

# **Complete Financial Statements in IFRS**

September 30, 2024



# Management Report **9M24**

#### Highlights of the first nine months of 2024

Key indicators and ratios of our performance from January to September 2024 over the same period of the previous year:

itaŭ 100

The future will be made with you

On September 27, we celebrated 100 years of history. We have witnessed many economic and political transformations; we have overcome challenges that seemed unsurmountable and we are currently living with immense and rapid technological transformations. We have reached this milestone looking forward to the next 100 years, with the certainty that we have the client at the center of everything we do, that we are Made of Future and confident in our ability to adapt. We move forward without becoming complacent and open to the world and its constant changes.

Learn more about our history and legacy on the Investor Relations website

Access

Recurring **Result** 

R\$30.5 billion

9M23 (17.9% 🗡

Credit portfolio<sup>1</sup>

R\$1.3 trillion

9M23 9.7% A

ROE **Recurring** 

21.1%

(9M23 (150 bps △

#### Performance 9M24 X 9M23

Net interest Income<sup>2</sup>

R\$80.6 billion

4.7%

Efficiency Ratio<sup>3</sup>

39.1%

-70 bps ▼

Tier 1 Capital Ratio<sup>4</sup>

**15.2%** 

60 bps ▲

The credit portfolio<sup>1</sup> expanded in every segment in Brazil: 4.9% in individuals, 12.1% in very small, small and middle market loans and 14.4% in corporate loans. In addition, there was growth of 9.2% in Latin America.

The positive effect of the growth in the portfolio, associated with the gradual change in the portfolio mix to loans to the retail business segment, resulted in growth of 4.7% in the net interest income<sup>2</sup>.

Increase of 2.9% in commissions and fees was due to the higher revenue related to investment banking activities. The income from insurance and private pension contracts increased by 0.2% due to the decrease in financial result for the period, offset by higher insurance sales, mainly related to life and credit life.

The expected loss from financial assets decreased by 9.1% due to lower expected loss with loan and lease operations.

General and administrative expenses grew by 10.7%, mainly due to personnel expenses was due to the effects of the collective wage labor agreement, which includes a 4.64% adjustment on salaries and benefits from September, and the increase in expenses with profit sharing. The administrative expenses also grew due to higher expenses on data processing and telecommunications; and advertising, promotions and publicity. Our 12-month accumulated efficiency ratio<sup>3</sup> decreased 80 bps and stood at 39.4%.

(1) Credit portfolio includes financial guarantees provided and private securities. (2) The sum of (i) Interest and Similar Income, (ii) Interest and Similar Income, (iii) Interest and



#### In RS billions

Income information	9M24	9M23	Variation
	100.0	440.0	2 101
Operating Revenues <sup>1</sup>	130.0	119.9	8.4%
Net Interest Income <sup>2</sup>	80.6	77.0	4.7%
Commissions and Banking Fees and Income from Insurance and Private Pension Contracts <sup>3</sup>	40.0	39.0	2.5%
Expected Loss from Financial Assets	(21.8)	(24.0)	-9.1%
General and Administrative Expenses	(62.2)	(56.2)	10.7%
Net Income	31.0	24.9	24.4%
Net Income Attributable to Owners of the Parent Company	30.3	24.3	24.3%
Recurring Result	30.5	25.8	17.9%
Return on Average Equity - Annualized <sup>4</sup>	20.9%	18.5%	240 bps
Recurring Return on Average Equity - Annualized <sup>5</sup>	21.1%	19.6%	150 bps

Shares	9M24	9M23	Variation
Net Income per Share - R\$	3.09	2.48	24.6%
Book Value per Share - R\$ (in circulation on 09/30)	20.56	18.73	9.8%
Dividends and Interest on Own Capital net of Taxes per Share - R\$	0.79	0.81	-3.3%
Average Financial Daily Trading Volume	1.4	1.4	-2.9%
B3 (ON+PN)	0.8	0.8	-1.0%
NYSE (ADR)	0.6	0.6	-5.3%
Market Capitalization <sup>6</sup>	356.6	266.2	33.9%

<sup>(1)</sup> The sum of (i) Interest and Similar Income, (ii) Interest and Similar Expenses, (iii) Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, (iv) Foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions, (v) Commissions and Banking Fees, (vi) Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension, net of Reinsurance, and (vii) Other Income. For better comparability, the tax effects of managerial adjustments were reclassified. (2) The sum of (i) Interest and Similar Income, (ii) Interest and Similar Expenses, (iii) Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, (iv) Foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions. For better comparability, the tax effects of managerial adjustments were reclassified. (3) The sum on the Commissions and Banking Fees and Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension, net of Reinsurance. (4) The Return is calculated by dividing the Net income attributable to owners of the parent company by the Average Stockholders' Equity. The quotient was multiplied by the number of periods in the year to derive the annualized rate. (5) The return is calculated by dividing the Recurring Result by the Average Stockholders' Equity. The quotient was multiplied by the number of periods in the year to derive the annualized rate. (6) Total number of outstanding shares (common and non-voting shares) multiplied by the average price per non-voting share on the last trading day in the period.

#### **Initiatives**

#### We have integrated brokerage platform with the ion app

We are constantly improving ion app with new features, tools and solutions. It is now Itaú Corretora's official trading platform for mobile devices, providing 100% of the functionality required for trading financial assets on the stock exchange in an integrated and intuitive way.

**Know more** 

#### We have joined IFACC (Financial Innovation for the Amazon, Cerrado and Chaco)

By joining IFACC, we have integrated our ESG Agro products as part of the commitment to promote sustainable practices that contribute to reducing deforestation. The objective is to expand loans and investments aimed at sustainable cattle and soy production, agroforestry systems and sustainable management of non-timber forest products in the Amazon, Cerrado and Chaco biomes.

**Know more** 

### **Awards and Recognitions**



We are the first bank to receive the "Empresa de Valor" (Valuable Company) award in the history of Valor 1000. This award selects the best company in Brazil from all sectors. For the third year running, we won in the banking category of the ranking prepared by Valor Econômico.

#### **Dream company**

Since 2022, the consultancy Cia de Talentos has been listening to professionals and students from different hierarchical levels, to map out the companies and brands at the top of their wish lists for building a solid career. This year, we came in second place among the ten dream companies for professionals in the Pesquisa Carreira dos Sonhos (Dream Career Survey).

#### Payment of Interest on Capital (IOC)

We inform our stockholders the approval of the payment of interest on capital to stockholders in the amount of R\$0.27298 per share, with income tax withholding at a rate of 15%, resulting in net interest of R\$0.232033 per share<sup>1</sup>, which will be made until April 30, 2025. The calculation will be based on the final stockholding position recorded on September 19, 2024, with their shares traded "ex-rights" starting September 20, 2024.

#### Access the Material Fact of 08.29.2024

1) Except for the corporate stockholders able to prove that they are immune or exempt from such withholding.

#### **Tier 2 Subordinated Financial Bills**

We announce to the market that we have issued Tier 2 Subordinated Financial Bills in the total amount of R\$3.1 billion, in negotiations with professional investors. These Financial Bills have maturity in 2034, with a repurchase option from 2029, subject to prior authorization from the Central Bank of Brazil.

Access the Announcement to the Market of 08.22.2024

#### **Perpetual Subordinated Financial Bills**

We announce to the market that we have issued Perpetual Subordinated Financial Bills in the total amount of R\$1 billion, in private negotiations with professional investors. The Financial Bills are perpetual in nature and may be repurchased as from 2029, subject to the prior authorization of the Central Bank of Brazil.

Access the Announcement to the Market of 09.18.2024

#### Evolution of our ESG¹ Strategy

We announce to our stockholders and the market in general the update of our ESG strategy. We have integrated sustainability practices into our operations, business and relationships with society. We have revised our strategy to ensure client centricity in line with society's demands, market trends, opportunities, risks and global challenges. The evolution of the ESG strategy was based on three main pillars: Diversity and Development, Climate Transition and Sustainable Finance.

We also announce the achievement of our 2019 target of contributing R\$400 billion to sustainable development and reaffirm our commitment to a sustainable future by expanding the timeframe and value of this strategic goal to R\$1 trillion in sustainable finance by 2030<sup>2</sup>.

Access the Announcement to the Market of 11.04.2024

**Access the Sustainability website** 

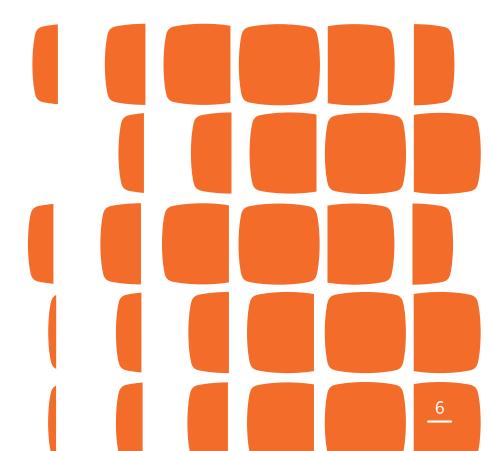
<sup>1)</sup> Environmental, Social and Governance.

<sup>2)</sup> The strategic goal covers the period from Jan-20 to Dec-30 and considers our old commitment of R\$400 billion and projects a further R\$600 billion. From Jan-25, new accounting criteria will be considered in line with advances in the sustainable finance taxonomy published on the sustainability website.

## **Acknowledgements**

We wish to thank our employees who, even amidst scenarios of intense transformation, have constantly adapted and remain committed to providing our customers with the best solutions, enabling us to continue producing sound results. We wish to thank our clients and shareholders for their interest and trust in our work, motivating us to always do better.

(Approved by the Board of Directors meeting on November 04, 2024).



(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

# Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated interim financial statements at September 30, 2024 and report on review



(A free translation of the original in Portuguese)

## Report on review of consolidated interim financial statements

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

#### Introduction

We have also reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of the Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A ("Bank") and its subsidiaries as at September 30, 2024 and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the quarter and nine-month period then ended, and the consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month period then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 - "Interim Financial Reporting" issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our review.

#### Scope of review

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

#### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank and its subsidiaries as at September 30, 2024, and their consolidated financial performance for the quarter and nine-month period then ended and their consolidated cash flows for the nine-month period then ended in accordance with IAS 34 - "Interim Financial Reporting" issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

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#### Other matters

#### (1) Statements of value added

The consolidated financial statements referred to above include the consolidated statement of value added for the nine-month period ended September 30, 2024. This statement is the responsibility of the Bank's management and are presented as supplementary information under IAS 34. This statement has been subjected to review procedures performed together with the review of the consolidated financial statements for the purpose concluding whether they are reconciled with the financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if their form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in the accounting standard CPC 09 - "Statement of Value Added". Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that this consolidated statement of value added has not been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in this accounting standard, and that it is consistent with the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

## (2) Reconciliation of net income and stockholders' equity (Note 33(a))

The reconciliation of net income and stockholders' equity of the individual financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to institutions authorized to operate by the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN) and the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standard - IAS 34 ("BACEN GAAP and IFRS Reconciliation"), referring to the nine-month period ended September 30, 2024, prepared under the responsibility of the Bank's Management, as described in Note 33(a), in compliance with BACEN standards, is presented as supplementary information for the purposes of IAS 34. This reconciliation was submitted to review procedures performed in conjunction with the review of the Bank's consolidated financial statements to conclude whether it is reconciled with the consolidated financial statements and the accounting records, as applicable. Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that this BACEN GAAP and IFRS Reconciliation has not been prepared, in all material respects, in a consistent manner with the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

São Paulo, November 4, 2024

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes Ltda.

CRC 2SP000160/O-5

Tatjana Fernandes Kagohara Gueorguiev

Contadora CRC 1SP245281/O-6

#### **Consolidated Balance Sheet**

(In millions of reais)

Assets	Note	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Cash		37,868	32,001
Financial assets		2,604,774	2,384,618
At Amortized Cost		1,902,896	1,686,225
Central Bank of Brazil deposits		153,030	145,404
Interbank deposits	4	54,931	51,007
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	4	346,346	238,321
Securities	9	303,347	260,743
Loan and lease operations	10	965,404	910,590
Other financial assets	 18a	124,486	127,699
(-) Provision for expected loss	4, 9, 10	(44,648)	(47,539)
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		104,863	130,039
Securities	8	104,863	130,039
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		597,015	568,354
Securities	5	523,284	511,752
Derivatives	6, 7	70,743	55,251
Other financial assets	 18a	2,988	1,351
Insurance contracts	27	73	141
Tax assets		71,295	64,521
Income tax and social contribution - current	2c XIII	2,765	993
Income tax and social contribution - deferred	2c XIII, 24b I	59,033	53,691
Other		9,497	9,837
Other assets	 18a	26,187	20,027
Investments in associates and joint ventures	11	10,007	9,293
Fixed assets, net	13	9,210	9,135
Goodwill and Intangible assets, net	14	24,017	23,364
Total assets		2,783,431	2,543,100

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

#### **Consolidated Balance Sheet**

(In millions of reais)

Liabilities and stockholders' equity	Note	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Financial Liabilities		2,175,745	2,001,691
At Amortized Cost		2,099,872	1,944,162
Deposits	 15	1,020,490	951,352
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	 17a	418,461	362,786
Interbank market funds	 17b	341,768	328,645
Institutional market funds	 17c	140,099	119,591
Other financial liabilities	 18b	179,054	181,788
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss		70,978	53,331
Derivatives	6, 7	68,585	52,475
Structured notes	16	316	296
Other financial liabilities	 18b	2,077	560
Provision for Expected Loss	10	4,895	4,198
Loan commitments		3,920	3,311
Financial guarantees		975	887
Insurance contracts and private pension	27	299,209	271,546
Provisions	29	18,972	19,744
Tax liabilities	24c	11,465	9,202
Income tax and social contribution - current	2c XIII	5,292	3,970
Income tax and social contribution - deferred	2c XIII, 24b II	565	560
Other		5,608	4,672
Other liabilities	 18b	67,053	41,867
Total liabilities		2,572,444	2,344,050
Total stockholders' equity attributed to the owners of the parent company		201,365	190,177
Capital	 19a	90,729	90,729
Treasury shares	 19a	(368)	(11)
Capital reserves	19c	2,491	2,620
Revenue reserves	19c	114,206	104,465
Other comprehensive income		(5,693)	(7,626)
Non-controlling interests	19d	9,622	8,873
Total stockholders' equity		210,987	199,050
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		2,783,431	2,543,100

#### Consolidated Statement of Income

(In millions of reais, except for number of shares and earnings per share information)

	Note	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Operating Revenues		40,644	40,402	125,113	116,575
Interest and similar income	21a	53,942	60,045	174,925	171,594
Interest and similar expenses	21b	(37,291)	(39,978)	(118,979)	(121,554)
Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	21c	5,340	10,928	20,997	22,845
Foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions		1,423	(5,058)	(1,218)	784
Commissions and Banking Fees	22	11,636	11,607	34,806	33,836
Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension		1,809	1,717	5,158	5,148
Operating Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension, net of Reinsurance	27	1,703	1,602	4,874	4,756
Financial Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension, net of Reinsurance	27	(8,056)	(5,892)	(18,189)	(19,882)
Income from Financial Assets related to Insurance Contracts and Private Pension		8,162	6,007	18,473	20,274
Other income		3,785	1,141	9,424	3,922
Expected Loss from Financial Assets		(5,324)	(7,994)	(21,841)	(24,023)
Expected Loss with Loan and Lease Operations	10c	(4,894)	(7,793)	(21,494)	(24,079)
Expected Loss with Other Financial Asset, net		(430)	(201)	(347)	56
Operating Revenues Net of Expected Losses from Financial Assets		35,320	32,408	103,272	92,552
Other operating income / (expenses)		(25,312)	(21,935)	(68,796)	(62,935)
General and administrative expenses	23	(23,058)	(19,939)	(62,242)	(56,237)
Tax expenses		(2,583)	(2,291)	(7,375)	(7,385)
Share of profit or (loss) in associates and joint ventures	11	329	295	821	687
Income / (loss) before income tax and social contribution		10,008	10,473	34,476	29,617
Current income tax and social contribution	24a	(1,673)	(3,226)	(8,608)	(9,058)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	24a	2,260	1,222	5,137	4,373
Net income / (loss)		10,595	8,469	31,005	24,932
Net income attributable to owners of the parent company	25	10,366	8,358	30,250	24,332
Net income / (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	19d	229	111	755	600
Earnings per share - basic	25				
Common		1.06	0.85	3.09	2.48
Preferred		1.06	0.85	3.09	2.48
Earnings per share - diluted	25				
Common		1.05	0.85	3.07	2.47
Preferred		1.05	0.85	3.07	2.47
Weighted average number of outstanding shares - basic	25				
Common		4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359
Preferred		4,834,246,774	4,842,992,578	4,831,757,567	4,839,375,710
Weighted average number of outstanding shares - diluted	25				
Common		4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359
Preferred		4,915,581,831	4,908,077,631	4,904,841,252	4,899,192,716

	Note	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Net income / (loss)		10,595	8,469	31,005	24,932
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		1,242	(430)	(1,308)	3,177
Change in fair value		630	(1,016)	(4,806)	4,574
Tax effect		(212)	515	1,862	(898)
(Gains) / losses transferred to income statement		1,499	129	2,975	(908)
Tax effect		(675)	(58)	(1,339)	409
Hedge		64	68	(981)	389
Cash flow hedge	7	53	(2)	9	145
Change in fair value		95	11	1	288
Tax effect		(42)	(13)	8	(143)
Hedge of net investment in foreign operation	7	11	70	(990)	244
Change in fair value		28	96	(1,904)	432
Tax effect		(17)	(26)	914	(188)
Insurance contracts and private pension		(58)	(82)	375	(568)
Change in discount rate		43	(136)	764	(969)
Tax effect		(101)	54	(389)	401
Remeasurements of liabilities for post-employment benefits (1)		(8)	(5)	(27)	(18)
Remeasurements	26	(14)	(5)	(45)	(29)
Tax effect		6	-	18	11
Foreign exchange variation in foreign investments		(757)	2,733	3,874	621
Total other comprehensive income		483	2,284	1,933	3,601
Total comprehensive income		11,078	10,753	32,938	28,533
Comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company		10,849	10,642	32,183	27,933
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		229	111	755	600

<sup>1)</sup> Amounts that will not be subsequently reclassified to income.

			Attributed to owners of the parent company											
								Other com	prehensive incom	9		-		
	Note	Capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserves	Revenue reserves	Retained earnings	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income <sup>(1)</sup>	Insurance contracts and private pension	Remeasurements of liabilities of post-employment benefits	Conversion adjustments of foreign investments	Gains and losses – hedge	Total stockholders' equity – owners of the parent company	Total stockholders' equity – non- controlling interests	Total
Total - 01/01/2023		90,729	(71)	2,480	86,209	-	(5,984)	796	(1,520)	3,505	(8,427)		9,390	177,10
Transactions with owners		-	`38	(54)	-	-	-	-	-	-		- (16)	(581)	(597
Acquisition of treasury shares	19, 20	-	(689)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(689)	-	(689
Result of delivery of treasury shares	19, 20	-	727	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	· 724	-	724
Recognition of share-based payment plans		-	-	(51)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51)	-	(51
(Increase) / Decrease to the owners of the parent company	2c I, 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(581)	(581
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-			(371)	(371
Interest on capital		-	-	-	-	(9,372)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,372)		(9,372
Unclaimed dividends and Interest on capital		-	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	- 51	-	5
Corporate reorganization	2c I, 3	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	175
Other (3)		-	-	-	(2,852)	-	-		-	-		(2,852)	-	(2,852
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-		24,332	3,177	(568)	(18)	621	389	27,933	600	28,53
Net income		-	-	-	-	24,332	· -	` -	` _	-	-	24,332	600	24,932
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	_	3,177	(568)	(18)	621	389	3,601	-	3,60
Appropriations:														
Legal reserve		-	-	-	1,200	(1,200)	-		-	-			-	
Statutory reserve		-	-	-	13,811	(13,811)	-		-	-			-	
Total - 09/30/2023	19	90,729	(33)	2,426	98,543	-	(2,807)	228	(1,538)	4,126			9,038	192,674
Change in the period			38	(54)	12,334	-		(568)	(18)	621			(352)	15,56
Total - 01/01/2024		90,729	(11)	2,620	104,465	-	(1,303)	86	(1,844)	3,178	(7,743)	190,177	8,873	199,050
Transactions with owners		-	(357)	(129)	-	-	-	-	-	-		(486)	563	7
Acquisition of treasury shares	19, 20	-	(1,220)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,220)	-	(1,220
Result of delivery of treasury shares	19, 20	-	863	(18)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	845	-	845
Recognition of share-based payment plans		-	-	(111)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(111)	-	(111
(Increase) / Decrease to the owners of the parent company	2c I, 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		563	560
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(569)	(569
Interest on capital		-	-	-	-	(9,056)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,056)	-	(9,056
Dividends / Interest on capital - declared after previous period		-	-	-	(11,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,000)	-	(11,000
Unclaimed dividends and Interest on capital		-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	- 30	-	30
Corporate reorganization	2c I, 3	-	-	-	(302)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(302)	-	(302
Other		-	-	-	(181)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(181)	-	(181
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	30,250		375	(27)	3,874	(981)		755	32,93
Net income		-	-	-	-	30,250		-	-	-	-	30,250	755	31,00
Other comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	-	(1,308)	375	(27)	3,874	(981)	) 1,933	-	1,93
Appropriations:														
Legal reserve		-	-	-	1,406	(1,406)		-	-	-	-		-	
Statutory reserve					19,818	(19,818)							2	
Total - 09/30/2024	19	90,729	(368)	2,491	114,206	-	(2,611)	461	(1,871)	7,052			9,622	210,98
Change in the period		-	(357)	(129)	9,741	-	(1,308)	375	(27)	3,874	(981)	11,188	749	11,937

<sup>1)</sup> Includes the share in other comprehensive income of investments in associates and joint ventures related to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2) Includes cash flow hedge and hedge of net investment in foreign operation.

3) Includes Argentina's hyperinflation adjustment.

	Note	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Adjusted net income		31,007	67,533
Net income		31,005	24,932
Adjustments to net income:		2	42,601
Share-based payment		(23)	7
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(9,620)	10,353
Expected loss from financial assets		21,841	24,023
Income from interest and foreign exchange variation from operations with subordinated debt	27	6,332	2,667
Financial income from insurance contracts and private pension  Depreciation and amortization		18,189 4,751	19,882 4,240
Expense from update / charges on the provision for civil, labor, tax and legal obligations		733	4,240
Provision for civil, labor, tax and legal obligations		3,988	3,371
Revenue from update / charges on deposits in guarantee		(582)	(701)
Deferred taxes (excluding hedge tax effects)	24b	(217)	(602)
Income from share in the net income of associates and joint ventures and other investments		(821)	(687)
Income from financial assets - at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,975	(920)
Income from interest and foreign exchange variation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(30,667)	(14,381)
Income from interest and foreign exchange variation of financial assets at amortized cost		(16,009)	(5,896)
(Gain) / loss on sale of investments and fixed assets		(187)	1,406
Other	23	(681)	(829)
Change in assets and liabilities		(19,593)	24,568
(Increase) / decrease in assets			
Interbank deposits		(6,213)	8,810
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		(89,840)	(22,600)
Central Bank of Brazil deposits		(7,626)	(30,391)
Loan operations		(78,828)	(18,616)
Derivatives (assets / liabilities)		(363)	(4,585)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		(11,532)	(69,539)
Other financial assets Other tax assets		2,158	(5,593)
Other tax assets Other assets		(1,432) (7,566)	(1,308) (3,614)
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities		(7,500)	(3,014)
Deposits		69,138	60,846
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements		55,675	64,242
Funds from interbank markets		13,123	37,106
Funds from institutional markets		12,498	(2,625)
Other financial liabilities		(1,217)	3,280
Financial liabilities at fair value throught profit or loss		20	34
Insurance contracts and private pension		9,849	5,075
Provisions		2,901	3,747
Tax liabilities		2,058	3,210
Other liabilities		25,186	3,670
Payment of income tax and social contribution		(7,582)	(6,581)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		11,414	92,101
Dividends / Interest on capital received from investments in associates and joint ventures		156	203
Cash upon sale of investments in associates and joint ventures		47	-
Cash upon sale of fixed assets		231	192
Termination of intangible asset agreements		137	92
(Purchase) / Cash from the sale of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		52,102	1,205
(Purchase) / redemptions of financial assets at amortized cost		(26,604)	(34,634)
(Purchase) of investments in associates and joint ventures		(389)	(1,027)
(Purchase) of fixed assets (Purchase) of intangible assets	14	(1,311) (3,969)	(1,681) (4,075)
Net cash from / (used in) investment activities		20,400	(39,725)
Subordinated debt obligations raisings		5,079	(05,720)
Subordinated debt obligations redemptions		(3,401)	(12,348)
Change in non-controlling interests stockholders		563	(581)
Acquisition of treasury shares		(1,220)	(689)
Result of delivery of treasury shares		757	666
Dividends and interest on capital paid to non-controlling interests		(569)	(371)
Dividends and interest on capital paid		(20,868)	(9,901)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		(19,659)	(23,224)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2c III	12,155	29,152
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		116,543	104,257
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		9,620	(10,353)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		138,318	123,056
Cash		37,868	33,672
Interbank deposits		6,293	7,733
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - Collateral held		94,157	81,651
Additional information on cash flow (Mainly operating activities)			
Interest received		159,352	161,058
Interest paid		88,571	89,361
Non-cash transactions			
Dividends and interest on capital declared and not yet paid		2,774	2,738

#### **Consolidated Statement of Added Value**

(In millions of reais)

	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Income	227,171	217,444
Interest and similar	199,624	198,561
Commissions and Banking fees	34,806	33,836
Income from insurance contracts and private pension	5,158	5,148
Expected loss with Other financial assets	(21,841)	(24,023)
Other	9,424	3,922
Expenses	(129,638)	(131,303)
Interest and similar	(118,979)	(121,554)
Other	(10,659)	(9,749)
Inputs purchased from third parties	(19,080)	(16,855)
Third-Party and Financial System Services, Security, Transportation and Travel expenses	(5,860)	(5,794)
Other	(13,220)	(11,061)
Data processing and telecommunications	(3,807)	(3,662)
Advertising, promotions and publication	(1,566)	(1,428)
Installations and Materials	(1,004)	(978)
Other	(6,843)	(4,993)
Gross added value	78,453	69,286
Depreciation and amortization	(5,297)	(4,896)
Net added value produced by the company	73,156	64,390
Added value received through transfer - Results of equity method	821	687
Total added value to be distributed	73,977	65,077
Distribution of added value	73,977	65,077
Personnel	23,640	21,479
Direct compensation	18,121	16,840
Benefits	4,602	3,702
FGTS – government severance pay fund	917	937
Taxes, fees and contributions	18,609	18,013
Federal	17,214	16,664
Municipal	1,395	1,349
Return on third parties' capital	723	653
Rent	723	653
Return on capital	31,005	24,932
Dividends and interest on capital	9,056	9,372
Retained earnings attributable to controlling shareholders	21,194	14,960
Retained earnings attributable to non-controlling shareholders	755	600

#### **Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

At 09/30/2024 and 12/31/2023 for balance sheet accounts and from 01/01 to 09/30 of 2024 and 2023 for income statement

(In millions of reais, except when indicated)

#### Note 1 - Operations

Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. (ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING) is a publicly held company, organized and existing under the laws of Brazil. The head office is located at Praça Alfredo Egydio de Souza Aranha, n° 100, in the city of São Paulo, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has a presence in 18 countries and territories and offers a wide variety of financial products and services to personal and corporate customers in Brazil and abroad, not necessarily related to Brazil, through its branches, subsidiaries and international affiliates. It offers a full range of banking services, through its different portfolios: commercial banking; investment banking; real estate lending; loans, financing and investment; leasing and foreign exchange business. Its operations are divided into three segments: Retail Business, Wholesale Business and Activities with the Market + Corporation.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is a financial holding company controlled by Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A. ("IUPAR"), a holding company which owns 51.71% of ITAU UNIBANCO HOLDING's common shares, and which is jointly controlled by (i) Itaúsa S.A. ("ITAÚSA"), a holding company controlled by members of the Egydio de Souza Aranha family, and (ii) Companhia E. Johnston de Participações ("E. JOHNSTON"), a holding company controlled by the Moreira Salles family. Itaúsa also directly holds 39.21% of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's common shares.

These Consolidated Financial Statements were approved by the Board of Directors on November 04, 2024.

#### Note 2 - Material accounting policies

#### a) Basis of preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING were prepared in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the National Monetary Council (CMN), which require that annual Consolidated Financial Statements, in accordance with international financial reporting standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (currently referred to by the IFRS Foundation as "IFRS accounting standards").

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING adopted the criteria for recognition, measurement and disclosure established in the IFRS and in the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC).

The information in the Financial Statements and accompanying notes evidences all relevant information inherent in the financial statements, and only them, which is consistent with information used by management in its administration.

In the 3rd quarter of 2018, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING started adjusting the financial statements of its subsidiaries in Argentina to reflect the effects of hyperinflation.

These Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 - Interim Financial Reporting and ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has opted to present its Complete Consolidated Financial Statements in lieu of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

The presentation of the Statement of Added Value is required by the Brazilian corporate legislation and by the accounting practices adopted in Brazil applicable to publicly-held companies. This statement was prepared in accordance with the criteria established by Technical Pronouncement CPC 09 – Statement of Added Value; however, the IFRS do not require the presentation of this statement, which is presented as supplementary information, without prejudice to the set of Financial Statements.

#### b) New accounting standards changes and interpretations of existing standards

#### I - Applicable for period ended September 30, 2024

Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements:

Segregation between Current and Non-current Liabilities - clarifies when to consider contractual conditions (covenants) that may affect the unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liabilities for at least 12 months after the reporting period and includes disclosure requirements for liabilities with covenants classified as non-current. These changes are effective for fiscal years starting January 1st, 2024, with retrospective application and there are no impacts on the Consolidated Financial Statements of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

#### II - Applicable for future periods

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:

Replaces IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new subtotals and three categories for income and expenses (operating, investment and financing) into the structure of the statement of income. It also requires companies to disclose explanations about the performance measures established by management related to the statement of income.

These amendments are effective for years beginning January 1<sup>st</sup>, 2027. Possible impacts are being evaluated and will be concluded by the date the standard becomes effective.

IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments - Disclosures:

Published in May 2024, the amendments mainly address the following topics: date of recognition and write-off of financial instruments and significant characteristics in the assessment of the cash flows of financial instruments for classification and measurement. In addition, disclosures relating to equity instruments designated at fair value are enhanced through other comprehensive income and financial instruments linked to contingent events.

These amendments are effective for years starting on January 1st, 2026, early adoption being permitted, with retrospective application. Possible impacts are being evaluated and will be completed by the date the standard comes into force.

#### c) Accounting policies, critical estimates and material judgments

This note presents the main critical estimates and judgments used in the preparation and application of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's specific accounting policies. These estimates and judgments present a material risk and may have a material impact on the values of assets and liabilities due to uncertainties and the high level of subjectivity involved in the recognition and measurement of certain items. Therefore, actual results may differ from those obtained by these estimates and judgments.

