



Itaú BBA
Europe, SA

Annual Report 2025





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Management Report





Management Report

1. Introduction to the management report

The Board of Directors of Itaú BBA Europe, S.A. (“Itaú Europe” or the “Bank”) presents in this document its Management Report for the 2025 financial year, which contains information about its history, the evolution of its business, its internal governance and risk management structure, the regulatory framework of its activity and its future prospects.

2. Overview

Itaú Europe, with registered office at Rua Tierno Galvan - Torre 3, 11º, 1099-048 Lisbon, Portugal, was incorporated on 8 October 2019 by its sole shareholder, Itau BBA International plc (“IBBAInt”), with registered office in London, United Kingdom. It began its activity as a credit institution and financial intermediary on 3 February 2020 and established in October 2021 a branch in Luxembourg – Itaú BBA Europe, S.A. – Luxembourg Branch (“Branch”).

Itaú Europe is indirectly held by Itaú Unibanco S.A., which, in turn, is fully owned by Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. (“Itaú Unibanco”), a publicly-held limited liability company with registered office in Brazil, whose market value as of December 2025 amounted to USD 77 billion. Itaú Unibanco and its subsidiaries, including IBBAInt and Itaú Europe, are hereinafter referred to as the “Itaú Group” or “Group”.

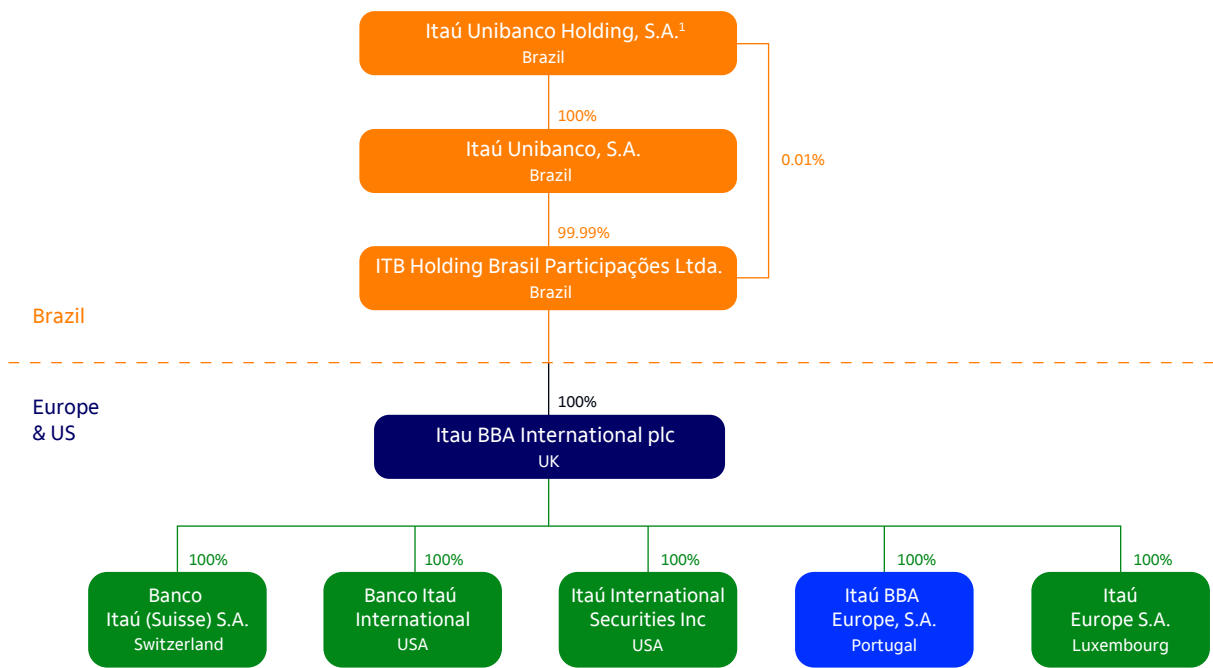
The Itaú Group has been present in Portugal since 1998, initially through an investment company and since 1994 through institutions authorised to carry out banking and investment services. The Group’s European operation has a strategic focus on specialized support for clients with financial or economic relations with South America and, in particular, Brazil, where Itaú Unibanco is the largest private bank in terms of market value.



2.1. Shareholder Structure

At 31 December 2025, the Bank had share capital of 225 million euros, fully subscribed and paid up, represented by 225 000 000 common nominative shares with par value of one euro each.

The Bank's shareholding structure is concentrated in a single shareholder, IBBAInt, headquartered in the United Kingdom, which holds 100% of the shares, and in turn is 100% owned, through other companies of the Group, by Itaú Unibanco, the parent company of the Itaú Group, as shown in the organisational chart below (relevant excerpt):



¹Ultimate parent company



2.2. Corporate Bodies

At 31 December 2025 the corporate bodies of Itaú Europe had the following composition:

Board of the General Meeting

Chairman: Tomás de Castro Norton Vaz Pinto
Secretary: Carolina Duarte Simões Pereira Barrueca Luiz Gomes

Supervisory Board

Chairman: João Manuel Ricardo Catarino
Members: José Francisco Claro
Miguel Silva Artiaga Barbosa
Alternate member: Leonor Gomes de Oliveira Xavier

Statutory Auditor

Sitting member: PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados, SROC, Lda.
Alternate member: Rui Jorge dos Anjos Duarte, ROC.

Board of Directors

Chairman: Almir Vignoto
Members: Eduardo Jose Puebla Rabanal
Eduardo Sapojkin Martins¹
João Pedro da Luz Fonseca
Mariana Ahrens Teixeira Coruche
Paulo Alexandre Trindade Cardoso
Paulo Jorge dos Santos Lopes
Teresa Paiva de Abreu Trigo de Negreiros
Thomas Champion

Executive Committee of the Board of Directors

Chairman: Thomas Champion
Members: Eduardo Jose Puebla Rabanal
Eduardo Sapojkin Martins¹
João Pedro da Luz Fonseca
Mariana Ahrens Teixeira Coruche
Paulo Alexandre Trindade Cardoso
Paulo Jorge dos Santos Lopes
Teresa Paiva de Abreu Trigo de Negreiros

Company Secretary

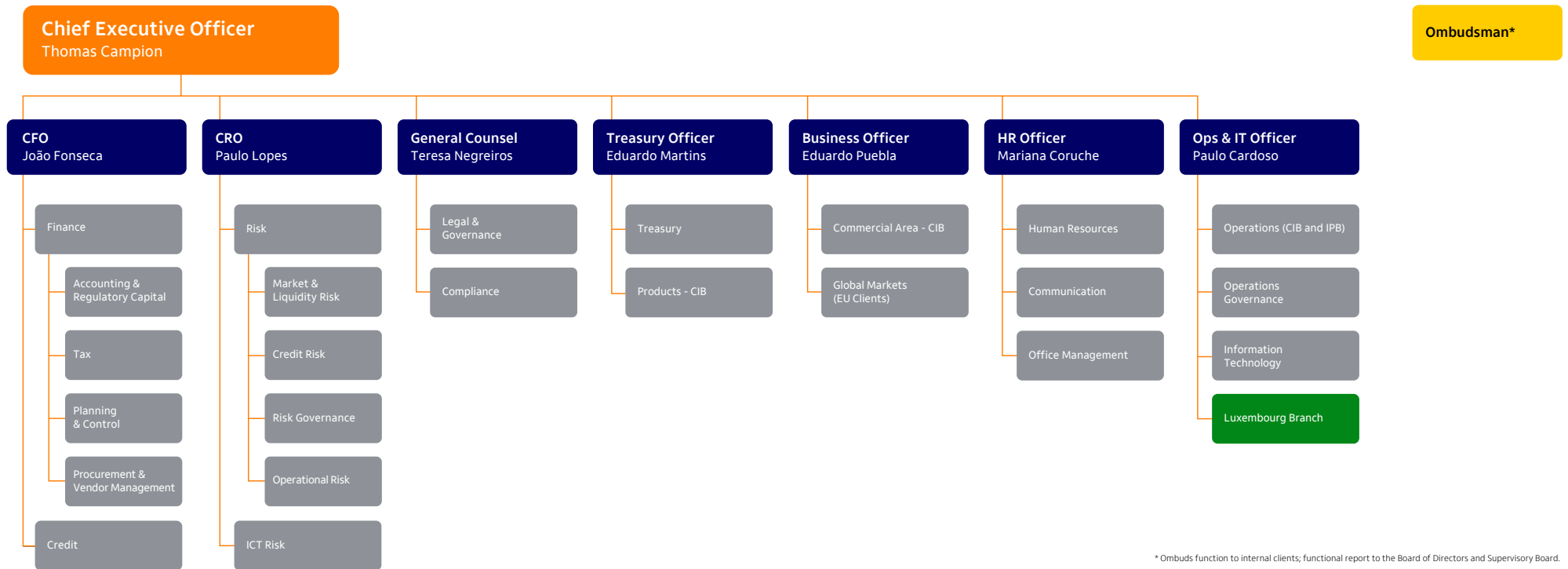
Sitting member: Ana Margarida Marques Moreira Neto
Alternate member: Regina Maria de Arantes Ramos Cruz

¹ Eduardo Sapojkin Martins accepted an invitation to take up a position at Banco Itaú Chile S.A. and, for this reason, submitted his resignation from the position of executive member of the Bank's Board of Directors, with effect as of 31 December 2025.



2.3. Organisational structure

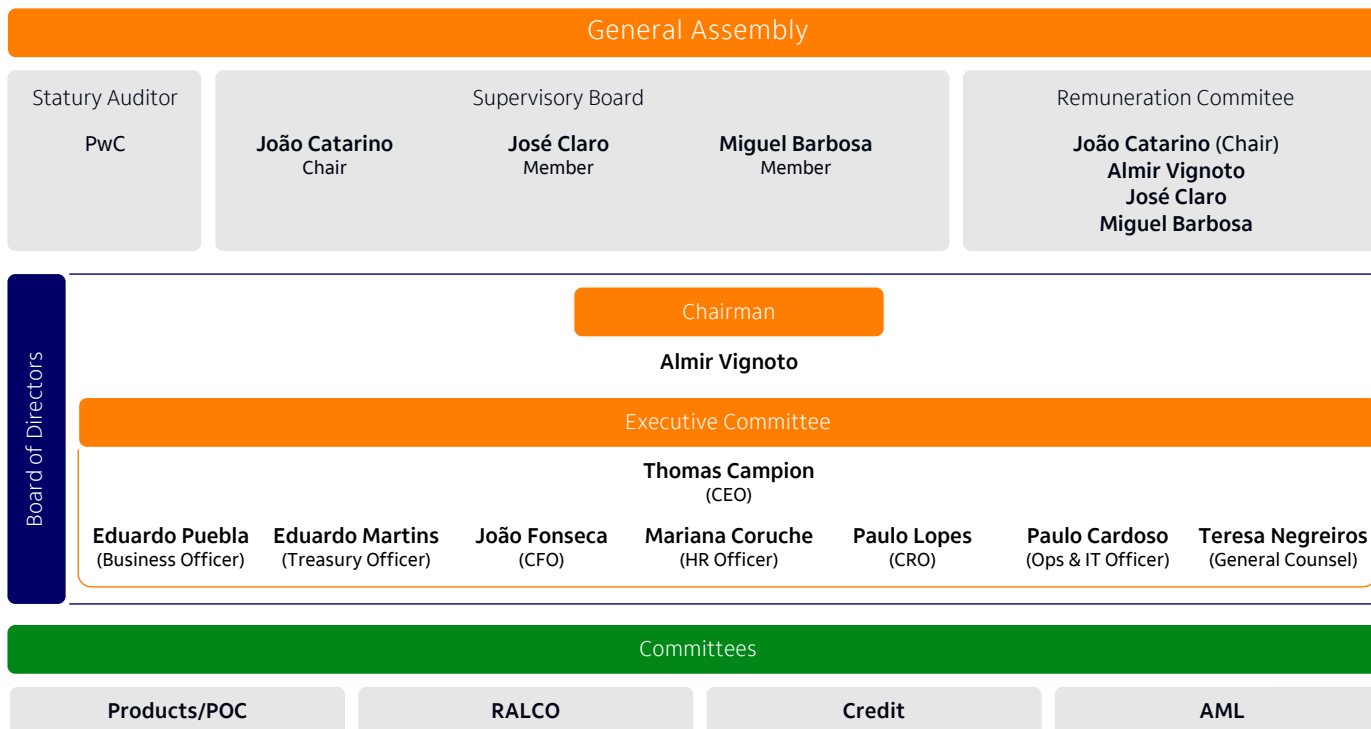
At 31 December 2025, Itaú Europe was organised as follows:





2.4. Governance Model

The supervisory and management functions of Itaú Europe, both subordinated, under the law, to the General Meeting, are structured as follows:





Supervision

The organisational structure of Itaú Europe adopts the management and supervision model laid down in Article 278(1)(a) of the Companies Code, comprising a Board of Directors, a Supervisory Board and a Statutory Auditor, the latter registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission (CMVM).

The Statutory Auditor is responsible for issuing the legal certification of the accounts and for other functions attributed to it by law, such as the regular assessment of the process of quantification of the expected credit losses of the portfolio², and may also issue an opinion on any related matters at the request of the Board of Directors or the Supervisory Board.

Under this model, the supervisory structure implemented in Itaú Europe provides for a clear segregation of duties: on the one hand, the general supervision of the company (including of the effectiveness of the internal control system) is attributed to the Supervisory Board; on the other, the auditing of the accounts is attributed to the Statutory Auditor (or, in the case at hand, the Statutory Auditor's Firm), which is set up separately and independently from the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board is responsible, in general, for supervising the Bank's management, which includes, among other attributions, verifying observance of the law and the Bank's Articles of Association, the regularity of book-keeping records and supporting documentation, and monitoring the works performed by the Statutory Auditor ("ROC"), watching over its independence and issuing an annual opinion addressed to the shareholders on the management report, annual accounts and proposals submitted by the Board of Directors. Furthermore, the Supervisory Board is responsible for supervising the quality and integrity of the internal control system, which includes the risk management system and the internal audit process, as well as for assessing the organisational culture and the internal governance model in force at the Bank.

The Supervisory Board, as a supervisory body, also assumes the functions typically performed by the risk committee, in accordance with Article 115^o-L of the General Regime of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies approved by Decree-Law No. 298/92, of December 31, in its current version ("RGICSF"), given that Itaú Europe is not considered a significant credit institution in terms of size, internal organization, and nature, scope, and complexity of its activities. As such, it is the responsibility of the Supervisory Board to monitor the definition of the Bank's risk strategy and risk appetite, as well as to monitor the risks to which the Bank is exposed, including monitoring the

evolution of the Bank's own funds and capital requirements, thereby supporting the Board of Directors in supervising the execution of the Bank's risk strategy.

The Supervisory Board holds regular meetings on a quarterly basis and extraordinary meetings whenever justified by matters that need to be discussed and decided at Supervisory Board level.

In the course of 2025, in addition to the quarterly regular meetings, the Supervisory Board participated in three meetings of the Board of Directors and its members were invited to participate in the quarterly meetings of the Risk, Assets & Liabilities and Compliance Committee ("RALCO"), when matters so justified, having held approximately 20 working meetings, including with the members of the Board of Directors, the heads of control functions and other areas of the Bank, having issued opinions, within the scope of its powers, on some of the Bank's main policies, such as, among others, the Supervisory Board's own regulation, the Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit regulations, the Risk Appetite Statement and related indicators, the Policy for the Selection and Appointment of Statutory Auditors and the Hiring of Other Audit Services, the Policy on the Selection, Suitability Assessment and Succession of the Members of the Board of Directors and Supervisory Board and of the Key Function Holders, the Related Party Transactions Policy, and the risk management policies and procedures, having taken part in the discussions and review of the Internal Capital and Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Processes (ICAAP and ILAAP), as well as the Recovery Plan, and followed closely the interactions between the Bank and the supervision authorities.

In discharging its responsibilities, the Supervisory Board monitored the performance of the control functions, both by assessing the reporting made by the heads of these functions in regular meetings of the Supervisory Board, and in specific work sessions, having issued an opinion on the Bank's organisational culture and governance and internal control systems pursuant to Bank of Portugal Notice no. 3/2020. The Supervisory Board also analysed the report that resulted from the assessment by an independent external entity of processes for the collection, production and processing of information, and the corresponding information flows, as required by articles 29o and 30o of the Bank of Portugal's Notice no. 3/2020. Likewise, the Supervisory Board issued an opinion on the quality of Itaú Europe's internal control system for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing ("AMLTF"), as an annex to the Bank's AMLTF report produced under Bank of Portugal Instruction no. 8/2024. The Supervisory Board also issued an opinion on the control functions working plans, as well as, specifically, the training plan and budget for the internal audit function. During 2025, the Supervisory Board also approved the Statutory Auditor's activity plan and fees.

² Pursuant to Instruction no. 5/2013 issued by the Bank of Portugal, republished by Bank of Portugal Instruction no. 18/2018.



Finally, the Audit Committee monitored the implementation of the various stages of the ongoing corporate reorganisation project and, in this context, issued an opinion on the Common Draft Terms of the cross border merger by absorption of the Bank into Itaú Europe S.A., pursuant to Article 99(1), as applicable by reference from Article 117 D(1), both of the Portuguese Companies Code.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is chaired by the Chairman of the Supervisory Board and composed of the other members of the Supervisory Board and the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Remuneration Committee is responsible for carrying out the responsibilities set out in article 115-H of the RGICSF and must meet at least twice a year in ordinary session and extraordinarily whenever justified. In 2025, the Remuneration Committee held three formal meetings.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has the broadest powers of management and representation, and is responsible for carrying out all operations within the scope of Itaú Europe's corporate object.

The main responsibility of the Board of Directors is to maintain the safety and soundness of the Bank by defining a sustainable business model, managing the operation in accordance with a prudent strategy and risk appetite, overseeing the effectiveness of the internal control structure and ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory obligations.

In addition, the Board of Directors is responsible for spreading a culture of ethical behaviour, promoting leadership consistent with the Itaú Group's organisational culture, as expressed in the values set out below (the "Itaú Culture").

- Ethics are non-negotiable
- We put the client first
- We don't have all the answers
- We have each other's back
- We treasure diversity
- We are driven by results
- We make choices and decisions

In the exercise of its powers, the Board of Directors delegated the day-to-day management of Itaú Europe to an Executive Committee, endowing this Committee with all the powers whose delegation is legally permitted.

The activity of the Board of Directors and of its Executive Committee is subject to control by the corporate body elected for such purpose by the General Meeting of Shareholders - the Supervisory Board.

It should be noted that, under the terms of the law, the Shareholders' Meeting, as the sovereign corporate body, carries out an annual general assessment of the management (and supervision) of the company, and is also responsible for determining the remuneration of the members of both the management body and the supervisory body.

The Board of Directors holds regular meetings on a quarterly basis and extraordinary meetings whenever justified by matters that need to be discussed and decided at Board of Directors' level. In 2025 the Board of Directors held nine formal meetings.

Resolutions passed by the Board of Directors shall only be valid provided that the majority of its members is present (the use of telematic means is admitted). Unless otherwise indicated, resolutions are deemed to have been approved if they have the favourable votes of the simple majority of the members of the Board of Directors.

As of 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors was composed of nine full members: the Chairman, who does not perform executive functions and is qualified as independent, and eight members, all with functions of day-to-day management of the company, who make up its Executive Committee. As from 1 January 2026, the Board of Directors has been composed of eight full members.

Executive Committee

The Chairman of the Executive Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors, has, among other responsibilities, to represent the Executive Committee before the other bodies of the company, maintaining permanent contact with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Supervisory Board to allow them to monitor, in a concerted and vigilant manner, the activities of the Executive Committee.



The same operating rules that govern the activity of the Board of Directors also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the Executive Committee, with the Executive Committee having held 12 formal meetings during 2025.

The work of the Executive Committee is supported by committees dedicated to specific matters, formed by members of the Executive Committee itself and the heads of the relevant areas. These Committees, listed below, operate as assistance structures to enhance the performance of the Bank's day-to-day management.

a) Risk, Assets & Liabilities and Compliance committee ("RALCO")

Objective: to centrally monitor the main risks to which the Bank is or could be exposed, ensuring that it operates in accordance with the risk strategy defined by the Board of Directors and in compliance with the applicable internal, regulatory and legal standards.

b) Credit Committee ("CC")

Objective: to make credit decisions in response to requests from the Commercial and Treasury areas.

c) Products Committee ("PC")

Objective: to deliberate on proposals for new products, operations or services, analysing the risks involved and monitoring their evolution.

d) Anti Money-Laundering Committee ("AML Committee")

Objective: to deliberate, from the perspective of the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing, on proposals to establish a business relationship, as well as to participate in the definition of the due diligence measures to be applied to clients according to their level of risk.

