Risk and Capital Management - Pillar 3

First quarter of 2026

1Q26 RESULTS

Objective

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

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

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

Key indicators

Itaú Unibanco’s risk and capital management focuses on maintaining the institution in line with the risk strategy approved by the Board of Directors. The key indicators based on the Prudential Consolidation, on March 31, 2026, are summarized below.

Common Equity Tier I Ratio
12.0%
December 31, 2025 *12.3%*

Tier I Ratio
13.4%
December 31, 2025 *13.8%*

Total Capital Ratio
14.8%
December 31, 2025 *15.2%*

Common Equity Tier I
In R$ million
R$ 186,771
December 31, 2025 *R$ 185,595*

Tier I
In R$ million
R$ 209,183
December 31, 2025 *R$ 208,161*

Total Capital
In R$ million
R$ 230,527
December 31, 2025 *R$ 228,589*

RWA
In R$ million
R$ 1,560,810
December 31, 2025 *R$ 1,505,475*

(1) Includes Prudential and Equity adjustments. (2) Evolution of phase-in schedule for the increase in risk weights applied to investments, in accordance with BCB Resolution No. 229/2022.

Prudential Metrics and Risk Management

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

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

KM1: Key metrics at consolidated level

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

On March 31, 2026, the Total Capital (PR) reached R$ 230,527 million, R$ 209,183 million of Tier I and R$ 21,344 million of Tier II.

R$ million	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	09/30/2025	06/30/2025	03/31/2025
Available capital (amounts)					
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)	186.771	185.595	195.917	188.389	180.611
Common Equity Tier I (CET1) corresponds to line 1 deducting, as applicable, the amount established by: art. 4, caput, item I, paragraph "i", and §§ 8 and 9, of CMN Resolution no. 4.955, of October 21, 2021; or art. 3, caput, item I, paragraph "i", §§ 8 and 9, of BCB Resolution no. 199, of March 11, 2022.	186.742	185.552	195.874	188.346	180.568
Tier 1	209.183	208.161	215.466	215.381	202.344
Tier 1 considering the calculation of Principal Capital according to line 1a	209.154	208.118	215.423	215.338	202.301
Total capital	230.527	228.589	238.430	237.454	224.092
Total Capital considering the calculation of Common Equity Tier I according to line 1a	230.498	228.546	238.387	237.411	224.049
Excess of capital committed to ajusted permanent assets	-	-	-	-	-
Excess of resources invested in permanent assets considering Total Capital according to line 3a	-	-	-	-	-
Total capital detached	-	-	-	-	-
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)					
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	1.560.810	1.505.475	1.454.242	1.436.344	1.430.630
RWA corresponds to line 4 deducting, as applicable, the amount referring to item XII of the caput of art. 4 weighted by the Risk Weighting Factor (FPR) established in art. 82-A, both commands of Resolution 229 of May 12, 2022.	1.560.781	1.505.432	1.454.199	1.436.301	1.430.587
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA					
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	12,0%	12,3%	13,5%	13,1%	12,6%
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (CET1) considering: Numerator: corresponds to line 1a; Denominator: corresponds to line 4b	12,0%	12,3%	13,5%	13,1%	12,6%
Tier 1 ratio (%)[3]	13,4%	13,8%	14,8%	15,0%	14,1%
Tier 1 ratio, considering: Numerator: corresponds to line 2a; Denominator: corresponds to line 4b	13,4%	13,8%	14,8%	15,0%	14,1%
Total capital ratio (%)	14,8%	15,2%	16,4%	16,5%	15,7%
Total capital ratio, considering: Numerator: corresponds to line 3a; Denominator: corresponds to line 4b	14,8%	15,2%	16,4%	16,5%	15,7%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA					
Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2,5%	2,5%	2,5%	2,5%	2,5%
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%) [1]	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%
Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%	1,0%
Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%) [2]	3,6%	3,6%	3,6%	3,6%	3,6%
CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%)	3,2%	3,6%	4,8%	5,0%	4,1%
CET1 available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (%) considering CET1 as per line 1a	3,2%	3,6%	4,8%	5,0%	4,1%
Basel III leverage ratio					
Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure	3.230.125	2.983.477	2.921.612	2.855.121	2.710.449
Total Basel III leverage ratio exposure measure corresponds to line 13 deducting, as applicable, the amount referring to item XII of the caput of art. 4 of Resolution 229 of May 12, 2022.	3.230.082	2.983.434	2.921.569	2.855.078	2.710.406
Basel III leverage ratio (%)	6,5%	7,0%	7,4%	7,5%	7,5%
Basel III leverage ratio (%) considering: i. Numerator: corresponds to line 2a; ii. Denominator: corresponds to line 13a	6,5%	7,0%	7,4%	7,5%	7,5%
Liquidity Coverage Ratio					
Total high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)	371.058	389.723	367.777	346.084	340.855
Total net cash outflow	190.159	181.290	168.176	161.856	173.512
LCR (%)	195,1%	215,0%	218,7%	213,8%	196,4%
Net Stable Funding Ratio					
Total available stable funding	1.491.577	1.499.680	1.408.603	1.393.627	1.362.350
Total required stable funding	1.222.668	1.202.060	1.142.829	1.150.712	1.114.206
NSFR (%)	122,0%	124,8%	123,3%	121,1%	122,3%

(1) The countercyclical capital buffer is fixed by the monetary authorities of the jurisdictions in which Itaú has exposure, the most relevant of which are Brazil, where the Financial Stability Committee (Comef) sets it at zero (BACE

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

3) The Tier I follows the instructions of the Central Bank of Brazil and is not limited to the 1.5% rate of CMN Resolution No. 4,958. If it were limited, the Tier I would be 14.6%

The Basel Index reached 15.2% on December 31, 2025, a decrease of 1.2 p.p. compared to September 30, 2025, due to the payment of dividends and interest on equity, share buybacks, and the growth of risk-weighted assets, partially offset by the positive impact of the period's result

Besides, Itaú Unibanco has a R$ 105,663 million capital excess in relation to its minimum required Total Capital. It corresponds to 6,8 p.p. above the minimum requirement (8%) and higher than the Capital Buffer requirement of (R$ 55,524 million). Considering the Capital Buffers, the capital excess would be 3,2 p.p.

The fixed assets ratio shows the commitment percentage of adjusted Total Capital with the adjusted permanent assets. Itaú Unibanco falls within the maximum limit of 50% of adjusted Total Capital, established by BACEN. On March 31, 2026, fixed assets ratio reached 20.7%, showing a surplus of R$ 67,456 million.

OVA – Bank risk management approach

Scope and Key Features of Risk Management

Taking and managing risks is one of Itaú Unibanco’s activities, and to do so effectively, the institution must have well-established objectives for risk management. In this context, the Risk Appetite articulates the set of guidelines from the Board of Directors (BoD) regarding strategy and risk-taking, defining the nature and level of acceptable risks for the organization, while the risk culture guides the necessary attitudes for managing them. Itaú Unibanco invests in robust risk and capital management processes that permeate the entire institution and form the foundation for strategic decisions to ensure business sustainability and maximize shareholder value.

Among the processes for proper risk and capital management, the following stand out: the implementation of a continuous and integrated risk management framework; the Risk Appetite Framework, which consists of the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) from the BoD, the Risk Appetite Policy, and a set of metrics for monitoring key risks according to defined limits; the stress testing program; the establishment of a Risk Committee; and the appointment, before the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), of a Chief Risk Officer (CRO) with clearly defined roles, responsibilities, and independence requirements.

These processes are aligned with the guidelines of the BoD and Executives, who, through collegiate bodies, define global objectives expressed in goals and limits for the risk-managing business units. The capital control and management units, in turn, support Itaú Unibanco’s management through risk and capital monitoring and analysis processes.

The principles that underpin risk management, Risk Appetite, and the guidelines for how Itaú Unibanco employees should act in their daily decision-making are:

- **Sustainability and customer satisfaction:** Itaú Unibanco's vision is to be the leading bank in sustainable performance and customer satisfaction. Therefore, it is committed to generating shared value for employees, customers, shareholders, and society, ensuring business continuity. Itaú Unibanco is focused on conducting business that benefits both the customer and the institution.

- **Risk culture:** The institution's risk culture goes beyond policies, procedures, and processes, aiming to strengthen the individual and collective responsibility of all employees to do the right thing, at the right time, and in the right way, respecting ethical business practices. It is based on four principles (conscious risk-taking, discussion and action on institutional risks, and everyone's responsibility for risk management), which encourage open understanding and discussion of risks, keeping them within the levels determined by the Risk Appetite, and ensuring that each employee, regardless of position, area, or function, also assumes responsibility for managing the risks of their business. The Risk Culture is detailed in the "Risk Culture" section.

- **Risk Pricing:** Itaú Unibanco operates and assumes risks in businesses that are well-known and understood, avoiding risks in which it lacks knowledge or competitive advantage, carefully evaluating the risk-return relationship.

- **Diversification:** The institution has a low appetite for volatility in results and therefore operates on a diversified base of customers, products, and businesses, seeking risk differentiation and prioritizing less risky ventures.

- **Operational excellence:** Itaú Unibanco aims to be an agile bank with robust and stable infrastructure to offer high-quality services.

- **Ethics and respect for regulations:** For Itaú Unibanco, ethics are non-negotiable. The institution promotes an environment of integrity, guiding all employees to cultivate ethics in relationships and business and respect regulations, safeguarding the institution's reputation.

Risk and Capital Governance

The Board of Directors is the highest authority responsible for establishing guidelines, policies, and limits for risk and capital management. The Risk and Capital Management Committee (CGRC) supports the Board in fulfilling its duties related to risk and capital oversight. At the executive level, collegiate bodies chaired by Itaú Unibanco's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) are responsible for risk and capital management, exercising delegated responsibilities in these areas, and their decisions are monitored within the scope of the CGRC.

To support this structure, the Risk Area has specialized departments aimed at ensuring, independently and centrally, that the institution’s risks and capital are managed in accordance with established policies and procedures.

Itaú Unibanco’s risk management organizational structure complies with current regulations in Brazil and abroad. Domestically, the Bank follows the rules established by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), particularly Resolution No. 4,557/17, which addresses the risk and capital management framework for financial institutions, as well as regulations from the Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission (CVM) and the Private Insurance Superintendence (SUSEP), among other regulators and applicable standards. Internationally, Itaú Unibanco adheres to standards set by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), and local regulations in the countries where it operates. Additionally, Itaú Unibanco complies with guidelines such as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) of the United Nations Environment Programme – Finance Initiative, and the Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), among other representative examples. The Bank also adopts practices aligned with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and globally recognized corporate governance best practices.

Furthermore, Itaú Unibanco has a governance framework for identifying and monitoring emerging risks—those newly identified risks with potentially material medium- to long-term impacts on the business, but for which there is still insufficient information for full assessment due to the number of unknown factors and impacts, as they are unprecedented and have not been addressed in the past.

Risk management responsibilities at Itaú Unibanco are structured according to the three lines of governance model:

- **1st line of governance:** Business and corporate support areas are directly responsible for identifying, measuring, assessing, monitoring, reporting, controlling, and mitigating the risks they originate;

- **2nd line of governance:** The Risk Area aims to ensure, independently and centrally, that the institution’s risks are managed according to established policies and procedures, defining parameters for the risk management process and its supervision. This control provides the BoD and executives with a comprehensive view of Itaú Unibanco’s exposures, optimizing and accelerating corporate decision-making;

- **3rd line of governance:** Internal Audit, which reports to the Board of Directors, conducts independent evaluations of the activities carried out within the institution, enabling senior management to assess the adequacy of controls, the effectiveness of risk management, and compliance with internal policies and regulatory requirements.

Itaú Unibanco uses robust, automated systems to fully comply with capital regulations and to measure risks, in accordance with current regulatory models and requirements. It also coordinates actions to ensure compliance with both qualitative and quantitative requirements set by regulators for minimum capital observation and risk monitoring.

Ituber Culture

Risk management is an intrinsic and transversal element in Ituber culture, which emphasizes the individual responsibility of each employee, regardless of hierarchical level, guiding decisions and attitudes based on ethics and the reduction of risks that may affect the business, customers and society.

As an essential part of organizational culture, risk management influences performance evaluation, which considers each employee's alignment with the company's values, with emphasis on the following aspects:

- **For us, ethics are non-negotiable:** integrity permeates all decisions and actions, strengthening risk management
- **We are driven by results:** sustainable growth is prioritized, with attention to the risks and impacts of solutions, ensuring security and long-term vision
- **We don't have all the answers:** decision making is data-driven, enabling risk identification and mitigation
- **We have each other's back:** teamwork and flagging critical issues at the right time are essential to avoid or mitigate risks
- **We treasure diversity and inclusion:** knowledge of socio-environmental opportunities and risks is essential for the development of responsible business.

Ituber culture reinforces that risk management is not just a practice, but a value that permeates all dimensions of the business.

To understand more about how Ituber culture and risk management support our business, access the Integrated Annual Report.

Risk Appetite

The Risk Appetite articulates the set of guidelines from the Board of Directors (BoD) regarding strategy and risk-taking, defining the nature and level of acceptable risks for the organization while considering the capacity for effective and prudent management, strategic objectives, competitive conditions, and the regulatory environment.

The Risk Appetite framework consists of the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) from the BoD, the Risk Appetite Policy, and a set of metrics for monitoring key risks according to defined limits.

Considering Itaú Unibanco’s strategic guidelines, the Risk Appetite and its dimensions are based on the following statement:

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

To make the RAS tangible, the Risk Appetite is organized in six dimensions, each composed of a set of metrics associated with the key risks involved, combining complementary measurement methods to obtain a comprehensive view of our exposures to acceptable types and levels of risk:

- Capitalization: Reflects the Bank’s level of protection against significant losses that could lead to regulatory non-compliance or insolvency. It establishes that Itaú Unibanco must have sufficient capital to withstand a severe recession or stress event without needing to adjust its capital structure under adverse circumstances. It is monitored through the tracking of Itaú Unibanco’s capital ratios under normal and stressed conditions, as well as the institution’s debt issuance ratings.