#### I - Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING relate to transactions carried out by its branches and subsidiaries in Brazil and abroad, including investment funds, in which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING holds either direct or indirect control. The main judgment exercised in the control assessment is the analysis of facts and circumstances that indicate whether ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is exposed or is entitled to variable returns and has the ability to affect these returns through its influence over the entity on a continuous basis.

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared using consistent accounting policies. Intercompany asset and liability account balances, income accounts and transaction values have been eliminated.

The following table shows the main consolidated companies, which together represent over 95% of total consolidated assets, as well as the interests of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in their voting capital:

	Functional Cumon (1)	Functional Currency <sup>(1)</sup> Incorporation		Interest in vot	ing capital %	Interest in total	l capital %
	Functional Currency (1)	Country	Activity	09/30/2024	12/31/2023	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
In Brazil							
Banco Itaú BBA S.A. (2)	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	-	100.00%	-	100.00%
Banco Itaú Consignado S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaucard S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cia. Itaú de Capitalização	Real	Brazil	Premium Bonds	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Dibens Leasing S.A Arrendamento Mercantil	Real	Brazil	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Real	Brazil	Consumer finance credit	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Hipercard Banco Múltiplo S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A.	Real	Brazil	Securities Broker	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú Seguros S.A.	Real	Brazil	Insurance	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.	Real	Brazil	Pension plan	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Luizacred S.A. Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Real	Brazil	Consumer finance credit	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Redecard Instituição de Pagamento S.A.	Real	Brazil	Acquirer	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Foreign							
Itaú Colombia S.A.	Colombian peso	Colombia	Financial institution	67.06%	67.06%	67.06%	67.06%
Banco Itaú (Suisse) S.A.	Swiss franc	Switzerland	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaú Paraguay S.A.	Guarani	Paraguay	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.	Uruguayan peso	Uruguay	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itau Bank, Ltd.	Real	Cayman Islands	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itau BBA International plc	US Dollar	United Kingdom	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itau BBA USA Securities Inc.	US Dollar	United States	Securities Broker	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaú Chile	Chilean peso	Chile	Financial institution	67.42%	67.42%	67.42%	67.42%

<sup>1)</sup> All overseas offices of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING CONSOLIDATED have the same funtional currency as the parent company, except for Itaú Chile New York Branch and Itaú Unibanco S.A. Miami Branch, which use the US Dollar.

<sup>2)</sup> Company spun-off by Itaú Unibanco Holdind S.A. and Itaú BBA Assessoria Financeira at 05/31/2024.

#### I.I - Business combinations

When accounting for business combinations, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING exercises judgments in the identification, recognition, and measurement of: price adjustments, contingent considerations, and options or obligations to buy or sell ownership interest of the acquired entity.

Non-controlling shareholders' ownership interest is measured on the date of acquisition according to the proportional interest in Stockholders' Equity of the acquired entity.

#### I.II - Capital transactions with non-controlling stockholders

Changes in an ownership interest in a subsidiary, which do not result in a loss of control, are accounted for as capital transactions and any difference between the amount paid and the carrying amount of non-controlling stockholders is recognized directly in stockholders' equity.

#### II - Functional and presentation currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are presented in Brazilian Reais, which is its functional and presentation currency. For each subsidiary, associate and joint venture, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING exercised judgment to determine its functional currency, considering the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Foreign currency operations are translated currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions, and exchange gains and losses are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

For conversion of the Financial Statements of foreign entities with a functional currency other than Reais, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the exchange rate on the closing date to convert assets and liabilities, and the average monthly exchange rate to convert income and expenses, except for foreign entities located in hyperinflationary economies. Exchange differences generated by this conversion are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax effects, and reclassified, either in total or partially, to income when ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING loses control of the foreign entity. When exposure to these exchange rate differences is material, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING conducts hedge of net investment in foreign operation, whose effective portion is recognized in Stockholders' Equity.

#### III - Cash and cash equivalents

They are defined as cash and cash equivalents, current accounts with banks and financial investments, which are promptly convertible into cash, this is, which original term is equal to or lower than 90 days and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, shown in the Balance Sheet under the headings Cash, Interbank Deposits and Securities purchased under agreements to resell (Collateral Held).

#### IV - Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value on the trading date.

Financial assets are partially or fully written off, on the trading date, if:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows of the financial asset expire.
- there are no reasonable expectations of its recovery, considering historical curves of similar operations. In this case, the total or partial write-off is carried out concurrently with the use of the related allowance for expected credit loss. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are accounted for as income.
  - ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING transfers substantially the risks and benefits of the financial asset.

The main judgments exercised by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in the write-off of financial assets are: assessment of the time when contractual rights to cash flows of financial assets expire; reasonable expectation of recovery of the financial asset, and substantial transfer of risks and benefits or control.

When the contractual cash flow of a financial asset is renegotiated or otherwise modified, but ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING estimates that the modification event has not caused total write-off of the contract, the gross book value of this financial asset is recalculated by comparing the original and renegotiated cash flows, and the effects of the modification are recognized in income.

Financial liabilities are written off when extinguished, this is, when the obligation specified in the contract is released, canceled, expired, or substantially modified. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers that the obligation was substantially modified when the present value of cash flows under the new terms is at least 10% different from the present value of the cash flows remaining from the original obligation.

#### IV.I Classification of financial assets

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured in the following categories:

- Amortized cost: used when financial assets are managed to obtain contractual cash flows, consisting solely of payments of principal and interest.
- Fair value through other comprehensive income: used when financial assets are held both for obtaining contractual cash flows, consisting solely of payments of principal and interest, and for sale.
  - Fair value through profit or loss: used for financial assets that do not meet the aforementioned criteria above.

The category depends on the business model under which they are managed and the characteristics of their cash flows (Solely Payment of Principal and Interest Test – SPPI Test).

**Business models:** are established according to the objectives of the business areas, considering the risks that affect the performance of the business model; how is assessed and reported to Management and how the managers of the business are compensated.

**SPPI Test:** is the assessment of cash flows generated by a financial instrument for the purpose of checking whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest (consideration for the time value of money, credit risk and profit margin). ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING assesses mainly the following situations to determine compliance with the SPPI Test: changes in rate due to modification in credit risk; interest rates determined by regulatory bodies; leverage; embedded derivatives; and term extension clauses and exchange rate variation. If contractual terms introduce risk exposure or cash flow volatilities, the financial asset do not meet to the SPPI Test and its classified in the category at fair value through profit or loss.

**Hybrid Contracts:** to identify if a contract contains embedded derivatives, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers especially if there is any indexing to different components of interest and uncertainty regarding the link with the final indexing.

Hybrid contracts in which the main component is a financial asset are accounted for on a jointly basis, this is, the whole instrument (principal and derivative component) is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

In other cases, embedded derivatives are treated as separate financial instruments if: their characteristics and economic risks are not closely related to those of the main component; the separate instrument meets the definition of a derivative; the underlying instrument is not booked at fair value through profit or loss.

**Equity instruments:** the shares and quotas are classified at fair value through profit or loss, except when the financial instrument is held with a purpose other than its negotiation, situation in which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING designates it, on an irrevocable basis, at fair value through other comprehensive income.

#### IV.II - Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: classification applied to financial liabilities designated, irrevocably, at fair value through profit or loss for the purpose to reduce accounting asymmetries and to derivatives.
- Loan commitments and financial guarantees: measured at the higher amount between (i) the provision for expected credit losses; and (ii) the balance of the fee on the service to be deferred in income, according to the contract term.
- **Premium bonds plans:** they are classified as financial liabilities at the amortized cost, although they are regulated by the body that regulates the Brazilian insurance market. Revenue from premium bonds plans is recognized during the contract period and measured according to the contractual conditions of each plan.

#### IV.III - Subsequent measurement of financial instruments

**Fair value of financial instruments:** to measure fair value, assessment techniques applying information classified in three levels of hierarchy are used, prioritizing prices listed in active markets of the instruments. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING classifies this information according to the relevance of data observed in the fair value measurement process:

**Level 1:** Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets. An active market is a market in which transactions for the asset or liability being measured occur often enough and with sufficient volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

**Level 2:** Inputs that are not observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly. Level 2 generally includes: (i) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; (ii) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, that is, markets in which there are few transactions for the asset or liability, the prices are not current, or quoted prices vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or in which little information is released publicly; (iii) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, volatilities, etc.); (iv) inputs that are mainly derived from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or by other means.

**Level 3:** Inputs that are not observable for the asset or liability allowing the use of internal models and techniques.

The adjustment to fair value of financial assets and liabilities is recognized in Stockholders' equity for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the other financial assets and liabilities.

To determine the gains and losses realized in the disposal of financial assets at fair value, average cost is used, which are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as Interest and similar income and Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss.

For financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis, including derivatives, that are not traded in active markets, the fair value is calculated by using valuation techniques based on assumptions, that consider market information and conditions. The estimated fair value obtained through these techniques cannot be substantiated by comparison with independent markets and, in many cases, cannot be realized on immediate settlement of the instrument.

The main assumptions considered to estimate the fair value are: historical data base, information on similar transactions, discount rate and estimate of future cash flows.

The main judgments applied in the calculation of the fair value of more complex financial instruments, or those that are not negotiated in active markets or do not have liquidity, are: determining the model used with the selection of specific inputs and, in certain cases, evaluation adjustments are applied to the model amount or price quoted for financial instruments that are not actively traded.

The application of these judgments may result in a fair value that is not indicative of the net realizable value or future fair values. However, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING believes that all the methods used are appropriate and consistent with other market participants.

The fair value of financial instruments as well as the hierarchy of fair value are detailed in Note 28.

**Amortized cost:** is the amount at which the financial asset or liability is measured at initial recognition, plus adjustments made under the effective interest method, less repayments of principal and interest, and any provision for expected credit loss.

**Effective interest rate:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the effective interest method to calculate interest income or expense for financial instruments at amortized cost, which considers costs and fees directly attributable to the contract, such as commissions paid or received by the parties to the contract, transaction costs and other premiums and discounts.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING classifies a loan as non-performing if the payment of the principal or interest has been overdue for 60 days or more. In this case, accrual of interest is no longer recognized.

**Expected credit loss:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING makes a assessment of the expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost, through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts applying a three-stage approach to demonstrate changes in credit risk.

- Stage 1 considers default events possible within 12 months. Applicable to financial assets which are not credit impaired when purchased or originated or which credit risk has decreased significantly.
- Stage 2 considers all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument. Applicable to financial instruments which credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition or that no longer have credit recovery problems, but their credit risk has not decreased significantly.
- Stage 3 applicable to financial instruments which are credit impaired, for which a probability of default (PD) of 100% is considered (problem assets).

The measurement of expected credit loss requires the application of significant assumptions and use of quantitative models. Management exercises its judgment in the assessment of the adequacy of the expected loss amounts resulting from models and, according to its experience, makes adjustments that may result from certain clients' credit status or temporary adjustments resulting from situations or new circumstances that have not been reflected in the modeling yet.

The main assumptions considered to estimate the expected credit loss are:

• Determining criteria for significant increase or decrease in credit risk: ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING determines triggers (indicators) of significant increase in the credit risk of a financial asset since its initial recognition on an individual or collective basis. For collective assessment purposes, financial assets are grouped based on characteristics of shared credit risk, considering the type of instrument, credit risk classifications, initial recognition date, remaining term, industry, among other significant factors. For wholesale business portfolios, the assessment is conducted on an individual basis, at the economic subgroup level.

The migration of the financial asset to an earlier stage occurs with a consistent reduction in credit risk, mainly characterized by the non-activation of credit deterioration triggers for at least 6 months.

- Maximum contractual period: ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING estimates the useful life of assets that do not have fixed maturity date is based on the period of exposure to credit risk and contractual terms, including prepayment and rollover options.
- **Prospective information:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses macroeconomic forecasts and public information with projections prepared internally to determine the impact of these estimates on the calculation of expected credit loss. The main prospective information used to determine the expected loss is related to Selic Rate, Credit Default Swap (CDS), unemployment rate, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), wages, industrial production and retail sales. Macroeconomic scenarios are reassessed annually or when market conditions so require.
- **Macroeconomic scenarios:** this information involves inherent risks, market uncertainties and other factors that may give rise to results different from those expected.
- **Probability-weighted loss scenarios:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses weighted scenarios to determine credit loss expected over a suitable observation horizon adequate to classification in stages, considering the projection based on economic variables.

The main judgments exercised to calculate the expected credit loss are: selection of quantitative models to assess the expected credit loss; determination of triggers to significantly increase or decrease credit risk; identification and grouping of portfolios with similar credit risk characteristics; establishment of the maximum contractual period for assets with no determined maturity; determination of prospective information, macroeconomic scenarios and probability-weighted scenarios.

#### IV.IV - Derivatives and use of hedge accouting

**Derivatives:** all derivatives are measured at fair value through profit or loss and accounted for as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

**Accounting Hedge:** the risk management conducted with derivative and non-derivative financial instruments may give rise to accounting asymmetries due to the different methods to account for each instrument. In view of this, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING sometimes qualifies economic hedge operations as accounting hedge operations, changing the usual accounting of hedge items or hedging instruments, and, consequently, eliminating existing accounting asymmetry, in order to reflect the economic effects of hedge activity in the financial statements.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING continues applying all the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39, that describes three types of hedges: cash flow hedge, hedge of net investment in foreign operations and fair value hedge, which are detailed in Note 7.

At the beginning of a hedge transaction, the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, its risk management objective and strategy are documented. They can be designated as hedging instruments for accounting purposes, derivatives, financial and qualifiable financial assets and liabilities.

To maintain the accounting hedge strategies, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING assesses the effectiveness of strategies on a continuous basis. In the event the hedge becomes ineffective, the designation is revoked, or the derivative expires or is sold, the accounting hedge should be prospectively discontinued.

The main judgments exercised in the assessment of hedge strategies are: identification of qualifiable assets and liabilities; determination of the risk to be hedged; selection of quantitative models for effectiveness assessment.

• Cash flow hedge: the effective portion of gains or losses on hedging instrument is recognized directly in Other Comprehensive Income (hedge reserve). The ineffective portion or hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness are recognized in income.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the cash flow hedge, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the hypothetical derivative method.

At the time the corresponding income or expense of the hedged financial item affects income, the hedge reserve is reclassified to Income on Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss. For non-financial hedged items, the hedge reserve is incorporated into the initial cost of the corresponding asset or liability.

If the accounting hedge is discontinued, the hedge reserve will be reclassified to income at the time the expected transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur.

• Hedge of net investment in foreign operations: is accounted for in a manner similar to a cash flow hedge: the effective portion of hedge instrument gains or losses is recorded directly in Other Comprehensive Income (hedge reserve). The ineffective portion or hedge components excluded from the effectiveness analysis are recognized in income.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the hedge of net investments in foreign operations, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the dollar offset method.

In the period the foreign operation is partially or completely disposed of, hedge is discontinued, and the hedge reserve is reclassified proportionally to income.

• Fair value hedge: gains or losses arising from the measurement at fair value of the covered item, which correspond to the effective portion of the hedge, are recognized in income.

If the accounting hedge is discontinued, any adjustment in the book value of the covered item should be amortized in income.

To evaluate the effectiveness of the fair value hedge, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the percentage approach and dollar offset method.

#### V - Other non-financial assets

Other non-financial assets are composed of Prepaid expenses, Sundry domestic, Lease right-of-use, Encrypted digital assets, Assets held for sale, amonng others.

Encrypted digital assets can be used as a means of exchange or value reserve and are acquired for trading. Recognition and measurement are carried at fair value. Subsequent appreciation and depreciation are recognized in income for the period.

Assets Held for Sale are registered upon their receipt in the settlement of financial assets or by the decision to sell own assets. These assets are initially accounted for at the lower of: (i) the fair value of the good less the estimated selling costs (ii) their book value.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING exercises judgment when assessing the fair value of the asset, either upon the initial recognition or in the subsequent measurement, considering, when applicable, evaluation reports and the likelihood of definitive hindrance to sale.

#### VI - Investments in associates and joint ventures

Associates are companies in which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has a significant influence, mainly represented by participation in the Board of Directors or Executive Board, and in the processes of development of operating and financial policies, including the distribution of dividends, provided that they are not considered rights to protect minority interest.

Joint ventures are arrangements in which the parties are entitled to the net assets of the business, which is jointly controlled, this is, decisions about the business are made unanimously between the parties, regardless their percentage of interest.

Investments in associates and joint ventures include goodwill identified in the acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss. They are recognized at acquisition cost and are accounted for under the equity method.

#### VII - Lease operations (Lessee)

To conduct its commercial activities, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is the lessee, mainly of real estate (underlying assets) in the execution of the contract; future rent payments are recognized at present value discounted by an average funding rate (incremental rate) in the heading Other liabilities and the financial expense is recognized in income. In counterparty to this financial liability, a right of use is recognized, depreciated under the straight-line method for the lease term and tested semiannually to identify possible impairment losses. In cases the underlying asset is of low value (except real estate), payments are recognized in liabilities as a counterparty to expense, when due.

To establish the lease period, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers the non-cancellable period of the contract, the expectation of renewal, contractual termination, and the expected vacancy period, as the case may be.

The main judgments exercised in lease operations are: determination of the discount rate that reflects the cost that would be incurred to buy the asset; establishment of low-value assets; and assessment of the expectation of contractual renewal.

#### VIII - Fixed assets

Fixed assets are booked at their acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation, and adjusted for impairment, if applicable. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method using rates based on the estimated useful lives of these assets.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING recognizes in fixed assets expenses that increase (i) productivity, (ii) efficiency or (iii) the useful life of the asset for more than one fiscal year.

The main judgements are about the definition of the residual values and useful life of assets.

#### IX - Goodwill and Intangible assets

Goodwill is generated in business combinations and acquisitions of ownership interests in associates and joint ventures. It represents the future economic benefits expected from the transaction that are neither individually identified nor separately recognized, not being amortized.

Intangible assets are immaterial goods acquired or internally developed, they include the Association for the promotion and offer of financial products and services, softwares and rights for acquisition of payrolls.

Intangible assets are measured at amortized cost after initial recognition and amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

#### X - Impairment of non-financial assets

The recoverable amount of investments in associates and joint ventures, right-of-use assets, fixed assets, goodwill and intangible assets is assessed semiannually or when there is an indication of loss. The assessment is conducted individually by asset class whenever possible or by cash-generating unit (CGU).

To assess the recoverable amount, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers the materiality of the assets, except for goodwill, which is evaluated regardless of its amount. The main internal and external indications which can impact the recoverable amount are: business strategies established by management; obsolescence and/or disuse of software/hardware; and the macroeconomic, market and regulatory scenario.

Depending on the asset class, the recoverable amount is estimated using especially the methodologies: Discounted Cash Flow, Multiple and Dividend Flow, using a discount rate that in general reflects financial and economic variables, such as risk-free interest rate and a risk premium.

The assessment of recoverable amount reflects the Management's best estimate for the expected future cash flows from individual assets or CGU, as the case may be.

The main judgments exercised in the assessment of recoverable amount of non-financial assets are: the choice of the most appropriate methodology, the discount rate and assumptions for cash inflows and outflows.

#### XI - Insurance contracts and private pension

To measure the groups of insurance contracts and private pension, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the three measurement approaches below, considering the characteristics of the contracts:

- Standard Model (Building Block Approach BBA): insurance contracts without direct participation feature with coverage longer than 1 year or that are onerous. The Insurance portfolio basically includes Life, Health, Credit Life and Housing, the first two of which are onerous. The Private Pension portfolio includes Traditional Plans and Death and Disability Risk Coverage Plans, the former being onerous. Insurance contracts and private pension classified as onerous are not actively sold, and the contractual conditions of the life insurance contracts in force are different and classified as profitable.
- Variable Fee Approach (VFA): applicable to insurance contracts with direct participation features are insurance contracts that are substantially investment-related service contracts under which an entity promises an investment return based on underlying items. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING applies this approach to the Free Benefit Generating Plan (PGBL) and Free Benefit Generating Life Plan (VGBL) private pension plans, whose contributions are remunerated at the fair value of the investment fund specially organized in which funds are invested and the insured party has the possibility of earning income after the accumulation period.
- Simplified Model (Premium Allocation Approach PAA): insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts held, whose coverage periods are equal to or less than one year or when they produce results similar to those that would be obtained if the standard model were used, comprising mainly: Personal Accidents and Protected Card. As these are short-term contracts, Liability for Remaining Coverage are not discounted at present value. However, the cash flows of Liability for Incurred Claims are discounted at present value and adjusted to reflect non-financial risks, since they have payments that are made one year after a claim occurs.

The initial recognition of groups of insurance contracts and private pension is performed by the total of:

- Contractual service margin, which represents the unearned profit that will be recognized as it provides insurance contract service in the future.
- Fulfillment cash flows, composed of the present value of estimated cash inflows and outflows of funds over the period covered by the portfolio, risk adjusted for non-financial risk. The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that the entity requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk.

The Assets and Liabilities of insurance contracts and private pension are subsequently segregated between:

- Asset or Liability for Remaining Coverage: represented by the fulfillment cash flows related to future services and the contractual service margin. The appropriation of the contractual service margin and losses (or reversals) in onerous contracts are recognized in the Operating Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension, net of Reinsurance. In the Private Pension PGBL and VGBL portfolios, the contractual service margin is recognized according to the provision of the management service and insurance risks, and in the other portfolios, recognition is on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.
- Asset or Liability for Incurred Claims: represented by the fulfillment cash flows referring to services already provided, that are, amounts pending financial settlement related to claims and other expenses incurred. Changes in the fulfillment cash flows, including those arising from an increase in the amount recognized due to claims and expenses incurred in the period, are recognized in the Operating Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension, net of Reinsurance.

To estimate fulfillment cash flows and expected profitability (contractual service margin), ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses actuarial models and assumptions, exercising judgment mainly to establish: (i) the aggregation of contracts; (ii) the period of service provided; (iii) discount rate; (iv) actuarial calculation models; (v) risk adjustment for non-financial risk models and confidence levels; (vi) the group's level of profitability; and (vii) contract coverage unit. The main assumptions used are: (i) inflow assumptions: contributions and premiums; (ii) outflow assumptions:

conversion rates into income, redemptions, cancellation rate and loss ratio; (iii) discount rate; (iv) biometric tables; and (v) risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Regarding the assessment components separation of an insurance contract, the investment component that exists in ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's private pension contracts of is highly interrelated with the insurance component, that is, the investment component (accumulation phase) is necessary to measure the payments to be made to the insured party (benefit granting phase).

The assumptions used in the measurement of insurance contracts and private pension are reviewed periodically and are based on best practices and analysis of the experience of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

The discount rate used by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to bring the projected cash flows from insurance contracts and private pension to present value is obtained by building a Term Structure of Interest Rates with internal modeling, which represents a set of vertices that contain the expectation of an interest rate associated with the term of portfolio (or maturity). In addition to considering the characteristics of the indexing units of each portfolio (IGPM, IPCA and TR), the discount rate has a component that aims at reflecting the differences between the liquidity characteristics of the financial instruments that substantiate the rates observed in the market and the liquidity characteristics of insurance contracts (a "bottom-up" approach).

Specifically for insurance products, cash flows are projected using the method known as the run-off triangle on a quarterly basis. For private pension plans, cash flows are projected based on assumptions applicable to the product.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk is obtained by resampling based on claims data with portfolio by grouping, using the Monte Carlo statistical method. Resampling is brought to present value using the discount rate applied to future cash flows. Based on this, percentiles proportional to the confidence level are calculated, determined in an interval between 60% and 70%, depending on the group.

Biometric tables represent the probability of death, survival or disability of an insured party. For death and survival estimates, the latest Brazilian Market Insurer Experience tables (BR-EMS) are used, adjusted by the criterion of development of longevity expectations of the G Scale, and for the estimates of entry into disability, the Álvaro Vindas table is used.

The conversion rate into income reflects the historical expectation of converting the balances accumulated by insured parties into retirement benefits, and the decision is influenced by behavioral, economic and tax factors.

#### XII - Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions and contingent liabilities are assessed based on the Management's best estimates considering the opinion of legal advisors. The accounting treatment of provisions and contingent liabilities depends on the likelihood of disbursing funds to settle obligations:

- Probable: a provision is recognized.
- Possible: no provision is recognized, and contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Financial Statements.
- Remote: no provision is recognized, and contingent liabilities are not disclosed in the Financial Statements.

Provisions and contingent liabilities are estimated in a mass or individualized basis:

• Mass Lawsuits: civil lawsuits and labor claims with similar characteristics, whose individual amounts are not relevant. The expected amount of the loss is estimated on a monthly basis, according to statistical model. Civil and labor provision and contingencies are adjusted to the amount of the performance guarantee deposit when it is made. For civil lawsuits, their nature, and characteristics of the court in which they are being processed (Small Claims Court or Ordinary Court) is observed. For labor claims, the estimated amount is reassessed considering the court decisions rendered.

• Individual Lawsuits: civil lawsuits, labor claims, tax claims and social security lawsuits with peculiar characteristics or relevant amounts. For civil lawsuits and labor claims, the expected amount of the loss is periodically estimated, as the case may be, based on the determination of the amount claimed and the particularities of the lawsuits. The likelihood of loss is assessed according to the characteristics of facts and points of law regarding that lawsuit. Tax and social security lawsuits are assessed individually and are accounted for at the amount due.

Assets pledged as guarantees of civil lawsuits, labor claims, tax claims and social security lawsuits should be conducted in court and are retained until a definitive court decision is made. Cash deposits, surety insurance, sureties and government securities are offered, and in case of unfavorable decision, the amount is paid to the counterparty. The amount of judicial deposits is updated in accordance with the regulations in force.

Civil, labor, tax, and social security provisions, guaranteed by indemnity clauses in privatization and other procedures, in which there is liquidity, are recognized upon judicial notice, simultaneously with amounts receivable, not having effect on income.

The main judgments exercised in the measurement of provisions and contingencies are: assessment of the probability of loss; aggregation of mass lawsuits; selection of the statistical model for loss assessment; and estimated provisions amount.

Information on provisions and contingencies for legal proceedings are detailed in Note 29.

#### XIII - Income tax and social contribution

The provision for income tax and social contribution is composed for current taxes, which are recovered or paid during the reporting period, and deferred taxes, represented by deferred tax assets and liabilities, arising from the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the amounts reported at the end of each period.

Deferred tax assets may arise from: temporary differences, which may be deductible in future periods, and income tax losses and social contribution tax loss on net income, which may be offset in the future.

The expected realization of deferred tax assets is estimated based on the projection of future taxable profits and other technical studies, observing the history of profitability for each subsidiary and for the consolidated taken as whole.

The main assumptions considered in the projections of future taxable income are: macroeconomic variables, exchange rates, interest rates, volume of financial operations, service fees, internal business information, among others, which may present variations in relation to actual data and amounts.

The main judgments that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING exercises in recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities are: identification of deductible and taxable temporary differences in future periods; and evaluation of the likelihood of the existence of future taxable profit against which the deferred tax assets may be used.

The income tax and social contribution expense is recognized in the Statement of Income under Income Tax and Social Contribution, except when it refers to items directly recognized in Other Comprehensive Income, which will be recognized in income upon realization of the gain/loss on the instruments.

Changes in tax legislation and rates are recognized in the period in which they are enacted.

In cases where tax treatment of a tax is uncertain, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING assesses the need for recognizing a provision to cover this uncertainty.

#### XIV - Post-employment benefits

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING sponsors post-employment benefit plans for employees in Defined Benefit, Defined Contribution and Variable Contribution modalities.

The present value of obligations, net of fair value of assets, is recognized in the actuarial liabilities according to the characteristics of the plan and actuarial estimates. When the fair value of the plan assets exceeds the present value of obligations, an asset is recognized, limited to the rights of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

Actuarial estimates are based on assumptions of the following nature: (i) demographic: mainly the mortality table; and (ii) financial: the most relevant ones are the projection of inflation and the discount rate used to determine the present value of the obligations that considers the yields of government securities and the maturity of respective obligations.

Annual remeasurements of the plans are recognized under Stockholders' Equity, in other Comprehensive Income.

The main judgments exercised in calculating the obligation of post-employment benefit plans are: selection of the mortality table and the discount rate.

#### XV - Share-based payments

Share-based payments are measured at the fair value, with recognition in Stockholders' Equity during the vesting period of the instruments.

In case the manager or employee leaves before the end of the vesting period, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING exercises judgment on the departure conditions, considering the specificity of each plan.

The plans are settled with shares and are made up of variable compensation programs in shares and partner program.

#### XVI - Treasury shares

The purchase and sale of common and preferred shares are recorded in Stockholders' Equity under Treasury shares at average share price.

The difference between the sale price and the average price of the treasury shares is accounted for as a reduction or increase in Capital Reserves. The cancellation of treasury shares is conducted at the average price of shares and its effect is accounted for in Capital Reserves.

#### **XVII - Capital compensation**

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING compensates its shareholders with dividends and Interest on Capital. Interest on capital is treated for accounting purposes as a dividend, and it is presented as a reduction of Stockholders' Equity in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Dividends are calculated and paid on the basis of the financial statements prepared under Brazilian accounting standards.

Minimum dividend amounts ascertained based on percentages established in the bylaws are recorded as liabilities. Any other amount above the mandatory minimum dividend is accounted for as a liability when approved by of the Board of Directors.

Dividends and interest on capital are presented in Note 19.

#### XVIII - Commissions and banking fees

Commissions and Banking Fees are recognized when ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING provides or offers services to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING expects to collect in exchange for those services. Incremental costs, when material, are recognized in assets and appropriated in income according to the expected term of the contract.

Service revenues related to credit cards, debit, current account, economic, financial and brokerage advisory are recognized when said services are provided.

Revenue from certain services, such as fees from funds management, collection and custody, are recognized over the life of the respective agreements, as services are provided.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING exercises judgment to identify whether the performance obligation is satisfied over the life of the contract or at the time the service is provided.

#### Note 3 - Business development

#### Banco Itaú Chile

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING began controlling Banco Itaú Chile (ITAÚ CHILE) on April 1st, 2016, after the execution of a shareholders' agreement with Corp Group. In July 2022, the shareholders' agreement was fully terminated and ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, after a series of corporate events, now holds 65.62% of ITAÚ CHILE's capital.

During 2023, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda., acquired a total of 3,707,104 shares and 554,650 ADS (equivalent to 184,883 shares), including through the voluntary offering for the acquisition of shares, for the total amount of R\$ 193 (CLP 33,012 million), then holding 67.42% of ITAÚ CHILE's capital.

#### Acquisition of Ideal Holding Financeira S.A.

On January 13, 2022, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A., entered into a purchase and sale agreement of up to 100% of capital of Ideal Holding Financeira S.A. (IDEAL). The purchase will be carried out in two phases over five years. In the first phase, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING acquired 50.1% of IDEAL's total voting capital for R\$ 700, starting to hold control of the company. In the second phase, after five years, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING may exercise the right to purchase the remaining ownership interest, in order to reach 100% of IDEAL's capital.

IDEAL is a 100% digital broker and currently offers electronic trading and DMA (direct market access) solutions, within a flexible and cloud-based platform.

