The management of credit risk is intended to preserve the quality of the loan portfolio at levels compatible with the institution's risk appetite for each market segment in which Itaú Unibanco operates. The governance of credit risk is managed through corporate bodies, which report to the Board of Directors or to the Itaú Unibanco executive structure. Such corporate bodies act primarily by assessing the competitive market conditions, setting the credit limits for the institution, reviewing control practices and policies, and approving these actions at the respective authority levels. The risk communication and reporting process, including disclosure of institutional and supplementary policies on credit risk management, are also function of this structure. Itaú Unibanco manages the credit risk to which it is exposed during the entire credit cycle, from before approval, during the monitoring process and up to the collection or recovery phase, with the periodic monitoring of troubled assets, which are defined as:

- Overdue Transactions for more than 90 days;
- Restructured Operations;
- Counterparties that present inability to pay, whether by legal measures, judicial reorganization, bankruptcy, loss, among others;
- Significant deterioration in credit quality, which can be identified by deterioration in internal rating metrics, guarantees honored, among others.

Additionally, if it is identified that a CNPJ may contaminate the counterparties, they may be marked as Troubled Assets.

The monitoring contains information on significant exposures, including recovery history and prospects, as well as restructuring information. These analyzes are generated monthly for executives and quarterly for the Board of Directors through the Risk and Capital Management Committee (CGRC).

There is a credit risk management and control structure, centralized and independent of the business units which defines operational limits, risk mitigation mechanisms and processes, and instruments to measure, monitor and control the credit risk inherent to all products, portfolio concentrations and impacts to potential changes in the economic environment. Such structure is subjected to internal and external auditing processes. The credit's portfolio, policies and strategies are continuously monitored so as to ensure compliance with the rules and laws in effect in each country. The key assignments of the business units are (i) monitoring of the portfolios under their responsibility, (ii) granting of credit, taking into account current approval levels, market conditions, the macroeconomic prospects and changes in markets and products, and (iii) credit risk management aimed at making the business sustainable.

Itaú Unibanco's credit policy is based on internal factors, such as: client rating criteria, performance and evolution of the portfolio, default levels, return rates and allocated economic capital, among others; and also take into account external factors such as: interest rates, market default indicators, inflation and changes in consumption, among others.

With respect to individuals, small and medium companies, retail public, the credit ratings are assigned based on statistical application (in the early stages of relationship with a customer) and behavior score (used for customers with whom Itaú Unibanco already has a relationship) models.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

For wholesale public e agro, the classification is based on information such as the counterparty's economic and financial situation, its cash-generating capacity, and the business group to which it belongs, the current and prospective situation of the economic sector in which it operates. Credit proposals are analyzed on a case-by-case basis through the approval governance. The concentrations are monitored continuously for economic sectors and largest debtors, allowing preventive measures to be taken to avoid the violation of the established limits.

Itaú Unibanco also strictly controls credit exposure to clients and counterparties, acting to reverse occasional limit breaches. In this sense, contractual covenants may be used, such as the right to demand early payment or require additional collateral.

To measure credit risk, Itaú Unibanco takes into account the probability of default by the borrower, issuer or counterparty, the estimated amount of exposure in the event of default, past losses from default and concentration of borrowers. Quantifying these risk components is part of the lending process, portfolio management and definition of limits.

The models used by Itaú Unibanco are independently validated, to ensure that the databases used in constructing the models are complete and accurate, and that the method of estimating parameters is adequate.

Itaú Unibanco also has a specific structure and processes aimed at ensuring that other aspects of credit risk, such as country risk, are managed and controlled, described in the item "Other Risks".

In compliance with CMN Resolution 4,557, the document "Public Access Report: Credit Risk Management and Control Policy", which describes the guidelines established in the institutional ruling on credit risk control, can be viewed on the website [www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations), section "Itaú Unibanco", under "Corporate Governance", "Policies", "Reports".

### CR1: Credit Quality of Asset

R\$ million		Gross carrying values of				03/31/2024
	Defaulted exposures (a)	Non- defaulted exposures (b)	Allowances, Unearned Revenues and ECL accounting provision (c)	Allowances, Unearned Revenues and ECL accounting provision (c). Of Which: RWA <sub>CPAD</sub>	Allowances, Unearned Revenues and ECL accounting provision (c). Of Which: RWA <sub>CRB</sub>	Net values (a+b-c)
Loans	71,628	946,482	150,270	149,884	374	867,840
Debt Securities	7,523	644,819	6,116	-	-	646,226
in which: Sovereigns	-	354,465	1,029	-	-	353,436
in which: Other Debts	7,523	290,354	5,087	-	-	292,790
Off - balance sheet exposures	-	547,987	908	904	4	547,079
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,151</b>	<b>2,139,288</b>	<b>157,294</b>	<b>150,788</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>2,061,145</b>

### CR2: Changes in Stock of Problem Assets

R\$ million	Total
Exposures classified as problem assets at the end of the previous period (12/31/2023)	81,978
Value of transactions classified as problem assets in the current period	10,258
Value of exposures that are no longer characterized as problem assets in the current period	(530)
Amount written off	(14,715)
Other changes	2,160
<b>Exposures classified as problem assets at end of the reporting period (03/31/2024)</b>	<b>79,151</b>

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

The tables below contain additional disclosure related to the credit quality exposures reported in the table CR1. Where is informed breakdown of exposures by geographical area, industry and defaulted exposures. In addition, the total exposures by residual maturity by delay range, the total of restructured exposures and the percentage of the ten and one hundred largest exposures are reported.

### Exposure by industry

Total Exposure			Total problematic assets and debt securities		
R\$ million	03/31/2024		R\$ million	03/31/2024	
	Portfolio			Portfolio	
	Total Exposure (Net values)	Total Exposure (Gross values)		Problematic Assets	Expected Credit Loss
Companies	1,269,070	1,310,319	Companies	28,587	5,746
<b>Public sector</b>	<b>448,330</b>	<b>448,793</b>	<b>Public sector</b>	-	-
Energy	2,561	2,562	Energy	-	-
Petrochemical and Chemical	4,200	4,221	Petrochemical and Chemical	-	-
Sundry	441,569	442,010	Sundry	-	-
<b>Private sector</b>	<b>820,740</b>	<b>861,526</b>	<b>Private sector</b>	<b>28,587</b>	<b>5,746</b>
Sugar and Alcohol	14,301	14,802	Sugar and Alcohol	266	24
Agribusiness and Fertilizers	35,916	36,991	Agribusiness and Fertilizers	554	253
Food and Beverage	31,901	33,428	Food and Beverage	956	386
Banks and Other Financial Institutions	76,756	75,900	Banks and Other Financial Institutions	104	69
Capital Assets	13,956	14,591	Capital Assets	371	133
Pulp and Paper	7,538	7,604	Pulp and Paper	71	33
Electronic and IT	18,181	19,236	Electronic and IT	715	246
Packaging	5,796	6,298	Packaging	270	(64)
Energy and Sewage	59,521	60,433	Energy and Sewage	177	29
Education	7,768	8,227	Education	295	85
Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	24,596	25,437	Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	675	251
Real Estate Agents	62,727	65,420	Real Estate Agents	871	462
Entertainment and Tourism	15,886	17,822	Entertainment and Tourism	1,213	421
Wood and Furniture	8,738	9,636	Wood and Furniture	648	327
Construction Material	14,162	14,136	Construction Material	459	175
Steel and Metallurgy	17,488	18,212	Steel and Metallurgy	496	173
Media	1,597	1,636	Media	29	10
Mining	10,116	10,416	Mining	98	60
Infrastructure Work	21,974	21,769	Infrastructure Work	1,243	(69)
Oil and Gas	20,615	21,360	Oil and Gas	316	128
Petrochemical and Chemical	18,200	18,926	Petrochemical and Chemical	285	95
Health Care	13,556	14,251	Health Care	281	95
Insurance and Reinsurance and Pension Plans	396	413	Insurance and Reinsurance and Pension Plans	-	-
Telecommunications	18,160	19,038	Telecommunications	119	48
Clothing and Footwear	9,604	10,128	Clothing and Footwear	398	150
Trading	3,759	3,946	Trading	101	37
Transportation	43,945	47,368	Transportation	978	417
Domestic Appliances	4,775	4,907	Domestic Appliances	111	52
Vehicles and Autoparts	36,672	38,082	Vehicles and Autoparts	910	300
Third Sector	3,052	3,119	Third Sector	5	1
Publishing and Printing	4,585	4,945	Publishing and Printing	264	88
Commerce - Sundry	49,238	56,947	Commerce - Sundry	6,620	1,805
Industry - Sundry	5,102	5,299	Industry - Sundry	100	37
Sundry Services	70,205	74,135	Sundry Services	2,543	1,002
Sundry	69,958	76,668	Sundry	6,045	(1,513)
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>792,075</b>	<b>908,120</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>50,564</b>	<b>21,109</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,061,145</b>	<b>2,218,439</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>79,151</b>	<b>26,855</b>

### Exposure by remaining maturity

R\$ million					R\$ million				
03/31/2024					03/31/2024				
Remaining maturities of transactions (Net values) <sup>(1)</sup>					Remaining maturities of transactions (Gross values) <sup>(1)</sup>				
up to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	above 5 years	Total	up to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	above 5 years	Total
430,056	140,718	645,164	398,525	1,614,463	465,050	144,156	714,091	445,410	1,768,707

1) Do not consider the amount of credits to be released.



## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### Overdue exposures

R\$ million	03/31/2024
	Gross portfolio
	Overdue amounts <sup>(1)</sup>
Less than 30 days	10,309
31 to 90 days	18,727
91 to 180 days	16,282
181 to 365 days	19,138
above 365 days	5,190
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,646</b>

1) According to Resolution 54, the table follows the same scope as table CR1.