Appointment and Replacement

The term of office of the members of the Supervisory Board and the Statutory Auditor is four years (2023-2026), and they are elected, reappointed and removed by the General Meeting, which is the sovereign body of the company.

The members of the Board of Directors are also elected, re-elected and removed by the General Meeting, which appoints the respective Chairman. The term of office of the members of the Board of Directors is four years (2022-2025), remaining in office beyond the end of their respective terms of office until the election of new officeholders.

Itaú Europe has a Policy for the Selection, Assessment of the Suitability and Succession of Members of the Management and Supervisory Bodies and Key Function Holders, which establishes, among others, (i) the body in charge of the suitability assessment (the Assessment Committee, appointed by the General Meeting); (ii) the assessment and reassessment procedures; (iii) the suitability requirements; (iv) the rules on the prevention, reporting and resolution of conflicts of interest; (v) the professional training resources to be made available; and (vi) the definition of succession planning and related procedures.



3. BUSINESS MODEL

Itaú Europe's business model is focused on providing Banking services to corporate clients, combined with the ancillary activity of offering of term deposits to private clients through online platforms as a source of funding. Itaú Europe also intends to position itself as investment advisor for High Net Worth clients, mainly Brazilians living in Europe.

Itaú Europe has the ambition to become the bank of reference, whether in supporting European Corporate clients in their investment processes originating in or bound for South America, or in supporting IPB clients, especially Brazilians living in Portugal, through investment advisory services.

The aim is to follow on with the strategy that the Itaú Group has always pursued in Europe since it established its first banking subsidiary in 1994.

Therefore, as regards the Corporate & Investment Banking ("CIB") segment, Itaú Europe, directly or through its Luxemburg Branch, intends to provide an active and close monitoring of large companies interested in the South American market, especially in countries where the Itaú Group is present, and in particular in Brazil.

Among the products and services offered by the CIB segment, there stand out credit products in general, in bilateral format or under syndicates with other institutions, advisory services to European companies' investment/ divestment processes in South America, and other investment services and activities.

In addition, Itaú Europe has an investment advisory line aimed primarily at financially well-off Brazilian private clients who have established residence in Portugal and already identify with the "Itaú" brand.

Finally, Itaú Europe also acts as a shared services centre, providing operational support to the Itaú Group's units in the northern hemisphere, operating as the European Shared Services Centre of the Group.

4. ACTIVITY EVOLUTION

As anticipated in the Management Report for the 2024 financial year, the Itaú Group is implementing a restructuring project aimed at promoting the expansion of its European operations in a more efficient manner. The project envisages changes to the way in which the Group is structured in Portugal and Luxembourg, in particular through a cross border merger by absorption of the Bank into Itaú Europe S.A., an entity to be established as a credit institution in Luxembourg (the "Merger"), while ensuring the continuity of our operations in both jurisdictions through the establishment of a branch in Portugal.

According to current estimates, and subject to the necessary authorisations, the Merger is expected to be completed during 2026. The evolution of the activity carried out by Itaú Europe in 2025 falls within this transitional context, as the Merger will entail the full transfer of the Bank's assets and liabilities to Itaú Europe S.A., followed by its dissolution without liquidation.

Within this transitional context, the Bank recorded a positive net result of EUR 1.2 million in 2025, despite a decrease in corporate lending activity and results below projections, while maintaining a significant portion of its activity focused on the provision of services to other Group entities under service level agreements.

The Bank maintained a relatively limited client base in the core segment of its activity, namely Corporate & Investment Banking. In the Corporate segment, a decrease of approximately 20% compared to 2024 was recorded, totalling EUR 400 million at year end, with no impairment losses incurred.

The M&A and Global Markets areas recorded an increase in revenues compared to the previous year, consolidating the recovery trend that began in the second half of 2024 and materialised in 2025.

Conversely, a reduction in revenues associated with Treasury activities was observed, while deposits raised via the online platform remained high and in line with projections, thereby strengthening the Bank's liquidity position.



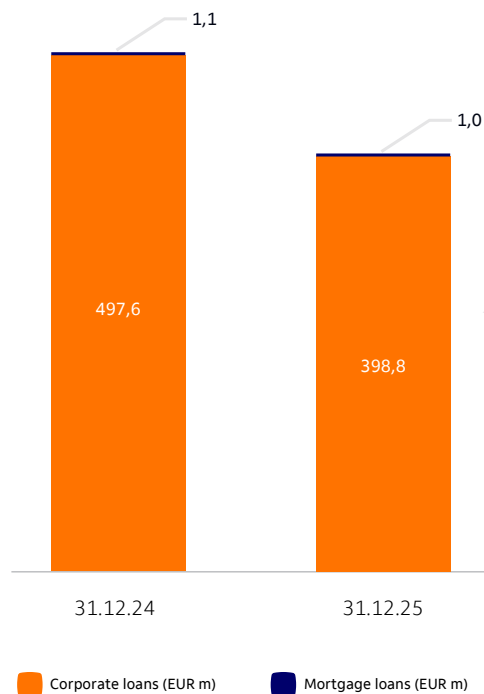
Particular note should be made of the assignment to the Bank of an investment grade rating by Moody's (Baa3 Long term Depositor/Issuer) in September 2025, with a positive outlook, reflecting the ongoing restructuring project.

In 2025, the Bank remained focused on preserving the high quality of its balance sheet through the careful selection of new exposures, all of which were consistent with the strategy of serving corporates with a connection to the South American market.

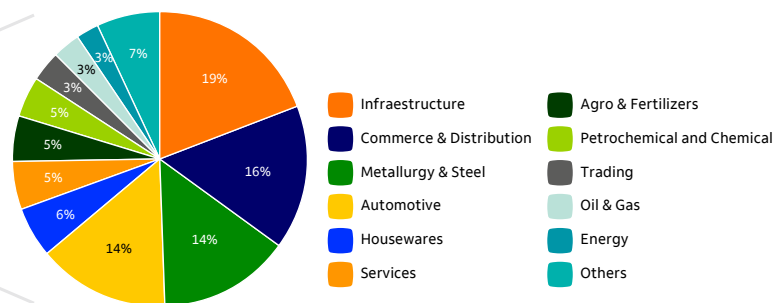
In parallel, the Bank strengthened its resilience and its commitment to sustainable practices and regulatory compliance, including initiatives aligned with the Digital Operational Resilience Act ("DORA"), enhancements to the data quality framework and ESG principles, thereby consolidating a solid position to face future challenges.

However, due to the relatively limited size of the credit portfolio, risk is concentrated in a small number of sectors of activity, in particular Infrastructure, Trade & Distribution, Metallurgy & Steel, and Automotive, which together accounted for 64% of the Corporate portfolio as at 31 December 2025 (31.12.24: 50%).

Credit Portfolio¹



Sector Concentration of Corporate Portfolio



The Bank's capital and liquidity ratios are, however, especially solid, which ensures that the Bank operates with comfortably robust buffers to address the concentration risk.

¹ Includes on-balance (loans to customers) and off-balance exposure (irrevocable commitments)

³ Further details on the Bank's liquidity and capital management are set out in Notes 29(c) and 30, respectively.



Funding, Capital and Liquidity

In 2025, the Bank's main source of funding consisted of term deposits from customers resident in Germany, raised through a partnership with a German digital platform, which amounted to EUR 430 million as at 31 December 2025 (31.12.24: EUR 488 million) and represented approximately 90% of Itaú Europe's total funding, with the remaining 10% consisting of short term funding obtained from Group entities. These funding sources were complemented by equity, which amounted to EUR 225 million as at 31 December 2025.

In 2025, against an economic backdrop marked by persistent uncertainty and geopolitical tensions, the Bank maintained a prudent balance sheet management approach and a conservative risk culture, supported by its sole shareholder, with a focus on mitigating operational and financial risks, particularly credit and market risks, and on cost efficiency. This approach ensured comfortably high capital and liquidity levels, as reflected in a solvency ratio of 53% and a Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) of 944% as at 31 December.⁴

People

Employees are at the heart of the Bank's activities. The values of Ethics, Diversity, Customer Centricity, Results Orientation and Collaboration guide not only the Bank's relationship with its clients and with society at large, but also, first and foremost, its relationship with employees and among employees themselves. Talent development, the preservation of employees' health and well being, and the promotion of diversity and inclusion are key factors for innovation and strategic modernisation at the Bank. This commitment is reflected in the Bank's human resources policies, such as the Remuneration Policy, the Recruitment and Selection Policy, the Training Policy and the Talent Management Policy.

The Bank recognises its role in promoting a healthy working environment. Accordingly, in 2025 several initiatives related to employees' health and well being were promoted, including workshops, training sessions and a partnership with a specialised psychology company, which provides services such as mental health screenings, psychological support, employee and family support programmes, a WhatsApp channel, newsletters and a panic button (SOS consultation with a psychologist). Under this partnership, each employee is entitled to 10 psychology sessions, requested directly by the employee from the service provider, with full confidentiality ensured.

In addition, with the aim of strengthening the bond among employees and with the institution, volunteering activities were promoted and several initiatives related to the Diversity & Inclusion agenda were carried out. In this context, in 2025 the Bank continued to monitor specific indicators and dashboards with a view to becoming increasingly diverse and inclusive, in line with the multi year strategy formalised in 2022.

Initiatives carried out in 2025 included, for example, the provision of webinars dedicated to the mental and physical health of women and men, new "courageous conversations", this year focused on LGBTI+ and gender identity, among many others, in order to foster respect for diversity, equal opportunities and non discrimination, in line with the Bank's commitment to conduct its activities in full and strict compliance with the law and with high ethical standards.

In the same vein, the Bank seeks to promote a working environment in which everyone can contribute to the identification and reporting of breaches of good practices, by making an internal reporting channel available for this purpose and ensuring non retaliation. Likewise, in recruitment, selection and/or professional promotion processes, any form of discrimination is prohibited, and all participants, regardless of their position, must act objectively and promote equal opportunities.

Professional training is one of the pillars of continuous development and of the enhancement of employees' qualifications, ensuring the alignment of their skills with the Bank's overall strategy. Training is based on a dynamic model that captures employees' needs through structured discussions in career committees, as well as through individual conversations that enable our human capital to increasingly take ownership of its internal career path. Training offerings are mainly provided through a common platform, featuring mandatory, behavioural, technical and well being related training.

In 2025, the Bank continued to strengthen its Organisational Culture, which in that year came to include a new fundamental principle: "we make choices and decisions". This reinforcement was achieved through specific dissemination and awareness raising actions, the celebration of significant dates, the organisation of events and webinars, and the provision of educational content on diversity and inclusion, such as inspirational talks and women's networking events, the organisation of sports tournaments, the delivery of leadership focused workshops on building relationships of

⁴ Further details on the Bank's liquidity and capital management are set out in Notes 29(c) and 30, respectively.



trust and openness to error, the relaunch of the intranet page with enhanced internal communication, and the launch of a mentoring platform encouraging more experienced employees to act as mentors and share knowledge with younger generations, thereby promoting continuous development and collaboration, among other initiatives.

Finally, employees were kept continuously and transparently informed about each stage of the ongoing corporate reorganisation project and, in particular, about the impacts of the Merger on employment relationships, ensuring clarity as to the applicable rights and conditions and the preservation of an environment of trust throughout the transition process to the new structure.

Outlook

As anticipated in the Management Report for the 2024 financial year, the Itaú Group is implementing a restructuring project aimed at promoting the expansion of its European operations in a more efficient manner. The project envisages changes to the way in which the Group is structured in Portugal and Luxembourg, in particular through a proposed cross border merger by absorption of the Bank into Itaú Europe S.A., a company to be established as a credit institution in Luxembourg (the “Merger”), while ensuring the continuity of our operations in both jurisdictions through the establishment of a branch in Portugal (the “Portuguese Branch”). As a result of the Merger, Itaú Europe S.A., with registered office in Luxembourg (“Itaú Luxembourg”), will acquire all of the Bank’s assets and liabilities by universal succession ipso jure (inter partes and erga omnes).

As with other internal restructurings carried out by the Itaú Group since it began its operations in Portugal in 1994, the ongoing restructuring is being implemented in a gradual and orderly manner so as to minimise the impact on the Bank’s clients, suppliers and employees. It is expected that, subject to the necessary authorisations, the Merger may be completed during 2026, resulting in the dissolution of the Bank.⁵

As referred to above, the proposed transaction includes the establishment of Itaú Luxembourg’s Portuguese Branch concurrently with the completion of the Merger and the consequent allocation to that new branch of the Bank’s assets and liabilities relating to the activities carried out in Portugal. The Portuguese Branch will continue the activities currently performed by the Bank in Portugal, while the activities

currently carried out by the Luxembourg Branch will continue to be performed by Itaú Luxembourg.

In this context, the Bank’s activity in 2026 will be largely focused on the execution of the actions required to complete the Merger, and no material changes to the strategy currently pursued are anticipated.

From a funding perspective, Itaú Europe will continue to prioritise the raising of funds through online deposit platforms targeting retail customers resident in the European Union, ensuring the liquidity required, under appropriate conditions, for the implementation of its Strategic Plan. This plan continues to be based on the preservation of a solid balance sheet, a high quality credit portfolio and low risk investments, thereby ensuring stability and confidence among stakeholders.

In terms of business strategy, the Bank will maintain a prudent approach, carefully assessing the evolution of the markets in which it operates and applying conservative risk selection criteria, in order to preserve the levels of financial soundness that characterise the Itaú Group as a whole.

Itaú Europe’s focus will remain on serving economic groups with a connection to the South American market and on operating as the European Shared Services Centre in Lisbon, through which Itaú Europe provides services to other Itaú Group units in the Northern Hemisphere.

The risk associated with failures in cybersecurity will remain a key area of focus for Itaú Europe and for the Itaú Group as a whole. In this regard, Itaú Europe intends to continue the investments that have been made to improve processes and strengthen the management of risks associated with information and communication technologies, in line with the requirements introduced by the DORA.

Finally, it is anticipated that the regulatory framework applicable to banking activities will remain particularly demanding and burdensome. In this respect, in addition to the above mentioned digital operational resilience, data quality and availability, as well as the management of climate and environmental risks, are highlighted as areas that are expected to continue to be regulatory priorities in the coming year.

⁵ Pursuant to Article 35-A of the General Regime of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies, Itaú Europe formally notified the Bank of Portugal of the Merger on 10 November 2025.



5. INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Itaú Europe's internal control system is structured according to the three lines of defence model, as shown below:



First Line – Business and Support Areas

- Business origination presupposes awareness of the associated risks and controls;
- Risks must be identified at an early stage and reported immediately so that control measures can be implemented.

The first line of defence comprises the business areas and the areas that support the business. In the performance of their daily tasks, these areas are required to act in accordance with the policies and risk limits established internally, and in compliance with the applicable law and regulations.

The main responsibilities of the first line of defence are to:

- a) develop appropriate procedures to ensure compliance with risk policies;
- b) cooperate with the control functions (Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit);

- c) refrain from any interference that could impact the independent exercise of the responsibilities attributed to the control functions;
- d) implement procedures and controls to mitigate risks, taking appropriate measures to manage such risks; and
- e) promptly report material breaches and risk exposures to the head of the risk management function (RMF) and senior management.

Second Line – Risk and Compliance

- Definition of preventive control and monitoring requirements;
- Implementation of controls, checks, and action plans.

The second line of defence comprises the functions responsible for risk management supervision, guidance, advice, support and monitoring, with particular emphasis on the Risk Management and Compliance functions. These functions ensure the implementation of robust internal control practices and operate in an integrated manner with various areas of the Bank, namely Legal & Governance, Finance, Credit, Operations, Information Technology (regarding information security) and HR (in relation to the recruitment process, remuneration structures and succession plans).

Third Line – Internal Audit

- Execution of controls to the 1st and 2nd lines of defence based on a specific risk assessment methodology;
- Attests to the efficiency and effectiveness of operations, the integrity of reporting processes, internal governance, and compliance with applicable legislation and regulations.

Through this three lines of defence model, the aim is to ensure that the following objectives are met:

- a) An efficient, profitable and sustainable business performance;
- b) The existence of complete, pertinent, reliable and timely financial and management information; and



- c) Compliance with legal, regulatory and statutory provisions, as well as with ethical, deontological and internal rules (including corporate policies established at Itaú Group level).

Itaú Europe’s internal control environment is also based on the establishment of ethical standards imparted to all employees, the competence level of the teams, a clear and consistent organisational structure, and the clear-cut definition of responsibilities and reporting lines, with each of the three control functions (Compliance, Risk Management and Internal Audit) carrying out their activities separately, independently and autonomously.

Risk Management

Risk is inherent to the banking business. For Itaú Group, risk management is a key tool to optimise resources and select the best business opportunities with a view to maximising shareholder value-creation in the long term. The Bank manages risk in the context of the Itaú Group’s risk management framework, with the Board of Directors, following the prior opinion by the Supervisory Board, reviewing and approving this strategy to make sure it is appropriate for Itaú Europe.

Itaú Europe’s risk culture encourages open and constructive debate about the risks faced by the Bank, emphasizing the individual and collective responsibility of all employees to maintain a long-term perspective with a focus on business sustainability.

The Bank’s risk management structure is designed to ensure an appropriate identification, assessment, monitoring and management of each of the various types of risks underlying its activities on a consolidated basis, thus enabling the sustained growth of the business.

The Risk Appetite Statement, approved by the Board of Directors following the prior opinion from the Supervisory Board, includes a balanced combination of



qualitative and quantitative measures encompassing reputational, capital, liquidity, profitability and operational indicators, which aim to limit the total risk exposure that the Bank is willing to take in the development of its business strategy, in strict alignment with the Itaú Group’s risk management strategy and policies. The Risk Appetite Statement is reviewed at least annually (and whenever necessary), and is communicated to all employees, contributing to ensure that risk weighting is always at the core of the decision-making process.

Principles

- Sustainability and client satisfaction
- Risk Culture
- Pricing of Risks
- Diversification
- Operational excellence
- Ethics and adherence to regulations

Risk appetite principles, statement and dimensions aligned with Itaú Unibanco Holding framework

“Itaú BBA Europe’s business model primarily focuses on wholesale banking, with an ancillary retail funding activity through digital platforms.

Our main activities are the cross-border Corporate and Investment banking operations for Europe-based and South American corporate clients and our investment advisory services to private banking clients. Supported by our risk culture, we act in accordance with the highest ethical standards and in strict compliance with regulations, seeking solid results with low volatility and steady growth through a strategy based upon sustainable client relationships, appropriate pricing of risks, sound sources of funding and adequate use of capital.”

Risk dimensions

Capital	We shall maintain enough capital to protect ourselves against a severe recession or other sources of financial stress
Liquidity	Our liquidity shall support extended periods of funding stress through a sound and appropriate funding structure
Earnings and business mix	Our businesses shall be based on an appropriate range of clients and products within our core markets, with low appetite for volatility of results and a conservative selection of risks
Reputation	We shall protect our reputation with our clients, investors, employees, regulators and shareholders, through ethical behaviour, proper business conduct and compliance with the letter and spirit of the regulations
Operational risk	We shall have adequate systems, controls and staff to safely manage our businesses and to identify and control operational risk events that may negatively impact our business strategy and our operations



Risk management at Itaú Europe is carried out through an integrated set of permanent processes that aim to ensure an appropriate understanding of the nature and magnitude of risks, with the objective of enabling the sustainable growth of the business. From these processes, the following stand out:

- Identification, assessment, monitoring and control of the main risks to which Itaú Europe is or may come to be exposed;
- Establishment of risk exposure limits consistent with the Itaú Group's business strategies;
- Approval of policies, procedures and methodologies consistent with the established risk limits;
- Existence of timely, complete and reliable financial and management information, and independent reporting mechanisms to the management and supervisory bodies;
- Management of Itaú Europe's risk portfolio with a view to maximising profitability within the risk profile.

The table below lists the main components of the risk management system in place at the Bank:





In terms of structure, the internal control and risk management system is based on the following principles:

- the control functions are exercised on an ongoing basis and in an objective and autonomous manner, and are not dependent on the functional areas subject to their assessment, such as the commercial areas;
- the holders of control functions are formally appointed by the Board of Directors, and are granted sufficient authority to perform their duties, as well as free access to all relevant information;
- the methods for determining the remuneration of the teams that perform risk management, compliance and internal audit functions do not compromise the necessary objectivity and independence required to perform their activities, and the variable remuneration to which they could possibly be entitled is determined primarily by the achievement of qualitative targets, such as the quality and effectiveness of controls, compliance with project implementation deadlines, innovation capacity, and the degree of efficiency of the processes for which they are responsible, rather than being influenced by specific result targets of each business area.