- Liquidity: Reflects the Bank’s level of protection against a prolonged funding stress period that could lead to a liquidity shortfall and eventual bankruptcy. It establishes that Itaú Unibanco’s liquidity must endure extended periods of stress. It is monitored through the tracking of liquidity indicators.

- Breakdown of results: Aims to ensure stability and sustainability of results, restricting excessive volatility and avoiding portfolio concentrations and significant deviations in pricing and provisions. It defines that business will primarily focus on Latin America, where Itaú Unibanco will have a diversified range of customers and products, with low appetite for results volatility and high risk. It monitors Credit risk indicators, including social, environmental, and climate dimensions, Market and IRRBB risks, Underwriting risks, and Business & Profitability risks. The monitored metrics aim to ensure, through exposure concentration limits (e.g., industry sectors, counterparty quality, countries and geographic regions, and risk factors), an appropriate portfolio composition, targeting low earnings volatility and business sustainability.

- Operational risk: Addresses operational risks that could compromise the Bank’s business and operations, focusing on controlling events that could negatively impact business strategy and operations.

- Reputation: Addresses risks that could impact the value of our brand and the institution’s reputation among customers, employees, regulators, investors, and the general public. Risk monitoring in this dimension is carried out through ethical behavior and conservative adherence to regulatory standards.

- Clients: Addresses risks that could impact customer satisfaction and experience, monitored through customer satisfaction tracking, events with direct customer impact, and suitability indicators.

The metrics translate the RAS and dimensions into measurable indicators that capture the main risks incurred by the institution. They are periodically monitored and reported to the executive level, the Risk and Capital Management Committee (CGRC), and the BoD, which guide preventive actions to ensure exposures remain within established limits and aligned with our strategy.

The Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and approving the Risk Appetite guidelines and limits, performing its duties with the support of the CGRC and the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The Risk Appetite governance is documented in an internal policy, which is also established, reviewed, and approved by the BoD.

Stress Testing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recovery and Resolution Plan

In response to the latest international crises, the Central Bank issued Resolution No. 5,187, which requires the development of a Recovery and Resolution Plan for the financial institutions that are classified in the Segment 1, with a total exposure of more than 10% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This plan aims to reestablish adequate levels of capital and liquidity, above the regulatory requirements, through appropriate strategies in the event of severe stress shocks of a systemic or idiosyncratic nature. Accordingly, each institution would be able to preserve its financial feasibility and, at the same time, mitigate the impact on the National Financial System.

Itaú Unibanco has a report that contemplates the entire Conglomerate and contains the description of the following items:

I. Critical functions: activities performed by the entities within the scope of recovery and resolution planning for third parties, whose discontinuity could compromise the stability of the National Financial System (SFN), the Brazilian Payment System (SPB), or the real economy, due to their market share, interconnections, complexity, or other factors that prevent them from being immediately replaced by the market.

II. Institution's essential services: services provided to one or more entities within the scope of recovery and resolution planning, whose disruption would impair the functioning of a core business line;

III. Bridge institution: an entity established or reorganized to which assets, rights, and obligations of the institution under resolution are transferred, in whole or in part, aiming at the general or partial continuity of its business or activity.

IV. Core business lines: activities essential to the viability of the prudential conglomerate or economic group under normal conditions, as they are material sources of revenue, capital gains, or market value.

V. Monthly monitoring program, establishing critical levels for a set of indicators, with a view to risk monitoring and eventual trigger for the execution of the Recovery and Resolution Plan;

VI. Stress scenarios, contemplating events that may threaten the business continuity and the viability of the institution, including reverse tests, which seek to identify remote risk scenarios, contributing to an increase of the management sensitivity;

VII. Recovery and Resolution strategies in response to different stress scenarios, including the main risks and barriers, as well as the mitigators of the latter and the procedures for the operationalization of each strategy;

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

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

This plan is reviewed biennially, whenever there are material changes or as determined by Bacen, and is subjected to the approval of the Board of Directors.

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

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

Capital Adequacy Assessment

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

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

By adopting a prospective stance regarding capital management, Itaú Unibanco implemented its capital management structure and its ICAAP in order to comply with National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution 4,557, BACEN Circular 3,846 and Normative Instruction 322.

The result of the last ICAAP, which includes stress tests – dated as of December 2024 – showed that, in addition to having enough capital to face all material risks, Itaú Unibanco has a significant buffer, thus ensuring the soundness of its equity position.

Capital Adequacy

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

OV1 – Overview of risk-weighted assets (RWA)

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

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

R$ million	RWA		Minimum capital requirements
	03/31/2026	12/31/2025	03/31/2026
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	1,189,707	1,199,103	95,177
Of which: standardised approach for credit risk	1,111,021	1,119,760	88,882
Of which: foundation internal rating-based approach (F-IRB)	-	-	-
Of which: advanced internal rating-based approach (A-IRB)	78,686	79,343	6,295
Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	34,875	29,789	2,790
Of which: standardised approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	25,533	20,340	2,043
Of which: Current Exposure Method approach (CEM)	-	-	-
Of which: other CCR	9,342	9,449	747
Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	4,304	6,433	344
Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-	-
Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	1,415	1,109	113
Securitisation exposures in banking book	13,497	12,838	1,080
Market risk	**68,398**	**50,248**	**5,471**
Of which: standardised approach	83,598	61,438	6,687
Of which: internal models approach (IMA)	36,516	30,685	2,921
Operational risk (1)	**181,754**	**143,006**	**14,540**
Payment Services risk (RWA_{SP})	NA	NA	NA
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	66,860	62,949	5,349
Total	**1,560,810**	**1,505,475**	**124,864**

1) The operational risk-weighted assets by standardized approach (RWAopad) is calculated in accordance with BCB Resolution 356/2023 as of Jan/25.

Decrease of R$9 billion mainly driven by a reduction in credit risk exposures (RWACPAD).

Links between financial statements and regulatory exposures

LIA: Explanations of differences between accounting and regulatory exposure amounts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

R$ million, at the end of the period							03/31/2026
			Carrying values of items:				
	Carrying values as reported in published financial statements	Carrying values under scope of regulatory consolidation	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework	Not subject to capital requirements or subject to deduction from capital
Assets							
Current and Non-current assets	3,162,262	2,769,441	2,306,713	382,964	36,471	498,059	43,293
Cash	39,723	39,646	39,646	-	-	9,565	-
Interbank investments	357,134	349,280	57,556	291,724	-	21,710	-
Securities	968,035	595,861	558,932	-	36,471	200,265	458
Derivatives	93,624	93,714	-	91,240	-	6,826	2,474
Operations with credit granting characteristics	1,219,313	1,221,457	1,183,457	-	-	182,037	38,000
Interbank and interbranch accounts	296,771	296,770	296,770	-	-	75	-
Current and deferred tax assets	93,261	89,613	87,252	-	-	-	2,361
Others assets	94,401	83,100	83,100	-	-	77,581	-
Permanent assets	37,430	64,915	47,834	-	-	-	17,081
Investments	8,948	38,891	38,560	-	-	-	331
Real estate	9,765	9,274	9,274	-	-	-	-
Real estate by lease			-	-	-	-	-
Goodwill and Intangible assets	18,717	16,750	-	-	-	-	16,750
Total assets	**3,199,692**	**2,834,356**	**2,354,547**	**382,964**	**36,471**	**498,059**	**60,374**
Liabilities							
Current and Non-current liabilities	2,990,324	2,601,904	-	578,487	-	311,919	2,023,417
Deposits	1,099,998	1,110,902	-	-	-	79,882	1,110,902
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements	528,406	528,583	-	516,293	-	79,096	12,290
Debt instruments	419,894	421,485	-	-	-	2,907	421,485
Borrowings and onlending	136,916	136,915	-	-	-	2,379	136,915
Derivatives	88,588	88,541	-	62,194	-	6,883	26,347
Interbank and interbranch accounts	109,359	109,027	-	-	-	2,087	109,027
Provisions for financial guarantees, credit commitments and credits to be released	2,314	2,314	-	-	-	-	2,314
Technical provision for insurance, pension plan and premium bonds	371,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other provisions	16,795	16,594	-	-	-	-	16,594
Current and deferred tax liabilities	19,259	16,403	-	-	-	-	16,403
Other liabilities	196,836	171,140	-	-	-	138,685	171,140
Total liabilities	**2,990,324**	**2,601,904**	**-**	**578,487**	**-**	**311,919**	**2,023,417**

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

R$ million					03/31/2026
		Carrying values of items:			
	Total	Subject to credit risk framework	Subject to counterparty credit risk framework	Subject to the securitisation framework	Subject to the market risk framework
Asset carrying value amount under scope of regulatory consolidation	2,773,982	2,354,513	382,964	36,471	548,312
Liabilities carrying value amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	578,487	-	578,487	-	336,208
Total net amount under regulatory scope of consolidation	2,195,495	2,354,513	(195,523)	36,471	212,104
Off-balance sheet amounts	386,882	179,350	207,532	-	-
Differences in valuations	-	-	-	-	-
Other differences	546,854	(8,542)	555,396	-	-
Exposure amounts considered for regulatory purposes	3,129,231	2,525,321	567,405	36,471	186,140

PV1: Prudent valuation adjustments (PVA)

In R$ million								03/31/2026
	Equity	Interest rates	FX	Credit	Commodities	Total	Of which: In the trading book	Of which: In the banking book
Closeout uncertainty, of which:	-	-	-	1	-	**1**	-	1
Closeout cost	-	-	-	*1*	-	**1**	-	*1*
Concentration	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Early termination	-	1	-	12	-	**13**	-	13
Model risk	44	19	-	7	-	**70**	44	26
Operational risk	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Investing and funding costs	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Unearned credit spreads	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Future administrative costs	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	-	-
Total adjustment	**44**	**20**	**-**	**20**	**-**	**84**	**44**	**40**

Institutions that comprise the Financial Statements of Itaú Unibanco Holding

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

Associate institutions that comprise the financial statements and the Prudential Conglomerate (2)	Country [1]	% Equity share on capital
Acácia FIDC Direito Creditório Responsabilidade LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
Aj Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	Brazil	100,00%
Angico FIDC Segmento Infraestrutura e Agronegócio de Responsabilidade Limitada	Brazil	100,00%
Avenue Cash LLC	United States	50,10%
Avenue Holding Financeira LTDA.	Brazil	50,10%
Avenue Securities Banco De Investimento S.A.	Brazil	50,10%
Avenue Securities LLC	United States	50,10%
Banco Investcred Unibanco S.A.	Brazil	50,00%
Banco Itaú (Suisse) S.A.	Switzerland	100,00%
Banco Itaú Chile	Chile	67,42%
Banco Itaú Consignado S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Banco Itaú International	United States	100,00%
Banco Itaú Paraguay S.A.	Paraguay	100,00%
Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	100,00%
Banco Itaú Veículos S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Banco ItauBank S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Banco Itaucard S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Dibens Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	Brazil	100,00%
Erythrina FIDC Segm Infra e Agro Responsabilidade	Brazil	100,00%
FIDC B2cycle NPL	Brazil	100,00%
FIDC Cloudw Akira I	Brazil	96,26%
FIDC Kiwify	Brazil	77,88%
FIDC Mobilitas	Brazil	85,88%
FIDC Sumup Solo	Brazil	93,14%
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Brazil	53,88%
Fundo De Invest Dir Creditórios Não Padron NPL II	Brazil	100,00%
FUNDO DE INVESTIMENTO EM DIREITOS CREDITÓRIOS ECO INVEST BRASIL	Brazil	100,00%
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios IA	Brazil	100,00%
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Soul	Brazil	61,96%
Fundo Fortaleza de Investimento Imobiliário	Brazil	100,00%
Fundo Kinea Ventures	Brazil	100,00%
IA II - Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Responsabilidade Limitada	Brazil	100,00%
Ideal Corretora de Titulos e Valores Mobiliarios S.A.	Brazil	50,10%
Ideal Holding Financeira S.A.	Brazil	50,10%
Intrag Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
Iresolve Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú (Panamá) S.A.	Panama	67,06%
Itaú Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Administradora de Fondos de Inversión S.A	Uruguay	100,00%
Itaú Bank & Trust Bahamas Ltd.	Bahamas	100,00%
Itaú Bank & Trust Cayman Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100,00%
Itaú Bank, Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100,00%
Itaú BBA Europe S.A.	Portugal	100,00%
Itaú BBA International Plc.	United Kingdom	100,00%

1) The institutions operate in their respective countries of origin.
2) The Fundo Cloudwalk Kick Ass I Fundo De Investimento Em Direitos Creditórios was part of Itaú Unibanco Holding Consolidado until 02/28/2026