### Exposure by geographical area in Brazil and by country

Total Exposure			Total problematic assets and debt securities			
R\$ million	03/31/2024		R\$ million	03/31/2024		
	Portfolio			Portfolio		
	Total Exposure (Net values)	Total Exposure (Gross values)		Problematic Assets	Expected Credit Loss	Write-off
Southeast	964,676	1,054,969	Southeast	52,028	14,632	8,227
South	154,852	172,404	South	8,091	3,198	1,627
North	26,743	33,231	North	2,322	996	519
Northeast	118,684	139,148	Northeast	9,352	4,529	2,612
Midwest	67,514	77,795	Midwest	4,779	1,969	1,004
National territory <sup>(1)</sup>	358,629	354,717	National territory <sup>(1)</sup>	-	-	-
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>1,691,098</b>	<b>1,832,264</b>	<b>Brazil</b>	<b>76,572</b>	<b>25,324</b>	<b>13,989</b>
Argentina	297	297	Argentina	-	-	-
Chile	178,086	182,766	Chile	1,719	938	427
Colombia	37,259	46,592	Colombia	512	315	202
United States	25,480	25,618	United States	-	-	-
Paraguay	19,171	19,401	Paraguay	146	118	32
United Kingdom	22,314	22,689	United Kingdom	-	-	-
Swiss	3,540	3,541	Swiss	-	-	-
Uruguay	37,081	37,542	Uruguay	202	160	67
Other	46,819	47,729	Other	-	-	-
<b>Foreign</b>	<b>370,047</b>	<b>386,175</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>1,531</b>	<b>726</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,061,145</b>	<b>2,218,439</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>79,151</b>	<b>26,855</b>	<b>14,715</b>

1) Considers only Brazilian government bonds.

### Largest debtors exposures

R\$ million	03/31/2024
Loans, Debt Securities and Off-balance sheet exposures (CR1) <sup>(1)</sup>	Exposure      % of portfolio
10 largest debtors	431,088      21.0%
100 largest debtors	623,272      30.0%

1) According to Resolution 54, the table follows the same scope as table CR1, in which the exposure value considers sovereign debt securities.

## Restructured exposures

R\$ million	03/31/2024	
	Problem Assets	Others
Restructured Exposures <sup>(1)</sup>	27,829	53

1) BCB Resolution No. 4,557 in its article 24, paragraph 1, item III, defines that every restructured operation will be characterized as a problematic asset.

## CRC: Qualitative disclosure related to Credit Risk Mitigation techniques

Itaú Unibanco uses guarantees to increase its recovery capacity in operations subject to credit risk. The guarantees used can be financial, credit derivatives, fiduciary, real, legal structures with mitigation power and offsetting agreements. For these guarantees to be considered as credit risk mitigating instruments, it is necessary that they comply with the requirements and determinations of the that regulate them, whether internal or external, and that they are legally enforceable (effective), enforceable and regularly evaluated.

The information regarding the possible concentration associated with the mitigation of credit risk considers these different mitigating instruments, segregating by type and by provider. For reasons of confidentiality, the institution determines the non-disclosure of information beyond the classification of the type of guarantor, but ensuring adherence to the general requirements.

- **Fiduciary Guarantees and credit derivatives:** a third party assumes the responsibility for fulfilling the obligation contracted by the debtor, which falls on the general equity of that third party. Avals, sureties and CDS are examples of these guarantees.

Fiduciary guarantees are segregated into the following providers: Legal Entities; Multilateral Development Entities (EMD); Financial Institutions, Sovereigns, National Treasury or Central Bank.

Itaú Unibanco also uses credit derivatives to mitigate the credit risk of its securities portfolios. These instruments are priced based on models that use the fair price of market variables, such as credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and interest rates. They are also segregated into: Legal Entities; Multilateral Development Entities (EMD); Financial Institutions and Sovereigns.

- **Real and Financial Guarantees:** the borrower itself or a third party detaches one or more financial assets and/or one or more goods and/or one or more receivables, in such a way as to guarantee repayment to the creditor in the event of default. These guarantees are segregated by type: financial collateral, bilateral contracts, and assets.

- **Clearing and Settlement of Obligations Agreement and legal structures with mitigating power:** the clearing agreement aims to reduce the risk of credit exposure of one party to the other, resulting from transactions entered into between them, so that, in case of maturity, after offsetting, the net amount owed by the debtor to the creditor is identified. It is commonly used in derivative transactions, but it can also cover other types of financial transactions.

In legal structures with mitigation power and compensation agreements, mitigation is based on methodologies established and approved by the business units responsible for credit risk management and by the centralized credit risk control area.

Such methodologies consider factors related to the legal enforceability of the guarantees, the costs necessary for such and the expected value in the execution, taking into account the volatility and liquidity of the market.

To control the mitigating instruments, there is periodic monitoring that monitors the level of compliance with the use of each instrument when compared to internal measurement policies, even including corrective action plans

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

when there is noncompliance, analyzing concentration, types, providers, formalization. The parameters used are: HE (Haircut of execution) which evaluates the probability of success in executing the guarantee, HV (Volatility Haircut) represents the liquidity of the collateral being offered, and LMM (Maximum Mitigation Limit) which is the mitigation ceiling for real guarantees.

### CR3: Credit Risk mitigation techniques - overview<sup>(1)</sup>

R\$ million		03/31/2024			
	Unsecured Exposures	Secured Exposures	Exposures secured by collateral	Exposures secured by financial guarantees	Exposures secured by credit derivatives
<b>Loans</b>	778,383	89,084	12,007	77,077	-
<b>Debt securities</b>	570,307	925	901	25	-
in which: Sovereigns	135,224	2,254	1,115	1,139	-
in which: Other Debts	456,546	6,778	6,778	-	-
<b>Total</b>	1,940,460	99,041	20,801	78,241	-
Of which: problem assets	18,838	23	21	1	-

1) The mitigating instruments contemplated in this table are those foreseen in BACEN Circular 3,809.

Increase in Debt Securities and other debts mainly in Sovereigns and their central banks.

### CR4: Standardized Approach – Credit Risk exposure and credit risk mitigation effects

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

R\$ million		03/31/2024				
Asset classes	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
	On- balance sheet amount (a)	Off- balance sheet amount (b)	On- balance sheet amount (c)	Off- balance sheet amount (d)	RWA (e)	Off- balance sheet amount [e/(c+d)]
Sovereigns and their central banks	702,588	891	702,588	891	15,048	2%
Non-central government public sector entities	5,510	729	5,510	341	2,560	44%
Multilateral development banks	302	-	302	-	-	-
Banks and other Financial Institutions authorized by Brazil Central Bank	141,612	9,595	141,612	5,902	54,597	37%
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	404,832	147,369	404,832	87,825	391,165	79%
Of which: specialised landings	-	127	-	127	150	118%
Of which: others	404,832	147,242	404,832	87,698	391,016	79%
Subordinate debt, equity and other capital	44,626	-	44,626	-	63,486	142%
Retail	314,031	368,747	314,031	37,005	232,430	66%
Real Estate	181,523	5,173	181,523	5,089	80,803	43%
Of which: exposures secured by residential real estate where repayment is not materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	133,397	-	133,397	-	38,182	29%
Of which: exposures secured by residential real estate where repayment is materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	33,339	169	33,339	167	30,021	90%
Of which: exposures secured by commercial real estate where repayment is not materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	4,909	290	4,909	208	4,537	89%
Of which: exposures secured by commercial real estate where repayment is materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	2,571	-	2,571	-	2,010	78%
Of which: Land acquisition, development and construction.	7,307	4,714	7,307	4,715	6,052	50%
Problem assets	18,435	1,827	18,435	425	14,145	75%
Other assets	88,565	-	88,565	-	88,715	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,902,023</b>	<b>534,330</b>	<b>1,902,023</b>	<b>137,478</b>	<b>942,950</b>	<b>46%</b>

**CR5: Standardized Approach – exposures by asset classes and risk weights**

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

R\$ million	Risk weight (FPR)						03/31/2024
Asset classes	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Sovereigns and their central banks	668,522	12,155	20,417	2,360	-	24	703,479

Asset classes	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Non-central government public sector entities	488	-	732	-	4,631	5,851

Asset classes	0%	20%	30%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Multilateral development banks	302	-	-	-	-	-	-	302

Asset classes	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Banks and other Financial Institutions authorized by Brazil Central Bank	41,476	7,274	80,208	12,386	-	474	3,581	2,115	147,514

Asset classes	10%	15%	20%	25%	35%	50%	100%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

R\$ million		Risk weight (FPR)										03/31/2024
Asset classes	20%	50%	65%	75%	80%	85%	100%	130%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)	
Corporate	-	25,134	182,308	-	31	60,251	209,374	96	-	15,463	492,657	
Of which: specialised landings	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	96	-	-	127	
Of which: others	-	25,134	182,308	-	-	60,251	209,374	-	-	15,463	492,530	

Asset classes	100%	150%	250%	400%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Subordinate debt, equity and other capital	-	3,111	-	-	41,515	44,626

Asset classes	45%	75%	100%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Retail	61,512	241,548	171	47,805	351,036

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

R\$ million		Risk weight (FPR)																		03/31/2024	
Asset classes		0%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	85%	90%	100%	105%	110%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Real Estate		22	38,431	20,703	61,467	3,976	15,856	6,122	13,071	932	340	4,880	321	1,269	484	2,859	82	287	15,509	1	186,612
Of which: exposures secured by residential real estate where repayment is not materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.		10	38,431	20,703	54,184		15,856		1,131			3,082									133,397
Of which: no loan splitting applied		10	38,431	20,703	54,184		15,856		1,131			3,082									133,397
Of which: others		-	-	-	-																-
Of which: exposures secured by residential real estate where repayment is materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.					7,283	3,976		6,122		405			128				82		15,509		33,506
Of which: exposures secured by commercial real estate where repayment is not materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.		11	-	-					-	526	340		193	1,269		2,777					5,117
Of which: no loans splitting applied		11	-	-					-	526											537
Of which: others		-	-	-					-		340		193	1,269		2,777					4,579
Of which: exposures secured by commercial real estate where repayment is materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.												1,798			484			287		1	2,571
Of which: Land acquisition, development and construction.									11,940							82					12,022

R\$ million		Risk weight (FPR)					Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)	
Asset classes		50%	100%	150%	Others			
Problem Assets		13,008	2,208	3,622	23			18,860

Asset classes	0%	20%	100%	1250%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Other assets	-	-	88,565	-	-	88,565



## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

Exposure amounts and CCFs applied to off-balance sheet exposures, categorised based on risk bucket of converted exposures.