With this framework in place, the organisational structure of Itaú Europe ensures an adequate segregation of duties and responsibilities in the risk management process.

Main categories of risk

Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the possibility of losses that the Bank may incur as a result of a borrower, issuer or counterparty failing to meet their financial obligations under the terms agreed upon.

Itaú Europe, in line with the risk policies at Itaú Group level, establishes limits, indicators, mechanisms and risk mitigation processes to monitor and control risks inherent to clients, portfolio concentrations and the impacts of possible changes in the economic environment. Credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis, and limits and mitigation mechanisms, such as guarantees, are regularly reviewed.

The purpose of credit risk management is to maintain the quality of the loan portfolio at a level consistent with the Bank's risk appetite, and therefore it requires (i) continuous monitoring of the portfolio; (ii) a structured process of credit risk approval that considers market conditions, macroeconomic prospects, changes in the relevant markets and products, as well as the effects of industry sector and geographical concentrations; and (iii) active management of credit risk through the adoption of steps that provide sustainability to the business.

Industry sector concentrations by geographical region and by largest debtors are continuously monitored, allowing preventive measures to be taken to avoid breaching of the applicable limits.

Credit risk control is performed by an independent specialised function. The credit risk control function has the following main responsibilities:

- Identify, measure, report, monitor and control the main risks in the Bank's credit portfolio;
- Coordinate the process of drafting, regular review and approval of credit risk policies;
- Make sure that the level of risk of all clients and counterparties to which credit limits are assigned is assessed;
- Monitor compliance with the credit risk appetite; and
- Ensure proper follow-up of established action plans.

The main factors considered when determining the credit rating of corporate transactions are: the economic and financial situation of the counterparty; its ability to generate cash flows; the economic group to which it belongs; the current and prospective situation of the economic sector; the geography in which it operates, as well as socio-environmental and climate risks. Each credit proposal is individually reviewed in accordance with the approval governance process in force in the Bank and the Itaú Group.

Social, Environmental and Climate Risks

1. Strategy and Commitments

Itaú Europe's socio-environmental and climate strategy follows Itaú Unibanco's strategic guidelines, and is focused on supporting the transition of customers from carbon-intensive sectors to a low-carbon economy and achieving zero emissions by 2050. The strategy was prepared taking into account the recommendations



of the main standards applicable to the financial sector, such as the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA), the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) guidelines for Climate Transition Plans. It is also important to highlight that Itaú Unibanco's climate strategy is focused on implementing the TCFD recommendations. With this ambition, and considering that these recommendations cover risks and opportunities, Itaú Unibanco has a multidisciplinary Climate Finance team responsible for ensuring compliance by the institution with the TCFD recommendations. Thus, among other actions, Itaú Unibanco has assumed and incorporated into its internal processes a series of national and international pacts and voluntary initiatives, which aim to integrate social, environmental and governance aspects into its business and activities. Examples of this are the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Charter of Human Rights - Ethos, the Equator Principles, the Global Compact, the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, the National Pact for the Eradication of Slave Labor (Brazil) and the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) among others.

The Bank monitors progress towards the defined objectives, including reducing exposure to sensitive sectors and mitigating emissions, and publishes the progress achieved annually.

2. Internal Governance and Policies

The Bank has in place a Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Policy, which aims to establish risk management procedures, the competencies, and responsibilities of each line of defence, articulation with risk policies, as well as the oversight of the Board and the Supervisory Board regarding climate, social and environmental risks. This policy is aligned with the Itaú Group's policies, regulatory requirements, and best practices on the matter, taking into account the size and nature of the activities conducted by the Bank.

The management of climate and environmental risks is integrated into the business model and into the due diligence processes applied to credit operations, ensuring that these factors are considered in the origination and renewal of transactions.

3. Materiality analysis

The Bank's strategy considers risk assessments and possible transmission channels between climate and environmental risk factors and the main prudential risk categories in the context of its business, assessing the impact of climate risk factors within a time horizon of at least 10 years (short (up to 2 years), medium (2 to 5 years) and long term (greater than 5 years and less than or equal to 10 years)), based on "Below 2°C" ordered

scenario of the Network for Greening the Financial System ("NGFS"), for all segments considered relevant for this purpose, highlighting the CIB segment, where its client monitoring strategy aims to mitigate not only, but also the socio-environmental and climate risks that may be transmitted from there. In the context of this materiality assessment of the impact of climate risks on the relevant risk categories, the Bank considers only medium risk impacts in the credit risk categories in the short term (reflecting the exposure to sectors sensitive to climate risks, mitigated by credit quality, the short maturity of operations, and robust assessment processes) and in the business model risk category in the long term (reflecting the potential impact of transition risk and the need for strategic adaptation to decarbonisation targets). The impact on the remaining assessed categories is immaterial or low risk.

The results of the materiality assessment are reviewed and approved at least annually by RALCO, the Board of Directors, and the Supervisory Board. The assessment of risks deemed immaterial is documented and supported by qualitative and quantitative information, and progress against the objectives defined for the management of climate and environmental risks is monitored and disclosed annually.

4. Risk Management and Metrics

The socio-environmental and climate risks of the credit portfolio, through key risk indicators (KRIs) and risk appetite metrics, are assessed and monitored on a monthly basis, and reported regularly to RALCO, to the Board and to the Supervisory Board, ensuring that risk management is aligned with best practices and applicable requirements and in order to allow these risks to be assessed according to a strategic and long-term approach. The definition and calculation of these indicators follow methodologies consistent with the TCFD recommendations and with the Bank's Environmental, Social and Climate Risk Policy, and are aligned with the methodologies set out in the procedure approved by the Board of Directors associated with this policy. These methodologies take into account factors such as sector relevance, credit quality, and exposure concentration, ensuring proportionality and alignment with international best practices. These indicators are defined in accordance with the Risk Appetite Policy and regulatory guidance, ensuring the prudent management of risks.

The management of climate and environmental risks is integrated into the business model and into the due diligence processes applied to credit operations, ensuring that these factors are considered in the origination and renewal of transactions.

On top of credit approval process for clients in the corporate segment, the Bank has been developing and integrating E&S risk into the risk framework, benefiting from



Itaú Unibanco's expertise and guidelines established by the Sustainability, Social and Environmental Responsibility Policy. This policy also establishes the strategies and fundamental principles observed by the Itaú Group, aiming to incorporate the best sustainability and socio-environmental risk management practices in its activities, operations and relationships with stakeholders that may be impacted.

- Environmental & Social (E&S) risks

E&S risk is defined as the possibility of losses resulting from events of social and/or environmental origin related to the banking activities carried out by the Bank.

The E&S risk classification is based on the economic activity sector in which the client operates. In certain cases, there may be a specific analysis for relevant transactions in sectors/subsectors considered socially and environmentally sensitive, including project financing transactions. This specific analysis occurs at the time of credit approval and renewal and covers, in addition to qualitative aspects, quantitative variables.

- Climate Risks

Climate risks generally refer to the risks posed by climate change, such as damage caused by extreme weather events or a decline in asset value in carbon-intensive sectors. These risks are classified into physical risk and transition risk.

The assessment of climate risk is supported by two metrics: customer sensitivity to climate risks, taking into account the sector and credit quality of customers, and portfolio sensitivity to climate risk, defined supported by a methodology that is based on the economic activity of the client and its sensitivity to climate risk (physical and transition risks). The final risk classification also considers the client's credit quality and the concentration of the exposures (amount and duration).

The outcome measures the sensitivity of a particular sector, client, or transaction to climate risks, which allows the Bank to understand the relative concentration of the portfolio in each sensitivity category. The methodology operates as follows:

- › Relevance: considers both the exposure/sensitivity of a given sector to climate risks (low, medium or high), in accordance with the TCFD (Task

Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures) guidelines, and the credit quality (qualitative). The combination of the two variables results in a relevance indicator, which can be high, medium, or low. Exposure of a given sector can be high, medium, or low. Credit quality defined by the percentage of the portfolio allocated to investment grade clients.

- › Proportionality: considers the average term of the transactions within a given sector, and the relative concentration of the portfolio in that sector. The two variables result in a proportionality indicator, which can be high, medium, or low. Average term: calculated as the weighted average term of a given sector.

The Bank assesses and monitors, on a monthly basis, the metric of clients' sensitivity to climate risks, taking into account the clients' sector and credit quality, as well as the metric of clients' sensitivity to environmental risk, based on their sector of activity (both risk appetite metrics). In addition, the key indicator described above, relating to the portfolio's sensitivity to climate risk, is monitored, and all three risk assessment measures are regularly reported and discussed at the RALCO and in the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board.

Disclosure of information related to climate and environmental risks is also carried out annually through the Annual Report, ensuring transparency and alignment with regulatory requirements and international best practices.

5. Emissions and Decarbonisation Targets

The Bank's environmental responsibility is also reflected in the active search for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and mitigating the risks associated with climate change.

- › Scope 1 - Direct Emissions: emissions within scope 1 refer to direct sources of GHG from the Bank's internal activities. In the case of Itaú Europe, 100% are fossil fuel emissions from its own vehicles.
- › Scope 2 - Indirect Emissions: emissions within scope 2 are related to the exclusive consumption of electrical energy. Although they are not generated directly by the institution, the Bank recognize that our energy use contributes to these emissions.



Carbon emissions¹

tCO ₂ eq	2025	2024
Scope 1	1.99	2.67
Scope 2	13.78	20.81

¹ Non-audited information. Scope 2 - location-based

The Bank is committed to continuing to integrate responsible practices, in line with the Group's objective of achieving Net Zero Carbon by 2050 and its management, with the support of Itaú Unibanco, will continue to implement the necessary action plans to meet the requirements and expectations of regulators in this regard.

Market Risk

Market risk refers to the possibility of incurring losses due to fluctuations in the market value of positions held by the Bank, usually resulting from changes in exchange rates and interest rates, share prices and stock indices, or credit spreads, among others.

Itaú Europe does not take up positions with the intention of trading, therefore the main risk factors to which it is exposed are interest rate and exchange rate in the banking book. In order to measure the impact of these risks in economic value terms, the Bank uses a set of measures, limits and controls that allow an active daily management of the market risks to which it is or may become exposed, in line with the Itaú Group's risk policies and framework.

For market risk management and control purposes, the Bank applies a set of aggregate measures: i) Value-at-Risk ("VaR") - measures the portfolio potential loss under normal market conditions (4-year historical simulation method, 1-day holding period, and 99% confidence level); ii) Worst Stress - measures the portfolio potential loss under extreme market conditions, based on historical and prospective stress scenarios and assessing the corresponding impact on the balance sheet.

Itaú Europe also has a set of granular risk measures that supplement the aggregate measures, such as the interest rate risk sensitivity measure (DV01 per risk factor

and tenor), as well as the granular exposure to exchange rate.

The aggregate and granular risk limits are assessed and reported on a daily basis and discussed regularly in the RALCO.

Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

The Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) refers to the possibility of losses arising from changes in the interest rate structure as a result of mismatches in the maturity and/or interest rate repricing of on-balance sheet interest rate sensitive assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet items. Additionally, there is also the risk of lack of perfect correlation between interest rate indices with the same maturity (basis risk) and the possibility of early redemption (option risk), none of which is material to the Bank's balance sheet.

As a complement to the market risk assessment described above, the Bank calculates, on a monthly basis, the impact on balance sheet economic value and net interest income in the next 12 months from changes in market interest rates, in line with the impact scenarios and principles recommended by the European Banking Authority (EBA) and by *Banco de Portugal*, in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2024/855 and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/857. For this purpose, a constant 12-month balance sheet is considered, in which each maturity generates a new flow/product with the same characteristics.

Liquidity and Funding Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk of lacking sufficient financial resources, or being limited in the capacity to access the market to obtain funds, to meet obligations on a timely basis. It occurs as a result of imbalances between assets and liabilities with tenor and/or currency mismatches.

Funding risk is defined as the risk of not having stable medium and long-term funding sources to meet financial obligations as they fall due without incurring excessive costs.

The Itaú Group has in place a comprehensive liquidity risk management framework to manage its liquidity and funding risks in compliance with the internal risk



appetite requirements and liquidity requirements established by applicable regulations. Liquidity risk is managed prudently, mainly through stressed contractual and contingent cash flows, measured against available liquidity resources (liquidity pool).

Itaú Europe manages its liquidity risk in line with regulatory requirements, namely by continuously monitoring its Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which is designed to promote short-term resilience of banks' liquidity profile to survive a significant stress over a 30-day rolling period.

At 31 December 2025, Itaú Europe's liquidity ratios were comfortably above the regulatory requirements and the internally established limits, with the LCR standing at 944% (31.12.2024: 426%) and eligible high quality liquid assets (HQLA) totalling €278 million (31.12.2024: €289 million).

Itaú Europe manages on a daily basis its liquidity position against the Net Stable Funding Ratio ("NSFR"), which is designed to promote a sustainable medium to long-term liquidity profile, ensuring sufficiently stable funding sources to mitigate future funding stress. Throughout 2025, the Bank maintained a surplus above 100%, showing an NSFR of 165% as of 31 December 2025 (31.12.2024: 167%), in accordance with Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/451.

Liquidity positions and their respective controls and contingency plans are reviewed and discussed at the quarterly RALCO meetings. The Bank has a Contingency Funding Plan ("CFP") for liquidity proportional to the complexity, nature, size, and profile of the business, ensuring effective risk management in the event of a liquidity crisis. The Recovery Plan complements the CFP and the Bank's overall liquidity risk management framework, establishing additional credible measures to respond to an extreme stress situation.

Operational Risk

Operational Risk is the risk arising from failures or inadequacies of processes, people, or systems or from external events. It also includes other classes of risk such as fraud, legal, physical or environmental risks (e.g. terrorism; natural disasters), compliance risk, and technology and information security risk.

Operational Risk is inherent in all banking products, processes, systems and activities, and effective operational risk management is a key element of a bank's risk management programme.

Itaú Europe has incorporated the Itaú Group's methodology for conducting its Control and Risk Self-Assessment, with the objective of mapping all of the Bank's processes, risks and controls. The main objective of this self-assessment is to identify, assess, monitor and report all the risks identified by the first line of defence and, consequently, to act proactively in the definition of action plans to address the weaknesses mapped.

For categorisation purposes, Itaú Europe uses the operational risk definitions adopted by the Basel Committee:

- External Fraud;
- Employment and safety practices in the workplace;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Disruption of activity;
- Failure in information and communication technologies;
- Process execution, delivery and management.

Operational risk control is carried out by an independent specialised function, duly segregated from the business areas.

The operational risk management methodology comprises the following stages:

- Risk identification – comprising a set of actions aimed at defining the internal and external events capable of affecting the Bank's objectives;
- Risk assessment – measurement, analysis and evaluation of the impacts and the probability of events / losses that may be generated, separately and/or in a consolidated manner. This stage involves the development, implementation and maintenance of a process supported by qualitative and quantitative analyses;
- Risk Monitoring and Reporting – tracking operational risk events, using risk and performance indicators, and analysing the control environment through specific assessment methodologies, walkthroughs, tests, and monitoring of action plans defined;



- Control of and Response to Risk – development, implementation and maintenance of a process that ensures that the necessary risk management actions are taken in a timely and appropriate manner to respond to the risks identified, which, among others, may involve the introduction of additional controls in the process, the approval of policies and procedures and/or risk appetite metrics.

The operational risk management methodology should be continuously improved with the aim of:

- identify new emerging risks, both in the internal and external context, as well as review existing ones;
- enable an update of the results of the assessment process in order to detect deviations in a timely manner and support necessary management decisions;
- ensure that appropriate controls are implemented for the Bank's activities, products, processes and systems;
- ensure that the risk management process is reported to the management body and other relevant stakeholders, providing standardised, timely, reliable and detailed operational risk information.

A history of more than 30 years of banking activity by Itaú Group in Portugal demonstrates an attitude towards risk marked by an effective policy of rigour and prudence, which on all counts - and especially through financial strength - seeks to bestow a high level of security to its overall operations, including, more recently, the operations of Itaú Europe.

The strategic definition of Itaú Europe's risk profile is the responsibility of the Board of Directors, in alignment with the guidelines set by the parent company in Brazil, whose senior risk committees determine exposure limits for each Business Unit, as is the case of Itaú Europe.

The Board of Directors delegates powers to its Executive Committee to detail the objectives and principles underlying the risk management system, and these are incorporated into the institution's strategy and policies. As described further up (item 2.4 - Governance Model), the Board of Directors is represented in all the specialised committees that exist in the Bank, ensuring that the weighting of risks has an effective influence on decision-making regarding all the institution's products, activities, processes and systems.

6. PROPOSED APPLICATION OF RESULTS

In compliance with the law and the company's Articles of Association, we propose that the profit obtained in financial year 2025, in the amount of €1,233,021.31, be applied as follows:

- 10% of the profit, in the amount of €123,302.13, to legal reserves, under Article 97(1) of the General Regime of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies;
- The remainder, in the amount of €1,109,719.18, to retained earnings.

7. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Board of Directors expresses its gratitude to the teams and the members of the corporate bodies for their continuous commitment and dedication in yet another very challenging year, as well as the shareholders and clients for their continued trust.

Lisbon, 13 February 2026

The Board of Directors



Financial Statements



**Balance sheet as at December 31, 2025****Assets**

EUR'000	Note	31.12.25	31.12.24
Cash and balances at central banks	4	282 829	293 900
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand	5	2 473	2 463
Loans and advances to banks	6	126 511	100 062
Loans and advances to customers	7	299 063	386 730
Derivatives - A	8	196	104
Other tangible assets	9	1 794	1 377
Intangible assets	10	82	111
Deferred Tax Assets	11	369	252
Other assets	12	8 107	5 936
Total Assets		721 424	790 935

Liabilities

EUR'000	Note	31.12.25	31.12.24
Deposits from banks	13	46 220	60 510
Customer accounts	14	435 879	488 488
Derivatives	8	1 251	4 452
Other provisions	20	37	18
Current tax liabilities	15	130	1 340
Other liabilities	16	9 977	9 430
Total Liabilities		493 494	564 238

Equity

EUR'000	Note	31.12.25	31.12.24
Share capital	17	225 000	225 000
Legal reserves	18	445	82
Other reserves and retained earnings	18	1 252	(2 023)
Net income		1 233	3 638
Total Equity		227 930	226 697
Total Liabilities and Equity		721 424	790 935

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Patrícia Domingos
Certified Accountant

João Pedro Fonseca
Director and CFO
Data: 13 February 2026

**Income statement and other comprehensive income for the financial year ended December 31, 2025**

EUR'000	Note	31.12.25	31.12.24
Interest income		28 272	37 409
Interest expense		(18 346)	(24 963)
Net interest income	21	9 926	12 446
Fee and commission income		1 863	1 418
Fee and commission expense		(87)	(151)
Net fee and commission income	22	1 776	1 267
Net income on other financial operations	8	(30)	104
Net income on currency revaluation		(1 631)	(1 341)
Net income on financial operations		(1 661)	(1 237)
Other operating income	23	21 152	18 998
Total operating income		31 193	31 474
Staff costs	24	(20 266)	(17 968)
General and administrative expenses	25	(7 023)	(6 771)
Depreciation and amortisation	9 and 10	(858)	(863)
Other operating expenses	26	(684)	(654)
Total operating expenses		(28 831)	(26 256)
Credit impairment charges and other provisions	20	(349)	(9)
Profit / (Loss) before tax		2 013	5 209
Current tax		(897)	(1 468)
Deferred tax		117	(103)
Income tax	27	(780)	(1 571)
Net income		1 233	3 638
Full result for the year		1 233	3 638

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Patrícia Domingos
Certified Accountant

João Pedro Fonseca
Director and CFO
Data: 13 February 2026



Statement of changes in equity for the financial year ended December 31, 2025

EUR'000	Share capital	Legal reserves	Other reserves and retained earnings	Net income	Total equity
Balances as of December 31, 2023	175 000	59	(2 227)	227	173 059
Increase in Share Capital	50 000	-	-	-	50 000
Application of 2023 results	-	23	204	(227)	-
Net income for 2024	-	-	-	3 638	3 638
Balances at 31 December 2024	225 000	82	(2 023)	3 638	226 697
Increase in Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-
Application of 2024 results	-	363	3 275	(3 638)	-
Net income for 2025	-	-	-	1 233	1 233
Balances at 31 December 2025	225 000	445	1 252	1 233	227 930

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Patrícia Domingos
Certified Accountant

João Pedro Fonseca
Director and CFO
Data: 13 February 2026


Statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2025

EUR'000	Note	31.12.25	31.12.24
Continuing operations			
Reconciliation of profit before tax to net cash flow from operating activities:			
Loss before tax		2 323	4 614
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Credit impairment charges and other provisions	20	-	-
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of property, plant, equipment and intangibles	9 and 10	(858)	(863)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in operating assets			
Trading derivatives	8	(72)	367
Loans and advances to banks	6	(26 449)	21 750
Loans and advances to customers	7	87 337	(150 684)
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	8	(20)	97
Other operating assets		(2 184)	(718)
Increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities			
Trading derivatives	8	(2 730)	2 931
Deposits from banks	13	(14 290)	(248 490)
Customer accounts	14	(52 610)	50 652
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	8	(470)	256
Other operating liabilities		323	2 000
Net cash flow from operating activities before payment of income tax		(9 700)	(318 088)
Income tax	15	(1 210)	1 152
Net cash flow from operating activities		(10 910)	316 936
Cash flow from investing activities			
(Purchases) / Sales of intangible assets	10	28	57
(Purchases) / Sales of fixed assets	9	(417)	599
Net cash flow from investing activities		(389)	656
Cash flow from financing activities			
Share capital increase	17	-	50 000
Lease liabilities payments	16	238	(452)
Net cash flow from financing activities		238	49 548
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(11 061)	(266 732)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		296 363	563 095
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		285 302	296 363
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(11 061)	(266 732)
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Cash	4	2	1
Balances at central banks	4	282 827	293 899
Loans and advances to banks	5	2 473	2 463
		285 302	296 363

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Patrícia Domingos
Certified Accountant

João Pedro Fonseca
Director and CFO
Data: 13 February 2026



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2025 AND 2024

(Amounts expressed in thousand euros)

NOTE 1 – ACTIVITY AND STRUCTURE

Itaú BBA Europe, S.A. (“Itaú Europe” or “Bank”), with headquarters in Lisbon, was incorporated on 8th October 2019, with share capital of EUR 17,500,000, 100% owned by Itaú BBA International plc (“IBBAInt”), incorporated in London, United Kingdom.