Associate institutions that comprise the financial statements and the Prudential Conglomerate	Country [1]	% Equity share on capital
Itaú BBA Trading S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú BBA Trading S.A. - Sucursal Uruguay	Uruguay	100,00%
Itaú BBA USA Securities Inc.	United States	100,00%
Itaú Chile New York Branch.	United States	67,42%
Itaú Colombia S.A	Colombia	67,06%
Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A.	Colombia	67,06%
Itaú Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada	Chile	67,42%
Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Colombia	67,04%
Itaú International Securities Inc.	United States	100,00%
Itaú Invest Casa de Bolsa S.A.	Paraguay	100,00%
Itau Isento Marco 30 FIC de Fundos Incentivados de Inv Financeiro Em Infra RF Resp Limitada	Brazil	0,64%
Itau Isento Marco 28 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de FIIF em Infra RF - Resp Limitada	Brazil	1,36%
Itau Isento Marco 29 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de FIIF em Infra RF - Resp Limitada	Brazil	0,05%
Itau Isento Setembro 28 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de FIIF em Infra RF Resp Limitada	Brazil	0,53%
Itau Isento Setembro 29 FIC de Fundos Incentivados	Brazil	0,56%
Itaú Kinea Private Equity Multimercado Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Crédito Privado	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A., Grand Cayman Branch	Cayman Islands	100,00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A., Miami Branch	United States	100,00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A., Nassau Branch	Bahamas	100,00%
Itaú Unibanco Veículos Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
ITB Holding Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100,00%
Kinea CDI Absoluto Fundo De Investimento Financeiro Renda Fixa LP Resp Limitada	Brazil	17,28%
Kinea CO-investimento Fundo de Investimento Imobiliario	Brazil	99,98%
Kinea Equity Infra I Warehouse Feeder MM Ficfi CP	Brazil	100,00%
Kinea FOF Imobiliário FIF Multimercado - Responsabilidade Limitada	Brazil	59,67%
Kinea I Private Equity FIP Multiestrategia	Brazil	99,68%
Kinea IMA- B5 Absoluto Fundo De Investimento Financeiro Renda Fixa LP Resp Limitada	Brazil	100,00%
Kinea KP Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado	Brazil	100,00%
Licania Fund Limited	Cayman Islands	100,00%
Luizacred S.A. Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Brazil	50,00%
Microinvest S.A. Soc. de Crédito a Microempreendedor	Brazil	100,00%
NC 2025 Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios	Brazil	100,00%
NC 2025 I Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios	Brazil	100,00%
OCA Dinero Electrónico S.A.	Uruguay	100,00%
OCA S.A.	Uruguay	100,00%
Oiti Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado Investimento no Exterior	Brazil	100,00%
Redecard Instituição de Pagamento S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Redecard Sociedade de Crédito Direto S.A	Brazil	100,00%
Riblinor S.A.	Uruguay	75,00%
RT Itaú DJ Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	Brazil	100,00%
RT Scala Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento	Brazil	100,00%
Tangerina Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios - Responsabilidade Limitada	Brazil	100,00%
Tarumã 2 FIF Fundo Incentivado em Investimento em Deb de Infra RF Cred Priv Resp Limitada	Brazil	100,00%
Tarumã Fundo Incentivado de Investimento em Debêntures de Infraestrutura Renda Fixa Crédito Privado	Brazil	100,00%
Théros Fundo de Investimento nas Cadeias Produtivas	Brazil	100,00%
Vitex FIF Fundo Incentivado em Investimento em Debêntures de Infra RF Cred Priv Resp Limitada	Brazil	100,00%

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

Institutions that comprise the Financial Statements of Itaú Unibanco Holding

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

Associate institutions that comprise only the Financial Statements	Country [1]	% Equity share on capital
Administradora de Fondos de Ahorro Previsional Itaú S.A.	Uruguay	100,00%
Albarus S.A.	Paraguay	100,00%
Ank Platform S.A.	Argentina	100,00%
Avenue Delaware LLC	United States	50,10%
Avenue Digital Assets LLC	United States	50,10%
Avenue Global Advisors LLC	United States	50,10%
Avenue Holding Cayman Ltd.	Cayman Islands	50,10%
Avenue Holding LTDA.	Brazil	50,10%
Avenue Holdings INC.	United States	50,10%
Avenue Securities Gestora De Recursos LTDA.	Brazil	50,10%
Avenue Services LLC	United States	50,10%
Avita Corretora de Seguros S.A.	Brazil	80,00%
Beta Correspondente e Tecnologia LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
Borsen Renda Fixa Crédito Privado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100,00%
Cia. Itaú de Capitalização	Brazil	100,00%
Conexão Tecnologia de Pagamentos LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
Estrel Serviços Administrativos S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
FC Recovery S.A.U	Argentina	100,00%
iCarros Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
IGA Participações S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Investimentos Bemge S.A.	Brazil	86,81%
Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A.	Chile	67,42%
Itaú Asesorías Financieras Limitada	Chile	67,42%
Itaú Asset Management Administradora de Fondos Patrimoniales de Inversión S.A.	Paraguay	100,00%
Itaú Bahamas Directors Ltd.	Bahamas	100,00%
Itaú Bahamas Nominees Ltd.	Bahamas	100,00%
Itaú BBA Assessoria Financeira S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Chile Inversiones, Servicios y Administracion S.A.	Chile	100,00%
Itaú Chile Participaciones SpA	Chile	100,00%
Itaú Consultoria de Valores Mobiliários e Participações S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A.	Colombia	67,41%
Itaú Corredores de Seguros Limitada	Chile	67,42%
Itaú Corretora de Seguros S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Europe S.A.	Luxembourg	100,00%
Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S.	Colombia	67,42%
Itaú Institucional Renda Fixa Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú International Holding Cayman Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100,00%
Itaú Rent Administração e Participações Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Seguros Paraguay S.A.	Paraguay	100,00%
Itaú Seguros S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Sociedade Prestadora de Serviços Ativos Virtuais LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú Unibanco Asset Management Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
Itau Unibanco Comercializadora de Energia Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
Itaú USA Asset Management Inc.	United States	100,00%
Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itauseg Participações S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Itauseg Saúde S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
IU Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
Kinea Investimentos Ltda.	Brazil	80,00%
Kinea US Asset Management LLC	United States	80,00%
Mundostar S.A.	Uruguay	100,00%
Myprofit Crossborder Technologies S.A.	Brazil	50,10%
Pont Sociedad Anónima	Paraguay	100,00%

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

Associate institutions that comprise only the Financial Statements	Country [1]	% Equity share on capital
PR Curitiba Mariano Torres Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
Proserv - Promociones y Servicios, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100,00%
Provar Negócios de Varejo Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada	Chile	67,42%
Recovery do Brasil Consultoria S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
Red Visual S.A.	Uruguay	100,00%
Resonet S.A.	Uruguay	100,00%
RJ Niteroi Icarai Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
RT Alm 5 Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa	Brazil	100,00%
RT Alm Soberano 2 Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa	Brazil	100,00%
RT Defiant Multimercado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100,00%
RT Endeavour Renda Fixa Crédito Privado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100,00%
RT Mocah Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Renda Fixa - Responsabilidade Limitada	Brazil	100,00%
RT Multigestor 4 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Multimercado	Brazil	100,00%
RT Nation II Fundo de Investimento Financeiro Renda Fixa - Responsabilidade Limitada	Brazil	100,00%
RT Nation Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100,00%
RT Valiant Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100,00%
SP Alameda Franca LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SP Amadeu Amaral Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Antonia Queiroz Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Augusta Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Av Juscelino Kubitschek Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Av Morumbi Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Av. Jabaquara Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Av. Rangel Pestana Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Bairro Moema Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Bairro Sumarezinho Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Bairro Vila Guilherme Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Brooklin Rua Santo Amaro Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Butanta Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP CEAGESP Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Clelia Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Eusebio Matoso Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Itaberaba Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Maracatins Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Nova JK Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Padre João Manuel Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Pássaros e Flores Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Rua Da Consolacao Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Rua Das Palmeiras Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Santos Embare Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Santos Jose Menino Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Senador Queiros Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Serra De Bragança Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
SP Vila Clementino Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SP Vila Olimpia Araguari Ltda.	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 01 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 02 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 03 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 04 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 05 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 06 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 07 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 08 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 09 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 10 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 11 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
SPE IRA 12 LTDA	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 13 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 14 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 15 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 16 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 17 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 18 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 19 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 20 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 21 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 22 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 23 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 24 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 25 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 26 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Spe Ira 27 Ltda	Brazil	100,00%
Zup I.T. Serviços em Tecnologia e Inovação S.A.	Brazil	100,00%
ZUP Innovation Corp.	United States	100,00%

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

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

Non Consolidated Institutions

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

Non consolidated Institutions	Country [1]	% Equity share on capital [2]
BANFUR International S.A.	Panama	30,00%
Biomas Serviços Ambientais, Restauração e Carbono S.A	Brazil	16,67%
BSF Holding S.A	Brazil	49,00%
Caja de Valores del Paraguay S.A.	Paraguay	9,09%
CIP S.A	Brazil	22,89%
Conectcar Instituição de Pagamento e Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A.	Brazil	50,00%
Gestora de Inteligência de Crédito S.A	Brazil	15,71%
Kinea Private Equity Investimentos S.A.	Brazil	80,00%
Olímpia Promoção e Serviços S.A.	Brazil	50,00%
Porto Seguro Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A.	Brazil	42,93%
Pravaler S.A.	Brazil	50,14%
PREX Holding LLC	United States	30,00%
Rede Agro Fidelidade e Intermediação	Brazil	12,82%
Rias Redbanc S.A.	Uruguay	25,00%
Tecnologia Bancária S.A.	Brazil	28,75%
Totvs Techfin S.A.	Brazil	50,00%

1) The institutions operate in their respective countries of origin.
2) Considers only direct participation.

Material entities

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

R$ million			03/31/2026		12/31/2025	
Institutions	Country	Activity	Total Assets	Equity	Total Assets	Equity
Cia. Itaú de Capitalização	Brazil	Premium bonds	6,104	793	6,347	818
Itaú Consultoria de Valores Mobiliários e Participações S.A.	Brazil	Financial institution holding company	1,405	1,313	1,378	1,280
Itaú Corretora de Seguros S.A.	Brazil	Insurance, pension plans and health brokers	2,684	1,109	2,533	875
Itaú Seguros S.A.	Brazil	Insurance	12,031	2,943	12,526	3,378
Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.	Brazil	Pension plan	365,743	4,466	354,729	4,524
Itauseg Participações S.A.	Brazil	Non financial institution holding company	14,117	14,040	13,073	12,947
ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda.	Brazil	Financial institution holding company	56,235	55,407	58,345	56,794
Provar Negócios de Varejo Ltda.	Brazil	Other auxiliary activities for financial services	2,295	2,241	2,239	2,193

Composition of Capital

CCA: Main features of regulatory capital instruments

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

- Treasury and products, through the payment agent of the subordinated instruments or straight through the central depository, will notify its holders and take actions to ensure that Itaú Unibanco's trading desks cease to trade such instruments;

- The operational and accounting areas will carry out the necessary procedures for the proper treatment of the extinction; and

- The Investor Relations area will communicate to the market of the extinction of the subordinated instruments.

The table CCA - Main features of regulatory capital instruments, is available at www.itau.com.br/investor-relations, section “Results and Reports”, “Regulatory Reports”, “Pillar 3”.

CC1 - Composition of regulatory capital [1]

		03/31/2026	
		Value (R$ Thousand)	Balance Sheet Reference
	Common Equity Tier I: instruments and reserves		
1	Instruments Eligible for the Common Equity Tier I	136,909,898	(k)
2	Revenue reserves	65,015,812	(l)
3	Other revenue and other reserve	(1,576,796)	(m)
5	Common share capital issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group CET1 capital)	5,909,651	(j)
6	**Common Equity Tier I before regulatory adjustments**	**206,258,565**	
	Common Equity Tier I: prudential adjustments		
7	Prudential adjustments related to the pricing of financial instruments	84,061	
8	Goodwill (net of related tax liability)	1,558,674	(e)
9	Intangible assets	15,522,176	(h) / (i)
10	Tax credits arising from income tax losses and social contribution tax loss carryfowards and those originating from this contribution related to determination periods ended until December 31, 1998	2,353,108	(b)
11	Adjustments related to the market value of derivative financial instruments used to hedge the cash flows of protected items whose mark-to-market adjustments are not recorded in the books.	(271,367)	
12	Shortfall of provisions to expected losses	-	
15	Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds	-	(d)
16	Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose the Core Capital, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	264,828	(n)
17	Reciprocal cross-holdings in common equity	-	
18	Total value of adjustments related to net non-significant investments in the Common Equity Tier I of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities	-	
19	Total value of adjustments related to net significant investments in the Common Equity Tier I of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities, that exceeds 10% of the amount of the Common Equity Tier I, disregarding specific adjustments	-	
21	Total value of adjustments related to tax credits arising from temporary differences that depend on the generation of income or future taxable income for their realization, above the limit of 10% of the Common Equity Tier I, disregarding specific deductions	-	
22	Amount that exceeds 15% of the Common Equity Tier I	-	
23	Of which: arising from net investments in the Common Equity Tier I of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open ended pension entities	-	
25	Of which: arising from tax credits resulting from temporary differences that depend on the generation of income or future taxable income for their realization	-	
26	National specific regulatory adjustments	(23,734)	
26.a	Deferred permanent assets	-	(g)
26.b	Investment in dependence, financial institution abroad or non-financial entity that is part of the conglomerate, with respect to which the Central Bank of Brazil does not have access to information, data and documents	-	
26.d	Increase of unauthorized capital	-	
26.e	Excess of the amount adjusted of Common Equity Tier I	-	
26.f	Deposit to cover capital deficiency	-	
26.g	Amount of intangible assets established before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	(i)
26.h	Excess of resources invested on permanent assets	-	
26.i	Total capital detached	-	
26.j	Other residual differences concerning the Common Equity Tier I calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	(23,734)	
27	Other residual differences related to the calculation of the Common Equity Tier I for regulatory purposes	-	
28	**Total regulatory deductions from the Common Equity Tier I**	**19,487,746**	
29	**Common Equity Tier I**	**186,770,818**	
	Additional Tier I Capital: instruments		
30	Instruments eligible for the Additional Tier I Capital	21,455,898	
31	Of which: classified as equity under applicable accounting standards	-	
32	Of which: classified as liabilities under applicable accounting standards	21,455,898	
33	Instruments authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	
34	Additional Tier 1 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group additional Tier 1 capital)	956,098	
35	Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	
36	Additional Tier I Capital before regulatory adjustments	22,411,996	