03/31/2024

Risk weight	On balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	Weighted average CCF <sup>(1)</sup>	Total exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Less than 40%	872,577	4,541	67%	875,634
40 - 70%	417,726	238,360	28%	484,792
75%	221,457	199,016	10%	241,869
80 - 85%	55,983	29,429	18%	61,551
90 - 100%	266,528	61,570	66%	307,226
105 - 130%	26,307	159	67%	26,415
150 - 160%	41,420	1,254	45%	41,990
200 - 250%	24	-	-	24
400%	-	-	-	-
1250%	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Exposure</b>	<b>1,902,023</b>	<b>534,330</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>2,039,501</b>

1) Weighting is based on off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF).

The increase of total exposure in the tables CR4 and CR5 occurred mainly in Sovereigns and their central banks and Corporate.

### CRE: Qualitative disclosure related to IRB models

To calculate regulatory credit risk capital, two approaches can be used, the standardized and the IRB (Internal Ratings Based). standardized and IRB (Internal Ratings Based). Itaú Unibanco was approved to use the IRB approach by the Central Bank for its rural credit business unit (Agribusiness). The IRB approach allows the use of internal models to calculate regulatory capital for credit risk, to this end, internal estimates of Probability of Default (PD), Loss Given Default (LGD) and Exposure at Default (EAD) are used.

A client's PD is directly associated with its internal credit risk rating. This rating is based on internal models used in the loan granting process. This classification is based on financial and qualitative aspects of individual customers. Since PD is the probability of a creditor defaulting, it is estimated based on the portfolio information. The calculation seeks to predict the possibility of default occurring in the next twelve months for each credit rating, using the average profile of the portfolio over the last five years, in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 303. In addition, we respect the 0.05% floor for PD values, as established in Chapter II of the regulation.

The EAD is the expected value for the creditor's balance at the time of default. This value is derived from the balance at the time of valuation combined with possible movements that may the debtor balance up to the moment of default, considering the possibility of credit available to the client. In order to estimate the FCC (Credit Conversion Factor), credit conversion data was used considering the balances and credit conversion considering creditors' available balances and limits 12 months before the moment of default for revolving products. The financial institution stores data for a period of seven years, fulfilling the minimum requirement set out in Article 102 of Resolution No. 303.

The LGD is the estimation of the percentage of EAD that the institution will fail to recover in the event of default. This estimation is based on the events of default that have occurred and the subsequent behavior of net recoveries at present values<sup>1</sup>. Using the minimum period required by Article 102 of Resolution No. 303 as a starting point, recovery data is stored for a workout period sufficient to capture at least 90% of the observed recovery flow and clients after the moment of default. In the process of assigning the LGD parameter to each customer within the institution, possible factors that mitigate potential future losses are taken into account in order to obtain a fair value of this parameter, these mitigations are in compliance with the Resolution No. 303.

In addition to the parameter models, the agribusiness portfolio has a set of models that are used to rank and classify the risk of the different counterparties (Risk Rating and Behavior Score models), based on the size of the counterparty, the niche in which it operates and the commercial strategy of the segment.

The models used in the concession process are developed by the modeling area in partnership with the credit analysis area, based on information from clients' financial statements, their history of behavior with the institution and in the market, in the evaluation of its management and governance process through internal data, bureaus and market information. These models assign a credit rating/score to each of the creditors allowing them to segregate very low-risk clients from higher-risk clients within an internal classification. Based on this internal classification assigned the risk parameters that will be used in the process of measuring and managing risk and, consequently, estimating capital in accordance with the methodology defined by the Central Bank in BCB Resolution 303.

Each of the models listed above goes through an approval governance that involves the area area and the independent validation area. The area is in a segregated structure from the validation area in order to guarantee independence of action. The decision on whether or not to approve or not of the model is made in the *Comitê Técnico de Avaliação de Modelos* (Technical Committee for Model Evaluation) where information about the model is presented, such as scope, definition of use, replicability, stability, adherence, discrimination and, finally, the opinion of the validation area. After this process, the model is still subject to periodic annual evaluations in order to determine whether or not there is a need for adjustments to the model. This monitoring is carried out by the independent validation area and its results can be found in table CR9 of this report. Additionally, the operational risk and internal audit teams evaluate the adherence of the models in relation to the normative aspects of BCB Resolution 303 itself.

EAD (in %)	EAD covered by the various approaches		
	Standardized approach	Foundation Approach (F-IRB)	Advanced Approach (A-IRB)
Agribusiness	0%	0%	100%
Wholesale	0%	0%	100%
Retail	0%	0%	100%

Portfolio	Model component	Number of models	Description
Agribusiness	PD	1	Model used to measure the probability of default in each of the classifications.
	EAD	1	Model used to allocate the balance at the time of default.
	LGD	1	Model that determines the portion of EAD that will not be recovered.

Portfolio	Model	RWACIRB (%)
Agribusiness	PD	100%
Wholesale	EAD	100%
Retail	LGD	100%

<sup>(1)</sup> Deducted from economic recoveries are deducted from the costs necessary to recover the amounts, such as legal fees and collection costs.

**CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB <sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

R\$ million	RWA amounts
<b>RWA as at end of previous reporting period (12/31/2023)</b>	<b>43,276</b>
Asset size	3,199
Asset quality	1,377
Model updates	4,860
Methodology and policy	-
Acquisitions and disposals	-
Foreign exchange movements	179
Other	-
<b>RWA as at end of reporting period (03/31/2024)</b>	<b>52,891</b>

1) Transactions subject to counterparty credit risk are excluded, in accordance with BCB Normative Instruction No. 425.

2) Considers RWA internal models.

## Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

### CCRA: Qualitative disclosure related to CCR

Counterparty credit risk is the possibility of noncompliance with obligations related to the settlement of transactions that involve the trading of financial assets with a bilateral risk. It encompasses derivative financial instruments, settlement pending transactions, securities lending and repurchase transactions.

Itaú Unibanco has well-defined rules for calculating its managerial and regulatory exposure to this risk, and the models developed are used both for the governance of consumption of limits and management of counterparties sub-limits, as well as for the allocation of capital, respectively.

The managerial volatility of the potential credit risk (PCR) of derivatives (interpreted as the amount of potential financial exposure that an operation can reach until its maturity) and the volatility of repurchase agreements and foreign exchange transactions are monitored periodically to maintain the exposure at levels considered acceptable by the institution's management.

The risk may be mitigated by the use of margin call, initial margin or other mitigating instrument.

Currently, Itaú Unibanco does not have impact in the amount of collateral that the bank would be required to provide given a credit rating downgrade. The regulatory exposures of counterparty credit risk are presented as follows.

### CCR1: Analysis of CCR exposures by approach

R\$ million	03/31/2024				
	Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Multiplier applied to the calculation of EAD	EAD post mitigation	RWA
SA-CCR Approach	13,541	10,662	1.4	33,883	23,473
CEM Approach	-	-		-	-
Simple Approach for CCR mitigation (for SFTs and asset loans)				-	-
Comprehensive Approach for CCR mitigation (for SFTs and asset loans)				646,086	4,876
<b>Total</b>					<b>28,349</b>

### CCR3: Standardised approach – CCR exposures by regulatory portfolio and risk weights

R\$ million	Risk weight (FPR)									03/31/2024
Counterparties	0%	10%	20%	50%	65%	85%	100%	150%	Others	Total
Sovereigns	247,412	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	247,494
Non-central government public sector entities	8	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	15
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and other Financial Institutions authorized by Brazil Central Bank	71,491	-	1,423	505	-	-	3	449	6,213	80,084
Corporates	321,451	-	-	-	9,604	1,524	17,728	-	-	350,307
Other Counterparties	407	-	1	-	-	-	1,568	86	7	2,069
<b>Total</b>	<b>640,769</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>9,611</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>19,299</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>679,969</b>

In the tables CCR1 and CCR3 there was an increase in the exposure of SFTs, concentrated in Sovereign, partly offset by the decrease in Corporate.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

R\$ million					03/31/2024	
	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs and asset loans	
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash - domestic currency	-	-	-	-	362,481	256,828
Cash - other currencies	-	4,030	-	4,890	2,020	7,833
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	11,885	-	263,805	336,424
Government agency debt	-	-	21,080	13	2,881	2,922
Corporate bonds	-	-	25,305	-	476	27,186
Equity securities	-	-	-	-	-	1,625
Other collateral	-	-	100	-	-	18
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>4,030</b>	<b>58,370</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>631,663</b>	<b>632,836</b>

Increase in collateral delivered and received associated with SFTs and collateral delivered related to derivative operations.

### CCR6: CCR associated with credit derivatives exposures

In R\$ million		03/31/2024	
		Protection bought	Protection sold
<b>Notionals</b>			
Single-name credit default swaps		15,120	21,619
Index credit default swaps		125	50
Total return swaps		-	33,621
<b>Total notionals</b>		<b>15,245</b>	<b>55,290</b>
<b>Fair values</b>		<b>(6)</b>	<b>198</b>
Positive fair value (asset)		56	264
Negative fair value (liability)		(62)	(66)

CCR8: CCR associated with Exposures to central counterparties

R\$ million	03/31/2024	
	EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
<b>Exposures to qualifying CCPs (QCCPs total)</b>		3,568
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	8,101	254
(i) over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	-	-
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	7,731	247
(iii) Securities financing transactions	370	7
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
Segregated initial margin	-	
Non-segregated initial margin	10,156	3,283
Pre-funded default fund contributions	118	31
Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
<b>Exposures to non-qualifying CCPs (Non-QCCPs total)</b>		-
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
(i) over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	-	-
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
Segregated initial margin	-	
Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

An increase in financial collateral, partly offset by a decrease in standardized derivative exposures associated with exposures for trades at QCCPs.