The Bank is indirectly owned by Itaú Unibanco S.A., which in turn is 100% owned by Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. (“Itaú Unibanco”), a public limited company with Brazilian headquarters. Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. and its subsidiaries, including IBBAInt and Itaú Europe, are part of “Itaú Group”.

Itaú Europe incorporation occurred after obtaining the authorisation from Bank of Portugal, the Portuguese Banking Supervisory Authority and European Central Bank on 6 February 2019. Itaú Europe start of business was yet dependent on the conclusion of the application process in the special registry at Bank of Portugal and register as financial intermediary at Securities Market Commission (Comissão do Mercado de Valores Mobiliários), what occurred on 7th and on 8th of January 2020, respectively. Itaú Europe opened for business as a credit institution and financial intermediary, pursuant to article 66(j) of the Legal Framework of Credit Institutions and Financial Companies (Regime Geral das Instituições de Crédito e Sociedades Financeiras), on 3 February 2020.

On 18 October 2021, after receiving the necessary approvals from Bank of Portugal and from *Comission pour la Surveillance du Secteur Financière* (CSSF), the Bank opened a branch in Luxembourg.

The Itaú Group is implementing a restructuring project with the objective of promoting the expansion of its European operations in a more efficient manner. The project includes changes to the way the Group is structured in Portugal and Luxembourg, namely through a cross-border merger by incorporation of the Bank into Itaú Europe S.A., an entity that will be established as a credit institution in Luxembourg (“Merger”), while maintaining the continuity of our operations in both jurisdictions through the establishment of a branch in Portugal.

According to current estimates, and subject to the necessary authorisations, the Merger is expected to be completed during 2026. The Merger will involve the full transfer of the Bank’s assets and liabilities to Itaú Europe S.A., resulting in its dissolution without liquidation.

As of 31 December 2025, the share capital of the Bank amounts to EUR 225,000,000, being represented by 225,000,000 shares of EUR 1 each, fully subscribed and paid by IBBAInt.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND MAIN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1. Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as adopted by the European Union in accordance with Regulation n.º 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002 from European Parliament and Council and Aviso number 5/2015 from *Bank of Portugal*, in place at the date of incorporation of the Bank.

IFRS comprise accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the Interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRS IC”) and by respective antecessor organizations.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and under the historical cost convention, except the hedging derivatives which are measured at fair value.

This assumption of continuity remains valid in the context of the planned cross-border merger by incorporation of the Bank into a credit institution to be established in Luxembourg (“Merger”), as the continuity of operations is expected within this new entity and within the branch to be established in Portugal simultaneously with the completion of the Merger.

These financial statements are presented in thousand Euros, rounded to the nearest unit.

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the *Conselho de Administração* on 13 February 2026, and will be submitted for approval by the sole shareholder.

2.2. Standards and interpretations recently issued:

2.2.1. The following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations became effective as of 1 January 2025. None of these has had a material impact on the Bank’s financial statements:



Description	Changes
IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	Requirements for determining whether a currency is capable of being exchanged for another currency and, when exchange is not possible for a long period, the options for calculating the spot exchange rate to be used. Disclosure of the impacts of this situation on the liquidity, financial performance and financial position of the entity, as well as the spot exchange rate used on the reporting date.

2.2.2. The following amendments to standards have been published and are mandatory for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, were endorsed by the EU, but the Bank has not early adopted. No material impacts are expected as a result of the adoption of these standards:

Description	Changes
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	Introduction of a new exception to the definition of derecognition date when the settlement of financial liabilities is made through an electronic payment system. Additional guidance for assessing if contractual cash flows of a financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest. Requirement of new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that may change cash flows. Updated disclosures for fair value gains or losses recognized in Equity in relation to equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income.
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity	Refers to the accounting of Power Purchase Agreements for nature-dependent electricity in relation to: i) clarifying the application of the 'own-use' requirements; ii) allowing hedge accounting if nature-dependent electricity contracts are designated as hedging instruments; and iii) adding new disclosure requirements on entity's financial performance and cash flows.
Annual Improvements volume 11	Clarification of the wording of several Accounting Standard: IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7

2.2.3. The following standards (new and amendments) have been published and are mandatory for the accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027, but are not yet endorsed by the EU and so were not adopted by the Bank in the year ended 31 December 2025, unless otherwise stated. No material impacts are expected as a result of the adoption of these standards:

Description	Changes
IAS 21 Translation into a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	Foreign exchange translation procedures, for the current period and the comparative period, of financial information into the presentation currency of a hyperinflationary economy when the entity's functional currency, or that of a foreign operation, is the currency of a non-hyperinflationary economy
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	Presentation and disclosure requirements in the financial statements, with a focus on the statement of profit or loss, through the specification of a model structure that categorises income and expenses into: (i) operating, (ii) investing and (iii) financing, and through the introduction of new relevant subtotals, taking into account the existence of specific business activities. Disclosure requirements relating to management performance measures and additional guidance on applying the principles of aggregation and disaggregation of financial information
IFRS 19 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	Presentation and disclosure requirements in the financial statements, with a focus on the statement of profit or loss, through the specification of a model structure that categorises income and expenses into: (i) operating, (ii) investing and (iii) financing, and through the introduction of new relevant subtotals, taking into account the existence of specific business activities. Disclosure requirements relating to management performance measures and additional guidance on applying the principles of aggregation and disaggregation of financial information
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	A standard that addresses disclosures only, with reduced disclosure requirements, and that is applied together with other IFRS Accounting Standards for recognition, measurement and presentation requirements. It may only be adopted by "Eligible" subsidiaries that are not required to provide public financial reporting and that have a parent company that prepares consolidated financial statements available for public use and compliant with IFRS. Amendment that sets out reduced disclosure requirements for new standards and amendments to standards issued between February 2021 and May 2024, applicable to entities within the scope of IFRS 19.



2.3. Main accounting policies

The following accounting policies are applicable to these financial statements. The policies are consistent with those applied by the Bank in its 2024 Annual Report, unless otherwise stated.

2.3.1. Financial Assets and Liabilities

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs, except for assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, in which case transaction costs are immediately recognised in profit and loss.

Fair value means the amount for which a particular asset or liability can be transferred or settled between equally knowledgeable counterparties interested in performing that transaction. On the trade date or operation start date, the fair value is generally the transaction value.

The fair value is determined on the basis of:

- active market prices; or
- valuation methods and techniques (when there is no active market), considering:
 - › mathematical calculations based on recognised financial theories; or,
 - › prices calculated on the basis of similar assets or liabilities traded on active markets or on the basis of statistical estimates or other quantitative methods.

A market is considered active, and therefore liquid, if transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. In general, there are market prices for securities and derivatives (futures and options) traded on stock markets.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet on the trade date or transaction close date, except if something different is stipulated in the agreement or if by law the inherent rights and obligations are transferable in a different date, such as this latter date is the relevant date.

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset only when the cash/flows of the asset expire, or when, even retaining the contractual rights of cash-flows, transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and benefits of holding the asset. The Bank derecognizes financial liabilities when the Bank's obligations are fulfilled, cancelled or expire.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

The Bank classifies its financial assets in the moment of acquisition depending on the business model considered and the characteristics of its cash-flows.

The business model reflects the way the Bank intends to manage its assets to generate cash-flows:

- Hold and collect the contractual cash-flows;
- Hold and collect the contractual and derived from the sale of the assets;
- Assets trading.

This classification determines the way the asset is measured after the initial recognition:

- Financial assets at amortized cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI');
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss ('FVPL').

The factors considered by the Bank in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience about how the cash/flows of those assets were obtained, how the performance of the asset is measured and reported to the key management and the way the related risks are measured and managed.

When assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows, the Bank will evaluate where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI'). When doing the evaluation, the Bank considers if the contractual cash-flows are consistent with a common loan agreement, i. e., the interest paid has in consideration the time-value of money, the credit risk and the profit margin. When the financial assets pass in the SPPI test, the Bank classifies the assets at amortized cost.



The financial liabilities are classified and subsequently measured at amortized cost, except the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, namely derivatives.

iii) Credit impairment

According to IFRS 9, the Bank measures its financial assets with credit risk in a prospective basis, classifying the transactions in three different stages in line with the significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, in order to be able to recognise the expected credit losses timely. This analysis takes into consideration the counterparty risk of the transaction, a change or an effective deterioration of the internal or external rating of the issuer and other relevant market information to the conclusion on significant increase of credit risk.

Further detail on how the provision to expected credit losses is measured can be found on Note 2.3.2.

iv) Modification of assets

When the Bank renegotiates or otherwise modifies the contractual cash flows of loans to customers, management has to apply judgement in determining whether a modification of the terms of the financial asset is considered to be substantial. This includes the nature of the modification and the extent of changes to terms including interest rate, authorized amount, term or type of the guarantee received.

If the new terms are substantially different, the Bank derecognises the original financial asset, recognises a 'new' asset at fair value and recalculates a new effective interest rate for the asset. If the terms are not substantially different, the renegotiation or modification does not result in derecognition, and the Bank recalculates the gross carrying amount based on the revised cash flows and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

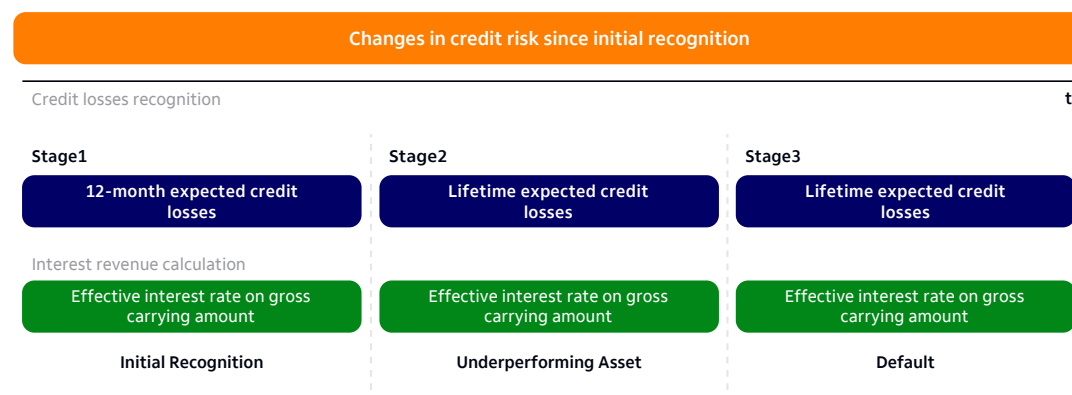
v) Write-off

When a loan is considered uncollectible (no reasonable expectation of recovery), it is written off through utilisation of the loan impairment allowance. This write-off only takes place after all the necessary steps have been taken and the amount of the loss has been determined.

2.3.2. Credit impairment

The Bank assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantees.

IFRS 9 requires a timely recognition of the ECL over the expected life of the contracts. Under this model, the transactions are considered in three different stages according to the change in credit quality since initial recognition:





- Stage 1: includes financial assets without a significant credit risk since initial recognition or that have low credit risk at the reporting date. In this stage, the calculation of the ECL considers the Probability of Default (“PD”) of 12 months for operations with a maturity date equal to or greater than 12 months and for maturities of less than 12 months, the PD for the remaining term is considered.
- Stage 2: includes financial assets with a deterioration of credit quality but not credit impaired. In this stage, the ECL takes into account the PD related to the effective maturity of the operations.
- Stage 3: includes financial assets that are credit impaired at the reporting date. In this stage, the ECL takes into account the PD related to the effective maturity of the operations.

A financial asset will migrate from stage 1 to 2 or 3 as its credit risk increases. If, in a subsequent period, the quality of the financial asset improves or if the significant increase in credit risk previously identified is reversed, the financial asset may return to stage 1, after going through a cure period.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to address known data limitations and emerging or unmodeled risks. These temporary post-model adjustments (“overlays”) are used to mitigate risks and uncertainties.

a) Loans to Customers – Corporate segment

The Bank adopts an ECL model for the corporate segment, modelling a lifetime PD (which takes into account the country risk, remaining term and internal rating) along with future macroeconomic scenarios.

The ECL is measured on the basis of an impairment model that considers the characteristics of each credit, namely counterparty and economic group, term, region, internal rating, stage classification. Key inputs and assumptions for measuring the ECL besides the PD are the exposure at default (“EAD”), the loss given default (“LGD”), the definition of what constitutes a significant increase in credit risk and the application of forward looking information. The measurement of the ECL also considers guarantees received to mitigate the credit risk exposure.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank held loans to customers, guarantees

and irrevocable credit facilities granted to European corporate clients classified in Stage 1, i.e., financial assets without significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. In December 2025, one credit operation was classified as Stage 2 due to the deterioration of the company’s credit quality.

Definition of default and credit-impaired

The Bank’s definition of default is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired (stage 3) and has been aligned with the definition of default in article 178 of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (“CRR”), to maintain a approach consistent with IFRS 9 and associated regulatory guidance.

Default represents assets that are overdue for at least 90 days and/or where repayment is unlikely. Payment unlikelihood indicators include, but are not limited to:

- the need to execute guarantees as the only source of repayment of amounts due;
- recommendation of downgrade by the Credit Area to internal rating ‘E’ or worse;
- insolvency, liquidation or declared bankruptcy.

Subjective criteria are necessary to anticipate situations that will only be captured in the future objectively. If one or more of the following situations occurs, the Bank assesses whether they are sufficient to configure a default:

- forced renegotiation;
- execution of guarantees;
- execution of bail;
- interruption of activities;
- forbearance measures.

The criteria above are applied to all financial instruments held by the Bank and are consistent with the definition of default used for internal credit risk management purposes. The default definition has been applied consistently to model the PD, EAD and LGD throughout the Bank’s ECL calculations.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Bank assesses several factors to determine a significant increase in credit risk, including qualitative, quantitative and forward-looking information. These factors can be: the counterparty risk, type and characteristics of the product, region where it was granted and a significant increase in the Probability of Default in the last 12 months, considering the following objective criteria that are applied across the Itaú Group, as a complement to the minimum factors below:



- Transfer from stage 1 to stage 2: rating equals C1 or worse (including C1) or 5 downgrades since the initial recognition;
- Transfer from stage 2 to stage 3: default.

As a complement to the model regarding observed rating changes, an individual qualitative analysis may be carried out, and if there are other signs of deterioration, namely a significant increase in PD (in relation to PD at the time of contract origination), management may assign the most appropriate stage.

Forward-looking information

Forward-looking information is based on macroeconomic scenarios that are reassessed on an annual basis or when market conditions so require. The Bank uses a broad range of prospective economic information as inputs to its model of expected credit losses and considers both internal and external sources of information and data in order to create unbiased projections and forecasts. Forward-looking information is also included in the weighting of economic scenarios when modelling the PD.

In 2025, the risk factors, macroeconomic scenarios and weightings of economic scenarios were revised, and the Bank concluded that there was no need to update them.

Sensitivity Analysis and Estimation Uncertainty

The estimation of ECL involves increased complexity and sensitivity to the forward-looking macroeconomic forecasts used as model inputs, to the estimation of PD, LGD, behavioural maturity, EAD and evaluating significant increases in credit risk. As such, these crucial components require management judgement, and are subject to robust governance.

The Bank uses a three-scenario model to calculate ECL. The either central or most plausible scenario (baseline scenario), one adverse scenario and one favourable scenario with the following probability weightings:

Weighted-Probabilities	31.12.25
Favourable	10%
Baseline	50%
Adverse	40%

These scenarios are expressed both in terms of macroeconomic variables, as well as other variables that may impact our risk profile. All scenarios are backed by a rationale and are verified and reviewed by all areas involved in the simulation process.

The methodology for estimating probability weights for each of the scenarios involves a comparison of the distribution of key historical European macroeconomic variables against the forecast paths of the three scenarios. The methodology works in a way that the baseline scenario has the highest weight and the upside and downside scenarios weights depend on the deviation of the baseline; the highest the deviation, the lowest the weight.

A single set of three scenarios is used across the portfolio – weighted probabilities scenario - and all three weights are normalised to equate to 100%.

b) Mortgage Loans

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank held mortgages loans based on the employment agreements celebrated by Banco Itaú BBA International, S.A. in the context of mortgage programs to employees then in force, prior to 31 December 2011 (“Mortgage Loans”). The Mortgage Loans were transferred to Itaú BBA International plc, by way of the cross-border merger through which, on 1 February 2013, Banco Itaú BBA International, S.A. was incorporated by Itaú BBA International plc, and the Mortgage Loans were immediately allocated to the then-incorporated branch in Portugal, that is, Itaú BBA International plc – Branch in Portugal, which, with effect on 3 February 2020, the date of the beginning of Itaú Europe’s banking activity, transferred to Itaú Europe its activity (“Transfer of Activity”), including in that transfer, among other assets and liabilities, the said Mortgage Loans.

Given the absence of historical data, the Bank carries out a benchmark analysis using the information available in the financial statements of Portuguese credit institutions with mortgage loan portfolios and an average ECL rate is applied based on the benchmark analysis performed. This benchmark analysis is revised on a half-yearly basis in order to ensure that the Bank applies an appropriate average ECL rate.

c) Loans and Advances to Banks

For money market financial instruments, the Bank considers that there is no



significant credit risk when dealing with short-term investments (residual maturities up to 3 months) and with counterparties with investment grade levels of rating. The Bank carries out a risk analysis of exposures classified in Loans and Advances to Banks, having concluded that the risk of these exposures is reduced.

2.3.3. Hedge accounting

As allowed by IFRS 9, the Bank has chosen to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39.

Under IAS 39, a hedging relationship exists when:

- at the start date of the relationship there is formal documentation of the hedge;
- highly effective hedge is expected;
- the effectiveness of the hedge can be accurately measured; It is
- hedging is highly effective throughout the financial reporting period.

Hedging relationships can be of 3 types:

- fair value hedge
- cash flow hedge
- hedge of net investment in a foreign operating unit.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank manages fair value hedge strategies. In a fair value hedge of an asset or liability, the book value of that asset or liability, determined based on the respective accounting policy, is adjusted to reflect the change in its fair value attributable to the hedged risk. Changes in the fair value of hedging derivatives are recognized in profit or loss, together with changes in the fair value of hedged assets or liabilities, attributable to the hedged risk. If the hedge no longer meets the required criteria for hedge accounting, the derivative is transferred to the trading book and hedge accounting is prospectively discontinued. If the hedged asset or liability corresponds to a fixed income instrument, the revaluation adjustment is amortized until maturity using the effective rate method.