Additional Tier I Capital: regulatory adjustments			
37	Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	-	
38	Reciprocal cross-holdings in additional Tier 1 instruments	-	
39	Total value of adjustments related to net non-significant investments in the Additional Tier I Capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
40	Total value of adjustments related to net significant investments in the Additional Tier I Capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
41	National specific regulatory adjustments	**-**	
41.b	Non-controlling interest in Additional Tier I Capital	-	
41.c	Other residual differences concerning the Additional Tier I Capital calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	-	
42	Regulatory adjustments applied to the Additional Tier I Capital due to the insufficient Tier II Capital to cover deductions	-	
43	**Total regulatory deductions from the Additional Tier I Capital**	**-**	
44	**Additional Tier I Capital (AT1)**	**22,411,996**	
45	**Tier I**	**209,182,814**	
Tier II: instruments and provisions			
46	Instruments eligible for Tier II	20,072,282	
47	Instruments that are authorized to compose Tier II before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	
48	Tier 2 instruments issued by subsidiaries and held by third parties (amount allowed in group Tier 2)	1,271,958	
49	Of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	
50	Provisions	308	
51	**Tier II before regulatory adjustments**	**21,344,548**	
Tier II: regulatory adjustments			
52	Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose Tier II, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	-	
53	Reciprocal cross-holdings in Tier 2 instruments	-	
54	Total value of adjustments related to net non-significant investments in the Tier II and other TLAC liabilities of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
55	Total value of adjustments related to net significant investments in the Tier II and other TLAC liabilities of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	-	
56	National specific regulatory adjustments	-	
56.b	Non-controlling interest in Tier II	-	
56.c	Other residual differences concerning Tier II calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	-	
57	**Total regulatory deductions from Tier II Capital**	**-**	
58	**Tier II**	**21,344,548**	
59	**Referential Equity (Tier I + Tier II)**	**230,527,362**	
60	**Total risk-weighted assets**	**1,560,810,228**	
BIS Ratios and Additional Capital Buffers			
61	**Common Equity Tier I Ratio**	**12.0%**	
62	**Tier I Ratio**	**13.4%**	
63	**BIS Ratio**	**14.8%**	
64	**Additional Capital Buffers (% of RWA)**	**3.6%**	
65	Of which: capital conservation buffer requirement	2.5%	
66	Of which: bank-specific countercyclical buffer requirement	0.1%	
67	Of which: capital buffer for institutions that are systemically important at global level (G-SIB)	1.0%	
68	Common Equity Tier 1 capital available after meeting the bank's minimum capital requirements (% of RWA)	3.2%	
Amounts below the limit for deduction (non-weighted by risk)			
72	Total value, subject to risk weighting, of non-significant investments in the Common Equity Tier I of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, non-consolidated overseas financial institutions, companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open ended pension entities, as well as non-significant investments in the Additional Tier I, Tier II and other TLAC liabilities of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad outside the scope of regulatory consolidation	2,290,860	
73	Total value, subject to risk weighting, of significant investments in the Common Equity Tier I of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil, non-consolidated overseas financial institutions, companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities	16,783,376	(f) / (a)
75	Tax credits arising from temporary differences, not deducted from the Common Equity Tier I	9,960,379	(c)
Instruments authorized to compose the Referential Equity before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect (applicable between October 1, 2013 and January 1, 2022)			
82	Instruments that are authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	
83	Amount excluded from the Additional Tier I Capital due to the line 82 limit	-	
84	Instruments that are authorized to compose Tier II before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	
85	Amount excluded from Tier II due to the line 84 limit	-	

1) The adjustment to equity arising from the adoption of the criteria for setting aside provisions for expected losses set out in CMN Resolution No. 4,966 impacted capital in phases, as defined in CMN Resolution No. 5,199.

CC2: Reconciliation of regulatory capital to balance sheet

R$ million, at the end of the period			03/31/2026
	Balance Sheet as in published financial statements	Under regulatory scope of consolidation	Reference [2]
Consolidated Balance Sheet [1]			
Assets			
Current and Non-current assets	3,162,262	2,769,441	
Cash	39,723	39,646	
Interbank investments	357,134	349,280	
Securities	968,035	595,861	
Derivatives	93,624	93,714	
Operations with credit granting characteristics	1,219,313	1,221,457	
Interbank and interbranch accounts	296,771	296,770	
Current and deferred tax assets	93,261	89,613	(b) / (c)
Others assets	94,401	83,100	(b) / (d)
Permanent assets	37,430	64,915	
Investments	8,948	38,891	(a) / (e) / (f)
Real estate	9,765	9,274	
Goodwill and Intangible assets	18,717	16,750	(e) / (h) / (i)
Total assets	**3,199,692**	**2,834,356**	
Liabilities			
Current and Non-current liabilities	**2,990,324**	**2,601,904**	
Deposits	1,099,998	1,110,902	
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements	528,406	528,583	
Debt instruments	419,894	421,485	
Borrowings and onlending	136,916	136,915	
Derivatives	88,588	88,541	
Interbank and interbranch accounts	109,359	109,027	
Provisions for financial guarantees, credit commitments and credits to be released	2,314	2,314	
Technical provision for insurance, pension plan and premium bonds	371,959	-	
Other provisions	16,795	16,594	
Current and deferred tax liabilities	19,259	16,403	(b) / (c)
Other liabilities	196,836	171,140	(b) / (c)
Total stockholders' equity of controlling shareholders	**200,098**	**200,084**	
Capital	136,910	136,910	(k)
Other Revenues and Other Reserves	(1,668)	(1,577)	(m)
Revenue reserves	65,121	65,016	(l)
(Treasury shares)	(265)	(265)	(n)
Non-controlling interests	9,270	32,368	(j)
Total stockholders' equity	**209,368**	**232,452**	
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	**3,199,692**	**2,834,356**	

1) Differences are mainly due to non-consolidation of non financial companies (highlighting the following companies: Insurance, Pension Plan and Premium Bonds) within the Prudencial Conglomerate and also by the eliminations of transactions with related parties.
2) Prudential information that is presented in the Template CC1 of this document.

Macroprudential Indicators

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

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

R$ million					03/31/2026
Geographical breakdown	Countercyclical capital buffer rate	Exposure values and/or risk- weighted assets (RWA) used in the computation of the countercyclical capital buffer		Bank-specific countercyclical capital buffer rate	Countercyclical capital buffer amount [3]
		Amount of credit risk exposure to the non-banking private sector	RWACPrNB		
Brazil	-	2,206,043	862,660		-
Chile	0.50%	195,072	111,844	0.06%	896
Uruguay	-	41,752	26,651		-
Luxemburg	0.50%	4,930	2,677		-
Spain	0.50%	2,817	2,185		-
Deutschland	0.75%	1,025	1,001		-
United Kingdom	2,00%	16/03/0302	782,00		0
France	1.00%	1,194	741		-
Sweden	2.00%	765	498		-
Netherlands	2.00%	308	225		-
Norway	2.50%	139	73		-
Australia	0.01%	45	50		-
Denmark	2.50%	63	31		-
Belgium	1.00%	10	-		-
Irland	1,50%	4,00	0		0
Sum [1]		2,454,167	1,009,418		
Total [2]		**2,634,321**	**1,101,651**	**0.06%**	**896**

1) Sum of RWACPrNBi portions related to credit risk exposures to the non-banking private sector in Brazil and jurisdictions with a percentage of the countercyclical buffer with values greater than zero.
2) Total of RWA for non-bank private credit risk exposures to all jurisdictions in which the bank has exposure, including jurisdictions with no countercyclical buffer percentage applied or with a countercyclical percentage equal to zero.
3) Calculated according to Circular 3.769, employing the discretionary exclusion of jurisdiction.

GSIB1: Disclosure of G-SIB indicators

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

Leverage Ratio

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

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

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

R$ million	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Total consolidated assets as published financial statements	3.199.692	3.096.277
Adjustment from differences of consolidation	(365.336)	(357.062)
Total assets of the individual balance sheet or of the regulatory consolidation, in the case of Leverage Ratio on a consolidated basis	2.834.356	2.739.215
Adjustments for derivative financial instruments	183.283	60.312
Adjustment for securities financing transactions (ie repos and similar secured lending)	11.009	10.627
Adjustment for off-balance sheet items (ie conversion to credit equivalent amounts of off-balance sheet exposures)	250.261	248.219
Other adjustments	(48.784)	(74.896)
Total Exposure	**3.230.125**	**2.983.477**

LR2: Leverage ratio common disclosure

R$ million	03/31/2026	12/31/2025
Items shown in the Balance Sheet		
Balance sheet items except derivative financial instruments, securities received on loan and resales for settlement under repurchase transactions	2.450.409	2.403.586
Adjustments for equity items deducted in the calculation of Tier I	(25.622)	(24.507)
Total exposure shown in the Balance Sheet	**2.424.787**	**2.379.079**
Transactions using Derivative Financial Instruments		
Replacement value for derivatives transactions	62.121	26.241
Potential future gains from derivatives transactions	60.970	32.028
Adjustment for collateral in derivatives transactions	-	-
Adjustment related to the deduction of the exposure because of the qualified central counterparty (QCCP) in derivative transactions on behalf of clients in which there is no contractual obligation to reimburse due to bankruptcy or default of the entities responsible for the settlement and compensation of transactions	(35.130)	(57.507)
Reference value for credit derivatives	171.540	87.131
Adjustment of reference value calculated for credit derivatives	(32.956)	(32.849)
Total exposure for derivative financial instruments	**226.545**	**55.044**
Repurchase Transactions and Securities Lending (TVM)		
Investments in repurchase transactions and securities lending	291.724	267.560
Adjustment for repurchases for settlement and creditors of securities lending	-	-
Amount of counterparty credit risk	11.009	10.627
Amount of counterparty credit risk in transactions as intermediary	25.799	22.948
Total exposure for repurchase transactions and securities lending	**328.532**	**301.135**
Off-balance sheet items		
Reference value of off-balance sheet transactions	730.232	719.309
Adjustment for application of FCC specific to off-balance sheet transactions	(479.971)	(471.090)
Total off-balance sheet exposure	**250.261**	**248.219**
Capital and Total Exposure		
Tier I	**209.183**	**208.161**
Total Exposure	**3.230.125**	**2.983.477**
Leverage Ratio		
	6,5%	7,0%

Liquidity Ratios

LIQA: Liquidity Risk Management Information

Framework and Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LIQ1: Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

	03/31/2026 (1)		12/31/2025 (1)	
	Total unweighted value (In thousand R$) (2)	**Total weighted value (In thousand R$) (3)**	**Total unweighted value (In thousand R$) (2)**	**Total weighted value (In thousand R$) (3)**
High Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA)				
Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)		371,058,185		389,722,978
Cash Outflows (4)				
Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:	762,809,675	81,611,091	691,564,370	72,275,461
Stable deposits	306,930,823	15,346,541	299,595,980	14,979,799
Less stable deposits	455,878,851	66,264,550	391,968,390	57,295,662
Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:	319,184,271	143,251,375	341,685,716	149,748,865
Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	28,803,202	7,263,511	28,328,470	7,966,379
Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	288,796,141	134,402,936	310,363,543	138,788,784
Unsecured debt	1,584,927	1,584,927	2,993,702	2,993,702
Secured wholesale funding		48,102,385		49,067,424
Additional requirements, of which:	114,891,962	35,208,845	113,531,193	30,952,335
Outflows related to derivative exposures and other collateral requirements	46,290,697	28,475,016	40,123,217	24,036,422
Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	2,311,628	2,311,628	2,300,056	2,300,056
Credit and liquidity facilities	66,289,637	4,422,200	71,107,919	4,615,856
Other contractual funding obligations	116,644,675	116,644,675	116,425,597	116,425,597
Other contingent funding obligations	309,148,204	23,375,330	299,259,635	21,983,805
Total Cash Outflows		448,193,701		440,453,486
Cash Inflows (4)				
Secured lending (eg reverse repos)	161,820,540	961,118	171,671,279	1,355,833
Inflows from fully performing exposures	63,801,901	37,803,038	61,672,363	36,896,668
Other cash inflows	233,263,634	219,270,508	234,330,004	220,911,053
Total Cash Inflows	458,886,074	258,034,665	467,673,646	259,163,555
		Total Adjusted Value (5)		**Total Adjusted Value (5)**
Total HQLA		371,058,185		389,722,978
Total net cash outflows		190,159,036		181,289,931
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (%)		**195.1%**		**215.0%**

1) Corresponds to 66 daily average observations at 3Q25 and 61 daily at 2Q25.
2) Total balance off the cash inflows or outflows
3) After application of weighting factors
4) Potential cash outflows and inflows.
5) Amount calculated after applying weighting factors and limits set by BACEN Circular 3,749

Itaú Unibanco has High Quality Liquidity Assets (HQLA) that amounted to R$ 371.1 billion on average for the quarter, mainly composed of Sovereign Securities, Central Bank Reserves and Cash. Net Cash Outflows amounted to R$ 190.2 billion on average for the quarter, which are mostly comprised of Retail Funding, Wholesale, Additional Requirements, Contractual and Contingent Obligations, offset by Cash inflows from loans and other Cash inflows.

The table shows that the average LCR in the quarter is 195.1%, above the limit of 100% and therefore the institution has high quality liquidity resources comfortably available to support the losses in the standardized stress scenario for the LCR.