### Securitisation Exposures

#### **SECA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures**

Currently, Itaú Unibanco coordinates and distributes issues of securitized securities in the capital market with or without a firm placement guarantee. In case of exercising the firm guarantee, the bank will assume the risk as an investor in the operation.

Itaú Unibanco does not act as a sponsoring counterpart of any specific purpose company with the objective of operating in the securitisation market, nor does it manage entities that acquire securities issued or originated by their own.

In relation to accounting, it should be noted that (i) assets representing third-party securitisations are accounted for as well as other assets owned by the Bank, according to the Brazilian accounting standards; and (ii) securitisation credits originating from Itaú Unibanco's own portfolio remain accounted for in cases of credit assignment with co-obligation.

In 2024, Itaú Unibanco did not carry out the sale of credit securitization assets without substantial risk retention and did not assign exposures with substantial risk retention, which have been honored, repurchased or written off as loss.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### SEC1: Securitisation exposures in the banking book

R\$ million

03/31/2024

	Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Banks acts as investor		
	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal
<b>Retail (total) - of which</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,762	-	9,762
residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,467	-	3,467
other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,295	-	6,295
re- securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Wholesale (total) - of which</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,688	-	4,688
loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,688	-	4,688
commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
re- securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### SEC2: Securitisation exposures in the trading book

In Itaú Unibanco's current securitization portfolio, there are no exposures to be reported in table SEC2.

### SEC3: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated regulatory capital requirements – bank acting as originator or as sponsor

In Itaú Unibanco's current securitization portfolio, there are no exposures to be reported in table SEC3.

### SEC4: Securitisation exposures in the banking book and associated capital requirements - bank acting as investor

R\$ million

03/31/2024

	Exposure values (by risk weight bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)		RWA (by regulatory approach)		Capital Requirements	
	≤20%	20% < FPR < 50%	50% ≤ FPR < 100%	100% ≤ FPR < 1.250%	1250%	Standardized approach	1250%	Standardized approach	1250%	Standardized approach	1250%
<b>Total exposures</b>	-	12,821	1,553	76	-	14,450	-	4,774	-	382	-
<b>Traditional securitisation</b>	-	12,821	1,553	76	-	14,450	-	4,774	-	382	-
Of which securitisation	-	12,821	1,553	76	-	14,450	-	4,774	-	382	-
Of which retail underlying	-	8,135	1,553	74	-	9,762	-	3,584	-	287	-
Of which wholesale	-	4,686	-	2	-	4,688	-	1,190	-	95	-
Of which re- securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Synthetic securitisation</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which re- securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



### Market Risk

#### MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

Market risk is the possibility of losses resulting from fluctuations in the market values of positions held by a financial institution, including the risk of operations subject to variations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity and commodity prices, as set forth by CMN. Price Indexes are also treated as a risk factor group.

The institutional policy for market risk is in compliance with Resolution 4,557 and establishes the management structure and market risk control, which has the function of:

- Provide visibility and comfort for all senior management levels that market risks assumed must be in line with Itaú Unibanco risk-return objectives;
- Provide a disciplined and well informed dialogue on the overall market risk profile and its evolution over time;
- Increase transparency as to how the business works to optimize results;
- Provide early warning mechanisms to facilitate effective risk management, without obstructing the business objectives; and
- Monitoring and avoiding the concentration of risks.

Market risk is controlled by an area independent of the business units, which is responsible for the daily activities: (i) measuring and assessing risk, (ii) monitoring stress scenarios, limits and alerts, (iii) applying, analyzing and stress testing scenarios, (iv) reporting risk to the individuals responsible in the business units, in compliance with Itaú Unibanco's governance, (v) monitoring the measures needed to adjust positions and/or risk levels to make them viable, and (vi) supporting the secure launch of new financial products.

The market risk management framework categorizes transactions as part of either the Trading Book or the Banking Book, in accordance with general criteria established by CMN Resolution 4,557 and BACEN Resolution 111. Trading Book is composed of all trades with financial and commodity instruments (including derivatives) undertaken with the intention of trading. Banking Book is predominantly characterized by portfolios originated from the banking business and operations related to balance sheet management, are intended to be either held to maturity, or sold in the medium and in the long term.

The market risk management is based on the following key metrics:

- Value at Risk (VaR): a statistical metric that quantifies the maximum potential economic loss expected in normal market conditions, considering a defined holding period and confidence interval;
- Losses in Stress Scenarios (Stress Testing): a simulation technique to evaluate the impact, in the assets, liabilities and derivatives of the portfolio, of various risk factors in extreme market situations (based on prospective and historic scenarios);
- Stop Loss: metrics that trigger a management review of positions, if the accumulated losses in a given period reach specified levels;
- Concentration: cumulative exposure of certain financial instrument or risk factor calculated at market value ("MtM - Mark to Market"); and

- Stressed VaR: statistical metric derived from VaR calculation, aimed at capturing the biggest risk in simulations of the current trading portfolio, taking into consideration the observable returns in historical scenarios of extreme volatility.

In addition to the risk metrics described above, sensitivity and loss control measures are also analyzed. They include:

- Gap Analysis: accumulated exposure of the cash flows by risk factor, which are marked-to-market and positioned by settlement dates;

- Sensitivity (DV01 – Delta Variation Risk): impact on the market value of cash flows when a 1 basis point change is applied to current interest rates or on the index rates; and

- Sensitivities to Various Risk Factors (Greeks): partial derivatives of a portfolio of options on the prices of the underlying assets, implied volatilities, interest rates and time.

In an attempt to fit the transactions into the defined limits, Itaú Unibanco hedges its client transactions and proprietary positions, including investments overseas. Derivatives are the most commonly used instruments for carrying out these hedging activities and can be characterized as either accounting or economic hedge, both of which are governed by institutional regulations at Itaú Unibanco.

The structure of limits and alerts is in alignment with the board of directors' guidelines, being reviewed and approved on an annual basis. This structure extends to specific limits and is aimed at improving the process of risk monitoring and understanding as well as preventing risk concentration. Limits and alerts are calibrated based on projections of future balance sheets, stockholders' equity, liquidity, complexity and market volatility, as well as the Itaú Unibanco's risk appetite.

The consumption of market risk limits is monitored and disclosed daily through exposure and sensitivity maps. The market risk area analyzes and controls the adherence of these exposures to limits and alerts and reports them timely to the Treasury desks and other structures foreseen in the governance.

Itaú Unibanco uses proprietary systems to measure the consolidated market risk. The processing of these systems takes place in an access-controlled environment, being highly available, which has data safekeeping and recovery processes, and counts on an infrastructure to ensure the continuity of business in contingency (disaster recovery) situations.

MR1: Market risk under standardized approach

R\$ million	03/31/2024
Risk factors	RWA <sub>MPAD</sub>
<b>Interest Rates</b>	<b>39,429</b>
Fixed rate denominated in reais (RWA <sub>JUR1</sub> )	8,010
Foreign exchange linked interest rate (RWA <sub>JUR2</sub> )	20,413
Price index linked interest rate (RWA <sub>JUR3</sub> )	11,006
Interest rate linked interest rate (RWA <sub>JUR4</sub> )	-
<b>Stock prices (RWA<sub>ACS</sub>)</b>	<b>2,228</b>
<b>Exchange rates (RWA<sub>CAM</sub>)</b>	<b>2,868</b>
<b>Commodity prices (RWA<sub>COM</sub>)</b>	<b>3,155</b>
<b>Total <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>54,761</b>

1) Considers the RWAcva amount of R\$7,081, according to Resolution BCB No. 4958/21.

Compared to December/23, the Standardized Model (RWA<sub>MPAD</sub>) metric showed an increase, with its effect distributed mainly in currency coupon and exchange rate exposures.

Regarding the Internal Model (RWA<sub>MINT</sub>), the metric also showed an increase in level.

In compliance with BCB Resolution 111, no instruments were reclassified to the trading or banking book in the current quarter.