The hedge effectiveness tests are duly documented on a regular basis, ensuring the existence of evidence during the life of the hedged operations. If the hedge no longer meets the criteria required by hedge accounting, it must be discontinued prospectively.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives are included in 'Net income on other financial operations', unless hedge accounting is applied, in which case the interest component of the respective hedging derivatives is included in 'Net interest income'.

Hedge accounting disclosures are provided in Note 8.

2.3.4. Foreign currency translation

a) Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency

The financial statements of the Bank are presented in Euros (EUR), being Euros the functional currency of the Bank.

Financial assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are recorded in accordance with the principles of the multicurrency system, that is, in their respective currencies.

Income and costs calculated in the different currencies are converted to EUR at the exchange rate for the day on which they are recognised.

The accounting procedures differ depending on the effect of the operations on the foreign exchange position:

• Spot Position

The spot foreign exchange position in each currency is given by the net balance of assets and liabilities awaiting settlement, including those positions that mature within the next two working days. The spot position is translated into the functional currency using the daily exchange rates published by the Bank of Portugal, originating the changes in the spot position account against profit or loss.

• Forward Position

The forward foreign exchange position in each currency is given by the net balance of the forward operations awaiting settlement, excluding those due within the next two working days. All the contracts concerning these operations are revalued at the market forward exchange rates or, in their absence, through calculation based on interest rate differentials applicable to the residual maturity of each operation. The differences between the respective values using the contracted foreign exchange



rates and the market forward exchange rates, that represent the profit or loss of the forward foreign exchange position, are registered in a forward position account against profit or loss.

2.3.5. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash-flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include the amounts recorded in the balance sheet with original maturity of less than three months, including cash and balances in central banks and loans and advances to banks.

2.3.6. Income taxes

The Bank is subject to the general taxation regime within the *Código do Imposto sobre o Rendimento das Pessoas Coletivas* (Corporate Income Tax Code).

Income taxes are calculated by adding the current tax of the year, resulting from the application of the tax rate legally in force in the countries where the Bank is present, over the taxable profit calculated in accordance with the current tax regime, and the variation in deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized during the year in results or in equity.

To determine taxable profit, the Bank is based on the tax framework in light of current legislation and the interpretations and clarifications arising therefrom.

Deferred tax assets:

- correspond to the value of the tax recoverable in future periods, resulting from tax losses carried forward,
- are recognized up to the amount for which it is likely that there will be future taxable profit to accommodate deductible temporary differences, and
- are calculated based on tax rates in force for the period in which the corresponding asset or liability is expected to be realized and are recognized in profit and loss.

Changes in tax legislation and rates are recognized in the income statement under Income tax in the period in which they are substantively enacted.

The Bank is subject to the Global Minimum Tax Regime (Pillar 2) which establishes guidelines for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of a worldwide minimum level of taxation of 15% for groups of multinational companies with revenues equal to or greater than 750 million euros.

The top-up tax, where applicable, is recognised separately from the income tax.

Deferred taxes related to the top-up tax are not being recognised under the temporary exception provided for in IAS 12.

2.3.7. Tangible assets

The tangible assets are recognized at cost of acquisition.

The depreciation of tangible assets is recorded on a straight line basis over their estimated useful life, corresponding to the period in which the asset is expected to be available for use:

	Useful life (years)
Buildings	50
Furnitures and fixtures	8
Computer equipment	3
Furnishings	5 - 10
Transport equipment	4
Other equipment	3 - 12



The recoverable value is determined as the highest between its fair value deducted from the selling costs and its value of use, which is calculated based on the current value of the estimated future cash flows that is expected to be obtained with the continued use of the asset and its disposal at the end of its useful life. Impairment losses of tangible fixed assets are recognized in the profit or loss for the year.

2.3.8. Leasing contracts

At the initial date of a contract, the Bank assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is or contains a lease, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Bank recognises for all leases, except for those with a term under 12 months or for low value underlying asset leases, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

- i. A right-of-use asset shall comprise the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the initial date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee, and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset. Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured according to a cost model (subject to depreciation according to the lease term of each contract on a straight-line basis, as provided for in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and to impairment tests as provided for in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets);
- ii. Lease liabilities are measured as the present value of lease payments that are not paid on that date. Lease payments are discounted using the Bank's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, it is measured (i) by the increase in its carrying amount to reflect interest on it, (ii) by the decrease in its carrying amount to reflect lease payments and (iii) the carrying amount is remeasured to reflect any revaluations or changes in the lease, as well as to incorporate the review of fixed lease payments in substance and the review of the lease term.

The lease contracts are recognised in the financial statements of the Bank as follows:

- a) Income statement
 - (i) Interest Expense of lease liabilities;
 - (ii) General and Administrative Expenses of short-term lease contracts and low value lease contracts; and
 - (iii) Depreciation and amortization of the right of use of assets.
- b) Balance sheet
 - (i) Other tangible assets for the recognition of the right of use of the leased assets; and
 - (ii) Other liabilities for the future lease liabilities.
- c) Cash-flow statement
Cash-flow from financing activities – “Lease liabilities paid” in lease contracts includes the amounts paid of the lease liability.

2.3.9. Intangible assets

The Bank records the costs incurred with software as an intangible asset. Software is amortised on an annual straight line basis, over the estimated useful life of the asset which, in general, corresponds to a period of three to five years.

In addition, the Bank also records in intangible assets the amount corresponding to the difference between the book value of the assets and liabilities transferred from Itaú BBA International plc – Branch in Portugal and its market valuation by an independent company, which in the light of IAS 38 fulfills the requirements to be recognized as an intangible asset. As of 31 December 2024, this value of other intangible assets, which was being amortized in three years, is already fully amortized.

2.3.10. Net revenue recognition

a) Net interest income

Interest income and expense are recognized in the income statement using the effective interest rate method for all interest-bearing financial instruments (except those measured at fair value through profit or loss). The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability and allocating the interest income or expense over the expected life



of the financial instrument. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash flows over the expected life of the financial instrument to the gross carrying value of the financial asset (before adjustment for expected credit losses) or to the amortized cost of the financial liability.

b) Net fee and commission income

The Bank applies IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The standard establishes a five-step model governing revenue recognition. The five-step model requires the Bank to (i) identify the contract with the customer; (ii) identify each of the performance obligations included in the contract; (iii) determine the amount of consideration in the contract; (iv) allocate the consideration to each of the identified performance obligations and (v) recognise revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

The Bank recognises fees and commission income charged for services provided by the Bank as the services are provided.

2.3.11. Share-based remuneration plan

The Bank's variable remuneration payment mechanisms vary according to the function performed and the remuneration level in question.

Regarding employees classified in the internal functional category of Managing Directors, the variable remuneration is subject to the following payment system:

- i) 50% of the variable remuneration will be paid in cash;
- ii) 50% of the variable remuneration will be paid in the form of phantom shares, the value of which is determined by reference to changes in the value of the preferred shares of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. (ITUB4) ("Shares" or "Instruments") on the Brazilian stock exchange (B3 SA - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão) and dividends paid on the Shares during the three-year deferral period.

Additionally, Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. operates an incentive plan ("Partnership Program") for its top executives and other employees throughout the Itaú Group. Prizes may be awarded to certain key employees at Itaú Europa under the Partners Program, with the aim of reinforcing their alignment with the achievement of the common goals of the Itaú Group, including the creation of long-term value and adherence to standards behavior of the Itaú Group. This program allows selected employees to invest between 35% and 70% of their total annual variable remuneration (including both deferred and non-deferred elements). The investment in the program is converted into phantom shares, the amount of which becomes due and will be paid on a deferral basis (from 3 to 5 years), and to this value is added, at the end of the deferral period, the amount corresponding to the phantom shares object of the initial investment (matching). The Partners Program may be changed from time to time at the discretion of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. and, when contemplating Bank employees, it will always be applied consistently with the Remuneration Policy.

The fair value of this benefit, determined on the date of attribution, is recognized in profit or loss via staff costs on a straight-line basis for each tranche, from the beginning of the program year to the respective date of availability. The resulting liability is remeasured at each balance sheet date, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

2.4. Main accounting estimates and judgements

According to IAS 1, as of 31 December 2025 and since the Bank's incorporation, there are no significant uncertainties associated with the implementation of accounting policies.

In the preparation of the Bank's financial statements as of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the following accounting estimates were used, and it is important to note that they have a reduced expression in the context of the financial statements at that date:

a) Provision for impairment of financial assets, guarantees provided and granted commitments



The value of provision for impairment of financial assets and granted commitments is determined based on estimates of expected credit losses (see Notes 2.3.2, 7 and 20). These estimates are made based on the use of internal and external analysis methods, and the results depend on the assumptions used. Assumptions used include forward-looking information, probability-weighted loss scenarios, criteria for significant increase or reduction in credit risk, probability of default ("PD") and loss given default ("LGD").

As of 31 December 2025, the Mortgage Loans portfolio consists of about EUR 1 million (31.12.24: EUR 1.1 million), and because it is comprised of mortgage loans granted under credit programs to employees discontinued in 2012, it is a run-off portfolio. In the absence of historical data, the Bank conducted (i) an analysis of the credit quality of exposures and (ii) a benchmark analysis to identify the average rate of ECL for mortgages in order to ascertain the impact of the best estimate of the ECL to be recorded in the financial statements. With reference to the information available in the financial statements for the financial year of 2024 of Portuguese banks with mortgage portfolios of much more significant value, it is observed that the percentages of coverage are around the average value of 0.05% (31.12.24: 0.05%).

b) Deferred taxes

The recognition of deferred taxes assumes the existence of results and future taxable income. Deferred tax assets are determined on the basis

of the tax legislation currently in force or legislation already published for future application. Changes in tax legislation may influence the amount of deferred taxes (see Notes 2.3.6 and 11).

c) Fair value of unlisted financial assets and liabilities

In the absence of quoted prices in active markets, the fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments is estimated using valuation methods and financial models, the results of which depend on the future-oriented assumptions used (see Notes 2.3.1 and 8).

d) Lease agreements

The Bank has several lease agreements that include extension and termination options, and applies judgment when evaluating whether or not it is reasonably certain to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease, to define the term of the lease agreement. After the start date, the Bank reevaluates the term of the lease if there is a significant event or change in circumstances under its control that affects its ability to exercise or not exercise the option to renew or terminate.

The Bank uses the incremental interest rate to measure lease liabilities. This rate is estimated using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) and requires specific adjustments to reflect the Bank's credit risk (see Notes 2.3.8 and 16).



NOTE 3 – FAIR VALUE

In determining the fair value of a financial asset or liability, if an active market exists, the market price is applied. If there is no active market, generally accepted valuation techniques are used, based on market assumptions. This way, we classify financial instruments according to the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1: Financial instruments are classified as Level 1 if their fair value derives from quotations/prices directly observable in the active market.

Level 2: Financial instruments are classified as Level 2 if their fair value is derived from valuation models based mostly on observable market data.

Level 3: Financial instruments classified as Level 3 are those whose valuation uses internal models based mostly on data that are not directly or indirectly observable in the market.

3.1. Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the financial statements is presented below, with the respective differences to its book value:

Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

EUR'000	31.12.25						31.12.24					
	Fair Value			Total	Value Accounting	Difference	Fair Value			Total	Value Accounting	Difference
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			
Financial Assets												
Cash and balances at central banks	-	282 829	-	282 829	282 829	-	-	293 900	-	293 900	293 900	-
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand	-	2 473	-	2 473	2 473	-	-	2 463	-	2 463	2 463	-
Loans and advances to banks	-	126 664	-	126 664	126 511	153	-	100 249	-	100 249	100 062	187
Loans and advances to customers	-	299 104	-	299 104	299 063	41	-	387 131	-	387 131	386 730	401
	-	711 070	-	711 070	710 876	194	-	783 743	-	783 743	783 155	588
Financial Liabilities												
Deposits from banks	-	46 215	-	46 215	46 220	(5)	-	60 502	-	60 502	60 510	(8)
Customer accounts	-	435 039	-	435 039	435 879	(840)	-	488 483	-	488 483	488 488	(5)
	-	481 254	-	481 254	482 099	(845)	-	548 985	-	548 985	548 998	(13)

a) Financial assets

The book value of loans and advances to banks repayable on demand and overnight deposits is considered a reasonable estimate of its fair value.

For time deposits and loans to customers at amortised cost, the methodology used is the discount of future cash flows brought to present value (assuming the cash

flows on contractually defined dates). The discount curves used include (i) risk-free interest rates curves and (ii) the credit risk margin that reflect conditions at initial date. These transactions are also presented net of ECL, once this amount is considered as a reasonable proxy for the current credit risk.



b) Financial liabilities

The book value of deposits without defined maturity (including demand deposits) is considered a reasonable estimate of its fair value.

For time deposits and customer accounts, the fair value is calculated by discounting the expected cash flows at current market rates, plus the Funds Transfer Pricing (“FTP”), considering that the payments of instalments occur on the contractually defined dates.

3.2. Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank has derivatives measured at fair value and classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Financial assets and liabilities are classified as Level 2 when their valuation is based on one or more quoted prices in markets that are not active or uses models whose inputs are observable in an active market, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

NOTE 4 – CASH AND BALANCES AT CENTRAL BANKS

As for their nature, the Cash and Balances in Central Banks are analysed as follows:

Cash and balances at central banks

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Cash	2	1
Balances at central banks		
Banco de Portugal:		
Demand deposits	145	817
Short term deposits	278 000	288 300
Banque Centrale du Luxembourg:		
Demand deposits	4 682	4 782
	282 829	293 900

Short term deposits in Bank of Portugal have a residual maturity of less than 1 month and are remunerated at a fixed rate of 2% (31.12.24: 3%). The negative variation in short-term deposits with the Bank of Portugal is due to a lower inflow of deposits from Group entities in December 2025, when compared to 2024.

NOTE 5 – LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS REPAYABLE ON DEMAND

As for their nature, this item is analysed as follows:

Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand - Local		
Demand deposits in EUR	2 025	1 546
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand - Foreign		
Demand deposits in EUR	48	348
Demand deposits in GBP	53	27
Demand deposits in USD	347	542
	2 473	2 463

The balances presented above are not remunerated.

NOTE 6 – LOANS AND ADVANCES TO BANKS

This item is analysed as follows:

Loans and advances to banks

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Collateral deposits	950	4 226
Time deposits	125 000	95 000
Interest receivable	561	836
	126 511	100 062

On 31 December 2025 and 2024, time deposits are with IBBAInt, in euros, with a maximum maturity of one year, and with a fixed interest rate between 2.84% and 3.45% (31.12.24: between 3.50% and 4.41%) .

Collateral deposits on 31 December 2025 and 2024 consist of deposits in euros with IBBAInt, and correspond to margin account under ISDA/CSA agreement with the purpose of collateralizing derivative operations.



NOTE 7 – LOANS AND ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

This item is analysed as follows:

Loans and advances to customers

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Loans and advances to customers		
Mortgage loans	1 014	1 114
Internal credit	17 000	22 000
Foreign credit	277 565	357 217
Interest receivable	3 715	5 340
	299 294	385 671
Hedge accounting adjustment (Note 8)	837	1 529
Deferred commissions	(549)	(281)
Gross amount of loans and advances to customers	299 582	386 919
Loan impairment (Note 20)	(519)	(189)
	299 063	386 730

More details about the credit loan portfolio are included in Note 29.

NOTE 8 – DERIVATIVES

On 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank trades financial derivatives, namely in the form of contracts on exchange rates and interest rates, in over-the-counter markets (OTC – Over-The-Counter). OTC derivatives are normally based on standard bilateral contracts between parties, usually through ISDA (“International Swaps and Derivatives Association”) agreements.

All derivatives are recognized in accounting at their fair value. Movements in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in the relevant balance sheet accounts and have an immediate impact on results. The notional value consists of the reference value for the purpose of calculating the flows of payments and receipts originated by the operation and is recorded in off-balance sheet accounts.

This item is analysed as follows:

Derivatives

EUR'000	31.12.25		31.12.24	
	Fair Value		Fair Value	
	Asset	Liability	Asset	Liability
Trading derivatives	72	(201)	-	(2 931)
Hedging derivatives	124	(1 050)	104	(1 521)
	196	(1 251)	104	(4 452)



The trading derivatives are analysed as follows:

Trading derivatives

EUR'000		31.12.25			31.12.24		
		Notional	Book value		Notional	Book value	
			Asset	Liability		Asset	Liability
Foreign exchange contracts							
	Purchase	78 290	72	(201)	128 895	-	(2 931)
	Sale	(78 638)			(132 021)		
			72	(201)		-	(2 931)

The hedging derivatives are analysed as follows:

Hedging derivatives

EUR'000		31.12.25			31.12.24		
		Notional	Book value		Notional	Book value	
			Asset	Liability		Asset	Liability
Derivatives designated as fair value hedging instruments							
	Interest rate swaps	165 000	124	(1 050)	187 500	104	(1 521)
			124	(1 050)		104	(1 521)

In accordance with the risk management strategy in place, the Bank enters into interest rate swap contracts to mitigate the risk of changes in interest rates on the fair value of exposures represented by corporate loans. These exposures are identified and hedged on a loan-by-loan basis. This interest rate risk management strategy also applies to financial liabilities at amortized cost, in the case of customer deposits, where management is done on a portfolio basis.

The Bank hedges the benchmark interest rate risk component, which is a reliably observable and measurable component of interest rate risk. The Bank applies hedge accounting for economic hedging relationships that meet the hedge accounting criteria as per Note 2.3.3.



The effects of interest rate swaps are as follows:

Interest rate swaps

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Assets		
Loans to Customers		
Book value of derivatives	(1 004)	(1 501)
Notional	85 000	77 500
Maturity	2028	2028
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instruments	663	(358)
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	(693)	394
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement	(30)	36

Interest rate swaps

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Liabilities		
Customer accounts		
Book value of derivatives	78	85
Notional	80 000	110 000
Maturity	2026	2025
Hedge ratio	Portfolio	Portfolio
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instruments	(191)	197
Change in value of hedged item used to determine hedge effectiveness	191	(243)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement	-	(46)



The following table shows the residual maturity and the average rate of the hedging instruments used in the Bank's hedging strategies:

Residual maturity

EUR'000	31.12.25				
	Up to one month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	More than five years
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate					
<i>Interest Rate Swaps</i>					
Notional	80 000	-	-	85 000	-
Average fixed interest rate	2.16%	-	-	2.74%	-

Residual maturity

EUR'000	31.12.24				
	Up to one month	One to three months	Three months to one year	One year to five years	More than five years
Fair value hedge					
Interest rate					
<i>Interest Rate Swaps</i>					
Notional	50 000	-	72 500	65 000	-
Average fixed interest rate	3.57%	-	2.99%	2.92%	-



NOTE 9 – OTHER TANGIBLE ASSETS

The movement in other tangible assets during 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

EUR'000	Gross value				Accumulated amortization					Net value		
	Balance on 31.12.24	Acquisitions	Transfers	Disposals	Balance on 31.12.25	Balance on 31.12.24	Amortization for the year	Transfers	Disposals	Balance on 31.12.25	Balance on 31.12.24	Balance on 31.12.25
Other tangible assets												
Own service properties	1 336	-	-	-	1 336	(803)	(162)	-	-	(965)	533	371
Furniture and fixtures	65	81	-	(1)	145	(41)	(9)	-	1	(49)	24	96
Sound and image equipment	4	23	-	-	27	(1)	(2)	-	-	(3)	3	24
Computer equipment	717	144	-	(79)	782	(479)	(159)	-	77	(561)	238	221
Security equipment	-	10	-	-	10	-	(6)	-	-	(6)	-	4
Transmission equipment	33	-	-	-	33	(32)	(1)	-	-	(33)	1	-
Other equipment	1	1	-	-	2	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	1
Art Objects	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Lease contracts												
Cars - Right of use	27	-	-	-	27	(8)	(6)	-	-	(14)	19	13
Offices - Right of use	2 004	959	-	(456)	2 507	(1 465)	(454)	-	456	(1 463)	539	1 044
Total	4 207	1 218	-	(536)	4 889	(2 830)	(799)	-	534	(3 095)	1 377	1 794



EUR'000	Gross value				Accumulated amortization					Net value		
	Balance on 31.12.23	Acquisitions	Transfers	Disposals	Balance on 31.12.24	Balance on 31.12.23	Amortization for the year	Transfers	Disposals	Balance on 31.12.24	Balance on 31.12.23	Balance on 31.12.24
Other tangible assets												
Own service properties	1 336	-	-	-	1 336	(639)	(164)	-	-	(803)	697	533
Furniture and fixtures	60	5	-	-	65	(37)	(4)	-	-	(41)	23	24
Sound and image equipment	2	2	-	-	4	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	1	3
Computer equipment	567	201	-	(51)	717	(373)	(155)	-	49	(479)	194	238
Transmission equipment	33	-	-	-	33	(30)	(2)	-	-	(32)	3	1
Other equipment	1	-	-	-	1	(1)	-	-	-	(1)	-	-
Art Objects	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Lease contracts												
Cars - Right of use	27	-	-	-	27	(2)	(6)	-	-	(8)	25	19
Offices - Right of use	2 004	-	-	-	2 004	(991)	(474)	-	-	(1 465)	1 013	539
Total	4 050	208	-	(51)	4 207	(2 074)	(805)	-	49	(2 830)	1 976	1 377

The table below shows the impact of leases on the Bank's results. Interest expense reflects the present value of future lease payments and is recorded in the net interest income (Note 21).