LIQ2: Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

	Value per residual effective maturity term (R$ thousand)				
03/31/2026	No Maturity [1]	Lower than six months [1]	Greater than or equal to six months, and lower than 1 year [1]	Greater than or equal to 1 year [1]	Weighted Value (In thousand R$) [2]
Available Stable Funding (ASF) [3]					
Capital	**-**	**-**	**-**	**250,187,723**	**250,187,723**
Reference Equity, gross of regulatory deductions	-	-	-	208,659,543	208,659,543
Other capital instruments not included in line 2	-	-	-	41,528,180	41,528,180
Retail Funding:	**185,517,747**	**643,389,629**	**5,103,938**	**1,736,259**	**784,856,480**
Stable Funding	104,298,327	543,920,794	1,981,655	121,692	617,812,429
Less Stable Funding	81,219,421	99,468,835	3,122,283	1,614,567	167,044,051
Wholesale Funding:	**62,753,168**	**923,676,583**	**73,170,018**	**145,861,000**	**374,383,394**
Operational deposits and deposits of member cooperatives	28,774,876	-	-	-	14,387,438
Other Wholesale Funding	33,978,292	923,676,583	73,170,018	145,861,000	359,995,956
Opertions in which the institution acts exclusively as intermediary, not undertaking any rights or obligations, even if contingent	**-**	**170,275,264**	**13,930,292**	**1,297,090**	**-**
Other liabilities, in which:	**93,976,157**	**163,666,960**	**13,883,101**	**75,207,588**	**82,149,139**
Derivatives whose replacement values are lower than zero		**36,200,295**	-	-	
Other liability or equity elements not included above	93,976,157	127,466,665	13,883,101	75,207,588	82,149,139
Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)					**1,491,576,736**
Required Stable Funding (RSF) [3]					
Total NSFR high quality liquid assets (HQLA)					**47,448,140**
Operational deposits held at other financial institutions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Performing loans and securities (financial institutions, corporates and central banks)	**1,233,724**	**637,174,693**	**155,651,356**	**763,555,428**	**890,796,945**
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	19,946,376	-	658,895	2,653,533
Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	944,615	31,783,208	8,066,457	18,567,012	27,757,302
Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, of which:	289,109	514,120,727	100,740,550	327,266,831	484,335,360
With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%, approach for credit risk, according to Circular 3,644.	-	-	-	9,981,803	6,488,172
Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	15,325,855	13,755,651	175,605,348	124,832,989
Which are in accordance to Circular 3,644, 2013, art. 22	-	-	-	124,619,051	102,402,375
Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	55,998,528	33,088,699	241,457,341	251,217,761
Operations in which the institution acts exclusively as intermediary, not undertaking any rights or obligations, even if contingent	**-**	**171,984,346**	**15,741,599**	**1,627,941**	**-**
Other assets, in which:	**94,230,147**	**172,394,872**	**7,393,987**	**126,606,786**	**268,557,089**
Transactions with gold and commodities, including those with expected physical settlement	-				-
Assets posted as initial margin for derivatives contracts and participation in mutual guarantee funds of clearinghouses or providers of clearing and settlement services which acts as central counterparty.		-	-	20,011,243	17,009,556
Derivatives whose replacement values are higher than or equal to zero		40,085,637	-	7,304,103	5,487,470
Derivatives whose replacement values are less than zero, gross of the deduction of any collateral provided as a result of deposit of variation margin		-	-	1,820,740	1,820,740
All other assets not included in the above categories	94,230,147	132,309,235	7,393,987	97,470,700	244,239,323
Off-balance sheet transactions	**789,812,585**	7,924,441	-	21,346,939	**15,865,371**
Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)					**1,222,667,546**
NSFR (%)					**122.0%**

1) Corresponds to the total amount of Available Stable Funding (ASF) or Required Stable funding (RSF).
2) Corresponds to the amount after application of weighting factors.
3) Corresponds to the Available Stable Funding (ASF) or Required Stable Funding (RSF).

	Total Adjusted Value [1]	
R$ thousand	**03/31/2026**	**12/31/2025**
Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)	1,491,576,736	1,499,680,491
Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)	1,222,667,546	1,202,059,545
NSFR (%)	**122.0%**	**124.8%**

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

Itaú Unibanco has an Available Stable Funding (ASF) amounted to 1,491.6 billion in the 1 quarter, mainly composed of Capital, Retail Funding and Wholesale. In addition, the Required Stable Funding (RSF) amounted to 1,222.7 billion in the 1 quarter, which is mostly composed of loans and financing granted to wholesale, retail, central economies and central bank operations.

The table shows that the NSFR at the end of the quarter is 122.0%, above the limit of 100%, and therefore the institution has Available Stable Funding to support the Required Stable Funding comfortably in the long-term, according to the metric.

Credit Risk

CRA: Qualitative information on credit risk management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CR1: Credit Quality of Asset

R$ million						03/31/2026
	Gross carrying values of					
	Defaulted exposures (a)	Non- defaulted exposures (b)	Allowances, Unearned Revenues and ECL accounting provision (c)	Allowances, Unearned Revenues and ECL accounting provision (c). Of Which: RWA_{CPAD}	Allowances, Unearned Revenues and ECL accounting provision (c). Of Which: RWA_{CIRB}	Net values (a+b-c)
Loans	47,420	1,083,281	47,840	47,482	358	1,082,861
Debt Securities	7,282	759,454	5,029	-	-	761,707
in which: Sovereigns	-	402,972	394	-	-	402,578
in which: Other Debts	7,282	356,482	4,635	-	-	359,129
Off - balance sheet exposures	3,313	724,711	2,314	2,306	8	725,710
Total	**58,015**	**2,567,446**	**55,183**	**49,788**	**366**	**2,570,278**

CR2: Changes in Stock of Problem Assets

R$ million	Total
Exposures classified as problem assets at the end of the previous period (09/30/2025)	56,392
Value of transactions classified as problem assets in the current period	12,119
Value of exposures that are no longer characterized as problem assets in the current period	(1,730)
Amount written off	(9,430)
Other changes	664
Exposures classified as problem assets at end of the reporting period (12/31/2025)	**58,015**

CRB: Additional disclosure related to the credit quality of assets

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

Exposure by industry

Total Exposure

R$ million	03/31/2026	
	Portfolio	
	Total Exposure (Net values)	Total Exposure (Gross values)
Companies	**1,574,883**	**1,593,382**
Public sector	**520,021**	**520,513**
Energy	2,240	2,241
Petrochemical and Chemical	7,858	7,858
Sundry	509,923	510,414
Private sector	**1,054,862**	**1,072,869**
Sugar and Alcohol	4,708	4,778
Agribusiness and Fertilizers	39,537	39,980
Food and Beverage	57,406	58,061
Banks and Other Financial Institutions	105,598	105,687
Capital Assets	19,653	20,190
Pulp and Paper	18,987	19,040
Electronic and IT	22,485	22,982
Packaging	6,458	6,550
Energy and Sewage	80,560	81,526
Education	9,153	9,333
Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	25,429	25,869
Real Estate Agents	74,304	75,543
Entertainment and Tourism	22,503	23,134
Wood and Furniture	11,727	12,030
Construction Material	13,695	14,052
Steel and Metallurgy	25,056	25,535
Media	1,706	1,730
Mining	12,886	12,911
Infrastructure Work	20,194	20,536
Oil and Gas	21,072	21,014
Petrochemical and Chemical	27,524	28,042
Health Care	16,290	16,581
Insurance and Reinsurance and Pension Plans	1,257	1,258
Telecommunications	20,001	20,843
Clothing and Footwear	11,392	11,624
Trading	5,818	5,908
Transportation	50,858	51,662
Domestic Appliances	5,561	5,622
Vehicles and Autoparts	45,327	45,848
Third Sector	459	465
Publishing and Printing	7,116	7,289
Commerce - Sundry	71,338	73,707
Industry - Sundry	9,242	9,450
Sundry Services	143,113	146,857
Sundry	46,449	47,232
Individuals	995,395	1,032,079
Total	**2,570,278**	**2,625,461**

Total problematic assets and debt securities

R$ million		03/31/2026	
	Portfolio		
	Problematic Assets	Expected Credit Loss	Write-off
Companies	**24,730**	**11,388**	**1,636**
Public sector	**-**	**-**	**-**
Energy	-	-	-
Petrochemical and Chemical	-	-	-
Sundry	-	-	-
Private sector	**24,730**	**11,388**	**1,636**
Sugar and Alcohol	135	64	-
Agribusiness and Fertilizers	634	278	34
Food and Beverage	842	486	115
Banks and Other Financial Institutions	74	26	2
Capital Assets	1,002	437	28
Pulp and Paper	71	31	5
Electronic and IT	618	393	74
Packaging	96	64	20
Energy and Sewage	1,406	528	71
Education	152	101	19
Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	415	246	77
Real Estate Agents	2,315	920	65
Entertainment and Tourism	551	361	104
Wood and Furniture	304	185	60
Construction Material	343	207	60
Steel and Metallurgy	668	333	56
Media	18	11	2
Mining	82	18	3
Infrastructure Work	220	124	14
Oil and Gas	1,822	633	26
Petrochemical and Chemical	444	222	20
Health Care	256	160	23
Insurance and Reinsurance and Pension Plans	Link não preenchido	-	-
Telecommunications	1,708	794	5
Clothing and Footwear	204	141	22
Trading	97	56	6
Transportation	988	490	72
Domestic Appliances	76	38	15
Vehicles and Autoparts	490	287	78
Third Sector	2	2	1
Publishing and Printing	130	92	29
Commerce - Sundry	3,839	1,584	278
Industry - Sundry	87	49	9
Sundry Services	3,176	1,431	234
Sundry	1,465	596	9
Individuals	33,285	18,775	7,794
Total	**58,015**	**30,163**	**9,430**

Exposure by remaining maturity

R$ million				03/31/2026
Remaining maturities of transactions (Net values) [1]				
up to 6 months	**6 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**above 5 years**	**Total**
564,997	133,910	816,317	461,359	**1,976,583**

R$ million				03/31/2026
Remaining maturities of transactions (Gross values) [1]				
up to 6 months	**6 to 12 months**	**1 to 5 years**	**above 5 years**	**Total**
586,281	136,243	838,472	469,683	**2,030,679**

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

Overdue exposures

R$ million	03/31/2026
	Gross portfolio
	Overdue amounts [1]
Less than 30 days	8,917
31 to 90 days	14,759
91 to 180 days	11,792
181 to 365 days	13,160
above 365 days	657
Total	**49,285**

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

Exposure by geographical area in Brazil and by country

Total Exposure

R$ million		03/31/2026
	Portfolio	
	Total Exposure (Net values)	Total Exposure (Gross values)
Southeast	1,186,093	1,216,632
South	215,394	221,295
North	34,113	35,761
Northeast	153,143	159,353
Midwest	96,968	100,345
National territory [1]	402,579	402,972
Brazil	**2,088,290**	**2,136,358**
Argentina	138	139
Chile	208,461	212,570
Colombia	41,809	43,022
United States	49,627	49,632
Paraguay	33,600	34,312
United Kingdom	23,923	24,105
Swiss	2,740	2,741
Uruguay	55,932	56,616
Other	65,758	65,966
Foreign	**481,988**	**489,103**
Total	**2,570,278**	**2,625,461**

Total problematic assets and debt securities

R$ million			03/31/2026
	Portfolio		
	Problematic Assets	Expected Credit Loss	Write-off
Southeast	32,598	17,014	4,939
South	6,022	3,361	1,099
North	1,344	835	320
Northeast	5,493	3,400	1,583
Midwest	3,047	1,793	690
National territory [1]	-	-	-
Brazil	**48,504**	**26,403**	**8,631**
Argentina	-	-	-
Chile	6,893	2,345	580
Colombia	1,376	694	111
United States	-	-	-
Paraguay	370	289	47
United Kingdom	484	167	-
Swiss	-	-	-
Uruguay	385	262	61
Other	3	3	-
Foreign	**9,511**	**3,760**	**799**
Total	**58,015**	**30,163**	**9,430**

1) Considers only Brazilian goverment bonds.

Largest debtors exposures

R$ million		03/31/2026
Loans, Debt Securities and Off-balance sheet exposures (CR1) [1]	**Exposure**	**% of portfolio**
10 largest debtors	477,536	18.7%
100 largest debtors	666,599	26.2%

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

Restructured exposures

R$ million		03/31/2026
	Problem Assets	**Others**
Restructured Exposures [1]	13,193	4,833

1) Restructured exposures in place as a consequence of the new resolution 4.966 in the current competence.

CRC: Qualitative disclosure related to Credit Risk Mitigation techniques

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To control the mitigating instruments, there is periodic monitoring that monitors the level of compliance with the use of each instrument when compared to internal measurement policies, even including corrective action plans when there is noncompliance, analyzing concentration, types, providers, formalization. The parameters used are: HE (Haircut of execution) which evaluates the probability of success in executing the guarantee, HV (Volatility Haircut) represents the liquidity of the collateral being offered, and LMM (Maximum Mitigation Limit) which is the mitigation ceiling for real guarantees.

CR3: Credit Risk mitigation techniques - overview[1]

R$ million					03/31/2026
	Unsecured Exposures	**Secured Exposures**	**Exposures secured by collateral**	**Exposures secured by financial guarantees**	**Exposures secured by credit derivatives**
Loans	923,402	122,930	14,055	108,876	-
Debt securities	423,657	521	395	126	-
in which: Sovereigns	172,740	3,790	1,738	2,052	-
in which: Other Debts	484,191	-	-	-	-
Total	2,003,990	127,241	16,188	111,054	-
Of which: problem assets	17,493	73	73	-	-

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

There was an decrease in exposures related to credit origination

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

R$ million						03/31/2026
	Exposures before CCF and CRM		Exposures post-CCF and CRM		RWA and RWA density	
Asset classes	**On- balance sheet amount (a)**	**Off- balance sheet amount (b)**	**On- balance sheet amount (c)**	**Off- balance sheet amount (d)**	**RWA (e)**	**Off- balance sheet amount [e/(c+d)]**
Sovereigns and their central banks	551,525	332	551,525	332	29,217	5%
Non-central government public sector entities	8,187	986	8,187	720	4,870	55%
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and other Financial Institutions authorized by Brazil Central Bank	186,734	13,312	186,734	8,762	73,524	38%
Covered bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corporate	493,593	186,214	493,593	111,817	477,712	79%
Of which: specialised landings	381	111	381	111	469	95%
Of which: others	493,212	186,103	493,212	111,706	477,243	79%
Subordinate debt, equity and other capital	35,138	-	35,138	-	72,101	205%
Retail	356,375	497,525	356,375	49,725	268,010	66%
Real Estate	239,917	5,680	239,917	4,198	101,401	42%
Of which: exposures secured by residential real estate where repayment is not materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	183,983	1,000	183,983	204	52,884	29%
Of which: exposures secured by residential real estate where repayment is materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	*24,270*	574	24,270	352	20,331	83%
Of which: exposures secured by commercial real estate where repayment is not materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	15,980	1,157	15,980	829	14,397	86%
Of which: exposures secured by commercial real estate where repayment is materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	7,922	237	7,922	101	7,356	92%
Of which: Land acquisition, development and construction.	7,762	2,712	7,762	2,712	6,433	61%
Problem assets	16,589	2,254	16,589	977	20,135	115%
Other assets	66,642	-	66,642	-	64,051	96%
Total	**1,954,700**	**706,303**	**1,954,700**	**176,531**	**1,111,021**	**52%**

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

R$ million — Risk weight (FPR) — 03/31/2026

Asset classes	0%	20%	50%	100%	150%	200%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Sovereigns and their central banks	488,023	25,571	32,546	3,573	63	2,081	-	551,857

Asset classes	20%	50%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Non-central government public sector entities	340	-	1,245	710	6,612	8,907