The management and development of IDEAL's business will continue to be autonomous in relation to ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, according to the terms and conditions of the Shareholders' Agreement for this transaction and ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING will not have exclusivity in the provision of services.

The effective acquisitions and financial settlements occured on March 31, 2023, after the required regulatory approvals are received.

#### Zup I.T. Serviços em Tecnologia e Inovação S.A.

On October 31, 2019, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary Redecard Instituição de Pagamento S.A. (REDE), entered into a purchase and sale agreement for 100% of Zup I.T. Serviços em Tecnologia e Inovação S.A.'s (ZUP) capital in three phases, and the first phase, was performed in March 2020, granted control to ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

In 2023, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING increased its ownership interest by 20.57% (2,228,342 shares) for the amount of R\$ 199, then holding 72.51%.

In 2024, there was a dilution of 1.32% (issuance of 200,628 new shares) in the ownership interest of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and the completion of the third stage, with the acquisition of the remaining ownership interest of 28.81% (3,178,623 shares) in the ZUP's capital for the amount of R\$ 312.

The effective acquisitions occurred on May 31, 2023, June 14, 2023 and March 28, 2024.

#### **Totvs Techfin S.A.**

On April 12, 2022, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary Itaú Unibanco S.A., with TOTVS S.A. (TOTVS) entered into an agreement for the organization of a joint venture, called Totvs Techfin S.A. (TECHFIN), which combined technology and financial solutions, adding the supplementary expertise of the partners to provide corporate clients with, in an expeditious and integrated manner, the best experiences in buying products directly from the platforms already offered by TOTVS.

TOTVS contributed with assets of its current TECHFIN operation to a company of which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING became a partner with a 50% ownership interest in capital, and each partner may appoint half of the members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Board. For the ownership interest, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING paid TOTVS the amount of R\$ 610 and, as a complementary price (earn-out), it will pay up to R\$ 450 after five years upon achievement of goals aligned with the growth and performance purposes. Additionally, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING will contribute the funding commitment for current and future operations, credit expertise and development of new products at TECHFIN.

The effective acquisition and financial settlement occurred on July 31, 2023, after the required regulatory approvals.

#### Banco Itaú Argentina S.A.

After obtaining the authorization of the Central Bank of the Argentine Republic on November 2, 2023, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through Itaú Unibanco S.A., consummated the operation for disposing of the totality of their shares held in Banco Itaú Argentina S.A. and its controlled companies to Banco Macro S.A.

On November 3, 2023, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING received from Banco Macro S.A., for the completion of the transaction, the approximate amount of R\$ 253 (US\$ 50 million), thus generating an impact on the result of the third quarter of 2023 of R\$ (1,211).

#### **Avenue Holding Cayman Ltd**

On July 08, 2022, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING entered into a share purchase agreement with Avenue Controle Cayman Ltd and other selling stockholders for the acquisition of control of Avenue Holding Cayman Ltd (AVENUE). The purchase will be carried out in three phases over five years. In the first phase, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda., acquired 35% of AVENUE's capital, which became a joint venture, for approximately R\$ 563. In the second phase, after two years, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING will acquire additional ownership equivalent to control with 50.1% of AVENUE's capital. After five years of the first phase, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING may exercise a call option for the remaining ownership interest.

AVENUE holds a U.S. digital securities broker aimed to democratize the access of Brazilian investors to the international market.

Regulatory approvals were completed on October 31, 2023, and the process for the acquisition and financial settlement occurred on November 30, 2023.

In August 2024, AVENUE issued new shares which resulted in the reduction of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's ownership interest to 33.6% in AVENUE's capital.

Note 4 - Interbank deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell

		09/30/2024		12/31/2023			
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	345,794	551	346,345	238,227	81	238,308	
Collateral held	99,461	551	100,012	79,577	23	79,600	
Collateral repledge	208,073	-	208,073	125,753	58	125,811	
Assets received as collateral with right to sell or repledge	8,409	-	8,409	3,733	-	3,733	
Assets received as collateral without right to sell or repledge	199,664	-	199,664	122,020	58	122,078	
Collateral sold	38,260	-	38,260	32,897	-	32,897	
Interbank deposits	50,095	4,829	54,924	43,857	7,143	51,000	
Total	395,889	5,380	401,269	282,084	7,224	289,308	

In Securities purchased under agreements to resell, the amounts of R\$ 8,134 (R\$ 0 at 12/31/2023) are pledged in guarantee of operations on B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (B3) and BACEN and the amounts of R\$ 246,332 (R\$ 158,708 at 12/31/2023) are pledged in guarantee of repurchase commitment transactions.

In the total portfolio, includes losses in the amounts of R\$ (8) (R\$ (20) at 12/31/2023).

#### Note 5 - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Securities

The accounting policy on financial assets and liabilities is presented in Note 2c IV.

		09/30/2024	1 1 1		12/31/2023	
	Cost	Adjustments to Fair Value (in Income)	Fair value	Cost	Adjustments to Fair Value (in Income)	Fair value
Investment funds	29,821	(496)	29,325	27,041	(471)	26,570
Brazilian government securities	340,895	(1,495)	339,400	340,818	1,274	342,092
Government securities – Latin America	4,264	61	4,325	2,854	21	2,875
Government securities - Abroad	816	21	837	2,599	(37)	2,562
Corporate securities	153,660	(4,263)	149,397	141,467	(3,814)	137,653
Shares	28,835	(1,470)	27,365	27,844	(1,309)	26,535
Rural product note	921	(19)	902	4,192	11	4,203
Bank deposit certificates	271	· <u>-</u>	271	128	-	128
Real estate receivables certificates	1,645	(80)	1,565	1,655	(64)	1,591
Debentures	88,498	(2,844)	85,654	79,026	(2,478)	76,548
Eurobonds and other	1,936	17	1,953	2,460	4	2,464
Financial bills	28,074	7	28,081	22,552	-	22,552
Promissory and commercial notes	1,756	-	1,756	2,611	(9)	2,602
Other	1,724	126	1,850	999	31	1,030
Total	529,456	(6,172)	523,284	514,779	(3,027)	511,752

The Securities pledged as Guarantee of Funding of Financial Institutions and Customers and Post-employment benefits (Note 26b), are: a) Brazilian government securities R\$ 61,403 (R\$ 118,798 at 12/31/2023), b) Government securities - Latin America R\$ 1,334 (R\$ 87 at 12/31/2023) and c) Corporate securities R\$ 11,675 (R\$ 11,788 at 12/31/2023), totaling R\$ 74,412 (R\$ 130,673 at 12/31/2023).

The cost and fair value per maturity of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss - Securities were as follows:

	09/30/20	12/31/202	3		
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value	
Current	118,158	116,364	129,409	127,597	
Non-stated maturity	44,490	42,524	44,899	43,119	
Up to one year	73,668	73,840	84,510	84,478	
Non-current	411,298	406,920	385,370	384,155	
From one to five years	308,077	305,792	289,917	289,490	
From five to ten years	70,126	69,503	62,474	62,451	
After ten years	33,095	31,625	32,979	32,214	
Total	529,456	523,284	514,779	511,752	

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Securities include assets with a fair value of R\$ 280,801 (R\$ 253,287 at 12/31/2023) that belong to investment funds wholly owned by Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A. The return of those assets (positive or negative) is fully transferred to customers of our PGBL and VGBL private pension plans whose premiums (net of fees) are used by our subsidiary to purchase quotas of those investment funds.

#### **Note 6 - Derivatives**

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING trades in derivative financial instruments with various counterparties to manage its overall exposures and to assist its customers in managing their own exposures.

**Futures -** Interest rate and foreign currency futures contracts are commitments to buy or sell a financial instrument at a future date, at an agreed price or yield, and may be settled in cash or through delivery. The notional amount represents the face value of the underlying instrument. Commodity futures contracts or financial instruments are commitments to buy or sell commodities (mainly gold, coffee and orange juice) on a future date, at an agreed price, which are settled in cash. The notional amount represents the quantity of such commodities multiplied by the future price on the contract date. Daily cash settlements of price movements are made for all instruments.

**Forwards -** Interest rate forward contracts are agreements to exchange payments on a specified future date, based on the variation in market interest rates from trade date to contract settlement date. Foreign exchange forward contracts represent agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another at an agreed price, on an agreed settlement date. Financial instrument forward contracts are commitments to buy or sell a financial instrument on a future date at an agreed price and are settled in cash.

**Swaps** - Interest rate and foreign exchange swap contracts are commitments to settle in cash on a future date or dates the differentials between two specific financial indices (either two different interest rates in a single currency or two different rates each in a different currency), as applied to a notional principal amount. Swap contracts shown under Other in the table below correspond substantially to inflation rate swap contracts.

**Options -** Option contracts give the purchaser, for a fee, the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a financial instrument within a limited time, including a flow of interest, foreign currencies, commodities, or financial instruments at an agreed price that may also be settled in cash, based on the differential between specific indices.

Credit Derivatives - Credit derivatives are financial instruments with value deriving from the credit risk on debt issued by a third party (the reference entity), which permit one party (the buyer of the hedge) to transfer the risk to the counterparty (the seller of the hedge). The seller of the hedge must pay out as provided for in the contract if the reference entity undergoes a credit event, such as bankruptcy, default or debt restructuring. The seller of the hedge receives a premium for the hedge but, on the other hand, assumes the risk that the underlying instrument referenced in the contract undergoes a credit event, and the seller may have to make payment to the purchaser of the hedge for up to the notional amount of the credit derivative.

The total value of margins pledged in guarantee by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING was R\$ 24,254 (R\$ 24,812 at 12/31/2023) and was basically composed of government securities.

Further information on parameters used to manage risks, may be found in Note 32 - Risk and Capital Management.

#### a) Derivatives Summary

See below the composition of the Derivative financial instruments portfolio (assets and liabilities) by type of instrument, stated fair value and maturity date.

		09/30/2024						
	Fair value	%	0-30	31-90	91-180	181-365	366-720	Over 720 days
Assets								
Swaps – adjustment receivable	41,986	59.4%	683	918	5,258	2,751	6,242	26,134
Option agreements	15,251	21.6%	5,929	4,255	1,638	979	2,155	295
Forwards	5,183	7.3%	4,820	132	204	4	1	22
Credit derivatives	356	0.5%	1	1	20	47	40	247
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	7,295	10.3%	2,167	1,475	1,457	1,272	583	341
Other Derivative Financial Instruments	672	0.9%	450	9	5	2	5	201
Total	70,743	100.0%	14,050	6,790	8,582	5,055	9,026	27,240
% per maturity date			19.9%	9.6%	12.1%	7.1%	12.8%	38.5%

		09/30/2024							
	Fair value	%	0-30	31-90	91-180	181-365	366-720	Over 720 days	
Liabilities									
Swaps – adjustment payable	(40,175)	58.6%	(559)	(1,052)	(4,056)	(3,038)	(7,338)	(24,132)	
Option agreements	(15,084)	22.0%	(2,622)	(7,141)	(1,903)	(1,194)	(1,582)	(642)	
Forwards	(4,916)	7.2%	(4,896)	-	-	-	-	(20)	
Credit derivatives	(241)	0.3%	-	(1)	-	(47)	(21)	(172)	
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	(7,939)	11.6%	(2,402)	(1,314)	(2,015)	(1,181)	(656)	(371)	
Other Derivative Financial Instruments	(230)	0.3%	-	(7)	(1)	(3)	(9)	(210)	
Total	(68,585)	100.0%	(10,479)	(9,515)	(7,975)	(5,463)	(9,606)	(25,547)	
% per maturity date			15.3%	13.9%	11.6%	8.0%	14.0%	37.2%	

		12/31/2023							
	Fair value	%	0-30	31-90	91-180	181-365	366-720	Over 720 days	
Assets									
Swaps – adjustment receivable	37,957	68.7%	4,310	1,063	1,177	2,915	7,921	20,571	
Option agreements	7,718	14.0%	1,374	3,095	675	1,638	710	226	
Forwards	3,274	5.9%	3,129	85	32	9	-	19	
Credit derivatives	282	0.5%	2	-	5	11	73	191	
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	5,378	9.7%	1,048	1,191	1,025	1,032	789	293	
Other Derivative Financial Instruments	642	1.2%	464	2	7	8	7	154	
Total	55,251	100.0%	10,327	5,436	2,921	5,613	9,500	21,454	
% per maturity date			18.7%	9.8%	5.3%	10.2%	17.2%	38.8%	

	-	12/31/2023						
	Fair value	%	0-30	31-90	91-180	181-365	366-720	Over 720 days
Liabilities								
Swaps – adjustment payable	(35,741)	63.8%	(3,231)	(745)	(1,245)	(2,074)	(6,476)	(21,970)
Option agreements	(8,972)	20.4%	(903)	(775)	(1,542)	(4,693)	(595)	(464)
Forwards	(2,982)	5.3%	(2,965)	-	-	-	(1)	(16)
Credit derivatives	(149)	0.5%	-	-	(1)	(2)	(32)	(114)
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	(4,478)	9.6%	(887)	(812)	(1,037)	(1,027)	(443)	(272)
Other Derivative Financial Instruments	(153)	0.4%	(2)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(6)	(135)
Total	(52,475)	100.0%	(7,988)	(2,336)	(3,829)	(7,798)	(7,553)	(22,971)
% per maturity date			15.2%	4.5%	7.3%	14.9%	14.4%	43.7%

# b) Derivatives by index and Risk Factor

		palance sheet / ional amount	Balance sheet account receivable / (received) (payable) / paid	Adjustment to fair value (in income / stockholders' equity)	Fair value
Future contracts		899,313	09/30/2	-	
Purchase commitments Shares		<b>350,478</b> 16,920	-	-	
Commodities		1,344	-	-	
Interest Foreign currency		285,108 47,106	_	-	
Commitments to sell		548,835	-	-	
Shares		18,258	-	-	-
Commodities Interest		6,498 508,565	-	-	
Foreign currency		15,514	-	-	
Swap contracts		3,000,428	(3,665) 20,205	5,476 21,781	1,811 41,986
Asset position Shares		1,406	178	(49)	129
Commodities		110	1	4	5
Interest		2,767,573 231,339	16,417 3,609	19,733 2,093	36,150 5,702
Foreign currency Liability position		3,000,428	(23,870)	(16,305)	(40,175)
Shares		6,512	(1,387)	894	(493
Commodities Interest		694 2,727,860	(7) (17,884)	(4) (15,060)	(11) (32,944)
Foreign currency		265,362	(4,592)	(2,135)	(6,727)
Option contracts		2,959,675	13	154	167
Purchase commitments – long position		189,438	10,617	2,732	13,349
Shares Commodities		59,122 2,850	9,212 111	3,155 123	12,367 234
Interest		78,867	185	44	229
Foreign currency		48,599	1,109	(590)	519
Commitments to sell – long position Shares		<b>1,290,637</b> 77,267	<b>3,082</b> 1,525	<b>(1,180)</b> (581)	<b>1,902</b> 944
Commodities		2,180	64	(19)	45
Interest		1,165,683	380	(348)	32
Foreign currency  Purchase commitments – short position		45,507 <b>186,416</b>	1,113 <b>(9,695)</b>	(232) (3,608)	881 ( <b>13,303</b> )
Shares		56,317	(7,298)	(3,839)	(11,137)
Commodities		2,460	(95)	(107)	(202)
Interest Foreign currency		76,302 51,337	(1,043) (1,259)	(42) 380	(1,085) (879)
Commitments to sell – short position		1,293,184	(3,991)	2,21 <b>0</b>	(1,781)
Shares		76,440	(2,353)	1,519	(834)
Commodities		2,439	(86)	27	(59)
Interest Foreign currency		1,165,846 48,459	(336) (1,216)	316 348	(20) (868)
Forward operations		6,146	266	1	267
Purchases receivable		1,669	1,905	(4)	1,901
Shares Interest		66 1,603	66 1,836	(3) (1)	63 1,835
Foreign currency		-	3	-	3
Purchases payable obligations		3	(1,621)	-	(1,621)
Commodities Interest		-	(14) (1,604)	-	(14) (1,604)
Foreign currency		3	(3)	- -	(3)
Sales receivable		1,503	3,280	2	3,282
Shares Commodities		299 17	291 17	1	292
Interest		- 17	2,969	- -	17 2,969
Foreign currency		1,187	3	1	4
Sales deliverable obligations Interest		2,971	(3,298)	3	(3,295)
Foreign currency		2,969 2	(3,295)	3	(3,292)
Credit derivatives		89,076	(38)	153	115
Asset position		68,266	(77)	433	356
Shares Commodities		5,122 16	70	91	161
Interest		63,128	(147)	342	195
Liability position		20,810	39	(280)	(241)
Shares Commodities		1,437 6	(13)	(32)	(45)
Interest		19,367	52	(249)	(197
Foreign currency			<del>-</del>	1	1
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward Asset position		520,595 246,170	(925) 6,860	281 435	(644) 7,295
Commodities		3,648	409	(4)	405
Foreign currency		242,522	6,451	439	6,890
Liability position		274,425	(7,785)	(154)	(7,939)
Commodities Foreign currency		2,634 271,791	(191) (7,594)	46 (200)	(145) (7,794)
Other derivative financial instruments		8,453	146	296	442
Asset position		6,053	169	503	672
Shares Commodities		782 71	(1)	19 4	18 4
Interest		5,040	- 171	20	191
Foreign currency		160	(1)	460	459
Liability position Shares		2,400	(23)	(207)	(230)
Commodities		1,831 90	(4)	(18) (4)	(22)
Interest		424	(19)	(29)	(48)
Foreign currency		55		(156)	(156)
		A 4	40.044	04.700	70.740
		Asset Liability	46,041 (50,244)	24,702 (18,341)	70,743 (68,585)
		Total	(4,203)	6,361	2,158
Derivative contracts mature as follows (in days):  Off-balance sheet / notional amount  0 -	30	31 - 180	181 - 365	Over 365 days	09/30/2024
-uture contracts	196,062	381,867	108,892	212,492	899,313
Swap contracts	155,716	895,544	307,112	1,642,056	3,000,428
Option contracts Forwards (onshore)	1,414,663	937,234	551,242	56,536	2,959,675
- CRANTERS (ODSPORT)	4,594	873	658	21	6,146
	707	20 404			
roiwards (orisitole) Credit derivatives NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	707 169,388	20,401 197,244	19,993 82,943	47,975 71,020	89,076 520,595

	Off-balance sheet notional amount	Balance sheet account receivable / (received) (payable) / paid	Adjustment to fair value (in income / stockholders' equity)	Fair value
Future contracts	844,005	12/31/2	2023	
Purchase commitments	267,803	-	-	-
Shares	6,721	-	-	-
Commodities Interest	774 236,105	-	-	-
Foreign currency	24,203	<u>-</u>		_
Commitments to sell	576,202	-	<u>-</u>	-
Shares	6,580	-	-	-
Commodities Interest	4,982 547,150	-	-	-
Foreign currency	17,490	- -	-	-
Swap contracts	,.00	230	1,986	2,216
Asset position	2,396,474	19,890	18,067	37,957
Shares	369	7		13
Commodities Interest	708 2,213,528	19 17,807	1 15,079	20 32,886
Foreign currency	181,869	2,057	2,981	5,038
Liability position	2,396,474	(19,660)	(16,081)	(35,741)
Shares	3,416	(612)		(207)
Commodities	2,088	(37)	4	(33)
Interest	2,175,623	(17,168)	(13,225)	(30,393)
Foreign currency Option contracts	215,347 <b>1,648,851</b>	(1,843) <b>(1,005)</b>	(3,265) <b>(249)</b>	(5,108) <b>(1,254)</b>
Purchase commitments – long position	226,918	4,313		5,001
Shares	42,955	3,072		4,601
Commodities	3,130	280		157
Interest	146,915	241	(103)	138
Foreign currency	33,918 <b>588,977</b>	720 <b>3,364</b>	(615)	105
Commitments to sell – long position Shares	45,623	2,332		<b>2,717</b> 1,445
Commodities	1,409	55	, ,	60
Interest	521,735	306		380
Foreign currency	20,210	671	161	832
Purchase commitments – short position	212,969	(4,679)	(447)	(5,126)
Shares Commodities	41,220 1,799	(2,905) (79)	(1,048)	(3,953) (81)
Interest	1,799	(1,001)		(878)
Foreign currency	29,640	(694)	480	(214)
Commitments to sell – short position	619,987	(4,003)		(3,846)
Shares	46,400	(2,776)		(2,123)
Commodities	2,947	(122)	(48)	(170)
Interest	545,656 24,984	(340) (765)	(51)	(391)
Foreign currency Forward operations	6,022	290	(397) <b>2</b>	(1,162) <b>292</b>
Purchases receivable	2,533	2,602		2,600
Shares	38	38		36
Interest	2,495	2,564	-	2,564
Purchases payable obligations	-	(2,511)	-	(2,511)
Commodities Interest	-	(16) (2,495)	-	(16) (2,495)
Sales receivable	2,869	671	3	674
Shares	225	223	-	223
Commodities	16	16		19
Interest	1	432	-	432
Foreign currency	2,627	-	-	-
Sales deliverable obligations Interest	<b>620</b> 431	<b>(472)</b> (472)		<b>(471)</b> (471)
Foreign currency	189	(472)	-	(471)
Credit derivatives	53,033	(17)	150	133
Asset position	38,069	(196)	478	282
Shares	4,255	69	75	144
Commodities	15	(005)	400	-
Interest Liability position	33,799 <b>14,964</b>	(265) <b>179</b>	403 ( <b>328</b> )	138 <b>(149)</b>
Shares	1,347	(18)		(30)
Commodities	1	-	-	-
Interest	13,616	197	(316)	(119)
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	316,620	682		900
Asset position	175,223	4,769		5,378
Commodities Foreign currency	2,406 172,817	269 4,500	(45) 654	224 5,154
Liability position	141,397	(4,087)		(4,478)
Commodities	2,734	(134)		(146)
Foreign currency	138,663	(3,953)	(379)	(4,332)
Other derivative financial instruments	8,415	180		489
Asset position Shares	6,279 855	188	<b>454</b> 17	<b>642</b> 17
Shares Commodities	855 196	-	17	17
Interest	5,194	188		155
Foreign currency	34	-	466	466
Liability position	2,136	(8)	(145)	(153)
Shares	1,385	(1)		(15)
Commodities	209	-	(4)	(4)
Interest	382 160	(7)		(22)
Foreign currency	160 <b>Asset</b>	- 35,601	(112) <b>19,650</b>	(112) <b>55,251</b>
	Liability	(35,241)	(17,234)	(52,475)
	Total	360	2,416	2,776

 Derivative contracts mature as follows (in days):
 Off-balance sheet – notional amount
 0 - 30
 31 - 180
 181 - 365
 Over 365 days
 12/31/2023

 Future contracts
 257,896
 282,162
 98,490
 205,457
 844,005

 Swap contracts
 363,159
 529,896
 232,080
 1,271,339
 2,396,474

 Option contracts
 1,043,317
 201,220
 371,901
 32,413
 1,648,851

 Forwards
 3,291
 977
 1,738
 16
 6,022

 Credit derivatives
 3,919
 827
 8,228
 40,059
 53,033

 NDF - Non Deliverable Forward
 116,815
 110,717
 51,623
 37,465
 316,620

 Other derivative financial instruments
 218
 706
 873
 6,618
 8,415

# c) Derivatives by notional amount

See below the composition of the Derivative Financial Instruments portfolio by type of instrument, stated at their notional amounts, per trading location (organized or over-the-counter market) and counterparties.

		09/30/2024							
	Future contracts	Swap contracts	Option contracts	Forwards	Credit derivatives	NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	Other derivative financial instruments		
Stock exchange	899,310	1,213,231	2,826,437	1,552	41,213	163,705	-		
Over-the-counter market	3	1,787,197	133,238	4,594	47,863	356,890	8,453		
Financial institutions	-	1,545,424	88,608	4,577	47,863	133,402	4,829		
Companies	3	217,776	41,635	17	-	218,586	3,624		
Individuals	-	23,997	2,995	-	-	4,902	-		
Total	899,313	3,000,428	2,959,675	6,146	89,076	520,595	8,453		

		12/31/2023							
	Future contracts	Swap contracts	Option contracts	Forwards	Credit derivatives	NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	Other derivative financial instruments		
Stock exchange	843,998	1,270,415	1,567,679	3,080	23,672	97,152	-		
Over-the-counter market	7	1,126,059	81,172	2,942	29,361	219,468	8,415		
Financial institutions	-	972,002	45,513	2,926	29,361	87,784	5,225		
Companies	7	137,068	33,826	16	-	129,034	3,190		
Individuals	-	16,989	1,833	-	-	2,650	-		
Total	844,005	2,396,474	1,648,851	6,022	53,033	316,620	8,415		

#### d) Credit derivatives

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING buys and sells credit protection in order to meet the needs of its customers, to manage and mitigate its portfolios' risk.

CDS (credit default swap) is a credit derivative in which, upon a default related to the reference entity, the protection buyer is entitled to receive the amount equivalent to the difference between the face value of the CDS contract and the fair value of the liability on the date the contract was settled, also known as the recovered amount. The protection buyer does not need to hold the reference entity's debt instrument in order to receive the amounts due when a credit event occurs, as per the terms of the CDS contract.

TRS (total return swap) is a transaction in which a party swaps the total return of an asset or of a basket of assets for regular cash flows, usually interest and a guarantee against capital loss. In a TRS contract, the parties do not transfer the ownership of the assets.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING assesses the risk of a credit derivative based on the credit ratings attributed to the reference entity by independent credit rating agencies. Investment grade entities are those for which credit risk is rated as Baa3 or higher, as rated by Moody's, and BBB- or higher, by Standard & Poor's and Fitch Ratings.

	09/30/2024								
	Maximum potential of future payments, gross	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years				
By instrument									
CDS	30,475	3,288	8,282	16,925	1,980				
TRS	36,358	36,358	-	-	-				
Total by instrument	66,833	39,646	8,282	16,925	1,980				
By risk rating									
Investment grade	8,244	540	1,369	6,267	68				
Below investment grade	58,589	39,106	6,913	10,658	1,912				
Total by risk	66,833	39,646	8,282	16,925	1,980				
By reference entity									
Brazilian government	55,833	38,549	5,712	9,731	1,841				
Governments – abroad	353	14	69	270	-				
Private entities	10,647	1,083	2,501	6,924	139				
Total by entity	66,833	39,646	8,282	16,925	1,980				

	12/31/2023								
	Maximum potential of future payments, gross	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years				
By instrument									
CDS	20,268	1,141	6,492	12,528	107				
TRS	18,738	11,569	7,169	-	-				
Total by instrument	39,006	12,710	13,661	12,528	107				
By risk rating									
Investment grade	3,086	55	1,291	1,706	34				
Below investment grade	35,920	12,655	12,370	10,822	73				
Total by risk	39,006	12,710	13,661	12,528	107				
By reference entity									
Brazilian government	33,341	12,168	11,355	9,745	73				
Governments – abroad	193	1	69	123	-				
Private entities	5,472	541	2,237	2,660	34				
Total by entity	39,006	12,710	13,661	12,528	107				

The following table presents the notional amount of credit derivatives purchased. The underlying amounts are identical to those for which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has sold credit protection.

		09/30/2024	
	Notional amount of credit protection sold	Notional amount of credit protection purchased with identical underlying amount	Net position
CDS	(30,475)	22,242	(8,233)
TRS	(36,358)	-	(36,358)
Total	(66,833)	22,242	(44,591)

		12/31/2023	
	Notional amount of credit protection sold	Notional amount of credit protection purchased with identical underlying amount	Net position
CDS	(20,268)	14,027	(6,241)
TRS	(18,738)	-	(18,738)
Total	(39,006)	14,027	(24,979)

## e) Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

The following tables set forth the financial assets and liabilities that are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements, as well as how these financial assets and liabilities have been presented in ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's consolidated financial statements. These tables also reflect the amounts of collateral pledged or received in relation to financial assets and liabilities subject to enforceable arrangements that have not been presented on a net basis in accordance with IAS 32.

Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

			09/30/2024			
	Gross amount of	Gross amount offset in the	Net amount of financial assets	Related amounts not offse	t in the Balance Sheet	T-4-1
	recognized financial assets (1) Balance Sheet		presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial instruments (3)	Cash collateral received	Total
Securities purchased under agreements to resell Derivative financial instruments	346,345 70,743		- 346,345 - 70,743	( ' '	(400)	343,986 53,047
			12/31/2023			
	Gross amount of Gross amount offset in the		Net amount of financial assets	Related amounts not offse	t in the Balance Sheet	
	recognized financial assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Balance Sheet	presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial instruments (3)	Cash collateral received	Total
Securities purchased under agreements to resell Derivative financial instruments	238,308 55,251		- 238,308 - 55,251	(1,504) (16,409)	(356)	236,804 38,486
Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master	netting arrangements and similar ag	reements:				
			09/30/2024			
	Gross amount of	Gross amount offset in the	Net amount of financial	Related amounts not offse	t in the Balance Sheet	
	recognized financial liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	Balance Sheet	liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial instruments (3)	Cash collateral pledged	Total
Securities sold under repurchase agreements Derivative financial instruments	418,461 68,585		- 418,461 - 68,585	(36,488) (17,296)		381,973 51,289
	'		12/31/2023			
	Gross amount of	Gross amount offset in the	Net amount of financial	Related amounts not offse	t in the Balance Sheet	
	recognized financial liabilities <sup>(1)</sup>	Balance Sheet	liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet	Financial instruments (3)	Cash collateral pledged	Total
Securities sold under repurchase agreements Derivative financial instruments	362,786 52,475		- 362,786 - 52,475		-	323,078 36,066

<sup>1)</sup> Includes amounts of master offset agreements and other such agreements, both enforceable and unenforceable.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Derivative financial instruments and repurchased agreements not set off in the balance sheet relate to transactions in which there are enforceable master netting agreements or similar agreements, but the offset criteria have not been met in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32 mainly because ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has no intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

<sup>2)</sup> Limited to amounts subject to enforceable master offset agreements and other such agreements.

<sup>3)</sup> Includes amounts subject to enforceable master offset agreements and other such agreements, and guarantees in financial instruments.

#### Note 7 - Hedge accounting

The accounting policy on hedge accounting is presented in Note 2c IV.

In hedge accounting, the groups of risk factors measured by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are:

- Interest Rate: Risk of loss in transactions subject to interest rate variations.
- Currency: Risk of loss in transactions subject to foreign exchange variation.

The structure of risk limits is extended to the risk factor level, where specific limits aim at improving the monitoring and understanding process, as well as avoiding concentration of these risks.

The structures designed for interest rate and exchange rate categories take into account partial or total risk when there are compatible hedging instruments. In certain cases, management may decide to hedge a risk for the risk factor term and limit of the hedging instrument.

The other risk factors hedged by the institution are shown in Note 32.

To protect cash flows and fair value of instruments designated as hedged items, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses derivative financial instruments, financial assets and liabilities. Currently Futures Contracts, NDF (Non Deliverable Forward), Forwards, Swaps and Financial Assets are used.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING manages risks through the economic relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, where the expectation is that these instruments will move in opposite directions and in the same proportion, with the purpose of neutralizing risk factors.

The designated coverage ratio is always 100% of the risk factor eligible for coverage. Sources of ineffectiveness are in general related to the counterparty's credit risk and possible mismatches of terms between the hedging instrument and the hedged item.