Result of right-of-use

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Depreciation charge of right-of-use assets		
Offices	454	474
Cars	6	6
Interest expense (included in finance cost) (Note 21)	19	21
Total	479	501

**NOTE 10 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

The movement in intangible assets during 2025 and 2024 was as follows:

EUR'000	Gross value				Accumulated amortization					Net value		
	Balance on 31.12.24	Acquisitions	Transfers	Disposals	Balance on 31.12.25	Balance on 31.12.24	Amortization for the year	Transfers	Disposals	Balance on 31.12.25	Balance on 31.12.24	Balance on 31.12.25
Intangible assets												
Software	209	33	-	(33)	209	(130)	(59)	-	30	(159)	79	50
Other intangible	90	-	-	-	90	(90)	-	-	-	(90)	-	-
Intangible assets pending	32	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
Total	331	33	-	(33)	331	(220)	(59)	-	30	(249)	111	82

EUR'000	Gross value				Accumulated amortization					Net value		
	Balance on 31.12.23	Acquisitions	Transfers	Disposals	Balance on 31.12.24	Balance on 31.12.23	Amortization for the year	Transfers	Disposals	Balance on 31.12.24	Balance on 31.12.23	Balance on 31.12.24
Intangible assets												
Software	179	30	-	-	209	(72)	(58)	-	-	(130)	107	79
Other intangible	90	-	-	-	90	(90)	-	-	-	(90)	-	-
Intangible assets pending	61	-	-	(29)	32	-	-	-	-	-	61	32
Total	330	30	-	(29)	331	(162)	(58)	-	-	(220)	168	111



NOTE 11 – DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on profit projections that indicate that it is likely that the Bank will have future taxable profits against which temporary losses and differences can be used.

This item is analysed as follows:

Deferred tax assets

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Due to temporary differences:		
Long-term benefits to employees	369	252
Due to tax losses carried forward	-	-
	369	252

Deferred tax assets

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	203	144
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	166	108
	369	252

The deferred tax assets movement is analysed as follows:

Movement in the deferred tax assets

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Movement in the deferred tax assets	252	355
By profit or loss	117	(103)
At 31 December	369	252

Deferred taxes were calculated in accordance with the new CIT rates approved for 2026 and subsequent years.

Deferred taxes recovered in 2026 were calculated at a rate of 19%; deferred taxes recovered in 2027 were calculated at a rate of 18%; deferred taxes recovered in 2028 and subsequent years were calculated at a rate of 17%.

The tax rate considered for 2024 is 20%.

In the years in which the Bank had a positive overall net result, deferred tax assets relating to tax losses reported by the Branch were not recognized. Based on the latest tax declaration submitted to the Luxembourg tax authorities, the Branch has EUR

4,533 thousand of carry forward tax losses available as of 31 December 2024, and estimates EUR 4,307 thousand of accumulated tax losses available after December 31, 2025. In Luxembourg, losses generated after 1 January 2017 can be carried forward for the seventeen years following the tax year in which the losses occurred.

Regarding the Global Minimum Tax Regime (Pillar 2), the Bank applies the mandatory exemption from accounting of deferred taxes.

NOTE 12 – OTHER ASSETS

This item is analysed as follows:

Other assets

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Debtors and other placements		
Public sector	1 087	421
Other Debtors		
Itaú Group	185	129
Others	910	640
	2 182	1 190
Accrued income		
For irrevocable commitments assumed	33	22
For bank services provided	26	39
<i>of which: Private Banking</i>	26	31
For services provided to Itaú Group	4 547	3 533
	4 606	3 594
Deferred expenses		
System maintenance	411	362
Insurance	15	4
Information services	128	78
Deposit platform	594	688
Other deferred expenses	134	2
	1 282	1 134
Other assets		
Other operations pending settlement	37	18
	37	18
	8 107	5 936



The item Debtors and other placements - Public sector is related to VAT to recover.

The item Accrued income – For services provided to Itaú Group records the amount to be received by the Bank on 31 December 2025 and 2024, for the provision of operational support services to units of the Itaú Group, as the Group's European Shared Services Centre. The respective revenue is recorded as Other operating income (Note 23). At the date of this report, 96% of the amount receivable at the end of 2025 had already been paid.

The Deferred expenses – Deposit platform correspond to commissions paid in advance associated with the maintenance of the digital platform for private customer deposits (see Note 14). These expenses are calculated on an individual basis per deposit, paid to the digital platform and deferred in financial margin until the maturity of the respective deposits, forming part of the calculation of the effective interest rate for these operations.

NOTE 13 – DEPOSITS FROM BANKS

This item is analysed as follows:

Deposits from banks

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Time deposits	46 220	60 510
Interest payable	-	-
	46 220	60 510

This item comprises overnight funding in euros with counterparties of the Itaú Group, with a fixed interest rate between -0.34% and 0.41% (31.12.24: 0.23% and 1.12%), which by their nature present a great variability.

NOTE 14 – CUSTOMER ACCOUNTS

Since 2022, the Bank has been capturing deposits from private customers through a digital platform domiciled in the European Union. These deposits account for the majority of the balance of this caption, which is analyzed as follows:

Customer accounts

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Time deposits	430 665	480 528
Hedge accounting adjustment (Note 8)	6	197
Interest payable	5 208	7 763
	435 879	488 488

As at 31 December 2025 and 2024, deposits taken through this channel consisted of time deposits in euros, with maturities of up to 1 year and with a fixed interest rate ranging between 1.95% and 4.06% (31.12.24: between 2.76% and 4.25%).

NOTE 15 – CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES

This item is analysed as follows:

Current tax liability

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Income tax estimate	130	1 340
	130	1 340

The Bank has conducted an assessment of potential exposure to the Global Minimum Tax regime (Pillar 2). The assessment of the potential exposure to the Pillar 2 top-up tax is based on the most recent tax returns, the Group's country-by-country reports (CbCR) and the Bank's financial statements.

Based on the assessment, the effective tax rates in Portugal, Spain and Luxembourg are above 15%, so the Bank does not expect exposure to the Pillar 2 top-up tax for the 2025 financial year.



NOTE 16 – OTHER LIABILITIES

This item is analysed as follows:

Other liabilities

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Creditors and other resources		
Public Sector	630	860
Other creditors		
Itaú Group	205	138
Suppliers	744	989
Others	50	17
	1 629	2 004
Expenses payable		
For guarantees received	-	2
Lease liabilities	815	577
Services provided by Itaú Group	9	5
Staff costs		
Share-based payments	829	616
Other staff costs	6 356	5 839
Other expenses payable	-	-
	8 009	7 039
Deferred income		
Irrevocable commitments assumed	46	139
	46	139
Other liabilities		
Other operations pending settlement	293	248
	293	248
	9 977	9 430

In December 2025, the item of suppliers was mostly made up of amounts due to suppliers of information technology services and services related to consultancy and/or auditing, which were settled during the first months of 2026.

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the item “Expenses payable – Lease liabilities” is analysed as follows:

Lease liabilities

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Current		
- Up to 1 year	413	330
	413	330
Non-current		
- From 1 to 5 years	342	247
- More than 5 years	60	-
	402	247
Total Future payments	815	577

The leasing liabilities comprise future lease installments updated at present value based on the Bank's funding rate for the respective term. Interest expense resulting from this discount is recorded in the net interest income (Note 21).

The movement of lease liabilities is presented as follows:

EUR'000	Lease liability
As of 1 January 2024	1 029
Cash flows	(452)
As of 31 December 2024	577
Cash flows	238
As of 31 December 2025	815



NOTE 17 – CAPITAL

As of 31 December 2019, Itaú Europe's share capital, in the amount of EUR 17.5 million, was represented by 17 500 000 shares of 1 euro each, fully subscribed and held by IBBAInt at the time of the Bank's establishment. On 14 January 2020, the Bank's share capital was increased in the amount of EUR 42.5 million, fully paid up and subscribed by IBBAInt.

On 21 May 2021, a new capital increase was carried out in the amount of EUR 45 million, fully paid up and subscribed by IBBAInt. On 27 May 2022, a capital increase was made at the Bank, amounting to EUR 10 million, fully paid up and subscribed by IBBAInt.

During 2023, two capital increases were carried out in the Bank, amounting to EUR 45 million on 11 April and EUR 15 million on 22 September, both fully paid in cash and subscribed by IBBAInt. Accordingly, as at 31 December 2023, the share capital of Itaú Europe, amounting to EUR 175 million, was represented by 175,000,000 shares with a nominal value of 1 euro each, fully subscribed and paid up by IBBAInt.

On August 29, 2024, a capital increase in the Bank in the amount of EUR 50 million was carried out entirely in cash and subscribed by IBBAInt. As of December 31, 2024, Itaú Europe's share capital, in the amount of EUR 225 million, was represented by 225,000,000 shares of 1 euro each, fully subscribed and paid up by IBBAInt.

NOTE 18 – OTHER RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

This item is analysed as follows:

Other reserves and retained earnings

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Legal reserves	445	82
Retained earnings	1 252	(2 023)
	1 697	(1 941)

The distribution of the Bank's results for the year 2024, as approved by the Annual General Meeting on 26 March 2025, was as follows:

EUR'000	Net income 2024
Legal reserves	363
Retained earnings	3 275
	3 638

NOTE 19 – GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS

This item is analysed as follows:

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Guarantees and Commitments		
Guarantees received		
Guarantees	558 680	318 626
<i>Stand-by letters of credit</i>	-	3 204
Assets received as collateral	3 808	3 916
	562 488	325 746
Guarantees provided		
Guarantees provided	9 424	10 659
	9 424	10 659
Commitments		
Irrevocable credit facilities	90 799	101 133
	90 799	101 133

The amount of assets received as collateral corresponds to real guarantees of residential real estate associated with mortgage loans (Note 7).

The commissions charged for irrevocable credit facilities granted by the Bank, as well as the fees received for the issue of guarantees provided, are recorded under the heading 'Net fee and commission income' (Note 22). The Bank assesses, on a prospective basis, the expected credit loss associated with these commitments, which is recorded in liabilities under 'Other provisions' (Note 2.3.2 and Note 20).



NOTE 20 – CREDIT IMPAIRMENT

This item is analysed as follows:

EUR'000	Credit impairment				Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overlay	
As of 01.01.25	207	-	-	-	207
Movements with P&L impact:					
New assets originated or purchased	124		-	-	124
Derecognised or repaid assets	(123)		-	-	(123)
Review of risk factors	18	330	-	-	348
	19	330	-	-	349
As of 31.12.25	226	330	-	-	556
Related with:					
- Loans to customers (Note 7)					519
- Irrevocable commitments					37
As of 31.12.25					556



EUR'000	Credit impairment				Total
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Overlay	
As of 01.01.24	119	-	-	78	197
Movements with P&L impact:					
New assets originated or purchased	130	-	-	-	130
Derecognised or repaid assets	(32)	-	-	-	(32)
Review of risk factors	(10)	-	-	-	(10)
Overlay	-	-	-	(78)	(78)
	88	-	-	(78)	9
As of 31.12.24	207	-	-	-	207
Related with:					
- Loans to customers (Note 7)					189
- Irrevocable commitments					18
As of 31.12.24					207

As at 31 December 2025, one operation was classified as Stage 2 under the IFRS 9 impairment model, as a result of a significant increase in credit risk. No impairment losses were recognised in December 2025.



NOTE 21 – NET INTEREST INCOME

This item is analysed as follows:

Net interest income		
EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Interest income		
Balances at central banks	8 260	13 784
Loans and advances to banks	3 942	4 889
Loans and advances to customers	15 707	18 033
Hedging derivatives	339	663
Mortgage loans	24	40
	28 272	37 409
Interest expense		
Due to central banks	-	-
Deposits from banks	(2 320)	(5 463)
Deposits from customers	(15 439)	(19 209)
Hedging derivatives	(568)	(270)
Other interest expense	(19)	(21)
	(18 346)	(24 963)
	9 926	12 446

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the "Other interest expense" relates to the amount of interest expense associated with the Bank's lease agreements (see Notes 9 and 16). The incremental interest rate used to discount this value was 4.01% (31.12.24: 4.54%).

NOTE 22 – NET FEE AND COMMISSION INCOME

This item is analysed as follows:

Net fee and commission income		
EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Fee and commission income		
For Guarantees Provided	1	2
For commitments made to third parties	334	711
By Banking Services Provided	1 528	705
	1 863	1 418
Fee and commission expense		
By Guarantees Received	(8)	(99)
For Banking Services Provided by Third Parties	(79)	(52)
	(87)	(151)
	1 776	1 267

The item regarding commissions received for banking services provided includes fees related to advisory services provided to large companies.



NOTE 23 – OTHER OPERATING INCOME

This item is analysed as follows:

Other operating income

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
In tangible assets	1	3
For services provided to Itaú Group	20 779	19 009
Break fund costs	335	(18)
Others operating income	37	4
	21 152	18 998

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the amount of Other operating income – for services provide to Itaú Group corresponds to Itaú Europe's revenues from its activities as a shared services centre, obtained through the provision of operational support services to Itaú Group units located in the northern hemisphere , where the Bank operates as the Group's European Shared Services Center.

NOTE 24 – STAFF COSTS

This item is analysed as follows:

Staff costs

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Salaries	10 508	9 731
Bonus	6 389	5 450
of which: Share-based	514	310
Mandatory social charges	2 515	2 039
Severances	88	3
Insurance	673	568
Other staff costs	93	177
	20 266	17 968

The Other staff costs item mainly comprises expenses related to employees relocation and travelling.

6 Includes the entities: Itau BBA International plc, Banco Itaú (Suisse) S.A., Banco Itaú International, Itaú Unibanco Miami Branch, Itaú Unibanco Nassau Branch, Itau USA Securities, Itau USA Asset Management and Itau International Holding Ltd.



Public disclosure of quantitative information regarding the remuneration awarded in 2025

In accordance with Article 47 of Notice 3/2020 of Bank of Portugal combined with paragraphs h) and i) of Article 450 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013, see below, regarding the categories of employees foreseen in no. 2 of article 115-C of the RGICSF (“identified personnel”), aggregated information on the respective remuneration⁷.

Remuneration awarded for the financial year (EUR)

	MB Supervisory function	MB Management function	Other senior management	Other identified staff	
Fixed remuneration	Number of identified staff	3	9	8	9
	Total fixed remuneration	95 000	1 085 643	1 435 829	622 426
	Of which: cash-based	95 000	1 085 643	1 435 829	622 426
	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-
	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-
	Of which: other instruments	-	-	-	-
	Of which: other forms	-	-	-	-
Variable remuneration	Number of identified staff	3	9	8	9
	Total variable remuneration	-	1 172 580	2 292 876	282 760
	Of which: cash-based	-	586 290	1 625 079	282 760
	Of which: deferred	-	586 290	667 797	-
	Of which: shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-
	Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
	Of which: share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	419 866	-	-
	Of which: deferred	-	419 866	-	-
	Of which: other instruments	-	-	-	-
	Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-
Of which: other forms	-	-	-	-	
Of which: deferred	-	-	-	-	
Total remuneration	95 000	2 258 223	3 728 705	905 186	

⁷ Item g) of no. 1 of article 450 does not apply to Itaú Europe by virtue of article 433-B of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (“CRR”). As for item j) of no. 1 of article 450 of the CRR, in Portugal this information is now required only to listed companies, under the terms of Law n. 50/2020, which repealed Law n. 28/2009, together with Notice n. 3/2020 of Bank of Portugal, which revoked Notice n. 10/2011 of the Bank of Portugal. The qualitative information referred to in the other paragraphs of no. 1 of article 450 of the CRR are disclosed in the document Market Discipline – Pillar III, published on the Bank’s institutional website at www.itaubba.eu.



Deferred remuneration (EUR)

Deferred and retained remuneration	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
MB Supervisory function	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash-based	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MB Management function	751 654	254 422	497 232	-	-	47 368	522 153	-
Cash-based	257 111	71 296	185 814	-	-	-	68 276	-
Shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	494 543	183 125	311 418	-	-	47 368	453 877	-
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other senior management	855 264	297 791	557 473	-	-	-	421 173	-
Cash-based	855 264	297 791	557 473	-	-	-	405 985	-
Shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 188	-
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Deferred and retained remuneration	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance periods	Of which due to vest in the financial year	Of which vesting in subsequent financial years	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in the financial year	Amount of performance adjustment made in the financial year to deferred remuneration that was due to vest in future performance years	Total amount of adjustment during the financial year due to explicit adjustments (i.e. changes of value of deferred remuneration due to the changes of prices of instruments)	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded before the financial year actually paid out in the financial year	Total amount of deferred remuneration awarded for previous performance period that has vested but is subject to retention periods
Other identified staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	15 477	-
Cash-based	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 272	-
Shares or equivalent ownership interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share-linked instruments or equivalent non-cash instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 204	-
Other instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount	1 606 918	552 212	1 054 705	-	-	47 368	958 802	-

Special payments

By reference to 2025 and 2024, there was no attribution of guaranteed variable remuneration or compensation for termination of functions, nor were compensations paid for termination of functions awarded in previous periods.

Remuneration in excess of EUR 1 million per year

With reference to 2025, there were two employee whose activities had a significant impact on the Bank's risk profile and who was awarded a remuneration greater than EUR 1,000,000.00. For 2024, there was one employee whose activities had a material impact on the Bank's risk profile had been awarded remuneration in excess of EUR 1,000,000.



NOTE 25 – GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

This item is analysed as follows:

General and administrative expenses

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Supplies	271	288
Services		
Rentals and leasing	176	54
Communications	405	443
Travel, lodging and representation	626	502
Maintenance and repairs	131	111
Training expenses	144	173
Specialized services		
Information Technology	4 298	3 901
Consulting	516	612
Audit	93	95
Services provided by Itaú Group	119	178
Other services	244	414
	7 023	6 771

NOTE 26 – OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

This item is analysed as follows:

Other operating expenses

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Subscriptions and donations	27	34
Supervisory authorities	167	156
Indirect taxes	392	318
Banking sector contribution	92	145
Other operating expenses	6	1
	684	654



NOTE 27 – INCOME TAX

This item is analysed as follows:

Income tax

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Current taxes		
Current income tax	(890)	(1 446)
Previous years income tax	(7)	(22)
	(897)	(1 468)
Deferred taxes (Note 11)		
Long term benefits	117	49
Tax losses carried forward	-	(152)
	117	(103)
	(780)	(1 571)

The tax authorities have, in general, the possibility to review the bank's fiscal situation over a period of four years, and this may result, due to different interpretations of the legislation, in possible corrections to taxable profit. However, it is the management's belief that no additional settlements of significant value will occur in the context of the financial statements of the Bank.

The table below shows the reconciliation between the Bank's actual tax burden and the tax burden that would result from applying the income tax rate to the result before taxes:

Income tax reconciliation

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Profit / (Loss) before tax	2 013	5 209
Tax calculated based on the nominal tax rate	(448)	(1 283)
Effect of :		
- Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(29)	(54)
- Autonomous taxation	(111)	(87)
- Adjustment for prior years	(7)	(21)
- Double international taxation	(138)	(107)
- Tax rate changes	(47)	(19)
- Other	-	-
Income tax	(780)	(1 571)



NOTE 28 – RELATED PARTIES

a) Key Management

Key management personnel correspond to those persons who have authority and responsibility for the planning, direction and control of the Bank's activities and are composed of the members of the Board of Directors.