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

Asset classes	20%	30%	40%	50%	75%	100%	150%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Banks and other Financial Institutions authorized by Brazil Central Bank	61,999	13,901	98,917	3,464	2,141	954	8,849	5,271	195,496

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

R$ million					Risk weight (FPR)						03/31/2026
Asset classes	**20%**	**50%**	**65%**	**75%**	**80%**	**85%**	**100%**	**130%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)**
Corporate	-	54,026	228,250	-	111	59,296	253,175	-	-	10,552	605,410
Of which: specialised landings	-	-	-	-	111	-	381	-	-	-	492
Of which: others	-	54,026	228,250	-	-	59,296	252,794	-	-	10,552	604,918

Asset classes	100%	150%	250%	400%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Subordinate debt, equity and other capital	141	3,901	23,290	7,806	-	35,138

Asset classes	45%	75%	100%	Others	Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)
Retail	79,085	278,871	246	47,898	406,100

R$ million	Risk weight (FPR)																			03/31/2026
Asset classes	**0%**	**20%**	**25%**	**30%**	**35%**	**40%**	**45%**	**50%**	**60%**	**65%**	**70%**	**75%**	**85%**	**90%**	**100%**	**105%**	**110%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)**
Real Estate	22	50,292	30,090	85,269	3,297	17,642	4,132	10,078	3,922	1,036	7,501	2,316	2,363	1,655	10,862	433	3,581	9,579	45	244,115
Of which: exposures secured by residential real estate where repayment is not materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	9	50,292	30,090	79,234		17,642		2,040		-	4,749	-	-		-	122,0		-	9	184,187
Of which: no loan splitting applied	9	50,292	30,090	79,234		17,642		2,040		-	4,749	-	-		-	122,0		-	9	184,187
Of which: others	-	-	-	-		-		-		-	-	-	-		-			-	-	-
Of which: exposures secured by residential real estate where repayment is materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.				6,035	3,297		4,132		921			346				311		9,579	1	24,622
Of which: exposures secured by commercial real estate where repayment is not materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.	13	-		-		-		-	3,001	1,036		1,970	2,217		8,572			-	-	16,809
Of which: no loans splitting applied	13	-		-		-		-	3,001	-		-	-		-			-	-	3,014
Of which: others	-	-		-		-	-	-	-	1,036		1,970	2,217		8,572			-	-	13,795
Of which: exposures secured by commercial real estate where repayment is materially dependent on cash flows generated by property.											2,752			1,655			3,581	-	35	8,023
Of which: Land acquisition, development and construction.								8,038					146		2,290			-	-	10,474

R$ million	Risk weight (FPR)				
Asset classes	**50%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)**
Problem Assets	352	11,504	5,637	73	17,566

Asset classes	**0%**	**20%**	**100%**	**1250%**	**Others**	**Total credit exposures amount (post CCF and post-CRM)**
Other assets	2,588	-	64,054	-	-	66,642

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

R$ milion				03/31/2026
Risk weight [2]	On balance sheet exposure	Off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF)	Weighted average CCF [1]	Total exposure (post-CCF and post-CRM)
Less than 40%	779,278	5,140	55%	782,081
40 - 70%	496,799	332,120	28%	590,614
75%	257,047	260,625	10%	283,328
80 - 85%	55,230	36,897	18%	61,769
90 - 100%	302,442	67,758	66%	347,409
105 - 130%	4,049	110	60%	4,115
150%	26,678	3,653	56%	28,738
200%	2,081	-	-	2,081
250%	23,290	-	-	23,290
400%	7,806	-	-	7,806
1250%	-	-	-	-
Total Exposure	**1,954,700**	**706,303**	**25%**	**2,131,231**

1) Weighting is based on off-balance sheet exposure (pre-CCF).
2) The FPRs applied to equity exposures follow the chronogram defined in Article 85 of BCB Resolution 229/2022.

The decrease in Total Exposure in tables CR4 and CR5 was mainly driven by the reduction in exposures to central governments and their respective central banks, partially offset by the increase in exposures to financial institutions and other entities authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil. Exposures related to equity investments are now presented under the 250% and 400% risk weights.

CRE: Qualitative disclosure related to IRB models

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Portfolio	**Model**	**RWA_{CIRB} (%)**
Agribusiness	PD	100%
Wholesale	EAD	100%
Retail	LGD	100%

[1]Deducted from economic recoveries are deducted from the costs necessary to recover the amounts, such as legal fees and collection costs.

CR8: RWA flow statements of credit risk exposures under IRB [1][2]

R$ million	RWA amounts
RWA as at end of previous reporting period (09/30/2025)	**63,784**
Asset size	652
Asset quality	1,385
Model updates	(6,375)
Methodology and policy	-
Acquisitions and disposals	-
Foreign exchange movements	(1,108)
Other	-
RWA as at end of reporting period (12/31/2025)	**58,339**

1) Transactions subject to counterparty credit risk are excluded, in accordance with BCB Normative Instruction No. 532.
2) Considers RWA internal models.

CMS1: Comparison of modelled and standardised RWA at risk level

03/31/2026

	RWA			
	RWA for modelled approaches that banks have supervisory approval to use	RWA for portfolios where standardised approaches are used	Total Actual RWA (a + b) (ie RWA which banks report as current requirements)	RWA calculated using full standardised approach (ie RWA used in capital floor computation)
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	78,686	1,111,021	1,189,707	1,219,553
Counterparty credit risk		31,453	34,875	36,173
Securitisation exposures in the banking book		13,497	13,497	13,497
Market risk	60,802	7,596	68,398	83,598
Operational risk		181,754	181,754	181,754
Residual RWA		72,579	72,579	72,579
Total	**139,488**	**1,417,900**	**1,560,810**	**1,607,154**

Counterparty Credit Risk (CCR)

CCRA: Qualitative disclosure related to CCR

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

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

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

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

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

CCR1: Analysis of CCR exposures by approach

R$ million					03/31/2026
	Replacement cost	Potential future exposure	Multiplier applied to the calculation of EAD	EAD post mitigation	RWA
SA-CCR Approach	15,777	8,461	1.4	33,933	25,080
CEM Approach	-	-		-	-
Simple Approach for CCR mitigation (for SFTs and asset loans)				-	-
Comprehensive Approach for CCR mitigation (for SFTs and asset loans)				854,169	7,412
Total					**32,492**

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

R$ million	Risk weight (FPR)									03/31/2026
Counterparties	**0%**	**10%**	**20%**	**50%**	**65%**	**85%**	**100%**	**150%**	**Others**	**Total**
Sovereigns	388,648	-	101	6	-	-	-	-	1	388,756
Non-central government public sector entities	19	-	-	-	244	-	-	-	-	263
Multilateral development banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and other Financial Institutions authorized by Brazil Central Bank	70,976	-	2,912	-	-	-	61	791	5,492	80,232
Corporates	385,199	-	54	-	9,587	1,734	20,239	-	-	416,813
Other Counterparties	879	-	(67)	-	-	-	829	75	322	2,038
Total	**845,721**	**-**	**3,000**	**6**	**9,831**	**1,734**	**21,129**	**866**	**5,815**	**888,102**

In tables CCR1 and CCR3, there was a decrease in exposures to financial institutions and non-financial corporates.

CCR5: Composition of collateral for CCR exposures

R$ million	Collateral used in derivative transactions				Collateral used in SFTs and asset loans	03/31/2026
	Fair value of collateral received		Fair value of posted collateral		Fair value of collateral received	Fair value of posted collateral
	Segregated	Unsegregated	Segregated	Unsegregated		
Cash - domestic currency	-	-	-	-	507,111	289,455
Cash - other currencies	-	1,259	3,187	2,490	21,321	6,093
Domestic sovereign debt	-	-	13,698	-	290,771	463,901
Government agency debt	-	-	31,321	-	1,945	19,586
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	-	493	49,433
Equity securities	-	-	943	-	-	844
Other collateral	-	-	97	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**1,259**	**49,246**	**2,490**	**821,641**	**829,312**

Increase in collateral received and pledged associated with repo transactions, impacting counterparty credit risk exposures.

CCR6: CCR associated with credit derivatives exposures

In R\$ million	03/31/2026	
	Protection bought	Protection sold
Notionals		
Single-name credit default swaps	21,871	29,964
Index credit default swaps	5,219	5,219
Total return swaps	-	59,611
Total notionals	**27,090**	**94,794**
Fair values	**140**	**384**
Positive fair value (asset)	140	389
Negative fair value (liability)	-	(5)

CCR8: CCR associated with Exposures to central counterparties

R\$ million	03/31/2026	
	EAD (post-CRM)	RWA
Exposures to qualifying CCPs (QCCPs total)		2,383
Exposures for trades at QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	14,891	463
(i) over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	-	-
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	13,622	453
(iii) Securities financing transactions	1,269	10
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
Segregated initial margin	-	
Non-segregated initial margin	4,823	1,877
Pre-funded default fund contributions	129	43
Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-
Exposures to non-qualifying CCPs (Non-QCCPs total)		-
Exposures for trades at non-QCCPs (excluding initial margin and default fund contributions); of which	-	-
(i) over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives	-	-
(ii) Exchange-traded derivatives	-	-
(iii) Securities financing transactions	-	-
(iv) Netting sets where cross-product netting has been approved	-	-
Segregated initial margin	-	
Non-segregated initial margin	-	-
Pre-funded default fund contributions	-	-
Unfunded default fund contributions	-	-

Increase in exposures associated with transactions to be settled through QCCPs (Qualifying Central Counterparties).

Securitisation Exposures

SECA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to securitisation exposures

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

Itaú Unibanco is also in the position of investor, where the institution acquires the operations with priority classes, senior, mezzanine or subordinated, of the issuing vehicles. The investment decision process involves various factors, including risk analysis of the underlying assets, risk profile of the assets, return attributed to the issues, subordination mechanisms, among others.

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

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

In 2026, Itaú Unibanco did not carry out the sale of credit securitization assets without substantial risk retention and did not assign exposures with substantial risk retention, which have been honored, repurchased or written off as loss.

SEC1: Securitisation exposures in the banking book

R$ million									03/31/2026
	Bank acts as originator			Bank acts as sponsor			Banks acts as investor		
	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal	Traditional	Synthetic	Subtotal
Retail (total) - of which	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,341**	**-**	**16,341**
residential mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
credit card	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,879	-	2,879
other retail exposures	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,462	-	13,462
re- securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale (total) - of which	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,867**	**-**	**16,867**
loans to corporates	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,374	-	13,374
commercial mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,493	-	3,493
lease and receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
re- securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SEC2: Securitisation exposures in the trading book

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

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

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

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

R$ million											03/31/2026
	Exposure values (by risk weight bands)					Exposure values (by regulatory approach)		RWA (by regulatory approach)		Capital Requirements	
	≤20%	20% < FPR < 50%	50% ≤ FPR < 100%	100% ≤ FPR < 1.250%	1250%	Standardized approach	1250%	Standardized approach	1250%	Standardized approach	1250%
Total exposures	-	25,270	5,472	2,465	1	33,207	1	13,486	11	1,079	1
Traditional securitisation	**-**	**25,270**	**5,472**	**2,465**	**1**	**33,207**	**1**	**13,486**	**11**	**1,079**	**1**
Of which securitisation	-	25,270	5,472	2,465	1	33,207	1	13,486	11	1,079	1
Of which retail underlying	-	12,136	2,214	1,991	-	16,341	-	6,805	-	544	-
Of which wholesale	-	13,134	3,258	474	1	16,866	1	6,681	11	535	1
Of which re- securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Synthetic securitisation	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Of which securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which retail underlying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which wholesale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which re- securitisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Market Risk

MRA: Qualitative disclosure requirements related to market risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Value at Risk (VaR): a statistical metric that quantifies the maximum potential economic loss expected in normal market conditions, considering a defined holding period and confidence interval;

- Losses in Stress Scenarios (Stress Testing): a simulation technique to evaluate the impact, in the assets, liabilities and derivatives of the portfolio, of various risk factors in extreme market situations (based on prospective and historic scenarios);

- Stop Loss: metrics that trigger a management review of positions, if the accumulated losses in a given period reach specified levels;

- Concentration: cumulative exposure of certain financial instrument or risk factor calculated at market value ("MtM - Mark to Market"); and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR1: Market risk under standardized approach

R$ million	03/31/2026
Risk factors	**RWA_{MPAD}**
Interest Rates	**63,602**
Fixed rate denominated in reais (RWA_{JUR1})	13,897
Foreign exchange linked interest rate (RWA_{JUR2})	15,787
Price index linked interest rate (RWA_{JUR3})	33,918
Interest rate linked interest rate (RWA_{JUR4})	-
Stock prices (RWA_{ACS})	**1,412**
Exchange rates (RWA_{CAM})	**5,213**
Commodity prices (RWA_{COM})	**5,775**
RWADRC	**6,325**
RWACVA	**1,271**
Total	**83,598**

The Standardized Approach metric (RWAMPAD) remained stable relative to the prior quarter, with impacts distributed between price index and currency coupon.

The Internal Model metric (RWAMINT) declined compared to the prior quarter, primarily due to currency coupon movements.