#### a) Cash flow hedge

The cash flow hedge strategies of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING consist of hedging exposure to variations in cash flows, in interest payment and currency exposure which are attributable to changes in interest rates on recognized and unrecognized assets and liabilities.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING applies cash flow hedge strategies as follows:

#### Interest rate risks:

- Hedge of time deposits and repurchase agreements: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest payments resulting from changes in the DI interest rate, through futures contracts.
- Hedge of asset transactions: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest receipts resulting from changes in the DI rate, through futures contracts.
- Hedge of assets denominated in UF\*: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest receipts resulting from changes in the UF\*, through swap contracts.
- Hedge of Funding: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest payments resulting from changes in the TPM\* rate, through swap contracts.
- Hedge of loan operations: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest receipts resulting from changes in the TPM\* rate, through swap contracts.
- Hedge of repurchase agreements: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest received from changes in Selic (benchmark interest rate), through futures contracts.

• Hedging of expected highly probable transactions: to hedge the risk of variation in the amount of the commitments assumed when resulting from variation in the exchange rates.

\*UF - Chilean unit of account / TPM - Monetary policy rate

					09/30/2024			
				Hedged item		Hedge	instrument	
Strategies	Heading	Book V	/alue	Variation in value	Cash flow hedge	Notional Amount	Variation in fair value used	
		Assets	Liabilities	recognized in Other comprehensive income	reserve	Notional Amount	to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	
Interest rate risk								
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	Securities sold under agreements to resell	-	100,436	864	870	99,572	864	
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	62,412	-	(979)	(1,038)	61,308	(979)	
Hedge of loan operations	Loans and lease operations	13,588	-	175	193	13,413	174	
Hedge of funding	Deposits	-	30,314	(44)	(117)	30,270	(44)	
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	Securities	14,613	-	(8)	(8)	14,621	(8)	
Foreign exchange risk								
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions		-	1,350	(63)	118	1,288	(62)	
Hedge of funding	Deposits	-	1,123	(10)	(10)	1,113	(10)	
Total		90,613	133,223	(65)	8	221,585	(65)	

				12/31/2023			
			Hedged item	Hedge instrument			
Heading	Book Value		Variation in value recognized in Other	Cash flow hedge	Notional Amount	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge	
	Assets	Liabilities	comprehensive income	reserve		ineffectiveness	
Securities sold under agreements to resell	-	119,464	(1,086)	(1,070)	120,550	(1,086)	
Loans and lease operations and Securities	7,395	-	(4)	(4)	7,394	(4)	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	41,761	-	1,132	830	42,570	1,132	
Loans and lease operations	18,449	-	185	211	18,265	184	
Deposits	-	5,993	(95)	(162)	5,899	(95)	
Securities	10,664	-	21	21	10,704	21	
	-	1,287	35	195	1,323	35	
Deposits	-	2,300	(12)	(12)	2,288	(12)	
	78,269	129,044	176	9	208,993	175	
	Loans and lease operations and Securities Securities purchased under agreements to resell Loans and lease operations Deposits Securities	Securities sold under agreements to resell Loans and lease operations and Securities Securities purchased under agreements to resell Loans and lease operations Loans and lease operations Securities Loans and lease operations 18,49 Deposits - Securities 10,664	Book Value           Securities soid under agreements to resell         119,464           Loans and lease operations and Securities         7,395         -           Securities purchased under agreements to resell         41,761         -           Loans and lease operations         18,449         -           Deposits         -         5,993           Securities         10,664         -           Deposits         -         1,287           Deposits         -         2,200	Bob   Italian   Italian	Heading         Hedged item           Book Value         Variation in value recognized in Other comprehensive income         Cash flow hedge reserve           Securities sold under agreements to resell         -         119,464         (1,086)         (1,070)           Loans and lease operations and Securities         7,395         -         (4)         (4)           Securities purchased under agreements to resell         41,761         -         1,132         830           Loans and lease operations         18,449         -         155         211           Deposits         -         5,993         95         (162)           Securities         10,664         -         21         21           Beposits         -         1,287         35         195           Deposits         -         2,300         (12)         (12)	Heading         Notional Amount           Securities sold under agreements to resell         1 19,46         (1,086)         (1,070)         10,703         10,505           Loans and lease operations and Securities         41,761         - 1,132         830         42,770           Loans and lease operations         18,449         1,267         185         211         18,269         5,899           Deposits         10,664         2,593         25         195         11,267         1,267         35         195         1,323           Deposits         - 1,287         35         195         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323         1,323	

For strategies of deposits and repurchase agreements to resell, asset transactions and asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING frequently reestablishes the coverage ratio, since both the hedged item and the instruments change over time. This occurs because they are portfolio strategies that reflect the risk management strategy guidelines approved in the proper authority level.

The remaining balance in the reserve of cash flow hedge for which the hedge accounting is no longer applied is R\$ 73 (R\$ (167) at 12/31/2023).

					09/30/2024		
Hedge Instruments	Notional	Notional Book Value (1)		Variations in fair value used to Variation in value recognized		Hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from Cash
	amount	Assets	Liabilities	- calculate hedge ineffectiveness	in Other comprehensive income	recognized in income	flow hedge reserve to income
Interest rate risk							
Futures	160,880	39	52	(115)	(115)		- (234)
Forward	8,188	-	7	(5)	(5)		
Swaps	50,116	263	60	127	127		- (53)
Foreign exchange risk							
Futures	1,280	-	3	(62)	(62)		- (2)
Forward	1,121	-	22	(10)	(10)		
Total	221,585	302	144	(65)	(65)		- (289)

					12/31/2023			
Hedge Instruments	Notional	Notional Book Value (1)		Variations in fair value used to	Variation in value recognized	Hedge ineffectiveness	Amount reclassified from Cash	
	amount	Assets	Liabilities	calculate hedge ineffectiveness	in Other comprehensive income	recognized in income	flow hedge reserve to income	
Interest rate risk								
Futures	170,514	53	43	42	42	-	(168)	
Forward	10,582	44	-	21	21	-	4	
Swaps	24,286	179	101	89	90	(1)	(1)	
Foreign exchange risk								
Futures	1,278	-	7	36	36	-	(9)	
Forward	2,333	-	276	(13)	(13)	-	-	
Total	208,993	276	427	175	176	(1)	(174)	

<sup>1)</sup> Amounts recorded under heading Derivatives.

## b) Hedge of net investment in foreign operations

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's net investment hedge strategies consist of reducing exposure to foreign exchange variation arising from foreign investments in a foreign currency other than the head office's functional currency.

The risk hedged in this type of strategy is the currency risk.

	09/30/2024								
			Hedged item	н	Hedge instrument				
Strategies	Book V	/alue (2)	Variation in value	Foreign currency	Notional	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness			
	Assets	Liabilities	recognized in Other comprehensive income	conversion reserve	amount				
Foreign exchange risk									
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations (1)	15,231	-	(15,917)	(15,917)	16,095	(15,941)			
Total	15,231	-	(15,917)	(15,917)	16,095	(15,941)			

	12/31/2023								
			Hedged item	н	Hedge instrument				
Strategies	Book \	/alue (2)	Variation in value	Foreign currency	Notional	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness			
	Assets	Liabilities	recognized in Other comprehensive income	conversion reserve	amount				
Foreign exchange risk									
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations (1)	18,849	-	(13,986)	(13,986)	19,208	(14,210)			
Total	18,849	-	(13,986)	(13,986)	19,208	(14,210)			

Hedge instruments consider the gross tax position.
 Amounts recorded under heading Derivatives.

The remaining balance in the reserve of foreign currency conversion, for which the accounting hedge is no longer applied, is R\$ (1,462) (R\$ (23) at 12/31/2023), with no effect on the result due to the maintenance of investments abroad.

		09/30/2024										
Hedge instruments		Book \	/alue (1)	Variations in fair value	Variation in the value		Amount reclassified from					
Treage manaments	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	recognized in Other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income	foreign currency conversion reserve into income					
Foreign exchange risk												
Future	5,229	14	-	(5,571)	(5,531)	(40)	-					
Future / NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	7,058	101	238	(3,654)	(3,622)	(32)	(1)					
Future / Financial Assets	3,808	6,180	516	(6,716)	(6,764)	48	-					
Total	16,095	6,295	754	(15,941)	(15,917)	(24)	(1)					

		12/31/2023										
Hedge instruments		Book \	/alue (1)	Variations in fair value	Variation in the value		Amount reclassified from					
neuge instruments	Notional amount	Assets	Liabilities	used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	recognized in Other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income	foreign currency conversion reserve into income					
Foreign exchange risk												
Future	2,109	10	-	(5,638)	(5,596)	(42)	136					
Future / NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	12,539	120	57	(4,951)	(4,733)	(218)	(104)					
Future / Financial Assets	4,560	5,525	350	(3,621)	(3,657)	36	-					
Total	19,208	5,655	407	(14,210)	(13,986)	(224)	32					

<sup>1)</sup> Amounts recorded under heading Derivatives.

## c) Fair value hedge

The fair value hedging strategy of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING consists of hedging the exposure to variation in fair value on the receipt and payment of interest on recognized assets and liabilities.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING applies fair value hedges as follows:

# Interest rate risk and Foreign exchange risk:

• To protect the risk of variation in the fair value of receipt and payment of interest resulting from variations in the fair value of the variable rates and future foreign exchange rates involved, by contracting swaps and futures.

The effects of hedge accounting on the financial position and performance of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are presented below:

		09/30/2024									
			Hedge Instruments								
Strategies	Book Va	Book Value (1)		alue	Variation in fair value	Notional	Variation in fair value used				
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	recognized in income	amount	to calculate hedge ineffectiveness				
Interest rate risk			÷								
Hedge of loan operations	26,453	-	26,816	-	363	26,479	(368)				
Hedge of funding	-	17,900	-	18,054	(154)	17,900	156				
Hedge of securities	35,503	-	35,967	-	464	35,701	(467)				
Foreign exchange risk											
Hedge of firm commitments	-	123	-	141	(18)	114	18				
Total	61,956	18,023	62,783	18,195	655	80,194	(661)				

		12/31/2023									
			Hedge Instruments								
Strategies	Book Va	Book Value (1)		alue	Variation in fair value	Notional	Variation in fair value used				
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	recognized in income	amount	to calculate hedge ineffectiveness				
Interest rate risk											
Hedge of loan operations	12,592	-	12,597	-	5	12,589	(5)				
Hedge of funding	-	16,304	-	16,185	119	16,304	(120)				
Hedge of securities	25,179	-	25,386	-	207	25,105	(197)				
Foreign exchange risk											
Hedge of firm commitments	-	265	-	269	(4)	245	4				
Total	37,771	16,569	37,983	16,454	327	54,243	(318)				

<sup>1)</sup> Amounts recorded under heading Deposits, Securities, Funds from Interbank Markets and Loan and Lease Operations.

The remaining accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments for items that are no longer hedged is R\$ (194) (R\$ 51 at 12/31/2023), with effect on the result of R\$ 10 (R\$ 38 at 12/31/2023).

For loan operations strategies, the entity reestablishes the coverage ratio, since both the hedged item and the instruments change over time. This occurs because they are portfolio strategies that reflect the risk management strategy guidelines approved in the proper authority level.

		09/30/2024							
Hedge Instruments	Notional	Book va	ılue <sup>(1)</sup>	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge	Hedge ineffectiveness				
	amount	Assets	Liabilities	ineffectiveness	recognized in income				
Interest rate risk									
Swaps	70,455	824	759	(640)	(6)				
Futures	9,625	1	-	(39)	-				
Foreign exchange risk									
Futures	114	-	-	18	-				
Total	80,194	825	759	(661)	(6)				

		12/31/2023								
Hedge Instruments	Notional	Book va	ılue <sup>(1)</sup>	Variation in fair value used	Hedge ineffectiveness					
	amount	Assets	Liabilities	to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	recognized in income					
Interest rate risk										
Swaps	45,430	893	563	(331)	7					
Futures	8,568	62	-	9	2					
Foreign exchange risk										
Futures	245	1	-	4	-					
Total	54,243	956	563	(318)	9					

<sup>1)</sup> Amounts recorded under heading Derivatives.

The table below presents, for each strategy, the notional amount and the fair value adjustments of hedge instruments and the book value of the hedged item:

		09/30/2024			12/31/2023	
	Hedge instr	ruments	Hedged item	Hedge inst	truments	Hedged item
	Notional amount	Fair value adjustments	Book Value	Notional amount	Fair value adjustments	Book Value
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	99,572	39	100,436	120,550	53	119,464
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions	1,288	(3)	1,350	1,323	(8)	1,287
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations	16,095	5,541	15,231	19,208	5,248	18,849
Hedge of loan operations (Fair value)	26,479	(49)	26,453	12,589	430	12,592
Hedge of loan operations (Cash flow)	13,413	195	13,588	18,265	130	18,449
Hedge of funding (Fair value)	17,900	192	17,900	16,304	(299)	16,304
Hedge of funding (Cash flow)	31,383	(8)	31,437	8,187	(328)	8,293
Hedge of assets transactions	-	-	-	7,394	-	7,395
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	61,308	(52)	62,412	42,570	(43)	41,761
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	14,621	(13)	14,613	10,704	45	10,664
Hedge of securities	35,701	(77)	35,503	25,105	261	25,179
Hedge of firm commitments	114	-	123	245	1	265
Total		5,765		-	5,490	

The table below shows the breakdown by maturity of the hedging strategies:

				09/3	30/2024			
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	63,804	22,951	9,490	1,561	1,279	487	-	99,572
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions	1,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,288
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations (1)	16,095	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,095
Hedge of loan operations (Fair value)	12,571	6,210	2,196	1,667	2,593	982	260	26,479
Hedge of loan operations (Cash flow)	7,956	3,835	385	1,186	51	-	-	13,413
Hedge of funding (Fair value)	6,229	2,571	704	1,262	1,278	5,452	404	17,900
Hedge of funding (Cash flow)	29,401	642	-	-	923	417	-	31,383
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	22,148	15,571	17,317	4,450	1,822	-	-	61,308
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	8,258	6,363	-	-	-	-	-	14,621
Hedge of securities	12,210	6,804	3,145	4,957	1,920	5,273	1,392	35,701
Hedge of firm commitments (Fair value)	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
Total	180,074	64,947	33,237	15,083	9,866	12,611	2,056	317,874

<u>-</u>				12/3	31/2023			
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	Over 10 years	Total
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	78,786	17,167	12,556	8,672	1,562	1,807	-	120,550
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions	1,323	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,323
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations (1)	19,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,208
Hedge of loan operations (Fair value)	2,230	2,173	3,114	1,577	2,523	972	-	12,589
Hedge of loan operations (Cash flow)	10,353	5,376	1,280	-	1,256	-	-	18,265
Hedge of funding (Fair value)	6,133	2,575	1,048	532	734	4,979	303	16,304
Hedge of funding (Cash flow)	2,288	2,008	-	678	2,833	380	-	8,187
Hedge of assets transactions	7,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,394
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	-	20,813	10,624	11,133	-	-	-	42,570
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	10,704	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,704
Hedge of securities	7,894	5,538	2,714	1,345	3,179	3,655	780	25,105
Hedge of firm commitments (Fair value)	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
Total	146,558	55,650	31,336	23,937	12,087	11,793	1,083	282,444

<sup>1)</sup> Classified as current, since instruments are frequently renewed.

## Note 8 - Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Securities

The accounting policy on financial assets and liabilities is presented in Note 2c IV.

The fair value and corresponding cost of Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Securities are as follows:

		09/30/2	2024			12/31/	2023	
	Cost	Fair value adjustments (in stockholders' equity)	Expected loss	Fair value	Cost	Fair value adjustments (in stockholders' equity)	Expected loss	Fair value
Brazilian government securities	64,567	(1,864)	-	62,703	84,567	(662)	-	83,905
Other government securities	36	-	(36)	-	36	-	(36)	-
Government securities – Latin America	22,134	226	(7)	22,353	23,715	158	(1)	23,872
Government securities - Abroad	12,352	42	-	12,394	9,923	(12)	(1)	9,910
Corporate securities	8,695	(1,117)	(165)	7,413	13,252	(771)	(129)	12,352
Shares	1,760	(1,188)	-	572	6,960	(817)	-	6,143
Bank deposit certificates	91	1	-	92	44	1	(1)	44
Real estate receivables certificates	27	1	-	28	65	2	-	67
Debentures	1,872	35	(124)	1,783	1,837	21	(85)	1,773
Eurobonds and other	4,837	33	(38)	4,832	4,081	16	(40)	4,057
Financial bills	11	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Other	97	1	(3)	95	265	6	(3)	268
Total	107,784	(2,713)	(208)	104,863	131,493	(1,287)	(167)	130,039

The Securities pledged in guarantee of funding transactions of financial institutions and customers and Postemployment benefits (Note 26b), are: a) Brazilian government securities R\$ 37,092 (R\$ 38,389 at 12/31/2023), b) Government securities - Latin America R\$ 7,318 (R\$ 2,932 at 12/31/2023) and c) Corporate securities R\$ 1,253 (R\$ 868 at 12/31/2023), totaling R\$ 45,663 (R\$ 42,189 at 12/31/2023).

The cost and the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income - securities by maturity are as follows:

	09/30/2024	,	12/31/2023	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Current	41,383	40,194	49,545	48,643
Non-stated maturity	1,760	572	6,960	6,143
Up to one year	39,623	39,622	42,585	42,500
Non-current	66,401	64,669	81,948	81,396
From one to five years	45,003	44,643	56,984	56,886
From five to ten years	10,976	10,961	14,518	14,585
After ten years	10,422	9,065	10,446	9,925
Total	107,784	104,863	131,493	130,039

Equity instruments that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING adopted the option of designating at fair value through other comprehensive income, due to the particularities of a certain market, are presented in the table below:

		09/30/2024	ļ		12/31/2023						
	Cost	Adjustments to fair value (in Stockholders' equity)	Expected loss	Fair value	Adjustr ir value Cost value (in e		Expected loss	Fair value			
Current											
Non-stated maturity											
Shares	1,760	(1,188)	-	572	6,960	(817)	-	6,143			
Total	1,760	(1,188)	-	572	6,960	(817)	-	6,143			

In the period, there were no receipt of dividends (R\$ 124 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023) and there were reclassifications in the Stockholders' equity in the amount of R\$ 150 due to total sale of Pismo Holdings shares in January 2024, and the fair value of R\$ 192. The total sales of XP INC occurred over the March to September 2024, represent amount of R\$ (657), and the fair value of R\$ 4,508. In 2023, the amount of partial sales of XP INC shares in June 2023 and September 2023 was the R\$ (78), and the fair value was R\$ 1,121 and R\$ 387, respectively.

Stage 1	Expected loss 12/31/2023	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to stage 2	Transfer to stage 3	Cure from stage Cu 2	re from stage 3	Expected loss 09/30/2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(117)	(37)	(1)	٤	54		- (20)	-	(112)
Brazilian government securities	(36)	-	-					-	(36)
Other	(36)	-	-		· -			-	(36)
Government securities - Latin America	(1)	(6)	-					-	(7)
Government securities - Abroad	(1)	1	-					-	-
Corporate securities	(79)	(32)	(1)	9	54		- (20)	-	(69)
Debentures	(46)	(42)	-	4	54		- (15)	-	(45)
Eurobonds and other	(30)	10	(1)	5	; -		- (5)	-	(21)
Other	(3)	-	-		-			-	(3)

Stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2023	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Cure to stage 1	Transfer to stage 3	Transfer from stage 1	Cure from stage 3	Expected loss 09/30/2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(24)	(26)	(41)	29	20	-	(54)	-	(96)
Corporate securities	(24)	(26)	(41)	29	20	-	(54)	-	(96)
Bank deposit certificate	(1)	1	-	-	-	-		<b>.</b>	-
Debentures	(13)	(27)	(24)	24	15	-	(54)	) -	(79)
Eurobonds and other	(10)	-	(17)	5	5	-			(17)

Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2023	Gains / (Losses)	F	Purchases	Settlements	Cure to stage 1	Cure to stage 2	Transfer from stage 1	Transfer from stage 2	Expected loss 09/30/2024
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(26)		-	-	26			-	-	-
Corporate securities	(26)		-	-	26			-	-	-
Debentures	(26)		-	-	26			-	-	-

Stage 1	Expected loss 12/31/2022	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to stage 2	Transfer to stage 3	Cure from stage C	ure from stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(114)	(44)	(5)	17	38		B (17)	-	(117)
Brazilian government securities	(36)	-	-		-			-	(36)
Other	(36)	-	-	-	-			-	(36)
Government securities - Latin America	(1)	(2)	-		. 7		- (5)	-	(1)
Government securities - Abroad	-	(1)	-					-	(1)
Corporate securities	(77)	(41)	(5)	17	31		3 (12)	-	(79)
Rural product note	(1)	-	-	1	-			-	-
Bank deposit certificate	-	(12)	(1)	5	-		-	-	-
Debentures	(45)	(17)	(2)	4	14			-	(46)
Eurobonds and other	(27)	(12)	(2)	6	17		- (12)	-	(30)
Other	(4)	-	-	1	-			-	(3)

Stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2022	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Cure to stage 1	Transfer to stage 3	Transfer from stage 1	Cure from stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(25)	(8)	4	17	26	(38)	-	(24)
Government securities - Latin America	-	-	-	2	5	-	(7)	-	-
Corporate securities	-	(25)	(8)	2	12	26	(31)		(24)
Bank deposit certificate	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-		(1)
Debentures	-	(25)	-	-	-	26	(14)	-	(13)
Eurobonds and other	-	1	(8)	2	12	-	(17)	-	(10)

Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2022	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Cure to stage 1	Cure to stage 2	Transfer from stage 1	Transfer from stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-		-	- 8		-	(8)	(26)	(26)
Corporate securities	-		-	- 8			(8)	(26)	(26)
Bank deposit certificate	-			- 8			(8)	-	-
Debentures	-					-	-	(26)	(26)

#### Note 9 - Financial assets at amortized cost - Securities

The accounting policy on financial assets and liabilities is presented in Note 2c IV.

The Financial assets at amortized cost - Securities are as follows:

		09/30/2024			12/31/2023	
	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Net Amortized Cost	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Net Amortized Cost
Brazilian government securities	104,819	(17)	104,802	94,990	(23)	94,967
Government securities - Latin America	20,683	(9)	20,674	27,874	(9)	27,865
Government securities - Abroad	28,075	(4)	28,071	22,712	(4)	22,708
Corporate securities	149,770	(1,162)	148,608	115,167	(818)	114,349
Rural product note	55,338	(347)	54,991	38,146	(190)	37,956
Bank deposit certificates	49	-	49	19	-	19
Real estate receivables certificates	6,369	(9)	6,360	5,911	(7)	5,904
Debentures	67,802	(714)	67,088	57,399	(586)	56,813
Eurobonds and other	986	(3)	983	516	-	516
Financial bills	279	-	279	1,575	(2)	1,573
Promissory and commercial notes	16,037	(34)	16,003	10,253	(23)	10,230
Other	2,910	(55)	2,855	1,348	(10)	1,338
Total	303,347	(1,192)	302,155	260,743	(854)	259,889

The Securities pledged as collateral of funding transactions of financial institutions and customers and Postemployment benefits (Note 26b), are: a) Brazilian government securities R\$ 40,206 (R\$ 16,738 at 12/31/2023) and b) Government securities – Latin America R\$ 448 ( R\$ 0 at 12/31/2023) and Corporate securities R\$ 24,196 (R\$ 20,114 at 12/31/2023), totaling R\$ 64,850 (R\$ 36,852 at 12/31/2023).

The amortized cost of Financial assets at amortized cost - Securities by maturity is as follows:

	09/30/	2024	12/31/	2023
	Amortized Cost	Net Amortized Cost	Amortized Cost	Net Amortized Cost
Current	82,117	82,030	82,120	81,745
Up to one year	82,117	82,030	82,120	81,745
Non-current	221,230	220,125	178,623	178,144
From one to five years	156,610	155,699	132,365	131,918
From five to ten years	54,799	54,606	42,062	42,031
After ten years	9,821	9,820	4,196	4,195
Total	303,347	302,155	260,743	259,889

Stage 1	Expected loss 12/31/2023	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from Stage 2	Cure from Stage 3	Expected loss 09/30/2024
Financial assets at amortized cost	(183)	(220)	(253)	49	405	106	(143)	(32)	(271)
Brazilian government securities	(23)	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17)
Government securities - Latin America	(9)	9	(13)	4	-	-	-	-	(9)
Government securities - Abroad	(4)	(5)	-	5	-	-	-	-	(4)
Corporate securities	(147)	(230)	(240)	40	405	106	(143)	(32)	(241)
Rural product note	(60)	(19)	(150)	11	65	106	(41)	(32)	(120)
Real estate receivables certificates	(7)	3	(3)	5	3	-	(5)	-	(4)
Debentures	(52)	(213)	(21)	13	305	-	(80)	-	(48)
Eurobond and other	-	(1)	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
Promissory and commercial notes	(23)	7	(20)	1	24	-	(11)	-	(22)
Other	(5)	(7)	(44)	10	8	-	(6)	-	(44)

Stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2023	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Cure to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 3	Expected loss 09/30/2024
Financial assets at amortized cost	(122)	(7)	(190)	123	143	74	(405)	(2)	(386)
Corporate securities	(122)	(7)	(190)	123	143	74	(405)	(2)	(386)
Rural product note	(10)	(42)	(31)	1	41	59	(65)	(1)	(48)
Real estate receivables certificates	-	(6)	-	-	5	-	(3)	(1)	(5)
Debentures	(105)	43	(154)	116	80	15	(305)	-	(310)
Financial bills	(2)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Promissory and commercial notes	-	1	(4)	4	11	-	(24)	-	(12)
Other	(5)	(3)	(1)	-	6	-	(8)	-	(11)

Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2023	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Cure to Stage 1	Cure to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Expected loss 09/30/2024
Financial assets at amortized cost	(549)	(30)	(88)	278	32	2	(106)	(74)	(535)
Corporate securities	(549)	(30)	(88)	278	32	2	(106)	(74)	(535)
Rural product note	(120)	(18)	(31)	122	32	1	(106)	(59)	(179)
Real estate receivables certificates	-	(1)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Debentures	(429)	(10)	(57)	155	-	-	-	(15)	(356)
Other	-	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Stage 1	Expected loss 12/31/2022	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from Stage 2	Cure from Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2023
Financial assets at amortized cost	(208)	63	(329)	60	120	173	(30)	(32)	(183)
Brazilian government securities	(30)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	(23)
Government securities - Latin America	(7)	8	(13)	3	-	-	-	-	(9)
Government securities - Abroad	(4)	2	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Corporate securities	(167)	46	(314)	57	120	173	(30)	(32)	(147)
Rural product note	(105)	128	(131)	20	44	38	(22)	(32)	(60)
Real estate receivables certificates	(4)	(4)	(6)	7	-	-	-	-	(7)
Debentures	(44)	(78)	(164)	25	74	135	-	-	(52)
Eurobond and other	-	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Promissory and commercial notes	(13)	1	(9)	4	2	-	(8)	-	(23)
Other	(1)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	(5)

Stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2022	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Cure to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2023
Financial assets at amortized cost	(114)	(221)	(45)	16	30	347	(120)	(15)	(122)
Corporate securities	(114)	(221)	(45)	16	30	347	(120)	(15)	(122)
Rural product note	(24)	(46)	(25)	7	22	115	(44)	(15)	(10)
Debentures	(86)	(6)	(10)	9	-	62	(74)	-	(105)
Financial bills	-	-	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Promissory and commercial notes	-	(168)	(8)	-	. 8	170	(2)	-	-
Other	(4)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5)

Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2022	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Cure to Stage 1	Cure to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2023
Financial assets at amortized cost	(1,716)	(344)	(51)	2,035	32	15	(173)	(347)	(549)
Corporate securities	(1,716)	(344)	(51)	2,035	32	15	(173)	(347)	(549)
Rural product note	(11)	-	(31)	28	32	15	(38)	(115)	(120)
Debentures	(1,705)	(344)	(20)	1,837	-	-	(135)	(62)	(429)
Promissory and commercial notes		-	-	170		_	-	(170)	<u> </u>

## Note 10 - Loan and lease operations

The accounting policy on financial assets and liabilities is presented in Note 2c IV.

# a) Composition of loans and lease operations portfolio

Below is the composition of the carrying amount of loan operations and lease operations by type, sector of debtor, maturity and concentration:

Loans and lease operations by type	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Individuals	429,813	416,616
Credit card	134,062	136,317
Personal loan	66,372	60,992
Payroll loans	74,825	73,472
Vehicles	35,996	33,324
Mortgage loans	118,558	112,511
Corporate	147,549	136,461
Micro / small and medium companies	179,787	169,110
Foreign Ioans - Latin America	208,255	188,403
Total loans and lease operations	965,404	910,590
Provision for Expected Loss	(48,343)	(50,863)
Total loans and lease operations, net of Expected Credit Loss	917,061	859,727

By maturity	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Overdue as from 1 day	25,055	27,531
Falling due up to 3 months	255,554	241,247
Falling due from 3 months to 12 months	250,519	236,555
Falling due after 1 year	434,276	405,257
Total loans and lease operations	965,404	910,590

By concentration	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Largest debtor	6,051	5,378
10 largest debtors	40,648	34,637
20 largest debtors	60,726	54,100
50 largest debtors	100,149	87,446
100 largest debtors	138,378	121,866

The Expected loss comprises Expected Credit Loss for Financial Guarantees Pledged R\$ (975) (R\$ (887) at 12/31/2023) and Loan Commitments R\$ (3,920) (R\$ (3,311) at 12/31/2023).

The breakdown of the loans and lease operations portfolio by debtor's industry is described in Note 32, item 1.4.1 - By business sector.