## **MRB: Qualitative disclosures on market risk in the Internal Models Approach (IMA)**

In the internal models approach, the stressed VaR and VaR models are used. These models are applied to operations in the Trading Book and Banking Book. For the Trading Book, the risk factors considered are: interest rates, inflation rates, exchange rates, stocks and commodities. For the Banking Book, exchange rates and commodities are considered. The VaR and stressed VaR models are used in the companies of the Prudential Conglomerate that are presented in the following table:

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Model considered for Market Risk</b>
A1 Hedge Orange Master Fundo de Investimento Multimercado	VaR and Stressed VaR
Aj Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Investcred Unibanco S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaú BBA S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaú Chile	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaú Consignado S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaú Veículos S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco ItauBank S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaucard S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Cloudwalk Kick Ass I Fundo De Investimento Em Direitos Creditórios	VaR and Stressed VaR
Dibens Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC B2cycle NPL	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC Cloudw Akira I	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC Orange NP	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC Sumup Solo	VaR and Stressed VaR
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo A1 Hedge Orange Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Multimercado	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo De Invest Dir Creditórios Não Padron NPL II	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios IA	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Soul	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo Fortaleza de Investimento Imobiliário	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo Kinea Ações	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo Kinea Ventures	VaR and Stressed VaR
Hipercard Banco Múltiplo S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Ideal Corretora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Ideal Holding Financeira S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Intrag Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Iresolve Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Administradora de Fondos de Inversión S.A	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Bank & Trust Bahamas Ltd.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Bank & Trust Cayman Ltd.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Bank, Ltd.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú BBA Trading S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú BBA USA Securities Inc.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Chile New York Branch.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Cia. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Kinea Private Equity Multimercado Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Crédito Privado	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A., Grand Cayman Branch	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco S.A., Nassau Branch	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco Veículos Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	VaR and Stressed VaR
ITB Holding Ltd.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Ações Fundo de Investimento em Ações	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea CO-investimento Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Equity Infra I Feeder Institucional I Fip Multiestratégia	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Equity Infra I Warehouse Feeder MM Ficfi CP	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea I Private Equity FIP Multiestratégia	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Incentivado RF CP LP FIF Deb Infra Resp Ltda	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Juros e Moeda CDI Institucional Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundo de Investimentos Multimercado	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Juros e Moeda Ipca Institucional Fundo de Investimento Em Cotas de Fundo de Investimentos Multimercado	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Juros e Moedas CDI Institucional FIF CIC Mult Resp Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR

### Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

---

Kinea KP Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Nepal FIF - Classe de Investimento Em Cotas Multimercado Crédito Privado Responsabilidade Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Nepal FIF Multimercado Crédito Privado - Responsabilidade Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea RF CP Institucional	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Sigma FIF Mult - Res Ltda	VaR and Stressed VaR
Licania Fund Limited	VaR and Stressed VaR
Luizacred S.A. Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	VaR and Stressed VaR
Microinvest S.A. Soc. de Crédito a Microempreendedor	VaR and Stressed VaR
Oiti Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado Investimento no Exterior	VaR and Stressed VaR
Pont Sociedad Anónima	VaR and Stressed VaR
Redecard Instituição de Pagamento S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Redecard Sociedade de Crédito Direto S.A	VaR and Stressed VaR
RT Itaú DJ Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	VaR and Stressed VaR
RT Scala Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento	VaR and Stressed VaR
Tarumã Fundo Incentivado de Investimento em Debêntures de Infraestrutura Renda Fixa Crédito Privado	VaR and Stressed VaR

Itaú Unibanco, for regulatory purposes, uses the historical simulation methodology to calculate the VaR and Stressed VaR. This methodology uses the returns observed in the past to calculate the gains and losses of a portfolio over time, with a 99% confidence interval and a holding period of at least 10 days. On March 31, 2024, VaR represented 52% of the capital requirement, while the stressed VaR represented 48%. The same methodology is used for management purposes, that is, there are no differences between the managerial and regulatory models.

In relation to the VaR model, the historical returns are daily updated. Itaú Unibanco uses in its VaR model both the unweighted approach, in which historical data have the same weight, and the weighted by the volatility of returns. For the calculation of volatilities, the Exponentially Weighted Moving Average method is used. The Historical VaR methodology with 10-day maintenance periods assumes that the expected distribution for possible losses and gains for the portfolio can be estimated from the historical behavior of the returns of the market risk factors to which this portfolio is exposed. The returns observed in the past are applied to current operations, generating a distribution of probability of losses and simulated gains that are used to estimate the Historical VaR, according to the 99% confidence level and using a historical period of 1,000 days. Losses and gains from linear operations are calculated by multiplying mark-to-market by returns, while non-linear operations are recalculated using historical returns. The returns used in simulating the movements of risk factors are relative.

Regarding the Stressed VaR model, the calculation is performed for a time horizon of 10 working days, considering the 99% confidence level and simple returns in the historical period of one year. The historical stress period is periodically calculated for the period since 2004 and can be revised whenever deemed necessary. This can occur when the composition of Itaú Unibanco's portfolios changes significantly, when changes are observed in the results of the simulation of historical returns or when a new market crisis occurs. Losses and gains from linear operations are calculated by multiplying mark to market by returns, while non-linear operations are recalculated using historical returns.

In addition to the use of VaR, Itaú Unibanco carries out daily risk analysis in extreme scenarios through a diversified framework of stress tests, in order to capture potential significant losses in extreme market situations. The scenarios are based on historical, prospective crises and predetermined shocks in risk factors. One factor that has a great influence on the results of the tests, for example, is the correlation between the assets and the respective risk factors, and this effect is simulated in several ways in the various scenarios tested.

In order to identify its greatest risks and assist in the decision-making of treasury and senior management, the results of stress tests are assessed by risk factors, as well as on a consolidated basis.

The effectiveness of the VaR model is proven by backtesting techniques, by comparing hypothetical and actual daily losses and gains, with the estimated daily VaR, according to BACEN Circular 3,646. The number of exceptions to the established VaR limits must be compatible, within an acceptable statistical margin, with three different confidence intervals (99%, 97.5% and 95%), in three different historical windows (250, 500 and 750 working days). This includes nine different samples, therefore ensuring the statistical quality of the historical VaR hypothesis.

Itaú Unibanco has a set of processes, which are periodically executed by the internal control teams, whose objective is to independently replicate the metrics that influence market risk capital by internal models. In addition to the results of the periodic processes, Itaú Unibanco assesses the process of measuring time horizons by risk factors and the estimate of the stress period for calculating the stressed VaR. The validation of the internal model includes several topics considered essential for the critical analysis of the model, such as, the evaluation of the model's limitations, the adequacy of the parameters used in the volatility estimate and the comprehensiveness and reliability of the input data.

## **MR2: RWA flow statements of market risk exposures under an IMA**

### **Exposures subject to market risk**

The following table presents the exposures subject to market risk in the internal models approach, for calculating the capital requirement.

R\$ million	VaR	Stressed VaR	Other	Total RWA <sub>MINT</sub>
<b>RWAMINT - 12/31/2023</b>	<b>8,718</b>	<b>8,786</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>18,871</b>
Movement in risk levels	(409)	(930)	-	(1,339)
Updates/changes to the internal model	-	-	-	-
Methodology and regulation	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange movements	(13)	(118)	-	(131)
Other	-	-	2,156	2,156
<b>RWAMINT - 03/31/2024</b>	<b>8,296</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>19,557</b>

The RWA<sub>MINT</sub> increased compared to the previous quarter due to increased interest rate risk in Prudential Conglomerate companies that do not use internal models for market risk.

## **MR3: IMA values for trading portfolios**

The following table presents the VaR and stressed VaR values determined by the internal market risk models.

R\$ million	03/31/2024
<b>VaR (10 days, 99%)</b>	
Maximum value	315
Average value	202
Minimum value	133
Quarter end	269
<b>Stressed VaR (10 days, 99%)</b>	
Maximum value	286
Average value	206
Minimum value	154
Quarter end	186

VaR and stressed VaR increased compared to the previous quarter due to increased exposure to interest rates.

### MR4: Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses

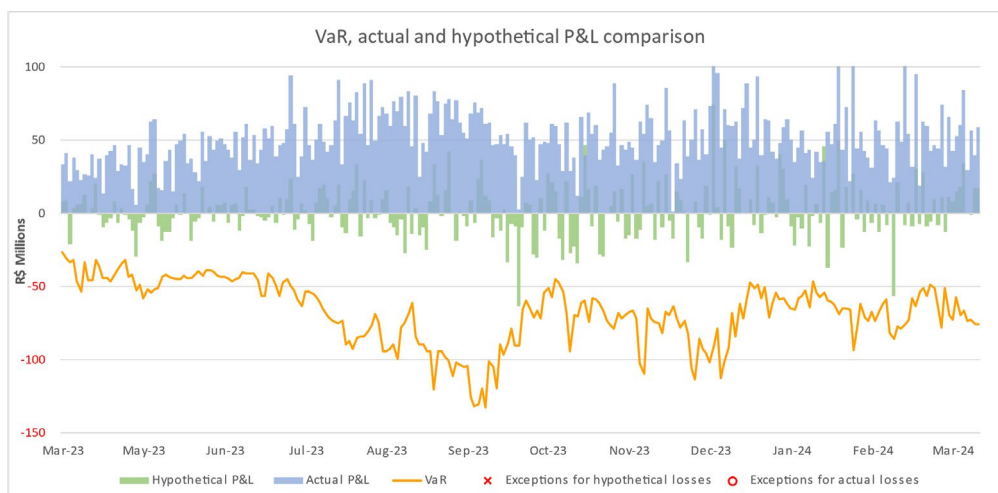
#### Backtesting

The effectiveness of the VaR model is validated by backtesting techniques, comparing daily hypothetical and actual results with the estimated daily VaR. The daily VaR is calculated over a one-day maintenance horizon, according to the 99% confidence level and using a historical period of 1,000 days. The percentage of capital requirement associated with this model is 100%.

The backtesting analysis presented below considers the ranges suggested by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The ranges are divided into:

- Green (0 to 4 exceptions): backtesting results that do not suggest any problem with the quality or accuracy of the adopted models;
- Yellow (5 to 9 exceptions): intermediate range group, which indicates an early warning monitoring and may indicate the need to review the model; and
- Red (10 or more exceptions): need for improvement actions.

The following chart shows the comparison between VaR and actual and hypothetical results:



In relation to the hypothetical and actual results, there was no exception.

The actual results do not include fees, brokerage fees and commissions. There are no profit reserves.

## Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

### Total Exposure associated with Derivatives

The main purpose of the derivative positions is to manage risks in the Trading Book and in the Banking Book in the corresponding risk factors.

### Derivatives: Trading and Banking

R\$ million		03/31/2024							
Risk Factors	With Central Counterparty				Without Central Counterparty				
	Onshore		Offshore		Onshore		Offshore		
	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short	
Interest Rates	92,547	(229,619)	16,985	(15,613)	105,122	(141,569)	88,218	(120,258)	
Foreign Exchange	213,644	(179,728)	59,288	(53,859)	39,800	(73,015)	569,608	(562,748)	
Equities	8,741	(5,951)	1,504	(1,308)	315	(2,541)	-	(62)	
Commodities	30	(175)	-	(2,367)	127	-	-	-	



### IRRBA: IRRBB risk management objectives and policies

BACEN's (Central Bank of Brazil) Circular 3,876, published in January 2018, states on methodologies and procedures for evaluation of the capital adequacy, held to cover interest rates risk from instruments held in the banking book.