In accordance with BCB Resolution No. 111, no instruments were reclassified to the trading book or the banking book during the current quarter

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

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

Institution	Model considered for Market Risk
Acácia FIDC Direito Creditório Responsabilidade LTDA	VaR and Stressed VaR
Aj Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	VaR and Stressed VaR
Angico FIDC Segmento Infraestrutura e Agronegócio de Responsabilidade Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Investcred Unibanco S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaú Chile	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaú Consignado S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaú Veículos S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco ItauBank S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Banco Itaucard S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Dibens Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	VaR and Stressed VaR
Erythrina FIDC Segm Infra e Agro Responsabilidade	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC B2cycle NPL	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC Cloudw Akira I	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC Kiwify	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC Mobilitas	VaR and Stressed VaR
FIDC Sumup Solo	VaR and Stressed VaR
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo De Invest Dir Creditórios Não Padron NPL II	VaR and Stressed VaR
FUNDO DE INVESTIMENTO EM DIREITOS CREDITÓRIOS ECO INVEST BRASIL	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios IA	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Soul	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo Fortaleza de Investimento Imobiliário	VaR and Stressed VaR
Fundo Kinea Ventures	VaR and Stressed VaR
IA II - Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Responsabilidade Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Ideal Corretora de Titulos e Valores Mobiliarios S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Ideal Holding Financeira S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Intrag Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Iresolve Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Administradora de Fondos de Inversión S.A	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Bank & Trust Bahamas Ltd.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Bank & Trust Cayman Ltd.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Bank, Ltd.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú BBA Trading S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú BBA USA Securities Inc.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Chile New York Branch.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itau Isento Julho 28 FIC de Fundos Infra RF Incentivo Resp Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itau Isento Marco 28 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de FIIF em Infra RF - Resp Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itau Isento Marco 29 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de FIIF em Infra RF - Resp Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itau Isento Setembro 28 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de FIIF em Infra RF Resp Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itau Isento Setembro 29 FIC de Fundos Incentivados	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Kinea Private Equity Multimercado Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Crédito Privado	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A., Grand Cayman Branch	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco S.A.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco S.A., Nassau Branch	VaR and Stressed VaR
Itaú Unibanco Veículos Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	VaR and Stressed VaR
ITB Holding Ltd.	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea CDI Absoluto Fundo De Investimento Financeiro Renda Fixa LP Resp Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea CO-investimento Fundo de Investimento Imobiliario	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea Equity Infra I Warehouse Feeder MM Ficfi CP	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea FOF Imobiliário FIF Multimercado - Responsabilidade Limitada	VaR and Stressed VaR
Kinea I Private Equity FIP Multiestrategia	VaR and Stressed VaR

Kinea IMA- B5 Absoluto Fundo De Investimento Financeiro Renda Fixa LP Resp Limitada	VaR and Stresse VaR
Kinea KP Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado	VaR and Stresse VaR
Licania Fund Limited	VaR and Stresse VaR
Luizacred S.A. Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	VaR and Stresse VaR
Microinvest S.A. Soc. de Crédito a Microempreendedor	VaR and Stresse VaR
NC 2025 Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios	VaR and Stresse VaR
NC 2025 I Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios	VaR and Stresse VaR
Oiti Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado Investimento no Exterior	VaR and Stresse VaR
Redecard Instituição de Pagamento S.A.	VaR and Stresse VaR
Redecard Sociedade de Crédito Direto S.A	VaR and Stresse VaR
RT Itaú DJ Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	VaR and Stresse VaR
RT Scala Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento	VaR and Stresse VaR
Tangerina Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios - Responsabilidade Limitada	VaR and Stresse VaR
Tarumã 2 FIF Fundo Incentivado em Investimento em Deb de Infra RF Cred Priv Resp Limitada	VaR and Stresse VaR
Tarumã Fundo Incentivado de Investimento em Debêntures de Infraestrutura Renda Fixa Crédito Privado	VaR and Stresse VaR
Théros Fundo de Investimento nas Cadeias Produtivas	VaR and Stresse VaR
Vitex FIF Fundo Incentivado em Investimento em Debêntures de Infra RF Cred Priv Resp Limitada	VaR and Stresse VaR

Itaú Unibanco, for regulatory purposes, uses the historical simulation methodology to calculate the VaR and Stressed VaR. This methodology uses the returns observed in the past to calculate the gains and losses of a portfolio over time, with a 99% confidence interval and a holding period of at least 10 days. On March 31, 2026, VaR represented 57% of the capital requirement, while the stressed VaR represented 43%. The same methodology is used for management purposes, that is, there are no differences between the managerial and regulatory models.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exposures subject to market risk

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

RWA_{MINT} - 12/31/2025	**15.444**	**13.724**	**1.517**	**30.685**
Movement in risk levels	3.862	957	-	4.819
Updates/changes to the internal model	-	-	-	-
Methodology and regulation	-	-	-	-
Acquisitions and disposals	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange movements	553	573	-	1.126
Other	-	-	(114)	(114)
RWA_{DRC}			-	-
RWA_{CVA}			-	-
RWA_{MINT} - 03/31/2026	**19.859**	**15.254**	**1.403**	**36.516**

The Internal Model (RWAMINT) metric decreased compared to the previous quarter, with impacts mainly on currency coupons.

MR3: IMA values for trading portfolios

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

R$ million	03/31/2026
VaR (10 days, 99%)	
Maximum value	570
Average value	381
Minimum value	218
Quarter end	327
Stressed VaR (10 days, 99%)	
Maximum value	561
Average value	406
Minimum value	324
Quarter end	411

VaR remained stable compared to the previous quarter. Stressed VaR remained stable compared to the previous quarter.

MR4: Comparison of VaR estimates with gains/losses

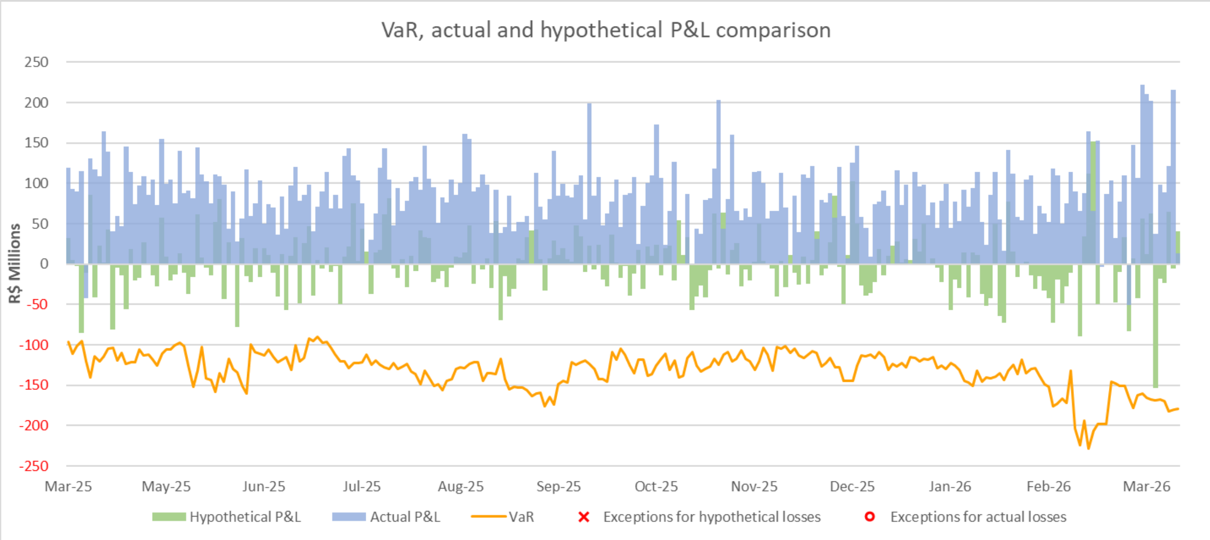
Backtesting

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

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

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

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



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

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

Total Exposure associated with Derivatives

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

Derivatives: Trading and Banking

R$ million								03/31/2026
	With Central Counterparty				Without Central Counterparty			
	Onshore		Offshore		Onshore		Offshore	
Risk Factors	**Long**	**Short**	**Long**	**Short**	**Long**	**Short**	**Long**	**Short**
Interest Rates	256,107	(382,510)	22,447	(29,828)	217,150	(305,475)	79,064	(104,698)
Foreign Exchange	187,432	(203,237)	50,241	(39,800)	28,765	(48,091)	462,430	(378,942)
Equities	27,368	(25,185)	5,676	(3,103)	925	(4,599)	1,342	(1,128)
Commodities	1,632	(2,887)	15	(1,933)	1,172	(36)	-	-

IRRBBA: IRRBB risk management objectives and policies

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

For the purposes of this Circular, are defined:

- ΔEVE (Delta Economic Value of Equity) is defined as the difference between the present value of the sum of repricing flows of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario, and the present value of the sum of repricing flows of the same instruments in an interest-rate shocked scenario;

- ∆NII (Delta Net Interest Income) is defined as the difference between the result of financial intermediation of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario, and the result of financial intermediation of the same instruments in an interest-rate shocked scenario.

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

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

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

Framework and Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The IRRBB model includes a series of premises:

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

ORA – Qualitative Information on Operational Risk Management

Operational Risk Management Policies and Strategies

Operational risk management at Itaú Unibanco follows a structured and continuous process, aligned with the Operational Risk Management Policy, encompassing the following stages: identification, assessment, response, monitoring, and reporting of operational risks.

The strategies adopted aim to ensure that the residual risk remains within the risk appetite levels approved by Senior Management, considering changes in the internal and external environments, as well as the criticality of processes, products, and services

Organizational Structure, Roles, and Responsibilities

Itaú Unibanco adopts the three lines of defense model, in accordance with the best practices of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA):

First Line: business and support areas, directly responsible for identifying, assessing, responding to, monitoring, and reporting operational risks inherent to their processes.

Second Line: represented by the Risk Area, under the coordination of the Compliance & OpRisk Directorate (DCOR), whose mission is to enable the management of operational and regulatory risks, independently supporting the first line and contributing to decision-making that maximizes sustainable value for the bank, ensuring compliance and customer centricity through a risk-based approach. It is responsible for independently overseeing the effectiveness of operational risk management, issuing independent opinions on the control environment, and defining methodologies, parameters, and tools.

Third Line: carried out by Internal Audit, independently evaluating the adequacy and effectiveness of risk management processes and internal controls on a periodic basis.

The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is responsible for ensuring an adequate operational risk management structure and for communication with higher governance bodies.

Systems, Routines, and Procedures:

The institution maintains systems and structured routines for capturing, consolidating, and analyzing operational loss events, as well as for the continuous monitoring of the control environment, using data analysis techniques and risk indicators. This information supports the timely assessment of failures and the addressing of their root causes.

Management Reporting and Governance

Operational risk reporting is conducted periodically and in a structured manner through governance forums, considering criteria such as relevance, materiality, and severity of operational losses and incidents.

At the Board of Directors level, discussions take place within the Risk and Capital Management Committee, established in compliance with CMN Resolution No. 4,557 of February 23, 2017, whose purpose is to support the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities related to risk management, including operational and regulatory risks.

Additionally, the Audit Committee, which operates in accordance with CMN Resolution No. 4,910 of May 27, 2021, among its duties, evaluates the quality and effectiveness of internal control systems and existing risk management frameworks and receives updates on these topics in periodic meetings held for this specific purpose.

For the Executive Committee, reporting is carried out in specific forums, such as the Senior Compliance & OpRisk Commission (CSCOR), which includes the participation of the CEO of Itaú, members of the Executive Committee (including the Holding CRO), and the Executive Director of Internal Audit. This quarterly forum is responsible for understanding risks in business processes and support areas, assessing the results of the Internal Control System, and defining guidelines for operational and regulatory risk management.

Additionally, there are specific forums for each business unit and support area, namely the Compliance & OpRisk Committees (CCOR), involving the Executive Committee Member (ECM), held at least three times a year, with participation from the responsible ECM and the Compliance & OpRisk Director. Their responsibilities include understanding area risks, responding to identified risks, monitoring action plans for improving the control environment, and addressing relevant methodological changes.

Relevant events or significant exceptions may trigger extraordinary reporting to governance bodies, including the Executive Board, Risk Committees, Audit Committee, and Board of Directors, through the aforementioned forums.

Operational Risk Mitigation Strategies

Operational risk mitigation strategies include:

- Adoption of structured risk responses (acceptance, mitigation, transfer, or avoidance), aligned with the risk appetite;

- Strengthening of the internal control environment, through monitoring, testing, and action plans;

- Dissemination of risk, compliance, and ethics culture through continuous training and awareness programs;

- Definition of guidelines for outsourcing relevant services, ensuring adequate controls and monitoring of associated risks.

In line with the principles of CMN Resolution No. 4,557, the document “Public Disclosure Report - Operational Risk Management Policy” is available on the website www.itau.com.br/relacoes-com-investidores, under the sections “Itaú Unibanco”, “Corporate Governance”, “Policies”, “Reports”.

OR1: Operational Loss History

03/31/2026

	T	T-1	T-2	T-3	T-4	T-5	T-6	T-7	T-8	T-9	Average of the last 10 annual periods
With a threshold of BRL 100,000.00 (one hundred thousand reais)											
Net loss amount	9,441	3,857	3,557	3,199	3,739	5,281	3,309	5,018	4,292	3,499	4.519
Number of operational loss events	196,337	237,450	265,025	283,901	281,793	303,235	309,022	310,916	288,798	232,822	270,930
Total amount of operational losses in the loss database	-	2	20	6	8	-	-	5	5	6	5
Number of discarded loss events		34	149	152	93	15	4	22	26	49	54
Net loss amount related to discarded events	9,441	3,859	3,577	3,205	3,747	5,281	3,309	5,023	4,297	3,506	4,524
With a threshold of BRL 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand reais)											
Net loss amount	8,014	2,556	2,351	2,001	2,531	3,772	1,816	3,540	2,935	2,105	3,162
Number of operational loss events	69,694	82,731	89,627	89,864	87,197	91,271	89,642	84,874	76,154	60,095	82,115
Total amount of operational losses in the loss database	-	2	17	5	7	-	-	4	4	2	4
Number of discarded loss events		14	46	56	20	1	4	13	7	6	17
Net loss amount related to discarded events	8,014	2,558	2,368	2,006	2,537	3,772	1,816	3,545	2,939	2,108	3,166
Details of the RWAopad calculation											
Loss threshold used in the ILM calculation: BRL 100,000.00 (one hundred thousand reais) or BRL 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand reais)											500.000

1) T corresponds to December 31, 2025, the base date of the DRO used in the current capital for March 2026

OR2: Composition of Bussines Indicator (BI)

03/31/2026

	T	T-1	T-2
BI and components			
Interest, lease and equity component (ILDC)	59.389		
Interest and lease income (II)	415.849	349.660	280.236
Interest and lease expense (IE)	(379.100)	(275.115)	(191.703)
Interest earning assets (IEA)	1.874.849	1.851.681	1.657.383
Equity income (DI)	23.190	19.439	14.398
Services component (SC)	59.550		
Fee and commission income (FI)	40.770	43.982	44.627
Fee and commission expense (FE)	(13.420)	(13.711)	(12.864)
Other operating income (OOI)	16.998	22.015	9.231
Other operating expenses (OOE)	(22.689)	(17.372)	(9.210)
Financial Component (FC)	16.328		
Net trading book result (NTB)	(715)	2.172	6.438
Net banking book result (NBB)	25.283	3.467	(10.908)
Business Indicator (BI)	135.266		
Business Indicator Component (BIC)	20.140		
Disclosure related to the BI			
Revenues related to payment services excluded from the SC	-	-	-
Expenses related to payment services excluded from the SC	-	-	-

1) T corresponds to 12/31/2025, the base date for capital inputs in effect for March 2026

OR3: Capital Requirement for Operational Risk

	31/03/2026
Weighted Business Indicator (BIC)	20.140
Internal Loss Multiplier (ILM)	98,27%
Capital requirement for operational risk	19.791
RWAopad	247.392

Other Risks

Insurance products, pension plans and premium bonds risks

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

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

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

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

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

Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks

Environmental, Social and Climate Risks refer to the possibility of losses arising from exposure to events of social, environmental and/or climate origin related to the activities carried out by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING CONSOLIDADO.