## b) Gross Carrying Amount (Loan Portfolio)

Reconciliation of gross portfolio of loans and lease operations, segregated by stages:

Stage 1	Balance at 12/31/2023	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3 (1)	Cure from Stage 2	Cure from Stage 3	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 09/30/2024
Individuals	317,335	(39,444)	(867)	26,699	189		- 29,043	332,955
Corporate	130,916	(776)	(17)	284	42		- 14,516	144,965
Micro / Small and medium companies	145,422	(8,247)	(1,436)	3,221	110		17,838	156,908
Foreign Ioans - Latin America	166,981	(6,899)	(646)	2,511	16		21,708	183,671
Total	760,654	(55,366)	(2,966)	32,715	357		- 83,105	818,499

Stage 2	Balance at 12/31/2023	Cure to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 3	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 09/30/2024
Individuals	63,579	(26,699)	(10,718)	39,444	965	-	(2,611)	63,960
Corporate	956	(284)	(91)	776	9	-	(118)	1,248
Micro / Small and medium companies	13,087	(3,221)	(4,291)	8,247	389	-	(2,231)	11,980
Foreign loans - Latin America	12,077	(2,511)	(3,320)	6,899	343	-	42	13,530
Total	89,699	(32,715)	(18,420)	55,366	1,706	-	(4,918)	90,718

Stage 3	Balance at 12/31/2023	Cure to Stage 1	Cure to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 09/30/2024
Individuals	35,702	(189)	(965)	867	10,718	(18,550)	5,315	32,898
Corporate	4,589	(42)	(9)	17	91	(192)	(3,118)	1,336
Micro / Small and medium companies	10,601	(110)	(389)	1,436	4,291	(3,894)	(1,036)	10,899
Foreign loans - Latin America	9,345	(16)	(343)	646	3,320	(1,378)	(520)	11,054
Total	60,237	(357)	(1,706)	2,966	18,420	(24,014)	641	56,187

Consolidated 3 Stages	Balance at 12/31/2023	Derecognition (2)	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 09/30/2024
Individuals	416,616	(18,550)	31,747	429,813
Corporate	136,461	(192)	11,280	147,549
Micro / Small and medium companies	169,110	(3,894)	14,571	179,787
Foreign Ioans - Latin America	188,403	(1,378)	21,230	208,255
Total	910,590	(24,014)	78,828	965,404

<sup>1)</sup> in the movement of transfer of operations from stage 1 to stage 3 over the period, a representative part there of have first gone through stage 2

Reconciliation of gross portfolio of loans and lease operations, segregated by stages:

Stage 1	Balance at 12/31/2022	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3 (1)	Cure from Stage 2	Cure from Stage 3	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 12/31/2023
Individuals	305,210	(58,899)	(2,256)	37,760	186	-	35,334	317,335
Corporate	133,205	(1,040)	(31)	421	118	-	(1,757)	130,916
Micro / Small and medium companies	142,621	(14,081)	(1,328)	5,786	422	-	12,002	145,422
Foreign loans - Latin America	182,516	(8,899)	(903)	4,281	14	-	(10,028)	166,981
Total	763,552	(82,919)	(4,518)	48,248	740	-	35,551	760,654

Stage 2	Balance at 12/31/2022	Cure to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 3	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 12/31/2023
Individuals	59,639	(37,760)	(14,261)	58,899	1,299	-	(4,237)	63,579
Corporate	901	(421)	(297)	1,040	13	-	(280)	956
Micro / Small and medium companies	12,299	(5,786)	(5,376)	14,081	682	-	(2,813)	13,087
Foreign loans - Latin America	13,863	(4,281)	(4,222)	8,899	339	-	(2,521)	12,077
Total	86,702	(48,248)	(24,156)	82,919	2,333	-	(9,851)	89,699

Stage 3	Balance at 12/31/2022	Cure to Stage 1	Cure to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 12/31/2023
Individuals	35,254	(186)	(1,299)	2,256	14,261	(25,133)	10,549	35,702
Corporate	5,162	(118)	(13)	31	297	(138)	(632)	4,589
Micro / Small and medium companies	9,976	(422)	(682)	1,328	5,376	(4,930)	(45)	10,601
Foreign loans - Latin America	8,776	(14)	(339)	903	4,222	(2,823)	(1,380)	9,345
Total	59,168	(740)	(2,333)	4,518	24,156	(33,024)	8,492	60,237

Consolidated 3 Stages	Balance at 12/31/2022	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 12/31/2023
Individuals	400,103	(25,133)	41,646	416,616
Corporate	139,268	(138)	(2,669)	136,461
Micro / Small and medium companies	164,896	(4,930)	9,144	169,110
Foreign loans - Latin America	205,155	(2,823)	(13,929)	188,403
Total	909,422	(33,024)	34,192	910,590

<sup>1)</sup> In the movement of transfer of operations from stage 1 to stage 3 over the period, a representative part thereof have first gone through stage 2.

## **Modification of contractual cash flows**

The amortized cost of financial assets classified in stages 2 and stage 3, which had their contractual cash flows modified was R\$ 1,961 (R\$ 1,641 at 12/31/2023) before the modification, which gave rise to an effect on profit or loss of R\$ 17 (R\$ 19 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023). At 09/30/2024, the gross carrying amount of financial assets which had their contractual cash flows modified in the period and were transferred to stage 1 corresponds to R\$ 371 (R\$ 384 at 12/31/2023).

<sup>2)</sup> Includes updating the estimate regarding the write-off of operations

## c) Expected credit loss

Reconciliation of expected credit loss of loans and lease operations, segregated by stages:

Stage 1	Balance at 12/31/2023	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3 (1)	Cure from Stage 2	Cure from Stage 3	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 09/30/2024
Individuals	(4,923)	824	13	(1,372)	(6)	-	(552)	(6,016)
Corporate	(780)	12	-	(10)	(13)	-	34	(757)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(1,148)	134	23	(205)	(23)	-	(170)	(1,389)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(1,892)	177	15	(93)	(2)	-	(259)	(2,054)
Total	(8,743)	1,147	51	(1,680)	(44)	-	(947)	(10,216)

Stage 2	Balance at 12/31/2023	Cure to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 3	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 09/30/2024
Individuals	(6,127)	1,372	3,634	(824)	(113)	-	(3,166)	(5,224)
Corporate	(697)	10	20	(12)	(5)	-	164	(520)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(1,864)	205	1,123	(134)	(97)	-	(937)	(1,704)
Foreign Ioans - Latin America	(1,497)	93	681	(177)	(86)	-	(649)	(1,635)
Total	(10,185)	1,680	5,458	(1,147)	(301)	-	(4,588)	(9,083)

Stage 3	Balance at 12/31/2023	Cure to Stage 1	Cure to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 09/30/2024
Individuals	(18,001)	6	113	(13)	(3,634)	18,550	(14,858)	(17,837)
Corporate	(5,213)	13	5	-	(20)	192	2,570	(2,453)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(5,496)	23	97	(23)	(1,123)	3,894	(2,700)	(5,328)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(3,225)	2	86	(15)	(681)	1,378	(971)	(3,426)
Total	(31,935)	44	301	(51)	(5,458)	24,014	(15,959)	(29,044)

Consolidated 3 Stages	Balance at 12/31/2023	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 09/30/2024
Individuals	(29,051)	18,550	(18,576)	(29,077)
Corporate	(6,690)	192	2,768	(3,730)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(8,508)	3,894	(3,807)	(8,421)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(6,614)	1,378	(1,879)	(7,115)
Total	(50,863)	24,014	(21,494)	(48,343)

<sup>1)</sup> In the movement of transfer of operations from stage 1 to stage 3 over the period, a representative part thereof have first gone through stage 2.

Reconciliation of expected credit loss of loans and lease operations, segregated by stages:

Stage 1	Balance at 12/31/2022	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3 (1)	Cure from Stage 2	Cure from Stage 3	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 12/31/2023
Individuals	(5,414)	1,111	49	(1,381)	(8)	-	720	(4,923)
Corporate	(480)	16	1	(40)	(4)	-	(273)	(780)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(1,431)	251	22	(418)	(110)	-	538	(1,148)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(2,339)	201	21	(155)	(2)	-	382	(1,892)
Total	(9,664)	1,579	93	(1,994)	(124)	-	1,367	(8,743)

Stage 2	Balance at 12/31/2022	Cure to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Transfer from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 3	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 12/31/2023
Individuals	(5,647)	1,381	4,719	(1,111)	(128)	=	(5,341)	(6,127)
Corporate	(503)	40	46	(16)	(4)	-	(260)	(697)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(2,227)	418	1,312	(251)	(133)	-	(983)	(1,864)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(1,546)	155	851	(201)	(110)	-	(646)	(1,497)
Total	(9,923)	1,994	6,928	(1,579)	(375)	-	(7,230)	(10,185)

Stage 3	Balance at 12/31/2022	Cure to Stage 1	Cure to Stage 2	Transfer from Stage 1	Transfer from Stage 2	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 12/31/2023
Individuals	(19,220)	8	128	(49)	(4,719)	25,133	(19,282)	(18,001)
Corporate	(4,470)	4	4	(1)	(46)	138	(842)	(5,213)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(5,932)	110	133	(22)	(1,312)	4,930	(3,403)	(5,496)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(3,115)	2	110	(21)	(851)	2,823	(2,173)	(3,225)
Total	(32,737)	124	375	(93)	(6,928)	33,024	(25,700)	(31,935)

Consolidated 3 Stages	Balance at	Derecognition	(Increase) /	Closing balance
Consonidated 3 Stages	12/31/2022	Derecognition	Reversal	12/31/2023
Individuals	(30,281)	25,133	(23,903)	(29,051)
Corporate	(5,453)	138	(1,375)	(6,690)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(9,590)	4,930	(3,848)	(8,508)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(7,000)	2,823	(2,437)	(6,614)
Total	(52,324)	33,024	(31,563)	(50,863)

<sup>1)</sup> In the movement of transfer of operations from stage 1 to stage 3 over the period, a representative part thereof have first gone through stage 2.

The consolidated balance of 3 Stages comprises Expected credit loss for Financial guarantees of R\$ (975) (R\$ (887) at 12/31/2023) and Loan commitments of R\$ (3,920) (R\$ (3,311) at 12/31/2023).

## d) Lease operations - Lessor

Finance leases are composed of vehicles, machines, equipment and real estate in Brazil and abroad. The analysis of portfolio maturities is presented below:

		09/30/2024			12/31/2023	
	Payments receivable	Future financial income	Present value	Payments receivable	Future financial income	Present value
Current	2,358	(416)	1,942	2,208	(482)	1,726
Up to 1 year	2,358	(416)	1,942	2,208	(482)	1,726
Non-current	8,538	(2,582)	5,956	8,690	(2,739)	5,951
From 1 to 2 years	1,814	(488)	1,326	1,584	(434)	1,150
From 2 to 3 years	1,372	(379)	993	1,338	(416)	922
From 3 to 4 years	1,005	(299)	706	1,022	(333)	689
From 4 to 5 years	826	(244)	582	770	(275)	495
Over 5 years	3,521	(1,172)	2,349	3,976	(1,281)	2,695
Total	10,896	(2,998)	7,898	10,898	(3,221)	7,677

Financial lease revenues are composed of:

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Financial income	191	203	591	670
Variable payments	7	3	9	7
Total	198	206	600	677

# e) Operations of securitization or transfer and acquisition of financial assets

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING carried out operations of securitization or transfer of financial assets in which there was retention of credit risks of financial assets transferred under co-obligation covenants. Thus, these credits are still recorded in the Balance Sheet and are represented as follows:

		09/30/	2024			12/31/	2023	
Nature of operation	Asse	Assets		lities (1) Assets		Liabilit	es <sup>(1)</sup>	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Mortgage loan	121	120	121	120	139	140	139	139
Working capital	409	409	409	409	502	502	502	502
Total	530	529	530	529	641	642	641	641

<sup>1)</sup> Under Other liabilities.

From 01/01 to 09/30/2024, operations of transfer of financial assets with no retention of risks and benefits generated impact on the result of R\$ 197 (R\$ 111 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023), net of the Allowance for Loan Losses.

#### Note 11 - Investments in associates and joint ventures

## a) Non-material individual investments of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING

	09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024				
	Investment	Equity in earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total Income		
Associates	8,483	909	(21)	888		
Joint ventures	1,524	(88)	2	(86)		
Total	10,007	821	(19)	802		

	12/31/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2023				
	Investment	Equity in earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total Income		
Associates	7,853	726	24	750		
Joint ventures	1,440	(39)	-	(39)		
Total	9,293	687	24	711		

At 09/30/2024, the balances of Associates include interest in total capital and voting capital of the following companies: Pravaler S.A. (50.84% total capital and 41.62% voting capital; 50.92% total capital and 41.67% voting capital at 12/31/2023); Porto Seguro Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A. (42.93% total and voting capital; 42.93% at 12/31/2023); BSF Holding S.A. (49% total and voting capital; 49% at 12/31/2023); Gestora de Inteligência de Crédito S.A (15.71% total capital and 16% voting capital; 15.71% total capital and 16% voting capital at 12/31/2023); Rias Redbanc S.A. (25% total and voting capital; 25% at 12/31/2023); Kinea Private Equity Investimentos S.A. (80% total capital and 49% voting capital at 12/31/2023); Tecnologia Bancária S.A. (28.05% total capital and 28.95% voting capital; 28.05% total capital and 28.95% voting capital at 12/31/2023); CIP S.A. (22.89% total and voting capital; 22.89% at 12/31/2023); Prex Holding LLC (30% total and voting capital; 30% at 12/31/2023); Biomas – Serviços Ambientais, Restauração e Carbono S.A. (16.67% total and voting capital; 16.67% at 12/31/2023); Rede Agro Fidelidade e Intermediação S.A. (12.82% total and voting capital; 12.82% at 12/31/2023) and Riblinor S.A. (40% total and voting capital). At 05/31/2024 ocurred the disposal of the investment of Compañia Uruguaya de Medios de Procesamiento S.A. (31.42% at 12/31/2023)

At 09/30/2024, the balances of Joint ventures include interest in total and voting capital of the following companies: Olímpia Promoção e Serviços S.A. (50% total and voting capital; 50% at 12/31/2023); ConectCar Instituição de Pagamento e Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A. (50% total and voting capital; 50% at 12/31/2023); TOTVS Techfin S.A. (50% total and voting capital; 50% at 12/31/2023); Avenue Holding Cayman Ltd (33.60% total and 34.11% voting capital; 35% at 12/31/2023) and includes result not arising from subsidiaries' net income.

## Note 12 - Lease Operations - Lessee

The accounting policy on lease operations (lessee) is presented in Note 2c VII.

During the period ended 09/30/2024, total cash outflow with lease amounted to R\$ 734 and lease agreements in the amount of R\$ 88 were renewed. There are no relevant sublease agreements.

Total liabilities in accordance with remaining contractual maturities, considering their undiscounted flows, are presented below:

	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Up to 3 months	234	275
3 months to 1 year	664	706
From 1 to 5 years	2,589	2,588
Over 5 years	1,318	1,197
Total Financial Liability	4,805	4,766

Lease amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income:

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Sublease revenues	10	7	32	20
Depreciation expenses	(175)	(224)	(526)	(645)
Interest expenses	(56)	(96)	(193)	(287)
Lease expenses for low value assets	(24)	(27)	(70)	(78)
Variable expenses not include in lease liabilities	(13)	(14)	(39)	(44)
Total	(258)	(354)	(796)	(1,034)

In the periods from 01/01 to 09/30/2024 and from 01/01 to 09/30/2023, there was no impairment adjustment.

## Note 13 - Fixed assets

The accounting policy on fixed assets and impairment of non-financial assets is presented in Notes 2c VIII, 2c X.

		09/30/2024							
Land Buildings and Improvements ther fixed assets	Anual depreciation rates	Cost	Depreciation	Impairment	Residual				
Real Estate		9,749	(3,922)	(232)	5,595				
Land		2,037	-	-	2,037				
Buildings and Improvements	4% to 10%	7,712	(3,922)	(232)	3,558				
Other fixed assets		15,484	(11,801)	(68)	3,615				
Installations and furniture	10% to 20%	3,507	(2,647)	(17)	843				
Data processing systems	20% to 50%	9,294	(7,806)	(51)	1,437				
Other (1)	10% to 20%	2,683	(1,348)	-	1,335				
Total		25,233	(15,723)	(300)	9,210				

<sup>1)</sup> Other refers to negotiations of Fixed assets in progress and other Communication, Security and Transportation equipments.

		12/31/2023							
and Buildings and Improvements her fixed assets nstallations and furniture	Anual depreciation rates	Cost	Depreciation	Impairment	Residual				
Real Estate		9,075	(3,706)	(198)	5,171				
Land		2,039	-	-	2,039				
Buildings and Improvements	4% to 10%	7,036	(3,706)	(198)	3,132				
Other fixed assets		15,353	(11,321)	(68)	3,964				
Installations and furniture	10% to 20%	3,347	(2,530)	(17)	800				
Data processing systems	20% to 50%	9,330	(7,480)	(51)	1,799				
Other (1)	10% to 20%	2,676	(1,311)	-	1,365				
Total		24,428	(15,027)	(266)	9,135				

<sup>1)</sup> Other refers to negotiations of Fixed assets in progress and other Communication, Security and Transportation equipments.

The contractual commitments for purchase of the fixed assets totaled R\$ 1 (R\$ 3 at 12/31/2023), achievable by 2024 (Note 32b III.II - Off-balance commitments).

# Note 14 - Goodwill and Intangible assets

The accounting policies on goodwill and intangible assets and impairment of non-financial assets are presented in Note 2c IX, 2c X.

			Intangible asse	ets		
	Goodwill and intangible from incorporation			Internally developed software	Other intangible assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Annual amortization rates		8%	20%	20%	10% to 20%	
Cost						
Balance at 12/31/2023	12,255	2,227	5,177	19,577	7,602	46,838
Acquisitions	135	-	302	3,010	522	3,969
Termination / disposals	-	-	(4)	(137)	(265)	(406)
Exchange variation	710	66	132	106	93	1,107
Other	-	(12)	26	(3)	-	11
Balance at 09/30/2024	13,100	2,281	5,633	22,553	7,952	51,519
Amortization						
Balance at 12/31/2023	-	(1,242)	(3,713)	(8,422)	(3,766)	(17,143)
Amortization expense	-	(61)	(331)	(2,245)	(961)	(3,598)
Termination / disposals	-	-	4	-	265	269
Exchange variation	-	(34)	(73)	(66)	(89)	(262)
Other	-	12	1	-	-	13
Balance at 09/30/2024	-	(1,325)	(4,112)	(10,733)	(4,551)	(20,721)
Impairment						
Balance at 12/31/2023	(4,420)	(648)	(174)	(1,089)	-	(6,331)
Exchange variation	(422)	(28)	-	-	-	(450)
Balance at 09/30/2024	(4,842)	(676)	(174)	(1,089)	-	(6,781)
Book value						
Balance at 09/30/2024	8,258	280	1,347	10,731	3,401	24,017

<sup>1)</sup> Includes amounts paid to the rights for acquisition of payrolls, proceeds, retirement and pension benefits and similar benefits.

			Intangible	e assets		
	Goodwill and intangible from incorporation	Association for the promotion and offer of financial products and services	Software acquired	Internally developed software	Other intangible assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Total
Annual amortization rates		8%	20%	20%	10% to 20%	
Cost						
Balance at 12/31/2022	12,431	2,366	5,423	16,088	7,634	43,942
Acquisitions	603	-	452	3,634	687	5,376
Termination / disposals	-	(246)	(100)	(43)	(599)	(988)
Exchange variation	(777)	133	(56)	(95)	(120)	(915)
Other	(2)	(26)	(542)	(7)	-	(577)
Balance at 12/31/2023	12,255	2,227	5,177	19,577	7,602	46,838
Amortization						
Balance at 12/31/2022	-	(1,357)	(3,737)	(6,133)	(3,166)	(14,393)
Amortization expense	-	(87)	(431)	(2,295)	(1,276)	(4,089)
Termination / disposals	-	227	58	-	569	854
Exchange variation	-	(49)	18	56	107	132
Other	-	24	379	(50)	-	353
Balance at 12/31/2023	-	(1,242)	(3,713)	(8,422)	(3,766)	(17,143)
Impairment						
Balance at 12/31/2022	(4,881)	(559)	(171)	(824)	-	(6,435)
Increase	-	-	(3)	(265)	-	(268)
Exchange variation	461	(89)	-	-	-	372
Balance at 12/31/2023	(4,420)	(648)	(174)	(1,089)	-	(6,331)
Book value						
Balance at 12/31/2023	7,835	337	1,290	10,066	3,836	23,364

<sup>1)</sup> Includes amounts paid to the rights for acquisition of payrolls, proceeds, retirement and pension benefits and similar benefits.

Amortization expense related to the rights for acquisition of payrolls and associations, in the amount of R\$ (982) (R\$ (1,249) at 12/31/2023) is disclosed in the General and administrative expenses (Note 23).

Goodwill and Intangible Assets from Incorporation are mainly represented by Banco Itaú Chile's goodwill in the amount of R\$ 2,989 (R\$ 2,709 at 12/31/2023).

## Note 15 - Deposits

		09/30/2024			12/31/2023		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total	
Interest-bearing deposits	390,986	498,817	889,803	367,270	470,534	837,804	
Savings deposits	176,843	-	176,843	174,765	-	174,765	
Interbank deposits	5,422	411	5,833	6,445	3	6,448	
Time deposits	208,721	498,406	707,127	186,060	470,531	656,591	
Non-interest bearing deposits	130,687	-	130,687	113,548	-	113,548	
Demand deposits	123,132	-	123,132	105,634	-	105,634	
Other deposits	7,555	-	7,555	7,914	-	7,914	
Total	521,673	498,817	1,020,490	480,818	470,534	951,352	

## Note 16 - Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss

The accounting policy on financial assets and liabilities is presented in Note 2c IV.

		09/30/2024		12/31/2023			
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total	
Structured notes							
Debt securities		- 316	316	2	294	296	
Total		- 316	316	2	294	296	

The effect of credit risk of these instruments is not significant at 09/30/2024 and 12/31/2023.

Debt securities do not have a defined amount on maturity, since they vary according to market quotation and an exchange variation component, respectively.

# Note 17 - Securities sold under repurchase agreements and interbank and institutional market funds

## a) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

		09/30/2024		12/31/2023			
	Interest rate (p.a.)	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Assets pledged as collateral		119,845	7	119,852	159,712	7	159,719
Government securities	10.32% to 10.65%	87,474	-	87,474	128,600	-	128,600
Corporate securities	40% to 97% of CDI	29,844	-	29,844	30,714	-	30,714
Own issue	13.8% to 15.75%	-	7	7	1	7	8
Foreign	4.2% to 6.5%	2,527	-	2,527	397	-	397
Assets received as collateral	10.3% to 10.65%	210,443	-	210,443	127,437	-	127,437
Right to sell or repledge the collateral	4.85% to 11.76%	55,012	33,154	88,166	44,256	31,374	75,630
Total		385,300	33,161	418,461	331,405	31,381	362,786

## b) Interbank market funds

			09/30/2024		12/31/2023		
	Interest rate (p.a.)	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Financial bills	4.43% to 12.15%	30,948	43,576	74,524	38,061	43,136	81,197
Real estate credit bills	7% to 13%	25,127	15,990	41,117	28,476	20,479	48,955
Rural credit bills	5% to 13.72%	21,805	23,624	45,429	17,037	22,035	39,072
Guaranteed real estate bills	5.11% to 14%	11,619	49,773	61,392	6,131	53,059	59,190
Import and export financing	0.09% to 10%	91,722	10,969	102,691	81,594	5,550	87,144
Onlending domestic	0% to 18%	6,057	10,558	16,615	4,472	8,615	13,087
Total		187,278	154,490	341,768	175,771	152,874	328,645

Funding for import and export financing represents credit facilities available for financing of imports and exports of Brazilian companies, in general denominated in foreign currency.

# c) Institutional market funds

	,		09/30/2024		12/31/2023		
	Interest rate (p.a.)	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Subordinated debt	IPCA to 100% of CDI	10	54,677	54,687	836	45,841	46,677
Foreign loans through securities	0.09% to 10.75%	11,756	57,342	69,098	9,442	53,250	62,692
Funding from structured operations certificates	4.62% to 18.73%	2,798	13,516	16,314	975	9,247	10,222
Total		14,564	125,535	140,099	11,253	108,338	119,591

The fair value of Funding from structured operations certificates is R\$ 17,968 (R\$ 11,448 at 12/31/2023).

# d) Subordinated debt, including perpetual debts

Name of security / currency	Principal amount (original currency)	Issue	Maturity	Return p.a.	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Subordinated financial bills - BRL		,				
	2,146	2019	Perpetual	114% of SELIC	1,256	2,237
	935	2019	Perpetual	SELIC + 1.17% to 1.19%	1,003	1,052
	50	2019	2028	CDI + 0.72%	77	71
	2,281	2019	2029	CDI + 0.75%	3,504	3,227
	450	2020	2029	CDI + 1.85%	693	633
	106	2020	2030	IPCA + 4.64%	162	151
	1,556	2020	2030	CDI + 2%	2,410	2,199
	5,488	2021	2031	CDI + 2%	8,184	7,469
	1,005	2022	Perpetual	CDI + 2.4%	1,131	1,029
	1,161	2023	2034	102% of CDI	1,165	1,141
	108	2023	2034	CDI + 0.2%	109	107
	122	2023	2034	10.63%	123	121
	700	2023	Perpetual	CDI + 1.9%	781	713
	107	2023	2034	IPCA + 5.48%	110	106
	530	2024	2034	100% of CDI	526	
	3,100	2024	2034	CDI + 0.65%	3,136	
	1,000	2024	Perpetual	CDI + 0.9%	1,004	
	470	2024	2039	102% of CDI	467	
				Total	25,841	20,256
Subordinated euronotes - USD						
	1,250	2017	Perpetual	7.72%	6,965	6,042
	750	2018	Perpetual	7.86%	4,075	3,709
	750	2019	2029	4.50%	4,122	3,640
	700	2020	Perpetual	4.63%	3,827	3,441
	501	2021	2031	3.88%	2,767	2,430
				Total	21,756	19,262
Subordinated bonds - CLP						
	180,351	2008	2033	3.50% to 4.92%	1,523	1,366
	97,962	2009	2035	4.75%	1,186	1,060
	1,060,250	2010	2032	4.35%	118	105
	1,060,250	2010	2035	3.90% to 3.96%	272	242
	1,060,250	2010	2036	4.48%	1,296	1,152
	1,060,250	2010	2038	3.93%	944	839
	1,060,250	2010	2040	4.15% to 4.29%	728	647
	1,060,250	2010	2042	4.45%	355	315
	57,168	2014	2034	3.80%	464	412
	01,100	2011	2001	Total	6,886	6,138
O hardward hards OOD						
Subordinated bonds - COP	146,000	2013	2028	IPC + 2%	193	186
	780,392	2014	2024	LIB	-	835
	100,092	2014	2024	Total	193	1,02
O hardward hards 1105						
Subordinated bonds - USD	172	2023	2024	8.90%	10	
	878	2023	2024	7.18%	10	
	070	2024	2024	Total	11	
Total					54,687	46,67

# Note 18 - Other assets and liabilities

# a) Other assets

	Note	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Financial		127,474	129,050
At amortized cost		124,486	127,699
Receivables from credit card issuers		74,301	80,957
Deposits in guarantee for contingent liabilities, provisions and legal obligations	29d	13,744	13,277
Trading and intermediation of securities		19,598	18,655
Income receivable		5,042	3,784
Operations without credit granting characteristics, net of provisions		11,231	10,016
Net amount receivables from reimbursement of provisions	29c	342	943
Deposits in guarantee of fund raisings abroad		40	67
Foreign exchange portfolio		163	-
Other		25	-
At fair value through profit or loss		2,988	1,351
Other financial assets		2,988	1,351
Non-financial		26,187	20,027
Sundry foreign		1,496	771
Prepaid expenses		7,905	7,714
Sundry domestic		6,201	4,629
Assets of post-employment benefit plans	26e	346	343
Encrypted digital assets		1,993	-
Lease right-of-use		3,642	3,351
Other		4,604	3,219
Current		130,112	127,104
Non-current		23,549	21,973

# b) Other liabilities

	Note	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Financial		181,131	182,348
At amortized cost		179,054	181,788
Credit card operations		153,245	156,406
Trading and intermediation of securities		17,494	15,510
Foreign exchange portfolio		-	2,354
Finance leases		3,452	3,302
Other		4,863	4,216
At fair value through profit or loss		2,077	560
Other financial liabilities		2,077	560
Non-financial		67,053	41,867
Funds in transit		30,568	15,250
Charging and collection of taxes and similar		11,565	608
Social and statutory		7,712	10,675
Deferred income		1,398	1,316
Sundry domestic		4,806	3,435
Personnel provision		3,484	2,386
Provision for sundry payments		1,923	1,865
Obligations on official agreements and rendering of payment services		1,699	2,035
Liabilities from post-employment benefit plans	26e	2,321	2,772
Other		1,577	1,525
Current		236,267	212,882
Non-current		11,917	11,333

## Note 19 - Stockholders' equity

The accounting policies on treasury shares and capital compensation are presented in Notes 2c XVI, 2c XVII.

## a) Capital

Capital is represented by 9,804,135,348 book-entry shares with no par value, of which 4,958,290,359 are common shares and 4,845,844,989 are preferred shares with no voting rights, but with tag-along rights in a public offering of shares, in a possible transfer of control, assuring them a price equal to 80% (eighty per cent) of the amount paid per voting share in the controlling block, and a dividend at least equal to that of the common shares.

The breakdown and change in shares of paid-in capital in the beginning and end of the period are shown below:

			09/30/	2024	_
			Number		
		Common	Preferred	Total	Amount
Residents in Brazil	12/31/2023	4,923,277,339	1,508,035,689	6,431,313,028	59,516
Residents abroad	12/31/2023	35,013,020	3,337,809,300	3,372,822,320	31,213
Shares of capital stock	12/31/2023	4,958,290,359	4,845,844,989	9,804,135,348	90,729
Shares of capital stock	09/30/2024	4,958,290,359	4,845,844,989	9,804,135,348	90,729
Residents in Brazil	09/30/2024	4,919,929,772	1,360,517,284	6,280,447,056	58,120
Residents abroad	09/30/2024	38,360,587	3,485,327,705	3,523,688,292	32,609
Treasury shares (1)	12/31/2023	-	436,671	436,671	(11)
Acquisition of treasury shares		-	37,000,000	37,000,000	(1,220)
Result from delivery of treasury shares		-	(25,983,790)	(25,983,790)	863
Treasury shares (1)	09/30/2024	-	11,452,881	11,452,881	(368)
Number of total shares at the end of the period (2)	09/30/2024	4,958,290,359	4,834,392,108	9,792,682,467	
Number of total shares at the end of the period (2)	12/31/2023	4,958,290,359	4,845,408,318	9,803,698,677	

		12/31/2023					
			Number				
		Common	Preferred	Total	Amount		
Residents in Brazil	12/31/2022	4,927,867,243	1,629,498,182	6,557,365,425	60,683		
Residents abroad	12/31/2022	30,423,116	3,216,346,807	3,246,769,923	30,046		
Shares of capital stock	12/31/2022	4,958,290,359	4,845,844,989	9,804,135,348	90,729		
Shares of capital stock	12/31/2023	4,958,290,359	4,845,844,989	9,804,135,348	90,729		
Residents in Brazil	12/31/2023	4,923,277,339	1,508,035,689	6,431,313,028	59,516		
Residents abroad	12/31/2023	35,013,020	3,337,809,300	3,372,822,320	31,213		
Treasury shares (1)	12/31/2022	-	3,268,688	3,268,688	(71)		
Acquisition of treasury shares		-	26,000,000	26,000,000	(689)		
Result from delivery of treasury shares		-	(28,832,017)	(28,832,017)	749		
Treasury shares (1)	12/31/2023	-	436,671	436,671	(11)		
Number of total shares at the end of the period (2)	12/31/2023	4,958,290,359	4,845,408,318	9,803,698,677			
Number of total shares at the end of the period (2)	12/31/2022	4,958,290,359	4,842,576,301	9,800,866,660			

<sup>1)</sup> Own shares, purchased based on authorization of the Board of Directors, to be held in Treasury, for subsequent cancellation or replacement in the market.

<sup>2)</sup> Shares representing total capital stock net of treasury shares.