For the purposes of this Circular, are defined:

- $\Delta\text{EVE}$  (Delta Economic Value of Equity) is defined as the difference between the present value of the sum of repricing flows of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario, and the present value of the sum of repricing flows of the same instruments in an interest-rate shocked scenario;
- $\Delta\text{NII}$  (Delta Net Interest Income) is defined as the difference between the result of financial intermediation of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario, and the result of financial intermediation of the same instruments in an interest-rate shocked scenario.

The sensibility analysis introduced here are just a static evaluation of the portfolio interest rate exposure, and, therefore, don't consider the dynamic management of the treasury desk and risk control areas, which hold the responsibility for measures to mitigate risk under an adverse situation, minimizing significant losses. Moreover, it is highlighted, though, the results presented do not translate into accountable or economic results for certain, because this analysis has, only, an interest rate risk disclosure purpose and to demonstrate the principle protection actions, considering the instruments fair value, apart from any accounting practices adopted by Itaú Unibanco.

The institution uses an internal model to measure  $\Delta\text{EVE}$  and  $\Delta\text{NII}$ .  $\Delta\text{EVE}$  results do not represent immediate impact in the stockholders' equity. Meanwhile,  $\Delta\text{NII}$  results indicate potential volatility in the projected interest rates results.

In compliance with the circular 3,876, the following demonstrates qualitative and quantitative details of risk management for IRRBB in Itaú Unibanco.

### Framework and Treatment

Interest rate risk in the banking book refers to the potential risk of impact on capital sufficiency and/or on the results of financial intermediation due to adverse movements in interest rates, taking into account the principal flows of instruments held in the banking book.

The main point of assets and liabilities management is to maximize the risk-return ratio of positions held in the banking book, taking into account the economic value of these assets/liabilities and the impact on actual and future bank's results.

The interest rate risk managing on transactions held in the banking book occurs within the governance and hierarchy of decision-making bodies and under a limits structure and alerts approved specifically for these purpose, which is sensitive due to different levels and classes of market risk.

The management structure of IRRBB has it owns risk policies and controls intended to ensure adherence to the bank's risk appetite. The IRRBB framework has granular management limits for several other risk metrics and consolidated limits for  $\Delta\text{EVE}$  and  $\Delta\text{NII}$  results, besides the limits associated with stress tests.

The asset and liability management unit is responsible for managing timing mismatches between asset and liability flows, and minimizes interest rate risk by through strategies as economic hedge and accounting hedge.

All the models associated with IRRBB have a robust independent validation process and are approved by a CTAM (Technical Model Assessment Commission). In addition, all the models and processes are assessed by internal audit.

The interest rate risk framework in the banking book uses management measurements that are calculated daily for limit control. The  $\Delta\text{EVE}$  and  $\Delta\text{NII}$  metrics are calculated according to the risk appetite limits and the other risk metrics in terms of management risk limits.

In the process of managing interest rate risk of the banking book, transactions subject to automatic options are calculated according to internal market models which split the products, as far as possible, into linear and non-linear payoffs. The linear payoffs are treated similarly to any other instruments without options, and for non-linear payoffs an additional value is computed and added on the  $\Delta\text{EVE}$  and  $\Delta\text{NII}$  metrics.

In general terms, transactions subject to behavioral options are classified as deposits with no contractual maturity date defined or products subject to early repayment. Non-maturity deposits are classified according to their nature and stability to guarantee compliance with regulatory limits. A survival analysis model treats the products subject to pre-payment, using the historical dataset to calibrate its parameters. The instruments flows with homogeneous characteristics are adjusted by specific models to reflect, in the most appropriate way, the repricing flows of the instruments.

The banking book consists of asset and liability transactions originating in different commercial channels (retail and wholesale) of Itaú Unibanco. The market risk exposures inherent in the banking book consists of various risk factors, which are primary components of the market in price formation.

IRRBB also includes hedging transactions intended to minimize risks deriving from strong fluctuations of market risk factors and their accounting asymmetries.

Market risk generated from structural mismatches is managed by a variety of financial instruments, such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter derivatives. In some cases, operations using derivative financial instruments can be classified as accounting hedges, depending on their risk and cash flow characteristics. In these cases, the supporting documentation is analyzed to enable the effectiveness of the hedge and other changes in the accounting process to be continuously monitored. The accounting and administrative procedures for hedging are defined in BACEN Circular 3,082.

The IRRBB model includes a series of premises:

- $\Delta\text{EVE}$  and  $\Delta\text{NII}$  are measured on the basis of the cash flows of the banking book instruments, broken down into their risk factors to isolate the effect of the interest rate and the spread components;
- For non-maturity deposits, the models are classified according to their nature and stability and distributed over time considering the regulatory limits;
- The institution uses survival analysis models to handle credit transactions subject to prepayment, and empirical models for transactions subject to early redemption;

### Other Risks

#### Insurance products, pension plans and premium bonds risks

Products that compose portfolios of insurance companies of Itaú Unibanco are related to life and elementary insurance, as well as pension plans and premium bonds. The main risks inherent in these products are described below and their definitions are given in their respective chapters.

- Underwriting Risk: possibility of losses arising from insurance products, pension plans and premium bonds that go against institution's expectations, directly or indirectly associated with technical and actuarial bases used for calculating premiums, contributions and technical provisions;
- Market Risk;
- Credit Risk;
- Operational risk;
- Liquidity risk.

In line with domestic and international best practices, Itaú Unibanco has a risk management structure which ensures that risks resulting from insurance, pension and special savings products are properly assessed and reported to the relevant forums.

The process of risk management for insurance, pensions and premium bond plans is independent and focus on the special nature of each risk.

The aim of Itaú Unibanco is to ensure that assets serving as collateral for long-term products, with guaranteed minimum returns, are managed according to the characteristics of the liabilities, so that they are actuarially balanced and solvent over the long term.

#### Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks

They are the possibility of losses due to exposure to social, environmental and/or climatic events related to the activities developed by the ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

Social, environmental and climatic factors are considered relevant to the business of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, since they may affect the creation of shared value in the short, medium and long term.

The Policy of Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks (SAC Risks Policy) establishes the guidelines and underlying principles for social, environmental and climatic risks management, addressing the most significant risks for the Institution's operation through specific procedures.

Actions to mitigate the Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks are taken based on the mapping of processes, risks and controls, monitoring of new standards related to the theme and record of occurrence in internal systems. In addition to the identification, the phases of prioritization, response to risk, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of assessed risks supplement the management of these risks at ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

In the management of Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks, business areas manage the risk in its daily activities, following the Risks SAC Policy guidelines and specific processes, with the support of specialized assessment from dedicated technical teams located in Credit, which serves the Wholesale segment, Credit Risk and Modeling, and Institutional Legal teams, that act on an integrated way in the management of all dimensions of the Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks related to the conglomerate's activities. As an example of specific guidelines for the management of these risks, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has specific governance for granting and renewing credit in senior approval levels for clients in certain economic sectors, classified as Sensitive Sectors (Mining, Steel & Metallurgy, Oil & Gas, Textiles ind. and Retail Clothing, Paper & Pulp, Chemicals &

Petrochemicals, Agri - Meatpacking, Agri - Crop Protection and Fertilizers, Wood, Energy, Rural Producers and Real Estate), for which there is an individualized analysis of Social, Environmental and Climate Risks. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING also counts with specific procedures for the Institution's operation (stockholders' equity, branch infrastructure, technology and suppliers), credit, investments and key controls. SAC Risks area, Internal Controls and Compliance areas, in turn, support and ensure the governance of activities of the business and credit areas that serves the business. The Internal Audit, acts on an independent manner, assessing risk management, controls and governance.

Governance also counts on the Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks Committee, whose main responsibility is to assess and deliberate about institutional and strategic matters, as well as to resolve on products, operations, and services, among others involving the Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks.

Climate Risk includes: (i) physical risks, arising from changes in weather patterns, such as increased rainfall and temperature and extreme weather events, and (ii) transition risks, resulting from changes in the economy as a result of climate actions, such as carbon pricing, climate regulation, market risks and reputational risks.

Considering its relevance, climate risk has become one of the main priorities for ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, which supports the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and it is committed to maintaining a process of evolution and continuous improvement within the pillars recommended by the TCFD. With this purpose, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is strengthening the governance and strategy related to Climate Risk and developing tools and methodologies to assess and manage these risks.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING measures the sensitivity of the credit portfolio to climate risks by applying the Climate Risk Sensitivity Assessment Tool, developed by Febraban. The tool combines relevance and proportionality criteria to identify the sectors and clients within the portfolio that are more sensitive to climate risks, considering physical and transition risks. The sectors with the highest probability of suffering financial impacts from climate change, following the TCFD guidelines are: energy, transport, materials and construction, agriculture, food and forestry products.

### **Model Risk**

The model risk arises from the incorrect development or maintenance of models, such as mistaken assumptions, and inappropriate use or application of the model.

The use of models can lead to decisions that are more accurate and therefore it is a major practice in the institution. The models have supported strategic decisions in several contexts, such as credit approval, pricing, volatility curve estimation, calculation of capital, among others.

Due to the increasing use of models, driven by the application of new technologies and the expansion of data use, Itaú Unibanco has been improving its governance in relation to its development, implantation, use and monitoring, through the definition of guidelines, policies and procedures aimed at assuring the quality and mitigation of the associated risks with each new methodology.

The performance of the areas responsible for models is evaluated by the Operational Risk and Internal Audit teams to ensure adherence to such policies. The opportunities for improvement found during these assessments are duly addressed with action plans, which are followed up by the 3 lines of defense and by senior management until their conclusion.