Such events may affect the sustainability of our business, the resilience of our assets and value creation over the short, medium and long terms. The Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Policy (ESC Risk Policy) establishes the guidelines and fundamental principles for the management of social, environmental and climate risks. It addresses the risks most relevant to the institution’s operations through specific procedures, in alignment with applicable corporate policies.

To mitigate Social, Environmental and Climate Risks, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING CONSOLIDADO carries out process, risk and control mapping activities, monitors new regulations related to the topic and records identified occurrences in internal systems. In addition to risk identification, the stages of prioritization, risk response, mitigation, monitoring and reporting complement the management of the risks assessed.

Risk management follows the three lines of defense model. First-line areas, represented by the business units, are responsible for managing risks in their day-to-day activities, in accordance with the guidelines of the ESC Risk Policy and specific procedures, supported by specialized technical assessments carried out by dedicated teams, such as those in the Credit area. Business support areas, including Sustainability and Institutional Legal, also rely on specialized teams that work in an integrated manner to manage all dimensions of Social, Environmental and Climate Risks associated with the conglomerate’s activities. Second-line areas, such as Social, Environmental and Climate Risk and Internal Controls, provide oversight, methodological support and ensure the appropriate governance of business and credit activities. In the third line, Internal Audit operates independently, performing assessments of risk management, controls and governance.

The institution has specific procedures in place for the management of Social, Environmental and Climate risks in its own operations — including assets, branch infrastructure, technology and suppliers — as well as within traditional risk categories such as credit, investments and key subsidiaries.

These procedures are designed in accordance with the principles of relevance and proportionality and range from the verification of information in applicable public databases for clients and suppliers to in-depth individual analyses for selected clients, depending on the segment or type of product.

The governance structure also includes the Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Committee, whose primary responsibility is to assess and deliberate on institutional and strategic matters, as well as on products, operations and services that involve Social, Environmental and Climate Risks.

Given the relevance of climate risk, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING CONSOLIDADO supports the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and is committed to maintaining a process of continuous improvement aligned with its recommendations. In addition, the institution measures the sensitivity of its loan portfolio to climate risks through the application of the Climate Risk Sensitivity Scale, which categorizes clients and sectors by considering both physical risks — arising from changes in climate patterns, such as increased rainfall, rising temperatures and extreme weather events — and transition risks, resulting from economic changes driven by climate-related actions, including carbon pricing, climate regulation, market risks and reputational risks.

Operational and Compliance Risk

Compliance and operational risks are defined as the possibility of losses resulting from external events or failures in internal processes, people, or systems, or from non-compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

The methodology supporting the management of these risks adheres to market best practices, trends, and applicable regulations, with emphasis on the principles of Basel, COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission), COBIT (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies), and IIA (The Institute of Internal Auditors), as well as the intensive use of artificial intelligence to challenge the status quo.

Model Risk

Model risk is the financial risk, regulatory and reputational impact arising from errors in the production of models, their use, or associated with the data required for their application.

The use of models has become increasingly prevalent within the institution, supporting strategic decisions in various contexts such as credit approval, transaction pricing, volatility curve estimation, capital calculation, among others.

Due to the growing use of models—driven by the application of new technologies and the expanded use of data—Itaú Unibanco continues to enhance its governance related to the development, implementation, use, and monitoring of these models by defining guidelines, policies, and procedures aimed at ensuring quality and mitigating risks associated with each new methodology.

The work performed by the areas responsible for models is assessed by the Operational Risk and Internal Audit teams to ensure adherence to these policies. Opportunities for improvement identified throughout these assessments are properly addressed through action plans, which are monitored by the three lines and senior management until their completion.

Independent Validation of Risk Models

Itaú Unibanco performs independent validation of its risk processes and risk models. This activity is carried out by a department that is segregated from both the business areas and the risk control areas, ensuring independence in the assessments.

The validation methodology, defined in a specific internal policy, complies with regulatory requirements, such as those established in BACEN Circulars 303, 3,646, 3,674, 3,876 and Resolutions 4,966, 4,277, and 4,557. The validation stages include, among others:

1. Verification of the technical soundness and assumptions used in the models;
2. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of the models, including variable declaration, development of an independent calculator, and assessment of the adequacy of the technical references used;
3. When applicable, comparison with alternative models and external benchmarks;
4. Historical backtesting of the model;
5. Assessment of the adequacy of the model implementation in the systems used.

Additionally, the validation area evaluates the stress testing program.

The work performed by the independent validation area, as well as the validations of processes and models, is assessed by Internal Audit and submitted to specific committees composed of senior management members. Opportunities for improvement identified throughout the independent validation process are addressed through action plans, which are monitored by the three lines and senior management until their completion.

Reputational Risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Policies and Procedures;
- Client Identification Process;
- Know Your Customer (KYC) Process;
- Know Your Partner (KYP) Process;
- Know Your Supplier (KYS) Process;
- Know Your Employee (KYE) Process;
- Assessment of New Products and Services;
- Compliance with Sanctions;
- Monitoring, Selection and Analysis of Suspicious Operations or Situations;

- Reporting Suspicious Transactions to the Regulatory Bodies; and
- Training.

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

Additionally, Itaú Unibanco has been developing several data analytics models to enhance its customer risk classification methodology, transaction monitoring, and KYC processes, with a focus on increasing analytical accuracy, reducing false positives, and strengthening an integrated risk view. Itaú Unibanco has also been innovating its modeling solutions through the use of advanced machine learning and Artificial Intelligence techniques, including Generative AI, enabling greater correlation across multiple information sources, improved timeliness in analyses and investigations, more efficient alert prioritization, and qualified support for decision-making, resulting in AML processes that are more robust, efficient, and aligned with regulatory best practices.

Cyber Risk

Cyber risks refer to events that may cause financial losses, operational disruptions, data extraction, or damage to information stored in our systems. These risks may arise from intrusions by malicious individuals, infiltration of malware (such as computer viruses), intentional or accidental contamination of our networks and systems by third parties with whom we exchange information, exploitation of vulnerabilities, unauthorized access to confidential customer data and/or proprietary information by individuals inside or outside the Organization, as well as cyberattacks that compromise the availability of our services and the integrity of our information.

Itaú Unibanco is committed to protecting corporate information and ensuring the privacy of customers and the general public in all operations. To achieve this, we adopt strict control processes focused on detecting, preventing, continuously monitoring, and responding immediately to threats and intrusion attempts into our infrastructure. These actions ensure effective risk management, support digital transformation, and are aligned with key regulators, external audits, market best practices, and certifications.

As part of this strategy, we have adopted the concept of expanded perimeter protection, which considers that information must be protected wherever it resides: within the bank’s infrastructure, in a cloud service provided by a third party, or in an international unit. This approach covers the entire information lifecycle — from collection, through processing, transmission, storage, analysis, and ultimately, destruction.

The area responsible for this strategy is the Cyber Security Department, created to address the challenge of protecting the bank in an increasingly digital, complex, and constantly evolving environment.

The Corporate Information Security and Cyber Security Policy is available at www.itau.com.br/relacoes-com-investidores, under the sections “Itaú Unibanco” > “Corporate Governance” > “Policies” > “Corporate Information Security and Cyber Security Policy”.

Crisis Management and Operational Resilience

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Country Risk

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

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

Business and Strategy Risk

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

Itaú Unibanco has implemented many mechanisms that ensure that both the business and the strategic decision-making processes follow proper governance standards, have the active participation of executives and the Board of Directors, are based on market, macroeconomic and risk information and are aimed at optimizing the risk-return ratio. Decision-making and the definition of business and strategy guidelines, count on the full engagement of the Board of Directors, primarily through the Strategy Committee, and of the executives, through the Executive

Committee. In order to handle risk adequately, Itaú Unibanco has governance and processes to involve the Risk Area in business and strategy decisions, so as to ensure that risk is managed and decisions are sustainable in the long term. They are: (i) qualifications and incentives of board members and executives; (ii) budget process; (iii) product assessment; (iv) evaluation and prospecting of proprietary mergers and acquisitions; and (v) a risk appetite framework which, for example, restricts the concentration of credit and exposure to specific and material risks.

Step-in Risk

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

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

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

Emerging Risks

These are newly identified risks that have a potentially material impact on business in the medium and long term, but for which there is still insufficient information for a complete assessment, due to the number of factors and impacts not yet fully understood, as they have no precedent and, therefore, have never been addressed in the past. Their causes may originate from external events, leading to the rise of new risks or the intensification of risks already monitored by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

Once identified, such risks begin to be monitored and reassessed annually or on demand, until they no longer represent a risk or until they can be adequately measured. In the latter case, they then follow the subsequent stages of risk management. This process is ensured by the governance of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, allowing these risks to also be incorporated into risk management procedures. Examples include Geopolitical, Climate, and CyberSecurity risks, which have or have had aspects considered as emerging risks.

Glossary of Acronyms

A

- ASF – Available Stable Funding
- AT1 – Additional Tier 1 Capital

B

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

C

- CCF – Credit Conversion Factor
- CCP – Non-Qualified Central Counterparty
- CCR – Counterparty Credit Risk
- CEM - Current Exposure Method
- CEO - Chief Executive Officer
- CET 1 - Common Equity Tier I
- CGRC - *Comitê de Gestão de Risco e Capital* (Risk and Capital Management Committee)
- CMN - *Conselho Monetário Nacional* (National Monetary Council)
- Comef - *Comitê de Estabilidade Financeira* (Financial Stability Committee)
- CRI – Real State Receivables Certificate
- CRM – Credit Risk Mitigation
- CRO – Chief Risk Officer
- CTAM – *Comissão Técnica de Avaliação de Modelos* (Technical Model Assessment Commission)
- CVA - Credit Valuation Adjustment
- CVM - *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários* (Brazilian Securities and Exchange Commission)

D

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

E

- EAD – Exposure at Default
- ECL – Expected Credit Losses
- EMD – *Entidades Multilaterais de Desenvolvimento* (Multilateral Development Entities)

- EVE – Economic Value of Equity

F

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

G

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

H

- HE – Haircut of Execution
- HQLA – High Quality Liquid Assets
- HV – Volatility Haircut

I

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

K

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

L

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

M

- MtM – Mark to Market

N

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

O

- OTC – Over-the-Counter

P

- PCN – *Plano de Continuidade de Negócios* (Business Continuity Plan)
- PCLT – *Plano de Contingência de Local de Trabalho* (Workplace Contingency Plan)
- PCO – *Plano de Contingência Operacional* (Operational Contingency Plan)
- PCR – Potential Credit Risk
- PR – *Patrimônio de Referência* (Total Capital)
- PRD – *Plano de Recuperação de Desastres* (Disaster Recovery Plan)
- PVA - Prudent Valuation Adjustments

Q

- QCCP – Qualified Central Counterparties

R

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

S

- SA – Joint-Stock Company
- SAC – *Social, Ambiental e Climático* (Social, Environmental and Climatic)
- SA-CCR – Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk
- SFN – *Sistema Financeiro Nacional*(National Financial System)
- SFT – Securities Financing Transactions

T

- TCFD – Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures
- TLAC – Total Loss-Absorbing Capacity

- TVM – *Títulos de valores mobiliários*(Securities)

V

- VaR – Value at Risk

Glossary of Regulations

- BACEN Circular No. 3,644, of March 4th, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,646, of March 04th, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,674, of October 31st, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,748, of February 26th, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,749, of March 05th, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,769, of October 29th, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,809, of August 25th, 2016
- BACEN Circular No. 3,846, of September 13th, 2017
- BACEN Circular No. 3,869, of December 19th, 2017
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,907 of September 10th, 2018
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,876 of January 31st, 2018
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,082 of January 30th, 2012
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,978 of January 23rd, 2020
- BACEN Communication No. 43,228 of May 28th, 2025
- BACEN Normative Instruction No. 532 of October 24th, 2024
- BCB Resolution No. 54, of December 16th, 2020
- BCB Resolution No. 111, of July 6th, 2021
- BCB Resolution No. 229, of May 12th, 2022
- BCB Resolution No. 313, of April 26th, 2023
- CMN Resolution No. 2,682, of December 22nd, 1999
- CMN Resolution No. 4,955, of October 21st, 2021
- CMN Resolution No. 4,958, of October 21st, 2021
- CMN Resolution No. 4,502, of June 30th, 2016
- CMN Resolution No. 4,557, of February 23rd, 2017
- CMN Resolution No. 4,589, of June 29th, 2017
- CMN Resolution No. 4,693, of October 29th, 2018
- CMN Resolution No. 4,277, of October 31th, 2013

- CMN Resolution No. 5,177, of September 26th, 2024
- BCB Resolution No. 303, of March 16th, 2023
- BCB Resolution No. 356, of November 28th, 2023
- CMN Resolution No. 4,966, of November 25th, 2021
- CMN Resolution No. 5,199, of December 23th, 2024