We detail below the cost of shares purchased in the period, as well the average cost of treasury shares and their market price:

Coot / monket valve	09/30/20	)24	12/31/2023		
Cost / market value	Common	Preferred	Common	Preferred	
Minimum		31.42	-	25.52	
Weighted average	-	32.95	-	26.49	
Maximum	-	33.66	-	27.13	
Treasury shares					
Average cost	-	32.15	-	25.98	
Market value on the last day of the base date	31.43	36.11	28.84	33.97	

## b) Dividends

Shareholders are entitled to a mandatory minimum dividend in each fiscal year, corresponding to 25% of adjusted net income, as set forth in the Bylaws. Common and preferred shares participate equally in income distributed, after common shares have received dividends equal to the minimum annual priority dividend payable to preferred shares (R\$ 0.022 non-cumulative per share).

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING monthly advances the mandatory minimum dividend, using the share position of the last day of the previous month as the calculation basis, and the payment made on the first business day of the subsequent month in the amount of R\$ 0.015 per share.

# I - Calculation of dividends and interest on capital

	09/30/2024	09/30/2023
Statutory net income	28,117	23,993
Adjustments:		
(-) Legal reserve - 5%	(1,406)	(1,200)
Dividend calculation basis	26,711	22,793
Minimum mandatory dividend - 25%	6,678	5,698
Dividends and interest on capital paid / accrued	7,699	7,967

# II - Stockholders' compensation

		09/30	/2024	
	Gross value per share (R\$)	Value	WHT (With holding tax)	Net
Paid / prepaid		6,210	(931)	5,279
Interest on capital - 8 monthly installments paid from February to September 2024	0.0150	1,382	(207)	1,175
Interest on capital - paid on 08/30/2024	0.2055	2,370	(356)	2,014
Interest on capital - paid on 08/30/2024	0.2134	2,458	(368)	2,090
Accrued (Recorded in Other liabilities - Social and statutory)		2,846	(426)	2,420
Interest on capital - 1 monthly installment paid on 10/01/2024	0.0150	173	(26)	147
Interest on capital - credited on 08/29/2024 to be paid until 04/30/2025	0.2320	2,673	(400)	2,273
Total - 01/01 to 09/30/2024		9,056	(1,357)	7,699

		09/30/2023			
	Gross value per share (R\$)	Value	WHT (With holding tax)	Net	
Paid / prepaid		6,560	(983)	5,577	
Interest on capital - 8 monthly installments paid from February to September 2023	0.0150	1,383	(207)	1,176	
Interest on capital - paid on 08/25/2023	0.2227	2,567	(385)	2,182	
Interest on capital - paid on 08/25/2023	0.2264	2,610	(391)	2,219	
Accrued (Recorded in Other liabilities - Social and statutory)		2,812	(422)	2,390	
Interest on capital - 1 monthly installment paid on 10/02/2023	0.0150	173	(26)	147	
Interest on capital - credited on 09/06/2023 to be paid until 04/30/2024	0.2289	2,639	(396)	2,243	
Total - 01/01 to 09/30/2023		9,372	(1,405)	7,967	

#### c) Capital reserves and revenue reserves

	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Capital reserves	2,491	2,620
Premium on subscription of shares	284	284
Share-based payment	2,203	2,332
Reserves from tax incentives, restatement of equity securities and other	4	4
Revenue reserves (1)	114,206	104,465
Legal (2)	18,146	16,740
Statutory (3)	96,060	76,725
Special revenue (4)	-	11,000
Total reserves at parent company	116,697	107,085

<sup>1)</sup> Possible surplus of Revenue reserves in relation to the Capital will be distributed or capitalized as required by the following Annual General Stockholders' Meeting/Extraordinary General Stockholders' Meeting.

Statutory reserves include R\$ 578, which refers to net income remaining after the distribution of dividends and appropriations to statutory reserves in the statutory accounts of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

## d) Non-controlling interests

	Stockholde	Stockholders' equity		me
	09/30/2024	12/31/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Banco Itaú Chile	7,603	6,690	483	504
Itaú Colombia S.A.	20	19	-	-
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	661	853	128	97
Luizacred S.A. Soc. Cred. Financiamento Investimento	904	328	75	(58)
Other	434	983	69	57
Total	9,622	8,873	755	600

## Note 20 - Share-based payment

The accounting policy on share-based payments is presented in Note 2c XV.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and its subsidiaries have share-based payment plans aimed at involving their management members and employees in the medium and long term corporate development process.

The grant of these benefits is only made in years in which there are sufficient profits to permit the distribution of mandatory dividends, limiting dilution to 0.5% of the total shares held by the controlling and minority stockholders at the balance sheet date. These programs are settled through the delivery of ITUB4 treasury shares to stockholders.

Expenses on share-based payment plans are presented in the table below:

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Partner plan	(87)	(81)	(235)	(190)
Share-based plan	(103)	(115)	(347)	(352)
Total	(190)	(196)	(582)	(542)

<sup>2)</sup> Its purpose is to ensure the integrity of capital, compensate loss or increase capital.

<sup>3)</sup> Its main purpose is to ensure the yield flow to shareholders.

<sup>4)</sup> Refers to Dividends declared after 12/31/2023.

#### a) Partner plan

The program enables employees and managers of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to invest a percentage of their bonus to acquire shares and share-based instruments. There is a lockup period of from three to five years, counted from the initial investment date, and the shares are thus subject to market price variations. After complying with the preconditions outlined in the program, beneficiaries are entitled to receive shares as consideration, in accordance with the number of shares indicated in the regulations.

The acquisition price of shares and share-based instruments is established every six months as the average of the share price over the last 30 days, which is performed on the seventh business day prior to the remuneration grant date.

The fair value of the consideration in shares is the market price at the grant date, less expected dividends.

Change in the partner program

	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023	
	Quantity	Quantity	
Opening balance	62,425,428	48,253,812	
New	23,264,639	24,920,268	
Delivered	(7,974,424)	(9,533,753)	
Cancelled	(2,947,794)	(1,123,774)	
Closing balance	74,767,849	62,516,553	
Weighted average of remaining contractual life (years)	2.44	2.61	
Market value weighted average (R\$)	26.93	21.88	

# b) Variable compensation

In this plan, part of the administrators variable remuneration is paid in cash and part in shares during a period of three years. Shares are delivered on a deferred basis, of which one-third per year, upon compliance with the conditions provided for in internal regulation. The deferred unpaid portions may be reversed proportionally to a significant reduction in the recurring income realized or the negative income for the period.

Management members become eligible for the receipt of these benefits according to individual performance, business performance or both. The benefit amount is established according to the activities of each management member who meets at least the performance and conduct requirements.

The fair value of the share is the market price at its grant date.

Change in share-based variable compensation

	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023	
	Quantity	Quantity	
Opening balance	43,494,634	44,230,077	
New	19,862,578	21,368,010	
Delivered	(20,728,831)	(20,968,288)	
Cancelled	(700,361)	(289,035)	
Closing balance	41,928,020	44,340,764	
Weighted average of remaining contractual life (years)	1.08	1.10	
Market value weighted average (R\$)	32.45	25.74	

# Note 21 - Interest and similar income and expenses and income of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

## a) Interest and similar income

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Central Bank of Brazil deposits	3,013	3,356	9,280	9,469
Interbank deposits	991	1,196	3,107	3,063
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	8,965	10,196	26,988	29,693
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,674	8,335	23,619	21,163
Financial assets at amortized cost	3,166	3,179	9,461	9,567
Loan operations	32,724	33,470	101,547	97,869
Other financial assets	409	313	923	770
Total	53,942	60,045	174,925	171,594

## b) Interest and similar expense

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Deposits	(18,026)	(18,964)	(51,242)	(53,983)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(10,575)	(11,497)	(27,835)	(34,192)
Interbank market funds	(6,117)	(7,214)	(32,018)	(25,474)
Institutional market funds	(2,527)	(2,219)	(7,590)	(7,638)
Other	(46)	(84)	(294)	(267)
Total	(37,291)	(39,978)	(118,979)	(121,554)

## c) Income of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Securities	6,612	6,084	12,555	21,797
Derivatives (1)	(2,274)	4,964	8,403	538
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	985	(208)	-	261
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	287	(1)	1,094
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(3)	(219)	(8)	(886)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	21	20	48	41
Total	5,340	10,928	20,997	22,845

<sup>1)</sup> Includes the ineffective derivatives portion related to hedge accounting.

During the period ended 09/30/2024, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING derecognized/(recognized) R\$ (380) (R\$ 56 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023) of Expected losses, R\$ (42) (R\$ (40) from 01/01 to 09/30/2023) for Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and R\$ (338) (R\$ 96 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023) for Financial assets at amortized cost.

## Note 22 - Commissions and banking fees

The accounting policy on commissions and banking fees is presented in Note 2c XVIII.

The main services provided by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are:

- Credit and debit cards: refer mainly to fees charged by card issuers and acquirers for processing card transactions, annuities charged for the availability and management of credit card and the rental of Rede machines.
- Current account services: substantially composed of current account maintenance fees, according to each service package granted to the customer, transfers carried through PIX (Central Bank of Brazil's instant payments system) in corporate packages, withdrawals from demand deposit account and money order.
- **Funds management:** refers to fees charged for the management and performance of investment funds and consortia administration.
- **Economic, financial and brokerage advisory:** refer mainly to financial transaction structuring services, placement of securities and intermediation of operations on stock exchange.

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Credit and debit cards	4,945	5,287	14,736	15,649
Current account services	1,562	1,697	4,802	5,219
Asset management	1,671	1,516	4,732	4,259
Funds	1,262	1,068	3,617	3,195
Consortia	409	448	1,115	1,064
Credit operations and financial guarantees provided	696	635	2,033	1,903
Credit operations	300	278	848	834
Financial guarantees provided	396	357	1,185	1,069
Collection services	537	505	1,577	1,519
Advisory services and brokerage	1,164	1,021	3,821	2,540
Custody services	163	157	472	450
Other	898	789	2,633	2,297
Total	11,636	11,607	34,806	33,836

# Note 23 - General and administrative expenses

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Personnel expenses	(9,861)	(8,365)	(26,483)	(24,084)
Compensation, Payroll charges, Welfare benefits, Provision for labor claims, Dismissals, Training and Other	(7,727)	(6,375)	(20,466)	(18,870)
Employees' profit sharing and Share-based payment	(2,134)	(1,990)	(6,017)	(5,214)
Administrative expenses	(4,919)	(4,435)	(14,086)	(13,459)
Third-Party and Financial System Services, Security, Transportation and Travel expenses	(2,017)	(1,901)	(5,860)	(5,794)
Data processing and telecommunications	(1,311)	(1,242)	(3,807)	(3,662)
Installations and Materials	(594)	(443)	(1,727)	(1,631)
Advertising, promotions and publicity	(573)	(535)	(1,566)	(1,428)
Other	(424)	(314)	(1,126)	(944)
Depreciation and amortization	(1,838)	(1,572)	(5,297)	(4,896)
Other expenses	(6,440)	(5,567)	(16,376)	(13,798)
Selling - credit cards	(1,738)	(1,478)	(4,883)	(4,528)
Claims losses	(195)	(311)	(592)	(780)
Selling of non-financial products	(712)	(154)	(1,660)	(431)
Loss on sale of other assets, fixed assets and investments in associates and joint ventures	(505)	(1,463)	(1,333)	(1,540)
Provision for lawsuits civil	(395)	(308)	(1,261)	(1,221)
Provision for tax and social security lawsuits and other risks	(25)	(514)	(506)	(910)
Refund of interbank costs	(140)	(102)	(390)	(295)
Impairment	(13)	(6)	(34)	(44)
Other	(2,717)	(1,231)	(5,717)	(4,049)
Total	(23,058)	(19,939)	(62,242)	(56,237)

## Note 24 - Taxes

The accounting policy on income tax and social contribution is presented in Note 2c XIII.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and each one of its subsidiaries calculate separately, in each fiscal year, Income tax and social contribution on net income.

Taxes are calculated at the rates shown below and consider, for effects of respective calculation bases, the legislation in force applicable to each charge.

Income tax	15.00%
Additional income tax	10.00%
Social contribution on net income	20.00%

## a) Expenses for taxes and contributions

Breakdown of income tax and social contribution calculation on net income:

Due on operations for the period	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Income / (loss) before income tax and social contribution	10,008	10,473	34,476	29,617
Charges (income tax and social contribution) at the rates in effect	(4,503)	(4,713)	(15,514)	(13,328)
Increase / decrease in income tax and social contribution charges arising from:				
Share of profit or (loss) of associates and joint ventures	574	334	1,038	654
Interest on capital	1,363	1,397	3,955	4,146
Other nondeductible expenses net of non taxable income (1)	893	(244)	1,913	(530)
Income tax and social contribution expenses	(1,673)	(3,226)	(8,608)	(9,058)
Related to temporary differences				
Increase / (reversal) for the period	2,260	1,222	5,137	4,373
(Expenses) / Income from deferred taxes	2,260	1,222	5,137	4,373
Total income tax and social contribution expenses	587	(2,004)	(3,471)	(4,685)

<sup>1)</sup> Includes temporary (additions) and exclusions.

## b) Deferred taxes

# I - The deferred tax assets balance and its changes, segregated based on its origin and disbursements, are represented by:

	12/31/2023	Realization / Reversal	Increase	09/30/2024
Reflected in income	58,714	(12,166)	18,650	65,198
Provision for expected loss	37,658	(3,507)	9,035	43,186
Related to tax losses and social contribution loss carryforwards	2,325	(62)	1,368	3,631
Provision for profit sharing	2,794	(2,794)	2,391	2,391
Provision for devaluation of securities with permanent impairment	1,006	(469)	666	1,203
Provisions	<u>5,869</u>	(1,762)	2,136	6,243
Civil lawsuits	1,227	(566)	578	1,239
Labor claims	2,867	(1,093)	1,472	3,246
Tax and social security obligations	1,775	(103)	86	1,758
Legal obligations	279	(13)	62	328
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets - At fair value through profit or loss	755	(755)	572	572
Provision relating to health insurance operations	395	(10)	-	385
Other	7,633	(2,794)	2,420	7,259
Reflected in stockholders' equity	2,954	(332)	1,206	3,828
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets - At fair value through other comprehensive income	2,022	(296)	1,188	2,914
Cash flow hedge	108	(36)	-	72
Other	824	-	18	842
Total	61,668	(12,498)	19,856	69,026

	12/31/2022	Realization / Reversal	Increase	12/31/2023
Reflected in income	55,806	(19,135)	22,043	58,714
Provision for expected loss	34,160	(9,142)	12,640	37,658
Related to tax losses and social contribution loss carryforwards	2,496	(547)	376	2,325
Provision for profit sharing	2,635	(2,635)	2,794	2,794
Provision for devaluation of securities with permanent impairment	812	(812)	1,006	1,006
Provisions	<u>5,734</u>	(2,224)	<u>2,359</u>	<u>5,869</u>
Civil lawsuits	1,230	(781)	778	1,227
Labor claims	3,010	(1,328)	1,185	2,867
Tax and social security obligations	1,494	(115)	396	1,775
Legal obligations	464	(207)	22	279
Adjustments of operations carried out on the futures settlement market	171	(171)	-	-
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets - At fair value through profit or loss	804	(804)	755	755
Provision relating to health insurance operations	400	(5)	-	395
Other	8,130	(2,588)	2,091	7,633
Reflected in stockholders' equity	3,453	(1,196)	697	2,954
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets - At fair value through other comprehensive income	2,546	(962)	438	2,022
Cash flow hedge	342	(234)	-	108
Other	565		259	824
Total	59,259	(20,331)	22,740	61,668

Deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities are recorded in the balance sheet offset by a taxable entity and amounting to R\$ 59,033 (R\$ 53,691 at 12/31/2023) and R\$ 565 (R\$ 560 at 12/31/2023), respectively.

# II - The deferred tax liabilities balance and its changes are represented by:

	12/31/2023	Realization / reversal	Increase	09/30/2024
Reflected in income	7,148	(2,085)	3,432	8,495
Depreciation in excess finance lease	130	(20)	-	110
Adjustment of deposits in guarantee and provisions	1,572	(2)	175	1,745
Post-employment benefits	15	(15)	228	228
Adjustments of operations carried out on the futures settlement market	416	(416)	58	58
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets - At fair value through profit or loss	1,450	(1,450)	2,786	2,786
Taxation of results abroad – capital gains	740	(2)	1	739
Other	2,825	(180)	184	2,829
Reflected in stockholders' equity	1,389	(854)	1,528	2,063
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets - At fair value through other comprehensive income	1,381	(854)	1,528	2,055
Post-employment benefits	8	-	-	8
Total	8,537	(2,939)	4,960	10,558

	12/31/2022	Realization / reversal	Increase	12/31/2023
Reflected in income	7,111	(2,300)	2,337	7,148
Depreciation in excess finance lease	141	(11)	-	130
Adjustment of deposits in guarantee and provisions	1,439	(92)	225	1,572
Post-employment benefits	17	(17)	15	15
Adjustments of operations carried out on the futures settlement market	42	(42)	416	416
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets - At fair value through profit or loss	1,554	(1,554)	1,450	1,450
Taxation of results abroad – capital gains	734	(10)	16	740
Other	3,184	(574)	215	2,825
Reflected in stockholders' equity	859	(331)	861	1,389
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets - At fair value through other comprehensive income	854	(331)	858	1,381
Post-employment benefits	5	-	3	8
Total	7,970	(2,631)	3,198	8,537

Deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities are recorded in the balance sheet offset by a taxable entity and amounting to R\$ 59,033 (R\$ 53,691 at 12/31/2023) and R\$ 565 (R\$ 560 at 12/31/2023), respectively.

### III - The estimate of realization and present value of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are:

			Deferred tax as	sets			_			
Year of realization	Temporary differences	%	Tax loss / social contribution loss carryforwards	%	Total	%	Deferred tax liabilities	%	Net deferred taxes	%
2024	7,739	11.8%	1,089	30.0%	8,828	12.8%	(1,224)	11.6%	7,604	13.0%
2025	6,364	9.7%	1,391	38.3%	7,755	11.2%	(486)	4.6%	7,269	12.4%
2026	7,165	11.0%	251	6.9%	7,416	10.7%	(270)	2.6%	7,146	12.2%
2027	6,964	10.6%	129	3.6%	7,093	10.3%	(244)	2.3%	6,849	11.7%
2028	7,241	11.1%	254	7.0%	7,495	10.9%	(547)	5.2%	6,948	11.9%
After 2028	29,922	45.8%	517	14.2%	30,439	44.1%	(7,787)	73.7%	22,652	38.8%
Total	65,395	100.0%	3,631	100.0%	69,026	100.0%	(10,558)	100.0%	58,468	100.0%
Present value (1)	54,090		3,317		57,407		(8,043)		49,364	

<sup>1)</sup> The average funding rate, net of tax effects, was used to determine the present value.

Net income in the financial statements is not directly related to the taxable income for income tax and social contribution, due to differences between accounting criteria and the tax legislation, in addition to corporate aspects. Accordingly, it is recommended that changes in realization of deferred tax assets presented above are not considered as an indication of future net income.

### IV - Deferred tax assets not accounted

At 09/30/2024, deferred tax assets not accounted for correspond to R\$ 111 (R\$ 273 at 12/31/2023) and result from Management's evaluation of their perspectives of realization in the long term.

# c) Tax liabilities

	Note	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Taxes and contributions on income payable		5,292	3,970
Deferred tax liabilities	24b II	565	560
Other		5,608	4,672
Total		11,465	9,202
Current		9,724	7,915
Non-current		1,741	1,287

### Note 25 - Earnings per share

### a) Basic earnings per share

Net income attributable to ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's shareholders is divided by the average number of outstanding shares in the period, excluding treasury shares.

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Net income attributable to owners of the parent company	10,366	8,358	30,250	24,332
Minimum non-cumulative dividends on preferred shares	(106)	(106)	(106)	(106)
Retained earnings to be distributed to common equity owners in an amount per share equal to the minimum dividend payable to preferred equity owners	(109)	(109)	(109)	(109)
Retained earnings to be distributed, on a pro rata basis, to common and preferred equity owners:				
Common	5,140	4,119	15,212	12,205
Preferred	5,011	4,024	14,823	11,912
Total net income available to equity owners				
Common	5,249	4,228	15,321	12,314
Preferred	5,117	4,130	14,929	12,018
Weighted average number of outstanding shares				
Common	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359
Preferred	4,834,246,774	4,842,992,578	4,831,757,567	4,839,375,710
Basic earnings per share – R\$				
Common	1.06	0.85	3.09	2.48
Preferred	1.06	0.85	3.09	2.48

# b) Diluted earnings per share

Calculated similarly to the basic earnings per share; however, it includes the conversion of all preferred shares potentially dilutable in the denominator.

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Net income available to preferred equity owners	5,117	4,130	14,929	12,018
Dividends on preferred shares after dilution effects	43	28	114	75
Net income available to preferred equity owners considering preferred shares after the dilution effect	5,160	4,158	15,043	12,093
Net income available to ordinary equity owners	5,249	4,228	15,321	12,314
Dividend on preferred shares after dilution effects	(43)	(28)	(114)	(75)
Net income available to ordinary equity owners considering preferred shares after the dilution effect	5,206	4,200	15,207	12,239
Adjusted weighted average of shares				
Common	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359
Preferred	4,915,581,831	4,908,077,631	4,904,841,252	4,899,192,716
Preferred	4,834,246,774	4,842,992,578	4,831,757,567	4,839,375,710
Incremental as per share-based payment plans	81,335,057	65,085,053	73,083,685	59,817,006
Diluted earnings per share – R\$				
Common	1.05	0.85	3.07	2.47
Preferred	1.05	0.85	3.07	2.47

There was no potentially antidulitive effect of the shares in share-based payment plans, in both periods.

#### Note 26 - Post-employment benefits

The accounting policies on post-employment benefits are presented in Note 2c XIV.

Retirement plans are managed by Closed-end Private Pension Entities (EFPC) and are closed to new applicants. These entities have an independent structure and manage their plans according to the characteristics of their regulations.

There are three types of retirement plan:

- Defined Benefit Plans (BD): plans for which scheduled benefits have their value established in advance, based on salaries and/or length of service of employees, and the cost is actuarially determined. The plans classified in this category are: Plano de Aposentadoria Complementar; Plano de Aposentadoria Complementar Móvel Vitalícia; Plano de Benefício Franprev; Plano de Benefício 002; Plano de Benefícios Prebeg; Plano BD UBB PREV; Plano de Benefícios II; Plano Básico Itaulam; Plano BD Itaucard; Plano de Aposentadoria Principal Itaú Unibanco managed by Fundação Itaú Unibanco Previdência Complementar (FIU); and Plano de Benefícios I, managed by Fundo de Pensão Multipatrocinado (FUNBEP).
- Defined Contribution Plans (CD): plans for which scheduled benefits have their value permanently adjusted to the investments balance, kept in favor of the participant, including in the benefit concession phase, considering net proceedings of its investment, amounts contributed and benefits paid. Defined Contribution plans include pension funds consisting of the portions of sponsor's contributions not included in a participant's account balance due to loss of eligibility for the benefit, and of monies arising from the migration of retirement plans in defined benefit modality. These funds are used for future contributions to individual participant's accounts, according to the respective benefit plan regulations. The plans classified in this category are: Plano Itaubanco CD; Plano de Aposentadoria Itaubank; Plano de Previdência REDECARD managed by FIU.
- Variable Contribution Plans (CV): in this type of plan, scheduled benefits present a combination of characteristics of defined contribution and defined benefit modalities, and the benefit is actuarially determined based on the investments balance accumulated by the participant on the retirement date. The plans classified in this category are: Plano de Previdência Unibanco Futuro Inteligente; Plano Suplementar Itaulam; Plano CV Itaucard; Plano de Aposentadoria Suplementar Itaú Unibanco managed by FIU and Plano de Benefícios II managed by FUNBEP.

#### a) Main actuarial assumptions

The table below shows the actuarial assumptions of demographic and financial nature used to calculate the defined benefit obligation:

Туре	Assumption	09/30/2024	09/30/2023
Demographic	Mortality table	AT-2000 softned by 10%	AT-2000 softned by 10%
Financial	Discount rate (1)	9.56% p.a.	10.34% p.a.
Financial	Inflation (2)	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.

<sup>1)</sup> Considers the interest rates of the National Treasury Notes (NTN-B) with maturity dates near the terms of the respective obligations, compatible with the economic scenario observed on the balance sheet closing date, considering the volatility of interest market and models used.

Retirement plans sponsored by foreign subsidiaries - Banco Itaú (Suisse) S.A., Itaú Colombia S.A. and PROSERV - Promociones y Servicios S.A. de C.V. - are structured as Defined Benefit modality and adopt actuarial assumptions adequate to masses of participants and the economic scenario of each country.

#### b) Risk management

The EFPCs sponsored by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are regulated by the National Council for Complementary Pension (CNPC) and PREVIC, and have an Executive Board, Advisory and Tax Councils.

Benefits offered have long-term characteristics and the main factors involved in the management and measurement of their risks are financial risk, inflation risk and demographic risk.

• **Financial risk** – the actuarial liability is calculated by adopting a discount, which may differ from rates earned in investments. If real income from plan investments is lower than yield expected, this may give rise to a deficit. To mitigate this risk and assure the capacity to pay long-term benefits, the plans have a significant percentage of fixed-income securities pegged to the plan commitments, aiming at minimizing volatility and risk of

<sup>2)</sup> Long-term inflation projected by the market, according to the maturity of each plan.

mismatch between assets and liabilities. Additionally, adherence tests are carried out in financial assumptions to ensure their adequacy to obligations of respective plans.

- **Inflation risk** a large part of liabilities is pegged to inflation risk, making actuarial liabilities sensitive to increase in rates. To mitigate this risk, the same financial risks mitigation strategies are used.
- **Demographic risk** plans that have any obligation actuarially assessed are exposed to demographic risk. In the event the mortality tables used are not adherent to the mass of plan participants, a deficit or surplus may arise in actuarial evaluation. To mitigate this risk, adherence tests to demographic assumptions are conducted to ensure their adequacy to liabilities of respective plans.

For purposes of registering in the balance sheet of the EFPCs that manage them, actuarial liabilities of plans use discount rate adherent to their asset portfolio and income and expense flows, according to a study prepared by an independent actuarial consulting company. The actuarial method used is the aggregate method, through which the plan costing is defined by the difference between its equity coverage and the current value of its future liabilities, observing the methodology established in the respective actuarial technical note.

When a deficit in the concession period above the legally defined limits is noted, debt agreements are entered into with the sponsor according to costing policies, which affect the future contributions of the plan, and a plan for solving such deficit is established respecting the guarantees set forth by the legislation in force. The plans that are in this situation are resolved through extraordinary contributions that affect the values of the future contribution of the plan.

### c) Asset management

The purpose of the management of the funds is the long-term balance between pension assets and liabilities with payment of benefits by exceeding actuarial goals(discount rate plus benefit adjustment index, established in the plan regulations).

Below is a table with the allocation of assets by category, segmented into Quoted in an active market and Not quoted in an active market:

Turner	Fair v	alue	% Allocation			
Types	09/30/2024	12/31/2023	09/30/2024	12/31/2023		
Fixed income securities	23,883	22,363	97.0%	94.2%		
Quoted in an active market	23,239	21,705	94.4%	91.4%		
Non quoted in an active market	644	658	2.6%	2.8%		
Variable income securities	15	640	-	2.7%		
Quoted in an active market	4	630	-	2.7%		
Non quoted in an active market	11	10	-	-		
Structured investments	127	128	0.5%	0.5%		
Non quoted in an active market	127	128	0.5%	0.5%		
Real estate	550	544	2.2%	2.3%		
Loans to participants	81	79	0.3%	0.3%		
Total	24,656	23,754	100.0%	100.0%		

The defined benefit plan assets include shares of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, its main parent company (ITAÚSA) and of subsidiaries of the latter, with a fair value of R\$ 1 (R\$ 1 at 12/31/2023), and real estate rented to group companies, with a fair value of R\$ 472 (R\$ 464 at 12/31/2023).

# d) Other post-employment benefits

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and its subsidiaries do not have additional liabilities related to post-employment benefits, except in cases arising from maintenance commitments assumed in acquisition agreements which occurred over the years, as well as those benefits originated from court decision in the terms and conditions established, in which there is total or partial sponsorship of health care plans for a specific group of former employees and their beneficiaries. Its costing is actuarially determined so as to ensure coverage maintenance. These plans are closed to new applicants.

Assumptions for discount rate, inflation, mortality table and actuarial method are the same as those used for retirement plans. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING used the percentage of 4% p.a. for medical inflation, additionally considering, inflation rate of 4% p.a.

Particularly in other post-employment benefits, there is medical inflation risk associated with above expectation increases in medical costs. To mitigate this risk, the same financial risks mitigation strategies are used.

# e) Change in the net amount recognized in the balance sheet

The net amount recognized in the Balance Sheet is limited by the asset ceiling and it is computed based on estimated future contributions to be realized by the sponsor, so that it represents the maximum reduction amount in the contributions to be made.

						09/30/2024	4			
	Note		BD and C	CV plans			CD plans		Other post- employment benefits	Total
		Net asset	Actuarial liabilities	Asset ceiling	Recognized amount	Pension plan fund	Asset ceiling	Recognized amount	Liabilities	Recognized amount
Amounts at the beginning of the period		23,754	(21,590)	(4,130)	(1,966)	393	(80)	313	(776)	(2,429)
Amounts recognized in income (1+2+3+4)		1,664	(1,512)	(294)	(142)	7	(5)	2	(50)	(190)
1 - Cost of current service		· -	(21)	· -	(21)	-	• •	-	· -	(21)
2 - Cost of past service		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - Net interest		1,664	(1,491)	(294)	(121)	29	(5)	24	(50)	(147)
4 - Other revenues and expenses (1)		-		` -	` -	(22)	• •	(22)	` -	(22)
Amount recognized in stockholders' equity - other comprehensive income (5+6+7)		17	(26)	(41)	(50)	` -	-	` -	-	(50)
5 - Effects on asset ceiling		-		(41)	(41)	-	-	-	-	(41)
6 - Remeasurements		-	(1)	` -	(1)	-	-	-	_	(1)
Changes in demographic assumptions		-		-	` -	-	-	-	_	-
Changes in financial assumptions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
Experience of the plan (2)		-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	_	(1)
7 - Exchange variation		17	(25)	-	(8)	-	-	-	_	(8)
Other (8+9+10)		(779)	1,314	-	535	-	_	-	159	694
8 - Receipt by Destination of Resources		` -	· -	-	-	-	-	-	_	-
9 - Benefits paid		(1,314)	1,314	_	_	-	_	-	159	159
10 - Contributions and investments from sponsor		535	-	-	535	-	-	-	-	535
Amounts at the end of period	1	24,656	(21,814)	(4,465)	(1,623)	400	(85)	315	(667)	(1,975)
Amount recognized in Assets	18a		· , , ,		31		. ,	315		346
Amount recognized in Liabilities	18b				(1,654)			-	(667)	(2,321)
						12/31/202	3			

			BD and C	CV plans			CD plans		Other post- employment benefits	Total
	N	let assets	Actuarial liabilities	Asset ceiling	Recognized amount	Pension plan fund	Asset ceiling	Recognized amount	Liabilities	Recognized amount
Amounts at the beginning of the period		21,933	(19,637)	(3,734)	(1,438)	420	(42)	378	(849)	(1,909)
Amounts recognized in income (1+2+3+4)		2,193	(1,969)	(388)	(164)	(39)	(4)	(43)	(79)	(286)
1 - Cost of current service		-	(28)	-	(28)	-	-	-	-	(28)
2 - Cost of past service		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - Net interest		2,193	(1,941)	(388)	(136)	40	(4)	36	(79)	(179)
4 - Other revenues and expenses (1)		-	-	-	-	(79)	-	(79)	-	(79)
Amount recognized in stockholders' equity - other comprehensive income (5+6+7)		1,136	(1,685)	(8)	(557)	12	(34)	(22)	(37)	(616)
5 - Effects on asset ceiling		-	-	(8)	(8)	-	(34)	(34)	-	(42)
6 - Remeasurements		1,138	(1,667)	-	(529)	12	-	12	(37)	(554)
Changes in demographic assumptions		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	· -	-
Changes in financial assumptions		-	(1,331)	-	(1,331)	-	-	-	(39)	(1,370)
Experience of the plan (2)		1,138	(336)	-	802	12	-	12	2	816
7 - Exchange variation		(2)	(18)	-	(20)	-	-	-	-	(20)
Other (8+9+10)		(1,508)	1,701	-	193	-	-	-	189	382
8 - Receipt by Destination of Resources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 - Benefits paid		(1,701)	1,701	-	-	-	-	-	189	189
10 - Contributions and investments from sponsor		193	-	-	193	-	-	-	-	193
Amounts at the end of period		23,754	(21,590)	(4,130)	(1,966)	393	(80)	313	(776)	(2,429)
Amount recognized in Assets	18a				30			313		343
Amount recognized in Liabilities	18b				(1,996)			-	(776)	(2,772)

Corresponds to the use of asset amounts allocated in pension funds of the defined contribution plans.
 Correspond to the income obtained above / below the expected return and comprise the contributions made by participants.