As regards the remuneration of key management staff, the information is presented as follows. The remuneration below represents all benefits in the form of remuneration paid, payable or provided by the Bank to key management personnel in exchange for services provided to the Bank, and do not reconcile with the costs recognized in the income statement.

Key management personnel compensation

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Short-term employee benefits	1 704	1 728
Other long-term benefits	586	617
Share-based payment:		
paid	676	240
payable	968	1 377
	3 934	3 961

As of 31 December 2025, the loans granted by the Bank to members of its key management personnel amounted to EUR 65 thousand (31.12.24: EUR 70 thousand).

b) Other related parties:

Subsidiaries, parent and other entities of the Itaú Group:

Relations with related parties are negotiated and agreed upon market conditions. As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank records the following balances with related parties:



Related parties

EUR'000	31.12.25						31.12.24					
	IBBAInt	Banco Itau International	Banco Itau Suisse	Itaú Europe S.A.	Others Itaú Group ¹	Total	IBBAInt	Banco Itau International	Banco Itau Suisse	Itaú Europe S.A.	Others Itaú Group ¹	Total
Assets												
Loans and advances to Banks	126 511	-	-	-	-	126 511	100 062	-	-	-	-	100 062
Derivatives	196	-	-	-	-	196	104	-	-	-	-	104
Other assets	1 788	433	743	-	1 768	4 732	1 329	937	695	-	701	3 662
	128 495	433	743	-	1 768	131 439	101 495	937	695	-	701	103 828
Liabilities												
Deposits from banks	31 520	4 500	-	-	10 200	46 220	28 600	16 910	-	-	15 000	60 510
Customer accounts	-	-	-	473	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivatives	1 251	-	-	-	-	1 251	4 452	-	-	-	-	4 452
Other liabilities	106	-	-	-	109	215	116	-	-	-	27	143
	32 877	4 500	-	473	10 309	48 159	33 168	16 910	-	-	15 027	65 105
Guarantees received												
Stand-by letters of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 204	-	-	-	-	3 204
	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 204	-	-	-	-	3 204
Results:												
Net interest income	2 058	(253)	-	(5)	(414)	1 386	1 099	(257)	(1)	-	(1 034)	(193)
Net fee and commission income	30	-	-	-	980	1 010	(2)	-	-	-	(27)	(29)
Net income on financial operations	775	-	-	-	-	775	(2 343)	-	-	-	-	(2 343)
Other operating income	9 877	4 251	2 637	-	4 106	20 871	9 280	3 119	2 843	-	3 749	18 991
General and administrative expenses	(130)	-	-	-	-	(130)	(205)	-	-	-	-	(205)
	12 610	3 998	2 637	(5)	4 672	23 912	7 829	2 862	2 843	-	2 688	16 222
Off-balance												
Derivatives												
Purchase	243 290	-	-	-	-	243 290	316 395	-	-	-	-	316 395
Sale	243 638	-	-	-	-	243 638	319 521	-	-	-	-	319 521
	486 928	-	-	-	-	486 928	635 916	-	-	-	-	635 916

¹ Itaú Unibanco Miami Branch, Itaú International Holding Limited, Itaú Corretora De Valores S/A, Itaú Unibanco S.A., Itaú Unibanco S.A Nassau Branch, Itaú USA Asset Management, Itaú USA Securities, Itaú CorpBanca, Itaú Asesorias Financieras and Banco Itau Paraguay S.A.



As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank's immediate parent company is Itaú BBA International plc and the final parent company is Itaú Unibanco Holding SA. Itaú Unibanco Holding SA's consolidated financial statements can be obtained in www.itaubanco.com.br.

NOTE 29 – FINANCIAL RISKS

The following financial risk disclosures should be read in conjunction with sections **4. Activity evolution** and **5. Internal Control and Risk Management system** of the Management Report.

Exposure to Credit Risk

EUR'000	31.12.25			31.12.24		
	Maximum exposure	Credit impairment	Net exposure	Maximum exposure	Credit impairment	Net exposure
Cash and balances at central banks	282 828	-	282 828	293 900	-	293 900
Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand	2 473	-	2 473	2 463	-	2 463
Loans and advances to banks	126 511	-	126 511	100 062	-	100 062
Loans and advances to customers	299 582	(519)	299 063	386 919	(189)	386 730
Derivatives	196	-	196	104	-	104
Other assets	6 788	-	6 788	4 784	-	4 784
	718 378	(519)	717 859	788 232	(189)	788 043
Guarantees Provided	9 424	-	9 424	10 659	(6)	10 653
Irrevocable commitments	90 799	(37)	90 762	101 133	(12)	101 121
Total	818 601	(556)	818 045	900 024	(207)	899 817

a) Credit Risk

The risk management policy of the Bank takes into consideration three mechanisms to manage the credit portfolio's deterioration: (i) closely monitor the credit operation with higher credit risk, (ii) sell the credit operation or (iii) obtain a credit guarantee at market conditions.

i) Exposure to credit risk

The next table shows the Bank's exposure to credit risk:



ii) Quality of the portfolio of Loans to customers, guarantees and irrevocable commitments

- Sector concentration:

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the sector concentration of the Bank's credit portfolio is as follows:

Sector concentration of the portfolio of Loans and advances to customers, guarantees and commitments

EUR'000	31.12.25				31.12.24			
	Maximum exposure	Credit impairment	Net exposure	%	Maximum exposure	Credit impairment	Net exposure	%
Corporate Credit								
Automotive	57 327	(127)	57 200	14%	72 789	(64)	72 725	15%
Commerce & Distribution	62 500	(10)	62 490	16%	62 500	(7)	62 493	13%
Infrastructure	77 421	(10)	77 411	19%	78 162	(12)	78 150	16%
Concessions	5 008	(5)	5 003	1%	0	0	0	0%
Oil & Gas	12 823	(26)	12 797	3%	39 628	(33)	39 595	8%
Trading	12 769	(1)	12 768	3%	53 051	(5)	53 046	11%
Energy	10 089	(350)	9 739	2%	35 172	(54)	35 118	7%
Housewares	22 191	(4)	22 187	6%	22 297	(3)	22 294	4%
Pharmacy & Cosmetics	12 295	(1)	12 294	3%	12 079	(1)	12 078	2%
Leisure & Tourism	-	-	-	0%	10 020	(10)	10 010	2%
Petrochemical and Chemical	18 021	(3)	18 018	5%	18 144	(3)	18 141	4%
Metallurgy & Steel	57 898	(12)	57 886	14%	34 960	(3)	34 957	7%
Capital goods	9 424	-	9 424	2%	17 745	(6)	17 739	4%
Agro & Fertilizers	20 024	(3)	20 021	5%	20 050	(2)	20 048	4%
Services	21 000	(3)	20 997	5%	21 000	(3)	20 997	4%
	398 790	(555)	398 235	100%	497 597	(206)	497 391	100%
Mortgage loans	1 015	(1)	1 014	0%	1 114	(1)	1 113	0%
Total	399 805	(556)	399 249	100%	498 711	(207)	498 504	100%



- *Internal rating:*

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the quality of the Bank's credit portfolio by internal rating is as follows:

Quality of the portfolio of Loans and advances to customers, guarantees and commitments

EUR'000	31.12.25				31.12.24			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Maximum exposure	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Maximum exposure
Internal rating¹								
Aaa to Aa6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A1 to A4	27 295	-	-	27 295	15 000	-	-	15 000
Baa1 to Baa6	266 226	-	-	266 226	306 570	-	-	306 570
Ba1 to Ba6	95 181	-	-	95 181	176 027	-	-	176 027
B1 to B4	10 089	-	-	10 089	-	-	-	-
<i>Unrated</i>	1 014	-	-	1 014	1 114	-	-	1 114
Total	399 805	-	-	399 805	498 711	-	-	498 711

¹ The monitoring and measurement of credit risk methodologies used by the Bank are established in coordination with an internal rating system, under which the higher the risk, the lower the permitted exposure. All entities to which a credit limit is attributed are rated in terms of their risk level.



As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, Itaú Europe held real guarantees over the residential properties related to the mortgages loans (Note 19), above classified as unrated.

iii) Quality of the portfolio of Loans and advances to banks

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the quality of the portfolio of Loans and advances to Banks by internal rating is as follows:

Quality of the portfolio of Loans and advances to banks

EUR'000	31.12.25				31.12.24			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Maximum exposure	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Maximum exposure
Internal rating¹								
Aaa to Aa6	126 511	-	-	126 511	100 062	-	-	100 062
A1 to A4	411	-	-	411	868	-	-	868
Baa1 to Baa6	2 062	-	-	2 062	1 595	-	-	1 595
Total	128 984	-	-	128 984	102 525	-	-	102 525

¹ The monitoring and measurement of credit risk methodologies used by the Bank are established in coordination with an internal rating system, under which the higher the risk, the lower the permitted exposure. All entities to which a credit limit is attributed are rated in terms of their risk level.

Loans and advances to banks repayable on demand (Note 5) have very short residual maturities and the counterparties concerned have high quality ratings. Loans and advances to banks (Note 6) are with IBBAInt. Therefore, these exposures were considered in stage 1 for credit risk purposes, and no ECL was recognized for them.



iv) Expected Credit Loss (ECL)

- *Forward-looking information*

Forward-looking information is based on macroeconomic scenarios that are reassessed on an annual basis or when market conditions so require. In this context, the Bank proceeded to update the risk factors and macroeconomic scenarios in the 2025 financial year.

Itaú Group uses a broad range of prospective economic information as inputs to its model of expected credit losses and considers both internal and external sources of information and data in order to create unbiased projections and forecasts.

- *Macroeconomic scenarios*

The macroeconomic scenarios are evaluated in a regular basis. Itaú Unibanco Holding has a specific and independent economy department, responsible by updating the Itaú Group perspectives for the main economical factors/ indexes.

The application of the European macroeconomic scenarios was not revised in 2025. The following table presents the main macroeconomic factors used in the scenarios applied by the Bank:

Europe Scenario	Baseline			Adverse			Favourable		
	GDP Eurozone %	GDP World %	Euribor 12m %	GDP Eurozone %	GDP World %	Euribor 12m %	GDP Eurozone %	GDP World %	Euribor 12m %
2024	0.80%	3.20%	3.00%	0.80%	3.20%	3.00%	0.80%	3.20%	3.00%
2025	0.80%	3.10%	2.00%	0.00%	2.80%	4.00%	1.30%	3.20%	1.75%
2026	1.00%	3.00%	2.00%	0.00%	2.80%	4.00%	1.30%	3.10%	1.75%
2027	1.00%	3.00%	2.00%	0.00%	2.80%	4.00%	1.30%	3.10%	1.75%

The following table presents the main macroeconomic factors updated for 2025:

Europe Scenario	Baseline			Adverse			Favourable		
	GDP Eurozone %	GDP World %	Euribor 12m %	GDP Eurozone %	GDP World %	Euribor 12m %	GDP Eurozone %	GDP World %	Euribor 12m %
2025	1.30%	3.20%	2.00%	1.30%	3.20%	2.00%	1.30%	3.20%	2.00%
2026	1.20%	3.30%	2.00%	0.00%	3.00%	1.00%	2.00%	3.60%	3.00%
2027	1.20%	3.30%	2.00%	0.00%	3.00%	1.00%	2.00%	3.60%	3.00%
2028	1.20%	3.30%	2.00%	0.00%	3.00%	1.00%	2.00%	3.60%	3.00%



- **Sensitivity Analysis**

The table below shows the estimated impact of ECL in the credit portfolio for the base scenario (“Baseline”), for a growth scenario (“favourable”, for a slowdown (“adverse”) and for the weighted-probabilities scenario, considering that the scenarios were 100% weighted:

Cenário	31.12.25	
	ECL	Variation
EUR'000		
100% optimistic	535	-21
100% base	544	-12
Blended	556	-
100% pessimistic	576	+20

b) Market risk

Value at Risk (“VaR”) is a key metric of market risk that quantifies the maximum potential economic loss expected in normal market conditions, considering a defined holding period and confidence level.

The table below shows the average amounts of VaR for the Bank in 2025 and 2024, and provides an analysis of the portfolio exposure to market risk. The VaR was calculated through the Historical Simulation methodology (one-day holding period and 99% confidence level), which fully reflects all positions based on the historical series of asset prices.

Market Risk - VaR

EUR'000	Average amounts	1st Half	2nd Half	2025	2024
Interest rate risk		35	30	32	79
Foreign exchange risk		25	9	17	16
Total VaR		42	34	38	78

To address the limitations of VaR, that does not take into account potential extreme market events, the Group’s market risk framework also encompasses metrics and limits that extends to single risk factor level (addressing concentration risks) and stress metrics that quantify the impact on the portfolio’s value when several risk factors are projected to extreme market events over a target horizon (based on historical and prospective stress scenarios).

The following table summarises the exposure to interest rate risk, on 31 December 2025 and 2024, and include the financial assets and liabilities at book value, by repricing or maturity date.



Interest rate risk

EUR'000 31.12.25	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	31.12.25 Total
Non-trading Financial Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	282 829	-	-	-	-	282 829
Loans and advances to banks	23 771	-	105 213	-	-	128 984
Loans and advances to customers	105 298	57 858	48 439	86 463	1 005	299 063
Total	411 898	57 858	153 652	86 463	1 005	710 876
Non-trading Financial Liabilities						
Deposits from banks	46 220	-	-	-	-	46 220
Customer accounts	72 205	77 500	286 174	-	-	435 879
Total	118 425	77 500	286 174	-	-	482 099
Interest rate gap by period	293 473	(19 642)	(132 522)	86 463	1 005	
Cumulative interest rate gap	293 473	273 831	141 309	227 772	228 777	

Interest rate risk

EUR'000 31.12.24	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	31.12.24 Total
Non-trading Financial Assets	443 606	111 497	152 856	74 095	1 101	783 155
Non-trading Financial Liabilities	115 536	87 703	345 759	-	-	548 998
Interest rate gap by period	328 070	23 794	(192 903)	74 095	1 101	
Cumulative interest rate gap	328 070	351 864	158 961	233 056	234 157	

The sensitivity analysis to interest rate presented below (dollar value of a basis point - "DV01") considers a 1 basis point shock in market interest rates based on a static portfolio valuation (does not take into account management actions to mitigate potential losses).

Interest rate risk - DV01

EUR'000	2025	2024
EUR	8	4
Total	8	4



As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the net position in foreign currency, as well as the impact on net income before tax from a depreciation of 10% of EUR against these currencies, is shown in the following table (does not take into account management actions to mitigate potential losses):

Exchange Rate Risk

EUR'000	Position		2025 Impact	Position		2024 Impact
	Long	Short		Long	Short	
US Dollars	447	-	45	957	-	96
Brazilian Reals	-	(829)	(83)	-	(597)	(60)
Sterling Pounds	57	-	6	-	-	-
Other currencies	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	-
Total	504	(832)	(32)	957	(600)	36

c) Liquidity risk

The liquidity pool represents the unencumbered resources, in amount and quality, immediately available to meet the outflows in an event of liquidity stress.

Liquidity pool

EUR m	31.12.25 Liquidity Pool ¹	%	Of which: HQLA ² eligible	31.12.24 Liquidity Pool ¹	%
Cash and balances at central banks	278	100%	278	289	100%
Total	278	100%	278	289	100%

¹ Considers only unencumbered assets

² High quality liquid assets, disregarding liquid assets with transfer restrictions



The following tables present the cash flows related to financial assets and liabilities, receivable and payable by remaining contractual maturities at the balance sheet date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flows, except for financial assets and liabilities recognised in the balance

sheet at fair value, in which case the amounts correspond to the book value. Except for these, the balances in the table do not agree directly to the amounts in the balance sheet as the tables incorporate all cash flows, on an undiscounted basis.

Liquidity risk

EUR'000

31.12.25

	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	31.12.25 Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	282 858	-	-	-	-	282 858
Loans and advances to banks	23 908	-	107 543	-	-	131 451
Loans and advances to customers	43 114	2 704	55 118	217 801	637	319 374
	349 880	2 704	162 661	217 801	637	733 683
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks	(46 220)	-	-	-	-	(46 220)
Customer accounts	(71 812)	(77 776)	(290 623)	-	-	(440 211)
	(118 032)	(77 776)	(290 623)	-	-	(486 431)
Liquidity gap by period	231 848	(75 072)	(127 962)	217 801	637	247 252

EUR'000

31.12.24

	Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	31.12.24 Total
Financial assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	293 947	-	-	-	-	293 947
Loans and advances to banks	(13 400)	11 051	87 188	20 357	-	105 195
Loans and advances to customers	78 473	42 682	82 496	206 845	778	411 275
	359 020	53 733	169 684	227 201	778	810 416
Financial liabilities						
Deposits from banks	(60 512)	-	-	-	-	(60 512)
Customer accounts	(55 096)	(88 183)	(352 826)	-	-	(496 105)
	(115 608)	(88 183)	(352 826)	-	-	(556 617)
Liquidity gap by period	243 413	(34 450)	(183 142)	227 201	778	253 800



As of December 31, 2025, the Bank had liquidity ratios comfortably above regulatory minimums and established limits internally, with an LCR of 944%, NSFR of 165% and eligible net assets of high quality (HQLA) of EUR 278 million.

d) Funding

As of 31 December 2025 and 2024, the Bank's funding consists of customer accounts up to one year, in the amount of EUR 430 million (31.12.24: 488 million) and Group's short-term deposits (less than three months), in the total amount of EUR 47 million (31.12.24: EUR 60.5 million).

NOTE 30 – CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Bank's objectives when managing capital are: (i) to safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide the returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; (ii) to comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators of the banking markets where the entities within the Bank operate; and (iii) to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business. These objectives are achieved through well-embedded capital management practices.

The Bank annually prepares an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process ("ICAAP") document in order to ensure that it remains adequately capitalised. All of the Bank's key risks are captured by the ICAAP so as to calculate the internal capital adequacy under normal and stressed times over a three-year planning horizon.

The Bank's capital includes generally: share capital and reserves. These are part of the composition of the Bank's regulatory capital, as follows:



Regulatory Capital composition (non-audited)

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24	% Variação
Common equity tier 1 capital	226 664	223 023	1.6%
Permanent share capital	225 000	225 000	-
Profit and loss account and other reserves	1 697	(1 941)	NA
Intangible assets	(32)	(32)	0.1%
(-) Value adjustments due to prudent valuation requirements	(1)	(5)	
Total regulatory capital	226 664	223 024	1.6%
Total capital requirements	34 218	43 318	(21.0%)
Risk-weighted assets (RWA) 1	427 729	541 470	(21.0%)
Common equity tier 1 ratio	52.99%	41.19%	
Total capital ratio	52.99%	41.19%	

1 Total capital requirements x 12.5

Below, the capital requirements by type of risk as of 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Capital requirements (non-audited)

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
By Risk Type		
Credit Risk ¹	29 962	38 906
Credit Valuation Adjustment ²	42	46
Market Risk ³	66	77
Operational Risk ⁴	4 148	4 289
Total	34 218	43 318

1 "Standardised Approach" for credit risk and counterparty credit risk

2 "Standardised Method" para credit valuation adjustment

3 "Maturity-based calculation of general risk" for market risk

4 "Basic Indicator Approach" for operational risk



The table below shows the risk-weighted assets as of 31 December 2025 and 2024:

Risk-weighted assets - Credit Risk (non-audited)

EUR'000	31.12.25			31.12.24		
	Balance sheet amount	Average weight	Risk weighted assets (RWA)	Balance sheet amount	Average weight	Risk weighted assets (RWA)
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	282 829	-	-	293 900	-	-
Loans and advances to banks	128 984	29.7%	38 353	102 525	44.2%	45 295
Loans and advances to customers	299 063	99.2%	296 740	386 730	100.1%	387 011
Derivatives	196	321.0%	629	104	885.9%	922
Other tangible assets	1 794	100.0%	1 794	1 377	100.0%	1 377
Intangible assets ¹	82	61.5%	51	111	71.3%	79
Tax assets	369	250.0%	922	252	250.0%	630
Other assets	8 107	63.5%	5 147	5 935	60.1%	3 569
Total Assets	721 424	47.6%	343 636	790 935	55.5%	438 883
Guarantees	9 424	37.5%	3 534	10 659	20.0%	2 131
Irrevocable commitments	90 799	30.1%	27 356	101 133	44.8%	45 311
Total Off-Balance Sheet	100 223	30.8%	30 890	111 792	42.4%	47 442
	821 647	45.6%	374 526	902 727	53.9%	486 325
Credit Risk capital requirement			29 962			38 906

¹ Deducted from own funds.