### **Regulatory or Compliance Risk**

Regulatory or Compliance risk is the risk of sanctions, financial losses or reputational damage arising from the lack of compliance with legal and regulatory provisions, local and international market standards, internal policies, commitments with regulators, voluntary commitments, in addition to self-regulation codes and codes of conduct adhered by Itaú Unibanco.

This risk is managed through a structured process aimed at identifying changes in the regulatory environment, analyzing their impacts on the departments of the institution and monitoring the actions directed at adherence to the regulatory requirements and other commitments mentioned above.

This structured process includes the following actions: (i) to understand the changes in the regulatory environment; (ii) to monitor regulatory trends; (iii) to care for the relationship between the institution and the regulator, self-regulatory bodies and the representation entity; (iv) to monitor action plans on regulatory or self-regulatory compliance; (v) to coordinate a program to comply with significant norms, such as Integrity and Ethics; and (vi) to report regulatory issues in Operational and Compliance Risk forums, according to the structure of committees established in internal policies.

#### **Reputational Risk**

Itaú Unibanco understands reputational risk as the risk arising from internal practices and/or external factors that may generate a negative perception of Itaú Unibanco by customers, employees, shareholders, investors, regulatory bodies, government, suppliers, the press and the society in general. It can impact the bank's reputation, the value of its brand and/or result in financial losses. Besides, this can affect the maintenance of existing business relationships, access to sources of fundraising, the attraction of new business and talent to compose the company's staff or even the license to operate.

The institution believes that its reputation is extremely important for achieving its long-term goals, which is why it seeks the alignment of the speech, the action and the ethical and transparent practice, essential to raise the confidence of Itaú Unibanco's stakeholders. Itaú Unibanco's reputation depends on its strategy (vision, culture and skills) and derives from direct or indirect experience of the relationship between Itaú Unibanco and its stakeholders.

Since the reputational risk directly or indirectly permeates all operations and processes of the institution, Itaú Unibanco's governance is structured in a way to ensure that potential risks are identified, analyzed and managed still in the initial phases of its operations and analysis of new products, including the use of new technologies.

The treatment given to reputational risk is structured by means of many processes and internal initiatives, which, in turn, are supported by internal policies, and their main purpose is to provide mechanisms for the monitoring, management, control and mitigation of the main reputational risks. Among them are (i) risk appetite statement; (ii) process for the prevention and fight against unlawful acts; (iii) crisis management process and business continuity; (iv) processes and guidelines of the governmental and institutional relations; (v) corporate communication process; (vi) brand management process; (vii) ombudsman offices initiatives and commitment to customer satisfaction; and (viii) ethics guidelines and prevention of corruption.

Financial institutions play a key role in preventing and fighting illegal acts, in particular money laundering, terrorist financing and fraud, in which the challenge is to identify and suppress increasingly sophisticated operations that seek to conceal the origin, location, disposition, ownership and movement of goods and money derived, directly or indirectly, from illegal activities. Itaú Unibanco has introduced a corporate policy in order to prevent its involvement in illegal acts and to protect its reputation and image towards employees, clients, strategic partners, suppliers, service providers, regulators and society, through a governance structure based on transparency, strict compliance with rules and regulations, including BACEN Circular 3,978/20 among others, and cooperation with police and judicial authorities. It also seeks a continuously alignment with local and international best practices for preventing and fighting against illegal acts, through investing and training eligible employees.

In compliance with the guidelines of this corporate policy, Itaú Unibanco established a program to prevent and fight against illegal acts based on the following pillars:

- Policies and Procedures;
- Client Identification Process;
- Know Your Customer (KYC) Process;

- Know Your Partner (KYP) Process;
- Know Your Supplier (KYS) Process;
- Know Your Employee (KYE) Process;
- Assessment of New Products and Services;
- Compliance with Sanctions;
- Monitoring, Selection and Analysis of Suspicious Operations or Situations;
- Reporting Suspicious Transactions to the Regulatory Bodies; and
- Training.

This program applies to the entire institution, including subsidiaries and affiliates in Brazil and abroad. The preventing and combating unlawful acts governance is carried out by the Board of Directors, Audit Committee, Operational Risk Committee, Risk and Capital Management Committee and Anti-Money Laundering Committees. The document that presents the guidelines established in the corporate program to prevent and combat unlawful acts may be seen on the [www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations), section Itaú Unibanco, under "Corporate Governance", "Policies", "Corporate Policy for the Prevention of Unlawful Acts".

In addition, Itaú Unibanco has been developing various data analysis models to improve customer risk classification, transaction monitoring and KYC methodology to provide greater accuracy in its analysis and to decrease false-positives. Itaú Unibanco has also been innovating its modeling solutions using new methods based on machine learning techniques to identify potentially suspicious activities.

#### **Cyber Risk**

Cyber risks are events that may cause financial loss, interruption, extraction or damage of information contained in our systems, through invasion by malicious individuals, infiltration of malware (such as computer viruses) into our systems, contamination (intentional or accidental) of our networks and systems by third parties with whom we exchange information, exploitation of vulnerabilities, unauthorized access to confidential customer information and/or proprietary information by persons inside or outside the Organization, and cyber attacks that result in the unavailability of our services and compromise the integrity of information.

Itaú Unibanco is committed to protecting corporate information and guaranteeing the privacy of clients and the general public in any operations. To this end, we have adopted rigid control processes, aimed at detecting, preventing, monitoring and immediate response to attacks and attempted intrusions into our infrastructure, guaranteeing security risk management and building a robust foundation for an increasingly digital future and adhering to the regulators and external audits, as well as best practices and market certifications.

Moreover, we have the perimeter protection strategy, a concept that considers that information must be protected wherever it is: within the bank's infrastructure, in a cloud service in a service provider or in an international unit, also taking into account the entire life cycle of the information, from the moment it is processing, transmission, storage, analysis and destruction.

The Corporate Information Security and Cyber Security Policy can be viewed on the website [www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations) section Itaú Unibanco, under Corporate Governance, Policies, Corporate Information Security and Cyber Security Policy.

### Country Risk

The country risk is the risk of losses related to non-compliance with obligations in connection with borrowers, issuers, counterparties or guarantors, as a result of political-economic and social events or actions taken by the government of the country.

Itaú Unibanco has a specific structure for the management and control of country risk, consisting of corporate bodies and dedicated teams, with responsibilities defined in policies. The institution has a structured and consistent procedure, including: (i) establishment of country ratings; (ii) determination of limits for countries; (iii) monitoring the use of limits.

### Business and Strategy Risk

Business and strategy risk is the risk of a negative impact on the results or capital as a consequence of a faulty strategic planning, the making of adverse strategic decisions, the inability of Itaú Unibanco to implement the proper strategic plans and/or changes in its business environment.

Itaú Unibanco has implemented many mechanisms that ensure that both the business and the strategic decision-making processes follow proper governance standards, have the active participation of executives and the Board of Directors, are based on market, macroeconomic and risk information and are aimed at optimizing the risk-return ratio. Decision-making and the definition of business and strategy guidelines, count on the full engagement of the Board of Directors, primarily through the Strategy Committee, and of the executives, through the Executive Committee. In order to handle risk adequately, Itaú Unibanco has governance and processes to involve the Risk Area in business and strategy decisions, so as to ensure that risk is managed and decisions are sustainable in the long term. They are: (i) qualifications and incentives of board members and executives; (ii) budget process; (iii) product assessment; (iv) evaluation and prospecting of proprietary mergers and acquisitions; and (v) a risk appetite framework which, for example, restricts the concentration of credit and exposure to specific and material risks.

### Contagion Risk

Contagion Risk is the possibility of losses occurring for entities that are part of the Prudential Conglomerate as a result of financial support to unconsolidated entities, in a stressful situation, in the absence or in addition to the obligations provided for in the contract.

Itaú Unibanco has a structure for risk management and control, a dedicated team and a policy that defines roles and responsibilities. This structure covers (i) the identification of entities in relation to the potential generation of contagion risk, (ii) the assessment of risks in relationships, (iii) the monitoring, control and mitigation of contagion risk, (iv) the assessment of impact on capital and liquidity and (v) reports.

It is part of the scope of contagion risk governance: Related Party audiences, mainly composed of controllers (individuals and legal entities), entities related to them and controlled and related entities (as defined in Res. 4,693/18), foundations, investments in non-consolidated entities, suppliers of critical products and services, assignees, buyers and sellers of relevant assets, third parties with products distributed by Itaú Unibanco and third parties to whom Itaú Unibanco distributes products, besides all the analysis of the international Units.

### Emerging Risks

They are those with a potentially material impact on the business in the medium and long terms, but for which there are not enough elements yet for their complete assessment and mitigation due to the number of factors and impacts not yet totally known, such as Geopolitical and Macroeconomic risk and Climate Change. Their causes can be originated by external events and result in the emergence of new risks or in the intensification of risks already monitored by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING CONSOLIDATED.

The identification and monitoring of Emerging Risks are ensured by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING CONSOLIDATED's governance, allowing these risks to be incorporated into risk management processes too.

### Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the possibility of losses arising from failure, deficiency or inadequacy of internal process, people or systems or from external events that affect the achievement of strategic, tactical or operational objectives. It includes legal risk associated with inadequacy or deficiency in contracts signed by the institution, as well as penalties due to noncompliance with laws and punitive damages to third parties arising from the activities undertaken by the institution.

Itaú Unibanco internally classifies its risk events in:

- Internal frauds;
- External frauds;
- Labor claims and deficient security in the workplace;
- Inadequate practices related to end users, clients, products and services;
- Damages to own physical assets or assets in use by Itaú Unibanco;
- Situations that result in the interruption of the institution's activities or the discontinuation of services provided, including payments;
- Failures in information technology (IT) systems, processes or infrastructure;
- Failures in the performance, compliance with deadlines and management of activities at Itaú Unibanco, including those related to payment arrangements.