Net interest correspond to the amount calculated on 01/01/2024 based on the initial amount (Net assets, Actuarial liabilities and Restriction of assets), taking into account the estimated amount of payments/receipts of benefits/contributions, multiplied by the discount rate of 9.56% p.a. (On 01/01/2023 the rate used was 10.34% p.a.).

As of 2023, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING started sponsoring the Plano de Benefícios II. The amount recognized in Liabilities is R\$ 48, in Other Comprehensive Income is R\$ 12 and in income/(expense) is R\$ (1).

### f) Defined benefit contributions

	Estimated contributions	Contribution	ons made
	2024	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Retirement plan - FIU	38	61	48
Retirement plan - FUNBEP	104	449	90
Total (1)	142	510	138

<sup>1)</sup> Include extraordinary contributions agreed upon in deficit equation plans.

### g) Maturity profile of defined benefit liabilities

	Duration (1)	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	to	2033
Pension plan - FIU	9.42	1,185	1,131	1,173	1,210	1,243			6,649
Pension plan - FUNBEP	8.73	685	704	721	738	754			3,963
Other post-employment benefits	7.34	197	82	88	70	44			245
Total		2,067	1,917	1,982	2,018	2,041			10,857

Average duration of plan's actuarial liabilities.

### h) Sensitivity analysis

To measure the effects of changes in the key assumptions, sensitivity tests are conducted in actuarial liabilities annually. The sensitivity analysis considers a vision of the impacts caused by changes in assumptions, which could affect the income for the period and stockholders' equity at the balance sheet date. This type of analysis is usually carried out under the *ceteris paribus* condition, in which the sensitivity of a system is measured when only one variable of interest is changed and all the others remain unchanged. The results obtained are shown in the table below:

		BD and CV	plans	Other post-employment benefits				
Main assumptions	Present value of liability	Income	Stockholders' equity (Other comprehensive income) (1)	Present value of liability	Income	Stockholders' equity (Other comprehensive income) (1)		
Discount rate								
Increase by 0.5 p.p.	(870)		- 319	(25)		- 25		
Decrease by 0.5 p.p.	941		- (347)	28		- (28)		
Mortality table								
Increase by 5%	(262)		- 98	(12)		- 12		
Decrease by 5%	274		- (103)	12		- (12)		
Medical inflation								
Increase by 1 p.p.	-			61		- (61)		
Decrease by 1 p.p.	-			(52)		- 52		

<sup>1)</sup> Net of effects of asset ceiling

### Note 27 - Insurance contracts and private pension

The accounting policy on insurance contracts and private pension is presented in Note 2c XI.

Insurance products sold by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are divided into (i) non-life insurance, which guarantees loss, damage or liability for objects or people; and (ii) life insurance, which includes coverage against the risk of death and personal accidents. Insurance products are substantially offered through the electronic channels and branches of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING reinsures the portion of the underwritten risks that exceed the maximum liability limits it deems to be appropriate for each segment and product. These reinsurance contracts allow the recovery of a portion of the losses with the reinsurer, although they do not release ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING from the main obligation.

Private pension products are essentially divided into: (i) Free Benefit Generating Plan (PGBL) and Free Benefit Generating Life Plan (VGBL): whose main objective is to accumulate financial resources, the payment of which is made by means of income; and (ii) traditional: pension plan with a minimum guarantee of profitability, which is no longer sold.

Insurance contracts and private pension portfolios and measurement approach are presented below:

	'		09/30/2024			12/31/2023	
	Note	(Assets) /	Incor	ne	(Assets) /	Incor	ne
		Liabilities	Operating	Financial	Liabilities	Operating	Financial
General Model (BBA)		15,959	1,770	(846)	15,762	2,361	(538)
Insurance	27a I	5,603	1,814	(201)	5,134	2,461	(242)
Private pension	27a II	10,356	(44)	(645)	10,628	(100)	(296)
Variable Fee Approach (VFA)	27a II	282,613	1,390	(17,352)	255,193	1,709	(28,044)
Private pension		282,613	1,390	(17,352)	255,193	1,709	(28,044)
Simplified Model (PAA)	27a I	564	1,714	9	450	2,062	(3)
Insurance		568	1,762	5	488	2,068	(2)
Reinsurance		(4)	(48)	4	(38)	(6)	(1)
Total Insurance contracts and private pension		299,136	4,874	(18,189)	271,405	6,132	(28,585)
Insurance		6,171	3,576	(196)	5,622	4,529	(244)
Reinsurance		(4)	(48)	4	(38)	(6)	(1)
Private pension		292,969	1,346	(17,997)	265,821	1,609	(28,340)
Current		564			450		
Non-current		298,572			270,955		

Insurance of General Model (BBA) are composed of assets of R\$ (68) (R\$ (103) at 12/31/2023) and liabilities of R\$ 5,671 (R\$ 5,237 at 12/31/2023).

### a) Reconciliation of insurance and private pension portfolios

### I - Insurance

_		09/30/20	24			12/31/20	23	
	Liability for Remaining Coverage	Loss Component of the Liability for Remaining Coverage	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total	Liability for Remaining Coverage	Loss Component of the Liability for Remaining Coverage	Liability for Incurred Claims	Total
Opening Balance - 01/01	3,015	1,960	609	5,584	2,248	1,936	697	4,881
Operating Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension	(4,724)	(70)	1,266	(3,528)	(5,791)	(150)	1,418	(4,523)
Financial Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension	153	(32)	3	124	137	174	25	336
Premiums Received, Claims and Other Expenses Paid	5,228	-	(1,241)	3,987	6,421	-	(1,531)	4,890
Closing Balance	3,672	1,858	637	6,167	3,015	1,960	609	5,584

		09/30/20	24			12/31/20	23	
	Estimate of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Contractual Service Margin	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	Total	Estimate of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Contractual Service Margin	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	Total
Opening Balance - 01/01	86	5,215	283	5,584	(145)	4,756	270	4,881
Realization of Insurance Contractual Margin	-	(3,813)	-	(3,813)	-	(4,554)	-	(4,554)
Actuarial Remeasurements	1,091	(789)	(17)	285	1,266	(1,198)	(37)	31
Operating Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension	1,091	(4,602)	(17)	(3,528)	1,266	(5,752)	(37)	(4,523)
New Recognized Insurance Contracts	(5,021)	5,008	13	-	(5,943)	5,921	22	-
Financial Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension	(114)	238	-	124	18	290	28	336
Recognized in Income for the period	(56)	238	10	192	(59)	290	14	245
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(58)	-	(10)	(68)	77	-	14	91
Premiums Received, Claims and Other Expenses Paid	3,987	-	-	3,987	4,890	-	-	4,890
Closing Balance	29	5,859	279	6,167	86	5,215	283	5,584

#### II - Private pension

		09/30/2024			12/31/2023				
	Liability for Remaining Coverage			Total	Liability for Remaining Coverage	Loss Component of the Liability for Remaining Coverage Liability for Incurred Claims		Total	
Opening Balance - 01/01	265,128	595	98	265,821	227,952	184	86	228,222	
Operating Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension	(71,445)	58	70,041	(1,346)	(84,584)	148	82,827	(1,609)	
Financial Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension	17,471	(29)	1	17,443	29,186	263	6	29,455	
Premiums Received, Claims and Other Expenses Paid	81,097	-	(70,046)	11,051	92,574	-	(82,821)	9,753	
Closing Balance	292,251	624	94	292,969	265,128	595	98	265,821	

		09/30/2024				12/31/2023		
	Estimate of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Contractual Service Margin	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	Total	Estimate of Present Value of Future Cash Flows	Contractual Service Margin	Risk Adjustment for Non-financial Risk	Total
Opening balance - 01/01	245,564	19,936	321	265,821	210,255	17,696	271	228,222
Realization of Insurance Contractual Margin	-	(1,414)	-	(1,414)	-	(1,829)	-	(1,829)
Actuarial Remeasurements	3,149	(3,072)	(9)	68	(1,330)	1,534	16	220
Operating Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension	3,149	(4,486)	(9)	(1,346)	(1,330)	(295)	16	(1,609)
New Recognized Insurance Contracts	(2,325)	2,320	5		(2,520)	2,514	6	-
Financial Income from Insurance Contracts and Private Pension	17,440	5	(2)	17,443	29,406	21	28	29,455
Recognized in Income for the period	17,984	5	8	17,997	28,309	21	10	28,340
Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	(544)		(10)	(554)	1,097	-	18	1,115
Premiums Received, Claims and Other Expenses Paid	11,051	-	-	11,051	9,753	-	-	9,753
Closing Balance	274,879	17,775	315	292,969	245,564	19,936	321	265,821

The underlying assets of the portfolio of private pension contracts with direct participation features (PGBL and VGBL) are composed of specially organized investment funds, which are mostly consolidated in ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, whose fair value of the quotas is R\$ 280,801 (R\$ 253,287 at 12/31/2023).

### b) Contractual service margin

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING expects to recognize the Contractual Service Margin in income according to the terms and amounts shown below:

Bested		09/30/2024			12/31/2023	
Period	Insurance	Private Pension	Total	Insurance	Private Pension	Total
1 year	2,314	1,743	4,057	1,944	1,736	3,680
2 years	1,542	1,822	3,364	1,222	1,861	3,083
3 years	1,188	1,833	3,021	1,011	1,897	2,908
4 years	647	1,817	2,464	717	1,903	2,620
5 years	143	1,701	1,844	295	1,806	2,101
Over 5 years	25	8,859	8,884	26	10,733	10,759
Total	5,859	17,775	23,634	5,215	19,936	25,151

During the period, the recognized amount of revenue from insurance contracts and private pension referring to groups of contracts measured by the modified retrospective approach (contracts in force on the transition date) is R\$ 1,681 (R\$ 2,532 from 01/01 to 12/31/2023), with the balance of margin of these contracts corresponding to R\$ 16,149 (R\$ 19,809 at 12/31/2023).

### c) Discount rates

The rates used by indexing unit to discount cash flows from insurance contracts and private pension are as follows:

	09/30/2024						12/31/2023					
Indexes	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	20 years	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years	20 years		
IGPM	5.58%	5.56%	6.00%	6.12%	6.04%	5.56%	4.91%	5.25%	5.59%	5.65%		
IPCA	6.39%	6.64%	6.58%	6.45%	6.38%	5.87%	5.09%	5.09%	5.20%	5.31%		
TR	10.66%	10.80%	10.86%	10.79%	10.77%	9.35%	9.10%	9.32%	9.48%	9.45%		

# d) Claims development

Occurrence date	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2022	12/31/2023	09/30/2024	Total
At the end of event period	1,024	1,265	1,167	1,125	855	
After 1 year	1,249	1,530	1,416	1,365		
After 2 years	1,283	1,571	1,439			
After 3 years	1,298	1,582				
After 4 years	1,307					
Accumulated payments through base date	1,288	1,552	1,424	1,363	752	6,379
Liabilities recognized in the balance sheet						696
Liabilities in relation to prior periods						19
Other estimates						14
Adjustment to present value						(40)
Risk adjustment to non-financial risk						42
Liability for Claims incurred at 09/30/2024						731

### Note 28 - Fair value of financial instruments

The accounting policy on fair value of financial instruments is presented in Note 2c IV.

# a) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

The following table presents the financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, segregated between levels of the fair value hierarchy.

		09/30	/2024			12/31	/2023	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Book Value / Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Book Value / Fair Value
Financial Assets	512,529	116,623	1,983	631,135	523,741	117,030	2,371	643,142
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	409,639	114,761	1,872	526,272	396,210	114,775	2,118	513,103
Investment funds	913	28,412	-	29,325	225	26,345	-	26,570
Brazilian government securities	336,716	2,684	-	339,400	333,539	8,553	-	342,092
Government securities - Latin America	4,325	-	-	4,325	2,875	-	-	2,875
Government securities – Abroad	837	-	-	837	2,562	-	-	2,562
Corporate securities	66,848	80,677	1,872	149,397	57,009	78,526	2,118	137,653
Shares	9,278	17,987	100	27,365	9,089	17,375	71	26,535
Rural product note	-	902	-	902	-	4,203	-	4,203
Bank deposit certificates	-	271	-	271	-	128	-	128
Real estate receivables certificates	53	1,403	109	1,565	197	1,268	126	1,591
Debentures	55,328	28,679	1,647	85,654	45,070	29,583	1,895	76,548
Eurobonds and other	1,937	-	16	1,953	2,459	-	5	2,464
Financial bills	-	28,081	-	28,081	-	22,548	4	22,552
Promissory and commercial notes	-	1,756	-	1,756	-	2,585	17	2,602
Other	252	1,598	-	1,850	194	836	-	1,030
Other Financial Assets	-	2,988	-	2,988	-	1,351	-	1,351
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	102,890	1,862	111	104,863	127,531	2,255	253	130,039
Brazilian government securities	62.703	_	_	62,703	83,672	233	_	83,905
Government securities – Latin America	22,353	_	_	22,353	23,872	-	_	23,872
Government securities – Abroad	12,394	_	_	12,394	9,910	_	_	9,910
Corporate securities	5,440	1,862	111	7,413	10,077	2,022	253	12,352
Shares	517	55	_	572	5,900	50	193	6,143
Bank deposit certificates	-	92	_	92		44	_	44
Real estate receivables certificates	-	28	_	28	_	67	_	67
Debentures	1,024	648	111	1,783	1,045	728	_	1,773
Eurobonds and other	3,872	960	_	4,832	3,061	936	60	4,057
Financial credit bills	-	11	_	11		_	_	_
Other	27	68	_	95	71	197	_	268
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	(2,393)	-	(2,393)	_	(856)	-	(856)
Structured notes	-	(316)	-	(316)	_	(296)	-	(296)
Other financial liabilities	-	(2,077)	_	(2,077)	_	(560)	_	(560)

The following table presents the breakdown of fair value hierarchy levels for derivative assets and liabilities.

		09/30/	2024			12/31/	2023	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	2	70,609	132	70,743	6	54,983	262	55,251
Swap Contracts – adjustment receivable	-	41,882	104	41,986	-	37,721	236	37,957
Option Contracts	-	15,241	10	15,251	-	7,712	6	7,718
Forward Contracts	-	5,166	17	5,183	-	3,255	19	3,274
Credit derivatives	-	355	1	356	-	281	1	282
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	-	7,295	-	7,295	-	5,378	-	5,378
Other derivative financial instruments	2	670	-	672	6	636	-	642
Liabilities	(79)	(68,337)	(169)	(68,585)	(112)	(51,974)	(389)	(52,475)
Swap Contracts – adjustment payable	-	(40,021)	(154)	(40,175)	-	(35,369)	(372)	(35,741)
Option Contracts	(2)	(15,081)	(1)	(15,084)	-	(8,971)	(1)	(8,972)
Forward Contracts	-	(4,902)	(14)	(4,916)	-	(2,966)	(16)	(2,982)
Credit derivatives	-	(241)	-	(241)	-	(149)	-	(149)
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	-	(7,939)	-	(7,939)	-	(4,478)	-	(4,478)
Other derivative financial instruments	(77)	(153)	-	(230)	(112)	(41)	-	(153)

In all periods, there were no material transfer between Level 1 and Level 2. Transfers to and from Level 3 are presented in movements of Level 3.

The financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis are classified as follows:

**Level 1:** Securities with liquid prices available in an active market and derivatives traded on stock exchanges. This classification level includes most of the Brazilian government securities, government securities from Latin America, government securities from other countries, shares, debentures with price published by Associação Brasileira das Entidades dos Mercados Financeiros e de Capitais (ANBIMA) and other securities traded in an active market.

**Level 2**: Bonds, securities, derivatives and others that do not have price information available and are priced based on conventional or internal models. The inputs used by these models are captured directly or built from observations of active markets. Most derivatives traded over-the-counter, certain Brazilian government bonds, debentures and other corporate securities whose credit component effect is not considered relevant, are at this level.

**Level 3:** Bonds, securities and derivatives for which pricing inputs are generated by statistical and mathematical models. Debentures and other corporate securities that do not fit into level 2 rule and derivatives with maturities greater than the last observable vertices of the discount curves are at this level.

### Governance of Level 3 recurring fair value measurement

The departments in charge of defining and applying the pricing models are segregated from the business areas. The models are documented, submitted to validation by an independent area and approved by a specific committee. The daily processes of price capture, calculation and disclosure are periodically checked according to formally defined tests and criteria and the information is stored in a single corporate data base.

The most frequent cases of assets classified as Level 3 are justified by the discount factors used and corporate bonds whose credit component is relevant. Factors such as the fixed interest curve in Brazilian Reais and the TR coupon curve – and, as a result, their related factors – have inputs with terms shorter than the maturities of fixed-income assets.

### Level 3 recurring fair value changes

The tables below show balance sheet changes for financial instruments classified by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Derivative financial instruments classified in Level 3 correspond to swap and option.

	Fair value at	Total gains or losse	s (realized / unrealized)			Transfers in and /	Fair value at	Total Gains or
	12/31/2023	Recognized in income	Recognized in other comprehensive income	- Purchases	Settlements	or out of Level	09/30/2024	Losses (unrealized)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,118	306		- 1,180	(567)	(1,165)	1,872	(893)
Corporate securities	2,118	306		- 1,180	(567)	(1,165)	1,872	(893)
Shares	71	30		- 3	(4)	-	100	(97)
Real estate receivables certificates	126	(18)		- 83	(95)	13	109	(71)
Debentures	1,895	323		921	(242)	(1,250)	1,647	(726)
Promissory notes	17	-			-	(17)	-	-
Eurobonds and other	5	(41)		- 132	(86)	6	16	1
Financial bills	4	-			(4)	-	-	-
Other	-	12		- 41	(136)	83	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	253	12		5 288	(261)	(186)	111	-
Corporate securities	253	12		288	(261)	(186)	111	-
Shares	193	-			(193)	-	-	-
Debentures	-	7	(2	) -	(33)	139	111	-
Eurobonds and other	60	5	7	288	(35)	(325)	-	-

	Fair value at	Total gains or losse	s (realized / unrealized)	- Purchases	Settlements	Transfers in and /	Fair value at	Total Gains or Losses
	12/31/2023	Recognized in income	Recognized in other comprehensive income	- Furchases	Settlements	or out of Level	09/30/2024	(unrealized)
Derivatives - assets	262	25		55	(48)	(162)	132	95
Swap Contracts - adjustment receivable	236	(3)		34	(4)	(159)	104	91
Option Contracts	6	30		21	(44)	(3)	10	4
Forward contracts	19	(2)		-	-	-	17	-
Credit derivatives	1	-		-	-	-	1	-
Derivatives - liabilities	(389)	(164)		(204)	78	510	(169)	651
Swap Contracts – adjustment payable	(372)	(171)		(187)	67	509	(154)	652
Option Contracts	(1)	5		(17)	11	1	(1)	(1)
Forward contracts	(16)	2		-	-		(14)	-

	Fair value at	Total gains or losse	s (realized / unrealized)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfers in and /	Fair value at	Total Gains or Losses
	12/31/2022	Recognized in income	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Pulchases	Settlements	or out of Level	12/31/2023	(unrealized)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	339	(5)	-	920	(300)	1,164	2,118	(1,009)
Corporate securities	339	(5)	-	920	(300)	1,164	2,118	(1,009)
Shares	86	(14)	-	9	(10)	-	71	(100)
Real estate receivables certificates	151	(38)	-	2	-	11	126	(64)
Debentures	84	(36)	-	740	(67)	1,174	1,895	(845)
Rural Product Note	7	5	-	2	-	(14)	-	-
Promissory notes	-	(3)	-	20	-	-	17	-
Eurobonds and other	4	84	-	137	(220)	-	5	-
Financial bills	7	(3)	-	10	(3)	(7)	4	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	58	(19)	153	51	(8)	18	253	-
Corporate securities	58	(19)	153	51	(8)	18	253	-
Shares	45	(3)	151	-	-	-	193	-
Bank deposit certificates	13	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debentures	-	-	(1)	35	-	(34)	-	-
Eurobonds and other	-	(3)	3	16	(8)	52	60	-

	Fair value at	rui		_ Purchases	Settlements	Transfers in and /	Fair value at	Total Gains or	
	12/31/2022	Recognized in income	Recognized in other comprehensive income	zed in other		or out of Level 12/31/2023		Losses (unrealized)	
Derivatives - assets	671	80		- 157	(104)	(542)	262	244	
Swap Contracts – adjustment receivable	631	108		- 133	(94)	(542)	236	240	
Option Contracts	34	(32)		- 14	(10)	-	6	1	
Forward contracts	6	3		- 10	-	-	19	3	
Credit derivatives	-	1			-	-	1	-	
Derivatives - liabilities	(569)	(74)		- (387)	189	452	(389)	273	
Swap Contracts – adjustment payable	(561)	(70)		- (369)	176	452	(372)	274	
Option Contracts	(2)	(3)		- (9)	13	-	(1)	(1)	
Forward contracts	(6)	(1)		- (9)	-	-	(16)	-	

#### Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 operations

The fair value of financial instruments classified in Level 3 is measured through valuation techniques based on correlations and associated products traded in active markets, internal estimates and internal models.

Material unobservable inputs used for measurement of the fair value of instruments classified in Level 3 are: interest rates, underlying asset prices and volatility. Material variations in any of these inputs separately may give rise to material changes in the fair value.

The table below shows the sensitivity of these fair values in scenarios of changes of interest rates, in asset prices and in scenarios with varying shocks to prices and volatilities for nonlinear assets, considering:

Interest rate: Based on reasonably possible changes in assumptions of 1, 25 and 50 basis points (scenarios I, II and III respectively) applied to the interest curves, both up and down, taking the largest losses resulting in each scenario.

Commodities, Index and Shares: Based on reasonably possible changes in assumptions of 5 and 10 percentage points (scenarios I and II respectively) applied to share prices, both up and down, taking the largest losses resulting in each scenario.

#### Nonlinear:

Scenario I: Based on reasonably possible changes in assumptions of 5 percentage points on prices and 25 percentage points on the volatility level, both up and down, taking the largest losses resulting in each scenario.

Scenario II: Based on reasonably possible changes in assumptions of 10 percentage points on prices and 25 percentage points on the volatility level, both up and down, taking the largest losses resulting in each scenario.

Sensitivity – Level 3 Operations		09	/30/2024	12/31/2023 Impact		
		Ī	mpact			
Market risk factor groups	Scenarios -	Income	Stockholders' equity	Income	Stockholders' equity	
	I	(6.1)	(0.1)	(3.5)	-	
Interest rates	II	(154.1)	(3.7)	(89.2)	(0.9)	
	III	(308.8)	(7.4)	(178.9)	(1.8)	
Common different and one and Observa	1	(5.5)	-	(13.3)	(9.6)	
Commodities, Indexes and Shares	II	(11.0)	-	(26.7)	(19.2)	
Nonlinear	I	(2.2)	-	(0.1)	-	
Nonlinear	II	(3.6)	-	(0.2)	-	

### b) Financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value

The following table presents the book value and estimated fair value for financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value.

	09/30	0/2024	12/31/	/2023
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets	1,902,896	1,908,548	1,686,225	1,693,038
At Amortized Cost	1,902,896	1,908,548	1,686,225	1,693,038
Central Bank of Brazil deposits	153,030	153,030	145,404	145,404
Interbank deposits	54,931	54,931	51,007	51,009
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	346,346	346,346	238,321	238,321
Securities	303,347	303,810	260,743	260,427
Loan and lease operations	965,404	970,593	910,590	917,717
Other financial assets	124,486	124,486	127,699	127,699
(-) Provision for expected loss	(44,648)	(44,648)	(47,539)	(47,539)
Financial liabilities	2,104,767	2,106,584	1,948,360	1,948,549
At Amortized Cost	2,099,872	2,101,689	1,944,162	1,944,351
Deposits	1,020,490	1,020,427	951,352	951,332
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	418,461	418,461	362,786	362,786
Interbank market funds	341,768	342,058	328,645	328,667
Institutional market funds	140,099	141,689	119,591	119,778
Other financial liabilities	179,054	179,054	181,788	181,788
Provision for Expected Loss	4,895	4,895	4,198	4,198
Loan commitments	3,920	3,920	3,311	3,311
Financial guarantees	975	975	887	887

The methods used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis are:

• Central Bank of Brazil deposits, Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under repurchase agreements - The carrying amounts for these instruments are close to their fair values.

- Interbank deposits, Deposits, Interbank market funds and Institutional market funds They are calculated by discounting estimated cash flows at market interest rates.
- Securities Under normal conditions, the prices quoted in the market are the best indicators of the fair values of these financial instruments. However, not all instruments have liquidity or quoted market prices and, in such cases, are priced by conventional or internal models, with inputs captured directly, built based on observations of active markets, or generated by statistical and mathematical models.
- Loan and lease operations Fair value is estimated for groups of loans with similar financial and risk characteristics, using valuation models. The fair value of fixed-rate loans is determined by discounting estimated cash flows, at interest rates applicable to similar loans. For the majority of loans at floating rates, the carrying amount is considered to be close to their market value. The fair value of loan and lease operations not overdue is calculated by discounting the expected payments of principal and interest to maturity. The fair value of overdue loan and lease transactions is based on the discount of estimated cash flows, using a rate proportional to the risk associated with the estimated cash flows, or on the underlying collateral. The assumptions for cash flows and discount rates rely on information available in the market and knowledge of the individual debtor.
- Other financial assets / liabilities Primarily composed for receivables from credit card issuers, deposits in guarantee for contingent liabilities, provisions and legal obligations and trading and intermediation of securities. The carrying amounts for these assets/liabilities substantially approximate to their fair values, since they principally represent amounts to be received in the short term from credit card holders and to be paid to credit card issuers, deposits in guarantee (indexed to market rates) made by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to secure lawsuits or very short-term receivables (generally with a maturity of approximately 5 business days). All of these items represent assets/liabilities without material associated market, credit or liquidity risks.

Financial instruments not included in the Balance Sheet (Note 32) are represented by Letters of credit to be released and Financial guarantees, which amount to R\$ 186,579 (R\$ 123,471 at 12/31/2023) with an estimated fair value of R\$ 120 (R\$ 123 at 12/31/2023).

### Note 29 - Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

The accounting policy on provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities is presented in Note 2c XII.

In the ordinary course of its business, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING may be a party to legal proceedings labor, civil and tax nature. The contingencies related to these lawsuits are classified as follows:

## a) Contingent assets

There are no contingent assets recorded.

### b) Provisions and contingencies

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's provisions for judicial and administrative challenges are long-term, considering the time required for their questioning, and this prevents the disclosure of a deadline for their conclusion.

The legal advisors believe that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is not a party to this or any other administrative proceedings or lawsuits, in addition to those highlighted throughout this note, that could significantly affect the results of its operations.

#### **Civil lawsuits**

In general, provisions and contingencies arise from claims related to the revision of contracts and compensation for material and moral damages.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, despite having complied with the rules in force at the time, is a defendant in lawsuits filed by individuals referring to payment of inflation adjustments to savings accounts resulting from economic plans implemented in the 1980s and the 1990s, as well as in collective lawsuits filed by: (i) consumer protection associations; and (ii) the Public Attorney's Office, on behalf of the savings accounts holders. In relation to these lawsuits, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING recognizes provisions upon receipt of summons, and when individuals demand the enforcement of a ruling handed down by the courts, using the same criteria as for provisions for individual lawsuits.

The Federal Supreme Court (STF) has issued some decisions favorable to savings account holders, but it has not established its understanding with respect to the constitutionality of the economic plans and their applicability to savings accounts. Currently, the appeals involving these matters are suspended, by order of the STF, until it pronounces its final decision.

In December 2017, through mediation of the Federal Attorney's Office (AGU) and supervision of the BACEN, savers (represented by two civil associations, FEBRAPO and IDEC) and FEBRABAN entered into an instrument of agreement aiming at resolving lawsuits related to the economic plans, and ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has already accepted its terms. Said agreement was approved on March 1, 2018, by the Plenary Session of the Federal Supreme Court (STF) and savers could adhere to its terms for a 24-month period.

Due to the end of this term, the parties signed an amendment to the instrument of agreement to extend this period in order to contemplate a higher number of holders of savings accounts and, consequently, to extend the end of lawsuits. In May, 2020 the Federal Supreme Court (STF) approved this amendment and granted a 30-month term for new adhesions, and this term may be extended for another 30 months, subject to the reporting of the number of adhesions over the first period.

#### **Labor claims**

Provisions and contingencies arise from lawsuits in which labor rights provided for in labor legislation specific to the related profession are discussed, such as: overtime, salary equalization, reinstatement, transfer allowance, and pension plan supplement, among others.

#### Other risks

These are quantified and accrued on the basis of the amount of rural credit transactions with joint liability and FCVS (salary variations compensation fund) credits assigned.