NOTE 31 – OTHER DISCLOSURES

The fees charged by the Statutory Auditors, and other companies in the PwC network, in the years 2025 and 2024, were as follows:

Costs incurred with SROC (*)

EUR'000	31.12.25	31.12.24
Statutory audit	44	33
Other assurance services	41	40
Total	85	73

(*) Contractual fees

In 2025 and 2024, the other assurance services comprise to the following services: (i) report on the process of quantification of the impairment of the credit portfolio, according to Instruction No. 5/2013 of Bank of Portugal, republished by Instruction No. 18/2018 of Bank of Portugal, (ii) support to the supervisory body in the assessment of the internal control system underlying the process of preparation and disclosure of financial and prudential reports under Aviso 3/2020 of Bank of Portugal and (iii) issuance of a compliance report on the prevention of money laundering, concerning the Luxembourg branch, in accordance with the guidelines of the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (CSSF Circular 07/235).



NOTE 32 – COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY REPORTING

The Directive 2013/36/EU from the European Parliament and Council of June 26, was transposed to Portuguese law by the Decree-Law 157/2014 of October 24 and enforces the credit institutions and investment companies to disclose, yearly, in consolidated basis and in relation to each year, the following informations segregated by European Union country or third country where it has a permanent establishment:

- a) Name, nature of activities and country;
- b) Turnover;
- c) Average number of employees on a full time equivalente basis;
- d) Profit or loss before tax;
- e) Corporation tax paid;
- f) Public subsidies received.

Disclosure duties by Country (Decree-lawi n.º 157/2014)

Country	Denomination Nature of activities and geographic location	Average FTE ¹	Turnover EUR'000	Profit or loss before tax EUR'000	Corporation Tax Paid ² EUR'000	Social Security Paid EUR'000	Others Taxes Paid EUR'000	Public subsidies received EUR'000
Portugal	IBBAE, headquartered in Lisbon, started activity as a credit institution and financial intermediary on 3 February 2020.3	188	26 109	1 291	2 343	2 268	122	-
Spain	In 2021, IBBAE opened a representative office in Madrid dedicated to Corporate & Investment Banking activities. This representative office is locally taxed.	9	(6)	496	149	155	10	-
Luxembourg	In 2021, IBBAE started operating in Luxembourg through a branch (IBBAE – Luxembourg Branch), locally taxed.	4	5 090	226	-	49	339	-
Total			31 193	2 013	2 492	2 472	471	-

¹ Average number of employees on a full time equivalent basis.

² Corporation Tax paid in 2025. This amount is related to the profits obtained in 2024 and 2025 and includes autonomous taxation.

³ Average FTE, turnover and profit or loss before tax in Portugal include figures for Paris representative office dedicated to mere representative functions and not locally taxed.



Statutory Audit Report

[Free translation from a report originally issued in Portuguese language. In case of doubt the Portuguese version will always prevail]

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Itaú BBA Europe, S.A. (the Bank), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2025 (which shows total assets of Euros 721,424 thousand and total shareholders' equity of Euros 227,930 thousand including a net profit of Euros 1,233 thousand), the statement of income and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Itaú BBA Europe, S.A. as at 31 December 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other technical and ethical standards and recommendations issued by the Institute of Statutory Auditors. Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements"

section below. In accordance with the law we are independent of the Bank and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the ethics code of the Institute of Statutory Auditors.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Itaú Group has initiated a reorganisation process that foresees the cross-border merger by incorporation of the Bank into Itaú Europe S.A., an entity that will be established as a credit institution in Luxembourg. The completion of this process is subject to the fulfilment of a set of precedent conditions and the obtaining of the necessary authorisations, which are expected to occur during 2026, thereby resulting in the full transfer of the Bank's assets and liabilities to Itaú Europe S.A., followed by its dissolution without liquidation.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.



Key audit matter

Impairment losses on financial assets at amortised cost – loans and advances to customers and provisions for guarantees and other commitments
notes 2.3.2, 7, 19, 20 and 29 a) iv) attached to the financial statements of the Bank)

The significant expression of the balances related to loans and advances to customers as well as off-balance sheet exposures represented by guarantees and other commitments, together with the corresponding impairment losses and provisions, whose determination requires the processing of a significant volume of data, the application of complex assumptions and judgments by the Bank's management, justify that these constituted a key audit matter for the purpose of our audit. As at 31 December 2025, the gross carrying amount of loans and advances to customers amounts to Euros 299,582 thousand with corresponding impairment losses of Euros 519 thousand. The off-balance sheet exposures represented by guarantees and other commitments amounts to Euros 100,223 thousand, with related provisions recognized of Euros 37 thousand.

In accordance with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments and the accounting policy disclosed in note 2.3.2 attached to the Bank's financial statements as at 31 December 2025, for the most representative segment of the Bank's total loan portfolio – Corporate – the Bank develops an individual staging analysis process taking into account the characteristics of each loan and/or off-balance sheet exposure, specifically the counterparty and the economic group, its geographical location, the remaining term of the operations and the assigned internal rating. To the results of this analysis, the Bank applies the collective analysis models for determining impairment losses developed by the Itaú Unibanco Holding (parent company) modelling team, based on internal historical information on defaults and recoveries of the Group, as well as on prospective information through the incorporation of a set of duly weighted potential scenarios of relevant macroeconomic and financial variables.

Considering the above, changes in the assumptions or methodologies used by the Bank in the analysis and quantification of the impairment losses to loans and advances to customers and the provisions for off-balance exposures related to the Corporate segment, may have impacts relevant in the amount of the impairment losses and provisions determined at each time.

Summary of the audit approach

The audit procedures performed included the identification, understanding and evaluation of the policies and procedures established by the Bank for impairment losses quantification of the loans and advances to customers and the provisions for guarantees and other commitments, as well of the key controls related to the approval, recording and monitoring of credit risk, and to the timely identification, measurement and recognition of impairment losses and provisions.

On a sample basis, and for the most representative segment of the Bank's total loan portfolio – Corporate, we analysed a sample of clients with the objective of (i) reviewing the conclusions and results obtained by the Bank in its individual internal rating analyses that support the staging classification and (ii) formulating our own judgment on the existence of situations of significant increase in credit risk or default, the economic and financial situation of the clients, the predictability of the expected cash flows of the respective businesses and the prospects for credit recovery.

Given that the risk parameters are calculated by the modelling team of Itaú Unibanco Holding (parent company), audit instructions were submitted to PwC Brazil for the performance of a set of specific validation procedures for the main risk parameters and their respective inputs.

Our audit procedures also included the review of the disclosures regarding loans and advances to customers, off-balance sheet exposures and corresponding impairment losses and provisions, presented on the Bank's accompanying notes to the financial statements, considering the applicable accounting standards.



Responsibilities of management and supervisory board for the financial statements

Management is responsible for:

- a) the preparation of the financial statements, which present fairly the financial position, the financial performance and the cash flows of the Bank in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as adopted by the European Union;
- b) the preparation of the Directors' report in accordance with the applicable law and regulations;
- c) the creation and maintenance of an appropriate system of internal control to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error;
- d) the adoption of appropriate accounting policies and criteria; and
- e) the assessment of the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue its activities.

The supervisory board is responsible for overseeing the process of preparation and disclosure of the Bank's financial information.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our responsibility is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- a) identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- b) obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- c) evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- d) conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern;
- e) evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- f) communicate with those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and



timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit;

g) of the matters we have communicated to those charged with governance, including the supervisory board, we determine which one's were the most important in the audit of the financial statements of the current year, these being the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report, except when the law or regulation prohibits their public disclosure; and

h) confirm to the supervisory board that we comply with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Our responsibility also includes verifying that the information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Directors' report

In compliance with paragraph 3 e) of article No. 451 of the Portuguese Company Law, it is our opinion that the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable requirements of the law and regulation, that the information included in the Directors' report is consistent with the audited financial statements and, taking into account the knowledge and assessment about the Bank, no material misstatements were identified.

Additional information required in article No. 10 of the Regulation (EU) 537/2014

In accordance with article No. 10 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April, 2014, and in addition to the key audit matters referred to above, we also provide the following information:

a) We were first appointed auditors of the Bank by an unanimous written resolution of the sole shareholder dated of 9 October 2019 for the period from 2019 to 2022, having remained in functions until the current period. Our last appointment occurred in the Shareholders' General Meeting decision dated 29 March 2023 for the period from 2023 to 2026

b) The management has confirmed to us it has no knowledge of any allegation of fraud or suspicions of fraud with material effect in the financial statements. We have maintained professional scepticism throughout the audit and determined overall responses to address the risk of material misstatement due to fraud in the financial statements. Based on the work performed, we have not identified any material misstatement in the financial statements due to fraud;

c) We confirm that our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report that was prepared by us and issued to the Bank's supervisory board on the 13 February 2026;

d) We declare that we did not provide any prohibited non-audit services referred to in paragraph 1 of article No. 5 of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 16 April 2014 and that we remain independent of the Bank in conducting our audit.

13 February 2026

PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados
- Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda.
represented by:

Cláudia Sofia Parente Gonçalves da Palma, ROC no. 1853
Registered with the Portuguese Securities Market Commission under no. 20180003



Report and Opinion of the Supervisory Board

Dear Shareholders,

Pursuant to the law and to the mandate conferred upon us, we hereby present the report on the supervisory activity carried out and issue our opinion on the management report and the financial statements submitted by the Board of Directors of Itaú BBA Europe, S.A. (the Entity) in respect of the financial year ended on 31 December 2025.

We verified the regularity of the accounting records and the respective supporting documentation, as well as the effectiveness of the internal control system and the control functions, including with regard to the process for the preparation and disclosure of financial information, and we also monitored compliance with the law and the articles of association.

During 2025, the Entity was involved in a significant corporate reorganisation project, with a view to a cross border merger with Itaú Europe S.A. in Luxembourg, the completion of which is expected during 2026 and which will result in the dissolution (without liquidation) of the Entity.

In this context, the Supervisory Board issued an opinion on the Common Draft Terms of the cross border merger by absorption of the Entity into Itaú Europe S.A., pursuant to Article 99(1), as applicable by reference from Article 117 D(1), both of the Portuguese Companies Code. In addition, within the scope of

its powers, the Supervisory Board issued opinions on some of the Entity's key policies, including, among others, the Risk Appetite Statement, risk strategy and risk management policies (including the Anti Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Policy), the Policy on the selection and appointment of statutory auditors and on the engagement of non audit services, the Related Party Transactions Policy, the regulations governing the Compliance function and the Risk Management function, as well as its own regulations and those of the Board of Directors. The Supervisory Board also participated in the discussions and review of the reports on the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process and the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP and ILAAP), the Recovery Plan, and closely monitored the interactions between the Entity and the relevant supervisory authorities.

The Supervisory Board further reviewed the report resulting from the assessment carried out by an independent external entity regarding the processes for the collection, production and processing of information and the respective information flows, prepared in accordance with the principles of BCBS 239 and as required under Articles 29 and 30 of Banco de Portugal Notice No. 3/2020.

Moreover, in their capacity as members of the Remuneration Committee, the members of the Supervisory Board issued opinions on the evaluation



and remuneration criteria applicable to the heads of the control functions and on the remuneration of employees with an impact on the Entity's risk profile, as well as on the remuneration policy, and assessed the compliance of remuneration and incentive practices with the remuneration policy and the applicable regulation.

The Supervisory Board monitored management's actions through regular meetings with the Entity's key management members and the work of the control functions, both by considering reports presented by their respective heads at regular Supervisory Board meetings and by holding ad hoc meetings. The work plans of the control functions, as well as, additionally, the training plan and budget of the internal audit function, were also subject to the Supervisory Board's opinion. During 2025, the Supervisory Board also reviewed the activity plan and fees of the Statutory Auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda. ("PwC").

We also monitored the work performed by PwC and reviewed the draft Statutory Audit Report (*Certificação Legal das Contas – "CLC"*), attached hereto, which concludes that the financial statements "present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Itaú Europe as at 31 December 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union", an opinion with which we agree.

We further reviewed the Additional Report to the Supervisory Board (*Relatório Adicional ao Conselho Fiscal – "RAOF"*), also prepared by PwC, which addresses a number of topics and provides information relevant to the Supervisory Board's supervisory activity, including with regard to the monitoring of PwC's independence. In this respect, during 2025 the Supervisory Board reviewed the terms and conditions under which PwC provided additional (non audit) services to the Entity, in accordance with the applicable regulations and the Entity's internal policies, which require that the engagement of such services be approved not only by the Supervisory Board, but also by the supervisory bodies at the level of the sole shareholder and by the Supervisory Board of the parent company, Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

Taking into account the nature of the services provided and the terms and conditions of their engagement, the Supervisory Board concluded that no circumstances arose that could represent a threat to PwC's independence, a conclusion also reached by PwC itself, as duly confirmed in the above mentioned documents (i.e. the CLC and the RAOF).

Accordingly, the Supervisory Board positively assesses the conduct of the statutory auditor and its contribution to audit quality and to the integrity of financial information, taking into account, in particular, the assessment of its independence, its knowledge of the group's business, the frequency and quality of its communications, the publicly available results of its quality controls and the transparency reports shared with this Supervisory Board.

Within the scope of our duties, we further verified that:

- i) the balance sheet, income statement, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and the corresponding Notes allow for an adequate understanding of the Entity's financial position, results, changes in equity and cash flows;
- ii) the accounting policies and valuation criteria adopted are appropriate;
- iii) the management report sufficiently explains the evolution of the business and the Entity's situation, highlighting the most significant aspects; and
- iv) the proposal for the allocation of results does not contravene the applicable legal and statutory provisions.

Accordingly, taking into consideration the information received from the Board of Directors and the Entity's services, as well as the conclusions set out in the Statutory Audit Report and the Additional Report to the Supervisory Board, we are of the opinion that:



- i) the management report should be approved;
- ii) the financial statements should be approved; and
- iii) the proposal for the allocation of results should be approved.

Finally, we would like to express our appreciation to the Board of Directors and to all the Entity's employees with whom we interacted for their valuable cooperation.

13 February 2026

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board

João Ricardo Catarino

Member

Member

José Francisco Claro

Miguel Artiaga Barbosa



Annexes

Art. 447 of the Commercial Companies Code - securities held by members of the management and supervisory bodies as well as the movements occurred during the 2025 financial year

Board of Directors

Members of the Board of Directors	Holdings / Acquisition			Sales			N. securities at 31 Dec 2025
	Nr. Securities (shares/bonds/options) and Company	Date	Unit price	Nr. Securities (shares/bonds/options) and Company	Date	Unit price / gain / loss	
Almir Vignoto	75,362 Itaú Unibanco Holding SA shares (ITUB4)	06.07.2020 (holding on the date of appointment as member of the Board) and additional amounts arising from bonuses granted by Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	R\$27.73	15,000	06.11.2025	R\$17.755	60,362
	44,631 ADRs ITUB	06.07.2020 (holding on the date of appointment as member of the Board)	U\$5.15	-	-	-	59,360
	2,266 ADRs ITUB	22.02.2021 (acquisition date)	U\$4.72	-	-	-	
	1,463 ADRs ITUB	26.02.2021 (acquisition date)	U\$4.62	-	-	-	
	480,000 Itaú Unibanco Holding SA bonds (Medium Term Notes)	06.07.2020 (holding on the date of appointment as member of the Board)	U\$93.220 (unit value)	480,000	19.09.2025 (early redemption by the issuer)	U\$ 0	0
	300,000 Itaú Unibanco Holding SA bonds (Medium Term Notes)	27.01.2022 (acquisition date)	300,000 @ U\$99.8010	300,000	21.11.2024	US\$ 0	0

For the purposes of article 447 of the Commercial Companies Code, the remaining members of the Board of Directors have informed that they did not hold any securities on the date of their appointment as members of the Board of Directors, nor had they acquired any securities until 31.12.2025.

**Supervisory Board**

Members of the Supervisory Board	Holdings / Acquisition			Sales			N. securities at 31 Dec 2025
	Nr. Securities (shares/bonds/options) and Company	Date	Unit price	Nr. Securities (shares/bonds/options) and Company	Date	Unit price / gain/loss	

For the purposes of article 447 of the Commercial Companies Code, the members of the Supervisory Board have informed that they did not hold any securities on the date of their appointment, nor had they acquired any securities until 31.12.2025.

Article 60 of Bank of Portugal Notice no. 3/2020 - Supervisory Board's summary of the self-assessment report on the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisational culture and governance and internal control systems, provided for in Article 55 of Bank of Portugal Notice no. 3/2020

Pursuant to Article 60 of Banco de Portugal Notice No. 3/2020 (the "Notice"), as amended by Notice No. 2/2025, the Supervisory Board has prepared this summary of the report on the self assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisational culture and the governance and internal control systems of Itaú BBA Europe, S.A. (the "Bank"), with a reference date of 30 September 2025 (the "Report").

The Report was prepared by the Board of Directors in accordance with Article 57 of the Notice and incorporates the assessments of the Supervisory Board and of the heads of the Risk Management, Compliance and Internal Audit functions.

The Report sets out the results and conclusions of the assessment carried out on the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisational culture and the governance and internal control systems at Itaú Europe, including remuneration practices and policies and the other matters covered by the Notice, as at 30 September 2025 (the "Reference Date").

During the reference period of the Report (from 1 December 2024 to 30 September 2025), the Bank was involved in a significant corporate reorganisation project, with a view to a cross border merger with Itaú Europe S.A. in Luxembourg, which is expected to be completed during 2026.

Financial performance remained positive, with robust capital and liquidity levels and no impairments recorded in the credit portfolio. Particular note should be made of the assignment of an investment grade rating by Moody's, which may contribute to

an increase in the corporate credit portfolio, which experienced a slight reduction and results below projections.

With regard to organisational culture, the recommendations arising from the independent external assessment carried out in 2024 were implemented, and initiatives were undertaken in the area of Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I), as well as training actions in ethics and leadership and measures to strengthen internal communication.

Complementing the organisational culture, the Board of Directors ensured the implementation of initiatives to disseminate the Bank's risk culture, including specific training on the Bank's Risk Appetite Statement addressed to all employees. New risk metrics were also developed (including Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB), risks related to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT risks) and reputational risk), and improvements were made to the climate and environmental risk management framework.

Specifically with regard to ICT risks, the applicable policies and procedures were strengthened and a unit was created as a complementary structure to the risk management function, with responsibility for managing this type of risk.

In line with the rules set out in the Notice, related party transactions were subject to the review and approval process defined in the Related Party Transactions Policy, which requires prior opinions from the Risk Management and Compliance functions, as well as from the Supervisory Board, ahead of approval by the Board of Directors.



In light of the amendments introduced to the Notice in 2025, certain policies and regulations were also reviewed and approved, including the regulations governing the Risk Management and Compliance functions, as well as the regulations of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board.

The Report details the internal control deficiencies existing as at the Reference Date, as well as their evolution over the reference period, evidencing the Bank's commitment to the continuous strengthening of its internal control system.

According to the Report, as at the Reference Date, there were no F4 ("severe") deficiencies and only one F3 ("high") deficiency, related to climate and environmental risks, which is in the final stage of remediation. F2 ("moderate") and F1 ("low") deficiencies are being monitored with robust action plans and defined deadlines. The total number of open deficiencies decreased slightly compared to the previous year.

In the context of the preparation of the Report, the annual self assessment reports of each control function -- Management, Compliance and Internal Audit -- were also issued, the independence of each function was confirmed by their respective heads (with no incidents recorded), and a Statement on Related Party Transactions was issued by the Risk Management and Compliance functions, describing the responsibilities exercised by these functions to ensure that such transactions comply with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

In this context, the Board of Directors concluded that Itaú Europe's organisational culture and its governance and internal control systems, including the remuneration policy, are overall adequate to its profile and size, ensuring, in an acceptable manner and in all materially relevant aspects, compliance with the majority of the requirements set out in the Notice.

Similarly, in the context of the assessment carried out by the supervisory body, the Supervisory Board concluded, based on the work performed, the evidence collected—including the opinion and report issued by the Statutory Auditor (PricewaterhouseCoopers & Associados – Sociedade de Revisores Oficiais de Contas, Lda) on certain aspects of the Bank's internal control system—and the consideration of the current and potential impacts of the deficiencies that remain open, that the Bank's organisational culture and its governance and internal control systems are overall adequate to its profile and size, ensuring, in an acceptable manner and in all materially relevant aspects, compliance with the majority of the objectives referred to in the Notice.



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