Operational risk management includes conduct vision, which is subject to mitigating procedures to assess product design and incentive models. The inspection area is responsible for fraud prevention. Irrespective of their origin, specific cases may be handled by risk committees and integrity and ethics committees. Itaú Unibanco has a governance process that is structured through forums and corporate bodies composed of senior management, which report to the Board of Directors, with well-defined roles and responsibilities in order to segregate the business and management and control activities, ensuring independence between the areas and, consequently, well-balanced decisions with respect to risks. This is reflected in the risk management process carried out on a decentralized basis under the responsibility of the business areas and by a centralized control carried out by the Compliance and Operational Risk departments, by means of methodologies, training courses, certification and monitoring of the control environment in an independent way.

The managers of the executive areas use corporate methods constructed and made available by the Operational Risk and Corporate Compliance and Money Laundering Prevention areas. Among the methodologies and tools used are the self-evaluation and the map of the institution's prioritized risks, the approval of processes, products, the monitoring of key risk indicators and the database of operational losses, guaranteeing a single conceptual basis for managing risks.

Within the governance of the risk management process, regularly, the consolidated reports on risk monitoring, controls, action plans and operational losses are presented to the business area executives.

In line with CMN Resolution 4,557, the document "Public Report – Integrated Management Policy of Operational Risk and Internal Controls", summarized version of the institutional operational risk management policy can be found on the website [www.itau.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itau.com.br/investor-relations), section Itaú Unibanco, under Corporate Governance, Policies, Reports.



### Crisis Management and Operational Resilience

Itaú Unibanco's Operational Resilience Program's purpose is to protect its employees, ensure the continuity of the critical functions of its business lines and sustain both the stability of the markets in which it operates and the confidence of its customers and strategic partners in its provision of services and products. To this end, it has policies that establish procedures, roles and responsibilities to be followed by the areas of Itaú Unibanco.

The Program establishes the Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which consists of modular procedures that are available for use in the event of incidents. In order for the recovery to take place quickly and safely, PCN has defined corporate and customized actions for its business lines.

In order for the BCP to reflect the priorities for resuming the business environment that supports the delivery of products and services, BIA (Business Impact Analysis) is applied. BIA identifies and assesses the impact on the business of process interruptions caused by failures due to human, natural, climatic, environmental, social and/or technological risks.

Considering the dependence that some processes have on third-party services, the Operational Resilience Program conducts an assessment of the risk of unavailability of services provided with a view to resilience to threats of interruption.

To assess the efficiency and identify points for improvement in contingency actions, contingency plan exercises are carried out throughout the year. The frequency of the exercises is established by the plan manager and can be: annual, biannual or shorter (bimonthly, quarterly, monthly, etc.), taking into account the criticality of the process or the complexity of the contingency.

The Program establishes a frequent flow of acculturation with the company's senior management, as well as a constant analysis of high-impact scenarios and events to establish response plans in line with current threats.

To assess efficiency and identify points for improvement in crisis response plans, tests are carried out at least once a year.

### Independent Validation of Risk Models

Itaú Unibanco validates the processes and risk models independently. This is done by a department which is separate from the business and risk control areas, to ensure that its assessments are independent.

The validation method, defined in an internal policy, meets regulatory requirements such as those of BACEN Circulars 303, 3,646 and 3,674, 3.876 and Resolutions 2,682, 4,277 and 4,557. The validation stages include:

- Verification of mathematical and theoretical development of the models;
- Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the models, including the variables, construction of an independent calculator and the use of appropriate technical;
- When applicable, comparison with alternative models and international benchmarks;
- Historical Backtesting of the model;
- Assessment of the adequacy of the implementation of the models in the systems used.

Additionally, the validation area assesses the stress testing program.

The performance of the independent validation area and the validation of the processes and models are assessed by Internal Audit and reported to the specific senior management committees. Action plans are prepared to address opportunities identified during the independent validation process, and are monitored by the 3 lines of defense and by senior management until the conclusion.

### Glossary of Acronyms

#### A

- ASF – Available Stable Funding
- AT1 – Additional Tier 1 Capital
- AVA – *Avaliação de Vulnerabilidade e Ameaças* (Threats and Vulnerabilities Analysis)

#### B

- BACEN - *Banco Central do Brasil* (Central Bank of Brazil)
- BCB - *Banco Central do Brasil* (Central Bank of Brazil)
- BCP – Business Continuity Plan
- BCBS - Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
- BIA – Business Impact Analysis
- BIS – Bank for International Settlements

#### C

- CCF – Credit Conversion Factor
- CCP – Non-Qualified Central Counterparty
- CCR – Counterparty Credit Risk
- CDP – Carbon Disclosure Project
- CEM - Current Exposure Method
- CEO - Chief Executive Officer
- CET 1 - Common Equity Tier I
- CGRC - *Comitê de Gestão de Risco e Capital* (Risk and Capital Management Committee)
- CMN - *Conselho Monetário Nacional* (National Monetary Council)
- Comef - *Comitê de Estabilidade Financeira* (Financial Stability Committee)
- CRI – Real State Receivables Certificate
- CRM – Credit Risk Mitigation
- CRO – Chief Risk Officer

- CTAM – *Comissão Técnica de Avaliação de Modelos* (Technical Model Assessment Commission)
- CVA - Credit Valuation Adjustment
- CVM - *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários* (Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission)

#### D

- DLP - Long- Term Liquidity Statement
- DRL - Liquidity Risk Statement
- D-SIB - Domestic Systemically Important Banks
- DV - Delta Variation

#### E

- EAD – Exposure at Default
- ECL – Expected Credit Losses
- EMD – *Entidades Multilaterais de Desenvolvimento* (Multilateral Development Entities)
- EP – Equator Principles
- EVE – Economic Value of Equity

#### F

- FCC - Credit Conversion Credit
- FEBRABAN - Brazilian Federation of Banks
- FIDC - Credit Rights Investment Funds
- FPR - Fator de Ponderação de Risco (Weighting Factor)

#### G

- GAP – Gap Analysis
- GDP – Gross Domestic Product
- GHG – Greenhouse Gas Protocol
- Greeks – Sensitivities to Various Risk Factors
- G-SIB – Global Systemically Important Banks

#### H

- HE – Haircut of Execution

- HQLA – High Quality Liquid Assets

- HV – Volatility Haircut

### I

- ICAAP – Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
- IMA – Internal Models Approach
- IPV – Independent Price Verification
- IRB - Internal Ratings-Based
- IRRBB – Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book
- IT – Information Technology

### K

- KYC – Know your Customer
- KYP – Know your Partner
- KYS – Know your Supplier
- KYE – Know your Employee

### L

- LCR – Liquidity Coverage Ratio
- LMM – *Limite de Mitigação Máxima* (Maximum Mitigation Limit)

### M

- MtM – Mark to Market

### N

- NII – Net Interest Income
- NSFR – Net Stable Funding Ratio

### O

- OTC – Over-the-Counter

### P

- PCN – *Plano de Continuidade de Negócios* (Business Continuity Plan)

- PCLT – *Plano de Contingência de Local de Trabalho* (Workplace Contingency Plan )
- PCO – *Plano de Contingência Operacional* (Operational Contingency Plan)
- PCR – Potential Credit Risk
- PR – *Patrimônio de Referência* (Total Capital)
- PRD – *Plano de Recuperação de Desastres* (Disaster Recovery Plan)
- PRI – Principles for Responsible Investments
- PVA - Prudent Valuation Adjustments

#### Q

- QCCP – Qualified Central Counterparties

#### R

- RA – Leverage Ratio
- RAS – Risk Appetite Statement
- RSF – Required Stable Funding
- RWA - Risk Weighted Assets
- $RWA_{CIRB}$  - Portion relating to exposures to credit risk, using internal approach
- $RWA_{CPAD}$  - Portion relating to exposures to credit risk
- $RWA_{CPiNB}$  - amount of risk-weighted assets corresponding to credit risk exposures to the non-banking private sector, calculated for jurisdictions whose ACCPi is different from zero
- $RWA_{MINT}$  - Portion relating to exposures to market risk, using internal approach
- $RWA_{MPAD}$  - Portion relating to exposures to market risk, calculated using standard approach
- $RWA_{OPAD}$  - Portion relating to the calculation of operational risk capital requirements

#### S

- SA – Joint-Stock Company
- SAC – *Social, Ambiental e Climático* (Social, Environmental and Climatic)
- SA-CCR – Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk

- SFN – *Sistema Financeiro Nacional* (National Financial System)
- SFT – Securities Financing Transactions

#### T

- TCFD – Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures
- TLAC – Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity
- TVM – *Títulos de valores mobiliários*(Securities)

#### V

- VaR – Value at Risk

## **Glossary of Regulations**

- BACEN Circular No. 3,644, of March 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,646, of March 04<sup>th</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,674, of October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,748, of February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,749, of March 05<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,751 of March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,769, of October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,809, of August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016
- BACEN Circular No. 3,846, of September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- BACEN Circular No. 3,869, of December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,907 of September 10<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,876 of January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,082 of January 30<sup>th</sup>, 2012
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,978 of January 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2020
- BACEN Communication No. 41,267 of February 21<sup>st</sup>, 2023
- BACEN Normative Instruction No. 425 of November 29<sup>nd</sup>, 2023
- BCB Resolution No. 54, of December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2020
- BCB Resolution No. 111, of July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021
- BCB Resolution No. 229, of May 12<sup>th</sup>, 2022
- CMN Resolution No. 2,682, of December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1999
- CMN Resolution No. 4,955, of October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021
- CMN Resolution No. 4,958, of October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021
- CMN Resolution No. 4,327, of April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2014
- CMN Resolution No. 4,502, of June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016

- CMN Resolution No. 4,557, of February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017
- CMN Resolution No. 4,589, of June 29<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- CMN Resolution No. 4,693, of October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- CMN Resolution No. 4,277, of October 31<sup>th</sup>, 2013
- BCB Resolution No. 303, of March 16<sup>th</sup>, 2023