# I - Civil, labor and other risks provisions

Below are the changes in civil, labor and other risks provisions:

-			09/30/	2024	_	
	Note	Civil	Labor	Other Risks	Total	
Opening balance - 01/01		3,203	7,821	2,141	13,165	
(-) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause	2c XII	(205)	(962)	-	(1,167)	
Subtotal		2,998	6,859	2,141	11,998	
Adjustment / Interest	23	91	384	-	475	
Changes in the period reflected in income	23	1,170	2,896	184	4,250	
Increase		1,592	3,215	184	4,991	
Reversal		(422)	(319)	-	(741)	
Payment / Transfer		(1,222)	(2,416)	(1,409)	(5,047)	
Subtotal		3,037	7,723	916	11,676	
(+) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause	2c XII	181	654	-	835	
Closing balance		3,218	8,377	916	12,511	
Current		1,452	3,824	99	5,375	
Non-current		1,766	4,553	817	7,136	

	'		12/31/	2023	
	Note	Civil	Labor	Other Risks	Total
Opening balance - 01/01		3,231	8,186	1,844	13,261
(-) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause	2c XII	(207)	(952)	-	(1,159)
Subtotal		3,024	7,234	1,844	12,102
Adjustment / Interest	23	129	288	-	417
Changes in the period reflected in income	23	1,340	2,373	332	4,045
Increase		1,913	2,729	363	5,005
Reversal		(573)	(356)	(31)	(960)
Payment / Transfer		(1,495)	(3,036)	(35)	(4,566)
Subtotal		2,998	6,859	2,141	11,998
(+) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause	2c XII	205	962	-	1,167
Closing balance		3,203	7,821	2,141	13,165
Current		1,499	2,922	2,141	6,562
Non-current		1,704	4,899	-	6,603

#### II - Tax and social security provisions

Tax and social security provisions correspond to the principal amount of taxes involved in administrative or judicial tax lawsuits, subject to tax assessment notices, plus interest and, when applicable, fines and charges.

The table below shows the change in the provisions:

	Note	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Opening balance - 01/01		6,579	6,214
(-) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause	2c XII	(79)	(75)
Subtotal		6,500	6,139
Adjustment / Interest (1)		258	382
Changes in the period reflected in income		(262)	373
Increase (1)		38	722
Reversal (1)		(300)	(349)
Payment		(117)	(394)
Subtotal		6,379	6,500
(+) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause	2c XII	82	79
Closing balance		6,461	6,579
Current	ľ	-	
Non-current		6,461	6,579

<sup>1)</sup> The amounts are included in the headings Tax Expenses, General and Administrative Expenses and Current Income Tax and Social Contribution.

The main discussions related to tax and social security provisions are described below:

- INSS Non-compensatory Amounts R\$ 2,060: the non-levy of social security contribution on amounts paid as profit sharing is defended. The balance of the deposits in guarantee is R\$ 1,364.
- PIS and COFINS Calculation Basis R\$ 727: defending the levy of PIS and COFINS on revenue, a tax on revenue from the sales of assets and services. The balance of the deposits in guarantee is R\$ 712.

### III - Contingencies not provided for in the balance sheet

Amounts involved in administrative and judicial arguments with the risk of loss estimated as possible are not provided for. They are mainly composed of:

### Civil lawsuits and labor claims

In Civil Lawsuits with possible loss, total estimated risk is R\$ 5,653 (R\$ 5,569 at 12/31/2023), and in this total there are no amounts arising from interests in Joint Ventures.

For Labor Claims with possible loss, estimated risk is R\$ 1,019 (R\$ 870 at 12/31/2023).

### Tax and social security obligations

Tax and social security obligations of possible loss totaled R\$ 46,214 (R\$ 45,080 at 12/31/2023), and the main cases are described below:

- INSS Non-compensatory Amounts R\$ 10,106: defends the non-levy of this contribution on these amounts, among which are profit sharing and stock options.
- ISS Banking Activities/Provider Establishment R\$ 8,255: the levy and/or payment place of ISS for certain banking revenues are discussed.
- IRPJ, CSLL, PIS and COFINS Funding Expenses R\$ 5,868: the deductibility of raising costs (Interbank deposits rates) for funds that were capitalized between group companies.

- IRPJ and CSLL Goodwill Deduction R\$ 4,058: the deductibility of goodwill for future expected profitability on the acquisition of investments.
- PIS and COFINS Reversal of Revenues from Depreciation in Excess R\$ 3,822: discussing the accounting and tax treatment of PIS and COFINS upon settlement of leasing operations.
- IRPJ, CSLL, PIS and COFINS Requests for Offsetting Dismissed R\$ 2,311: cases in which the liquidity and the certainty of credits offset are discussed.
- IRPJ and CSLL Disallowance of Losses R\$ 1,352: discussion on the amount of tax loss (IRPJ) and/or social contribution (CSLL) tax loss carryforwards used by the Federal Revenue Service when drawing up tax assessment notes that are still pending a final decision.
- IRPJ and CSLL Deductibility of Loss in Loan Operations R\$ 2,910: assessments drawn up for the requirement of IRPJ and CSLL due to the alleged noncompliance with legal criteria for deducting losses in receipt of loans.

### c) Accounts receivable - Reimbursement of provisions

The receivables balance arising from reimbursements of contingencies totals R\$ 342 (R\$ 943 at 12/31/2023) (Note 18a), arising mainly from the collateral established in Banco Banerj S.A. privatization process occurred in 1997, when the State of Rio de Janeiro created a fund to guarantee the equity recomposition in provisions for civil, labor and tax and social security claims.

### d) Guarantees of contingencies, provisions and legal obligations

The guarantees related to legal proceedings involving ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and basically consist of:

			09/30/20	24		12/31/2023
	Note	Civil	Labor	Tax	Total	Total
Deposits in guarantee	18a	1,970	2,171	9,603	13,744	13,277
Investment fund quotas		450	80	2	532	574
Surety		71	59	5,969	6,099	5,683
Insurance bond		1,923	1,668	18,301	21,892	21,011
Guarantee by government securities		-	-	352	352	325
Total		4,414	3,978	34,227	42,619	40,870

#### **Note 30 - Segment Information**

The current operational and reporting segments of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are described below:

#### Retail Business

The segment comprises retail customers, account holders and non-account holders, individuals and legal entities, high income clients (Itaú Uniclass and Personnalité) and the companies segment (microenterprises and small companies). It includes financing and credit offers made outside the branch network, in addition to credit cards and payroll loans.

#### Wholesale Business

It comprises products and services offered to middle-market companies, high net worth institutional clients (Private Banking), and the operation of Latin American units and Itaú BBA, which is the unit responsible for business with large companies and Investment Banking operations.

### Activities with the Market + Corporation

Basically, corresponds to the result arising from capital surplus, subordinated debt surplus and the net balance of tax credits and debits. It also includes the financial margin on market trading, Treasury operating costs, and equity in earnings of companies not included in either of the other segments.

#### a) Basis of Presentation

Segment information is based on the reports used by senior management of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to assess performance and to make decisions about allocation of funds for investment and other purposes.

These reports use a variety of information for management purposes, including financial and non-financial information supported by bases different from information prepared according to accounting practices adopted in Brazil. The main indicators used for monitoring business performance are Recurring Income, and Return on Economic Capital allocated to each business segment.

Information by segment has been prepared in accordance with accounting practices adopted in Brazil and is adjusted by the items below:

**Allocated capital:** The statements for each segment consider capital allocation based on a proprietary model and consequent impacts on results arising from this allocation. This model includes the following components: credit risk, operating risk, market risk and insurance underwriting risk.

**Income tax rate:** We take the total income tax rate, net of the tax effect from the payment of interest on capital, for the Retail Business, Wholesale Business and Activities with the Market + Corporation. The difference between the income tax amount calculated by segment and the effective income tax amount, as stated in the consolidated financial statements, is allocated to the Trading + Institutional column.

### Reclassification and application of managerial criteria

The managerial statement of income was used to prepare information per segment. These statements were obtained based on the statement of income adjusted by the impact of non-recurring events and the managerial reclassifications in income.

The main reclassifications between the accounting and managerial results are:

**Operating revenues:** Considers the opportunity cost for each operation. The financial statements were adjusted so that the stockholders' equity was replaced by funding at market price. Subsequently, the financial statements were adjusted to include revenues related to capital allocated to each segment. The cost of subordinated debt and the respective remuneration at market price were proportionally allocated to the segments, based on the economic capital allocated.

**Tax effects of hedging:** The tax effects of hedging of investments abroad were adjusted – they were originally recorded as tax expenses (PIS and COFINS) and Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Income – and are now reclassified to financial margin.

**Insurance:** The main reclassifications of revenues refer to the financial margins obtained from technical provisions for insurance, pension plans and premium bonds, in addition to revenue from management of pension plan funds.

**Other reclassifications:** Other Income, Share of profit or (loss) in Associates and joint ventures, Non-Operating Income, Profit Sharing of Management Members and Expenses for Credit Card Reward Program were reclassified to those lines representing the way the ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING manages its business, to provide a clearer understanding of our performance.

The adjustments and reclassifications column shows the effects of the differences between the accounting principles followed for the presentation of segment information, which are substantially in line with the accounting practices adopted for financial institutions in Brazil, except as described above, and the policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements according to IFRS. Significant adjustments are as follows:

- Requirements for impairment testing of financial assets are based on the expected loan losses model.
- Adjustment to fair value due to reclassifications of financial assets to categories of measurement at amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as a result of the concept of business models of IFRS 9.
- Financial assets modified and not written-off, with their balances recalculated in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 9.
- Effective interest rate of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortized cost, appropriating revenues and costs directly attributable to their acquisition, issue or disposal over the transaction term, whereas in the standards adopted in Brazil, recognition of expenses and revenues from fees occurs at the time these transactions are contracted.
- Goodwill generated in a business combination is not amortized, whereas in the standards adopted in Brazil, it is amortized.

### b) Consolidated Statement of Managerial Result

			07/01 to 09	/30/2024		
	Retail Business	Wholesale Business	Activities with the Market + Corporation	ITAÚ UNIBANCO	Adjustments	IFRS consolidated (1)
Operating revenues	25,375	14,765	2,554	42,694	(2,050)	40,644
Interest margin	15,549	10,598	2,365	28,512	(5,098)	23,414
Commissions and Banking Fees	7,154	4,000	74	11,228	408	11,636
Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and selling expenses	2,672	167	115	2,954	(1,145)	1,809
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	3,785	3,785
Cost of Credit	(7,265)	(980)	-	(8,245)	2,921	(5,324)
Claims	(418)	(5)	-	(423)	423	-
Operating margin	17,692	13,780	2,554	34,026	1,294	35,320
Other operating income / (expenses)	(12,497)	(5,382)	(675)	(18,554)	(6,758)	(25,312)
Non-interest expenses	(10,828)	(4,661)	(461)	(15,950)	(7,108)	(23,058)
Tax expenses for ISS, PIS and COFINS and Other	(1,669)	(721)	(214)	(2,604)	21	(2,583)
Share of profit or (loss) in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	329	329
Income before income tax and social contribution	5,195	8,398	1,879	15,472	(5,464)	10,008
Income tax and social contribution	(1,322)	(2,661)	(507)	(4,490)	5,077	587
Non-controlling interests	(113)	(195)	1	(307)	78	(229)
Net income	3,760	5,542	1,373	10,675	(309)	10,366
Total assets (*)	- 1,871,699	1,351,004	257,689	3,008,534	(225,103)	2,783,431
09/30/2024 Total liabilities		1,270,778	203,020	2,807,432	(234,988)	
(*) Includes:						
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,336	-	6,250	8,586	1,421	10,007
Fixed assets, net	7,492	1,607	-	9,099	111	9,210
Goodwill and Intangible assets, net	9,243	9,243	-	18,486	5,531	24,017

<sup>1)</sup> The IFRS Consolidated figures do not represent the sum of the parties because there are intercompany transactions that were eliminated only in the consolidated statements. Segments are assessed by top management, net of income and expenses between related parties.

Interest margin includes interest and similar income and expenses of R\$ 16,651 (R\$ 20,067 from 07/01 to 09/30/2023), result of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of R\$ 5,340 (R\$ 10,928 from 07/01 to 09/30/2023) and foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions of R\$ 1,423 (R\$ (5,058) from 07/01 to 09/30/2023).

Non-interest expenses refers to general and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortization expenses of R\$ (1,838) (R\$ (1,572) from 07/01 to 09/30/2023).

				07/01 to 09	/30/2023		
	_	Retail Business	Wholesale Business	Activities with the Market + Corporation	ITAÚ UNIBANCO	Adjustments	IFRS consolidated (1)
Operating revenues		24,145	13,967	1,425	39,537	865	40,402
Interest margin		14,826	10,169	1,279	26,274	(337)	25,937
Commissions and Banking Fees		6,895	3,719	80	10,694	913	11,607
Income from insurance and private pension operations befor selling expenses	e claim and	2,424	79	66	2,569	(852)	1,717
Other revenues		_	-	-	-	1,141	1,141
Cost of Credit		(8,088)	(1,175)	-	(9,263)	1,269	(7,994)
Claims		(365)	(7)	-	(372)	372	-
Operating margin		15,692	12,785	1,425	29,902	2,506	32,408
Other operating income / (expenses)		(11,470)	(5,094)	(475)	(17,039)	(4,896)	(21,935)
Non-interest expenses		(9,937)	(4,451)	(360)	(14,748)	(5,191)	(19,939)
Tax expenses for ISS, PIS and COFINS and Other		(1,533)	(643)	(115)	(2,291)	-	(2,291)
Share of profit or (loss) in associates and joint ventures		-	-	-	-	295	295
Income before income tax and social contribution		4,222	7,691	950	12,863	(2,390)	10,473
Income tax and social contribution		(1,006)	(2,470)	(203)	(3,679)	1,675	(2,004)
Non-controlling interests		(18)	(134)	8	(144)	33	(111)
Net income		3,198	5,087	755	9,040	(682)	8,358
Tota	ıl assets <sup>(*)</sup> -	1,677,189	1,228,153	195,290	2,696,522	(153,422)	2,543,100
12/31/2023 — Total	l liabilities -	1,610,852	1,150,141	150,705	2,507,587	(163,537)	2,344,050
(*) Includes:	,						
Investments in associates and joint ventures		2,156	-	5,946	8,102	1,191	9,293
Fixed assets, net		7,333	1,690	-	9,023	112	9,135
Goodwill and Intangible assets, net		9,419	8,338	_	17,757	5,607	23,364

<sup>1)</sup> The IFRS Consolidated figures do not represent the sum of all parties because there are intercompany transactions that were eliminated only in the consolidated statements. Segments are assessed by top management, net of income and expenses between related parties.

			01/01 to 09	9/30/2024		
	Retail Business	Wholesale Business	Activities with the Market + Corporation	ITAÚ UNIBANCO	Adjustments	IFRS consolidated (1)
Operating revenues	74,828	42,703	7,327	124,858	255	125,113
Interest margin	45,962	30,255	6,840	83,057	(7,332)	75,725
Commissions and Banking Fees	21,111	12,017	286	33,414	1,392	34,806
Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and sellin expenses	ng 7,755	431	201	8,387	(3,229)	5,158
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	9,424	9,424
Cost of Credit	(22,430)	(3,420)	-	(25,850)	4,009	(21,841)
Claims	(1,196)	(19)	-	(1,215)	1,215	-
Operating margin	51,202	39,264	7,327	97,793	5,479	103,272
Other operating income / (expenses)	(35,699)	(15,417)	(1,856)	(52,972)	(15,824)	(68,796)
Non-interest expenses	(30,796)	(13,358)	(1,263)	(45,417)	(16,825)	(62,242)
Tax expenses for ISS, PIS and COFINS and Other	(4,903)	(2,059)	(593)	(7,555)	180	(7,375)
Share of profit or (loss) in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	821	821
Income before income tax and social contribution	15,503	23,847	5,471	44,821	(10,345)	34,476
Income tax and social contribution	(4,020)	(7,940)	(1,428)	(13,388)	9,917	(3,471)
Non-controlling interests	(320)	(509)	(85)	(914)	159	(755)
Net income	11,163	15,398	3,958	30,519	(269)	30,250
Total assets	(*) - 1,871,699	1,351,004	257,689	3,008,534	(225,103)	2,783,431
09/30/2024 Total liabilitie	es - 1,805,493	1,270,778	203,020	2,807,432	(234,988)	2,572,444
(*) Includes:						
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,336	-	6,250	8,586	1,421	10,007
Fixed assets, net	7,492	1,607	-	9,099	111	9,210
Goodwill and Intangible assets, net	9,243	9,243		18,486	5,531	24,017

<sup>1)</sup> The IFRS Consolidated figures do not represent the sum of the parties because there are intercompany transactions that were eliminated only in the consolidated statements. Segments are assessed by top management, net of income and expenses between related parties.

Interest margin includes interest and similar income and expenses of R\$ 55,946 (R\$ 50,040 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023), result of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of R\$ 20,997 (R\$ 22,845 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023) and foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions of R\$ (1,218) (R\$ 784 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023).

Non-interest expenses refer to general and administrative expenses, including depreciation and amortization expenses of R\$ (5,297) (R\$ (4,896) from 01/01 to 09/30/2023).

			01/01 to 09	9/30/2023		
	Retail Business	Wholesale Business	Activities with the Market + Corporation	ITAÚ UNIBANCO	Adjustments	IFRS consolidated (1)
Operating revenues	71,789	40,433	3,592	115,814	761	116,575
Interest margin	44,142	29,586	3,236	76,964	(3,295)	73,669
Commissions and Banking Fees	20,593	10,598	212	31,403	2,433	33,836
Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and selling expenses	7,054	249	144	7,447	(2,299)	5,148
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	3,922	3,922
Cost of Credit	(24,550)	(3,242)	-	(27,792)	3,769	(24,023)
Claims	(1,126)	(14)	-	(1,140)	1,140	-
Operating margin	46,113	37,177	3,592	86,882	5,670	92,552
Other operating income / (expenses)	(33,572)	(15,077)	(1,254)	(49,903)	(13,032)	(62,935)
Non-interest expenses	(28,773)	(13,116)	(930)	(42,819)	(13,418)	(56,237)
Tax expenses for ISS, PIS and COFINS and Other	(4,799)	(1,961)	(324)	(7,084)	(301)	(7,385)
Share of profit or (loss) in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	687	687
Income before income tax and social contribution	12,541	22,100	2,338	36,979	(7,362)	29,617
Income tax and social contribution	(3,011)	(6,717)	(509)	(10,237)	5,552	(4,685)
Non-controlling interests	(37)	(503)	15	(525)	(75)	(600)
Net income	9,493	14,880	1,844	26,217	(1,885)	24,332
Total assets (*) -	1,677,189	1,228,153	195,290	2,696,522	(153,422)	2,543,100
12/31/2023 Total liabilities -	1,610,852	1,150,141	150,705	2,507,587	(163,537)	2,344,050
(*) Includes:						
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,156	-	5,946	8,102	1,191	9,293
Fixed assets, net	7,333	1,690	-	9,023	112	9,135
Goodwill and Intangible assets, net	9,419	8,338	-	17,757	5,607	23,364

<sup>1)</sup> The IFRS Consolidated figures do not represent the sum of the parties because there are intercompany transactions that were eliminated only in the consolidated statements. Segments are assessed by top management, net of income and expenses between related parties.

### c) Result of Non-Current Assets and Main Services and Products by Geographic Region

	09/30/2024				12/31/2023	
	Brazil	Abroad	Total	Brazil	Abroad	Total
Non-current assets	28,267	4,960	33,227	27,855	4,644	32,499

	07/0	01 to 09/30/2024	1	07/01 to 09/30/2023				
	Brazil	Abroad	Total	Brazil	Abroad	Total		
Income related to financial operations (1,2)	50,396	10,309	60,705	54,800	11,115	65,915		
Income from insurance contracts and private pension (3)	1,809	-	1,809	1,717	-	1,717		
Comissions and Banking Fees	10,291	1,345	11,636	10,502	11,607			

	01/0	01 to 09/30/2024	1	01/01 to 09/30/2023			
	Brazil	Abroad	Total	Brazil	Abroad	Total	
Income related to interest and similar (1,2,3)	158,808	35,896	194,704	169,119	26,104	195,223	
Income from insurance contracts and private pension (3)	5,158	-	5,158	5,148	-	5,148	
Commissions and Banking Fees (3)	31,056	3,750	34,806	30,363	3,473	33,836	

<sup>1)</sup> Includes Interest and similar Income, of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss and Foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions.

#### Note 31 - Related parties

Transactions between related parties are carried out for amounts, terms and average rates in accordance with normal market practices during the period, and under reciprocal conditions.

Transactions between companies and investment funds, included in consolidation (Note 2c I), have been eliminated and do not affect the consolidated statements.

The principal unconsolidated related parties are as follows:

- Parent companies: IUPAR, E. JOHNSTON and ITAÚSA.
- Associates and joint ventures: of which stand out: Avenue Holding Cayman Ltd.; Biomas Serviços Ambientais, Restauração e Carbono S.A.; BSF Holding S.A.; Conectcar Instituição de Pagamento e Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A.; Kinea Private Equity Investimentos S.A.; Olímpia Promoção e Serviços S.A.; Porto Seguro Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A.; Pravaler S.A. and Tecnologia Bancária S.A.
  - Other related parties:
  - Direct and indirect equity interests of ITAÚSA, in particular: Aegea Saneamento e Participações S.A.; Águas do Rio 1 SPE S.A., Águas do Rio 4 SPE S.A.; Alpargatas S.A.; CCR S.A.; Copa Energia Distribuidora de Gás S.A. and Dexco S.A.
  - Pension plans, in particular: Fundação Itaú Unibanco Previdência Complementar and FUNBEP Fundo de Pensão Multipatrocinado, closed-end supplementary pension entities, that administer retirement plans sponsored by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, created exclusively for employees.
    - Associations, in particular: Associação Cubo Coworking Itaú and Associação Itaú Viver Mais.
  - Foundations and Institutes, in particular: Fundação Saúde Itaú; Instituto Itaú Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação and Instituto Unibanco.

<sup>2)</sup> ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not have customers representing 10% or higher of its revenues.

<sup>3)</sup> In "Brazil" geographic region the companies headquartered in the country and "Abroad" are considered; the other companies, the amounts consider the already eliminated

# a) Transactions with related parties:

		09/30/2	2024	-	12/31/2023					
ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING	Parent companies	nt companies Associates and joint ventures		Other related Total parties		Associates and joint ventures	Other related parties	Total		
Assets										
Interbank investments	-	156	-	156	-	321	-	321		
Loan operations	-	137	404	541	-	355	324	679		
Securities and derivatives (asset and liability position)	1,345	351	2,830	4,526	1,307	317	3,096	4,720		
Other assets	-	444	21	465	1	357	39	397		
Total assets	1,345	1,088	3,255	5,688	1,308	1,350	3,459	6,117		
Liabilities										
Deposits	-	(99)	(1,046)	(1,145)	-	(92)	(1,306)	(1,398)		
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements	-	(120)	(42)	(162)	-	(119)	(75)	(194)		
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	-	(92)	(121)	(213)	-	-	(82)	(82)		
Other liabilities	(7)	(12)	(1,030)	(1,049)	(8)	(9)	(1,072)	(1,089)		
Total Liabilities	(7)	(323)	(2,239)	(2,569)	(8)	(220)	(2,535)	(2,763)		

		07/01 to 09/30/2024			07/01 to 09/30/2023					01/01 to 09	/30/2024		01/01 to 09/30/2023			
ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING	Parent companies	Associates and joint ventures	Other related parties	Total	Parent companies	Associates and joint ventures	Other related parties	Total	Parent companies	Associates and joint ventures	Other related parties	Total	Parent companies	Associates and joint ventures	Other related parties	Total
Statement of Income																
Income	37	7 (33)	336	340	44	11	237	292	110	(19)	533	624	132	38	518	688
Expenses		- (28)	(128)	(156)	1	4	(91)	(86)	-	- (59)	(344)	(403)	-	(5)	(194)	(199)
Other operating revenues / (expenses)	1	(62)	(75)	(136)	3	(16)	7	(6)	8	3 (122)	(259)	(373)	10	(59)	(46)	(95)
Income	38	3 (123)	133	48	48	(1)	153	200	118	3 (200)	(70)	(152)	142	2 (26)	278	394

Operations with Key Management Personnel of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING present Assets of R\$ 185, Liabilities of R\$ (7,934) and Results of R\$ (10) (R\$ 185, R\$ (7,099) at 12/31/2023 and R\$ (9) from 01/01 to 09/30/2023, respectively).

#### b) Compensation and Benefits of Key Management Personnel

Compensation and benefits attributed to Managers Members, members of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in the period correspond to:

	07/01 to 09/30/2024	07/01 to 09/30/2023	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023
Fees	(140)	(157)	(541)	(534)
Profit sharing	(76)	(62)	(261)	(202)
Post-employment benefits	(2)	(1)	(8)	(5)
Share-based payment plan	(58)	(57)	(158)	(135)
Total	(276)	(277)	(968)	(876)

Total amount related to share-based payment plans, personnel expenses and post-employment benefits is detailed in Notes 20, 23 and 26, respectively.

#### Note 32 - Risk and Capital Management

### a) Corporate Governance

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

Foremost among processes for proper risk and capital management are the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and the implementation of a continuous, integrated risk management structure, the stress test program, the establishment of a Risk Committee, and the nomination at BACEN of a Chief Risk Officer (CRO), with roles and responsibilities assigned, and requirements for independence.

These processes are aligned with the guidelines of the Board of Directors and Executive which, through collegiate bodies, define the global objectives expressed as targets and limits for the business units that manage risk. Control and capital management units, in turn, support ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's management by monitoring and analyzing risk and capital.

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

- Sustainability and customer satisfaction: the vision of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is to be a leading bank in sustainable performance and customer satisfaction. For this reason, the institution is concerned about creating shared values for employees, customers, shareholders and society to ensure the longevity of the business. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is concerned about doing business that is good for customers and for the institution.
- **Risk culture:** the institution's risk culture goes beyond policies, procedures and processes. It strengths the individual and collective responsibility of all employees so that they will do the right thing at the right time and in the proper manner, respecting the ethical way of doing business. It is based on four principles: conscious risk taking, discussions and actions on the institution's risks and everyone's responsibility for risk management, which encourage the understanding and the open discussion about risks, so that they are kept within the risk appetite levels established and each employee individually, regardless of their position, area or duties, may also assume responsibility for managing the risks of the business. The risk culture is described in the item "Risk Culture".
- Risk Pricing: ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING operates and assumes risks in business that it knows and understands, avoids the ones that are unknown or that do not provide competitive advantages, and carefully assesses risk-return ratios.

- **Diversification:** the institution has low appetite for volatility in its results. Accordingly, it operates with a diversified base of customers, products and business.
- Operational excellence: ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING intends to provide agility, as well as a robust and stable infrastructure, in order to offer high quality services.
- Ethics and respect for regulations: at ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, ethics is non-negotiable. For this reason, the institution promotes an institutional environment of integrity, educating its employees to cultivate ethical relationships and businesses, as well as respecting the norms, and therefore looking after the institution's reputation.

The Board of Directors is the main body responsible for establishing guidelines, policies and approval levels for risk and capital management. The Capital and Risk Management Committee (CGRC), in turn, is responsible for supporting the Board of Directors in managing capital and risk. At the executive level, collegiate bodies, that perform delegated duties in the risk and capital management, presided over by the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, are responsible for capital and risk management, and their decisions are monitored by the CGRC.

To support this structure, the Risk Department has departments to ensure, on an independent and centralized basis, that the institution's risks and capital are managed in compliance with the defined policies and procedures.

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

Responsibilities for risk management at ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are structured according to the concept of three lines of defense, namely:

- 1st line of defense: business areas and corporate support areas manage risks they give rise to, by identifying, assessing, controlling and reporting such risks.
- 2nd line of defense: risk area, an independent unit that provides central control, ensuring that risks of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are managed and are supported by risk management principles (risk appetite, policies, established procedures and dissemination of the risk culture in the business). This centralized control provides the Board of Directors and executives with a global overview of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's exposure, to ensure correct and timely corporate decisions.
- 3rd line of defense: internal audit, which is linked to the Board of Directors and provides an independent assessment of the institution's activities, so that senior management can see that controls are adequate, risk management is effective and institutional standards and regulatory requirements are being complied with.

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

Aiming at strengthening its values and aligning the behavior of its employees with risk management guidelines, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING adopts several initiatives to disseminate and strengthen a risk culture based on four principles: conscious risk taking, discussions and actions on the institution's risks and everyone's responsibility for risk management. These principles serve as a basis for ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING guidelines, helping employees to conscientiously understand, identify, measure, manage and mitigate risks.

#### b) Risk Management

#### **Risk Appetite**

Risk Appetite articulates the Board of Directors' set of guidelines about strategy and risk taking, defining the nature and level of risks acceptable to the organization, and considering management capacity on an effective and prudent way, the strategic objectives, the conditions of competitiveness and the regulatory environment.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has a risk appetite policy, which was established and approved by the Board of Directors and guides the institution's business strategy. The risk appetite of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is based on the Board of Director's 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."

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

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

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

Metrics are regularly monitored and must comply with the limits defined. The monitoring is reported to the risk commissions and to the Board of Directors, which will guide the use of preventive measures to ensure that exposures are in line with the ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's strategy.

#### I - Credit risk

The possibility of losses arising from failure by a borrower, issuer or counterparty to meet their financial obligations, the impairment of a loan due to downgrading of the risk rating of the borrower, the issuer or the counterparty, a decrease in earnings or remuneration, advantages conceded on renegotiation or the costs of recovery.

There is a credit risk control and management structure, centralized and independent from the business units, that provides for operating limits and risk mitigation mechanisms, and also establishes processes and tools to measure, monitor and control the credit risk inherent in all products, portfolio concentrations and impacts of potential changes in the economic environment.

The credit policy of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is based on internal criteria such as: classification of customers, portfolio performance and changes, default levels, rate of return and economic capital allocated, among others, and also take into account external factors such as interest rates, market default indicators, inflation, changes in consumption, and so on.

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 HOLDING 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, in accordance with the guidelines of the Sustainability and Social and Environmental Responsibility Policy (PRSA) and specific manuals and procedures of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING. Credit proposals are analyzed on a case-bycase 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 HOLDING strictly controls the credit exposure of customers and counterparties, taking action to address situations in which the current exposure exceeds what is desirable. For this purpose, measures provided for in loan agreements are available, such as accelerated maturity or a requirement for additional collateral.

### I.I - Collateral and policies for mitigating credit risk

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses guarantees to increase its capacity for recovery in operations exposed to credit risk. The guarantees may be personal, secured, legal structures with mitigating power and offset agreements.

Managerially, for collateral to be considered instruments that mitigate credit risk, it must comply with the requirements and standards that regulate such instruments, both internal and external ones, and they must be legally valid (effective), enforceable, and assessed on a regular basis.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING also uses credit derivatives, such as single-name CDS, to mitigate credit risk of its portfolios of loans and securities. These instruments are priced based on models that use the fair value of market inputs, such as credit spreads, recovery rates, correlations and interest rates.

#### I.II - Governance and measurement of expected credit loss

Both the credit risk and the finance areas are responsible for defining the methods used to measure expected credit loss and for periodically assessing changes in the provision amounts.

These areas monitor the trends observed in provisions for expected credit losses by business, in addition to establishing an initial understanding of the variables that may trigger changes in the allowance for loan losses, the probability of default (PD) or the loss given default (LGD).

Once the trends have been identified and an initial assessment of the variables has been made at the corporate level, the business areas are responsible for further analyzing these trends in more detail and for each business, in order to understand the underlying reasons for the trends and to decide whether changes are required in credit policies.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING calculates the expected credit loss of the Retail business portfolio by multiplying the expected historical credit loss by the EAD (Exposure at Default) amount. For the Wholesale business portfolio, the PD, LGD and EAD parameters are multiplied.

#### Sensitivity analysis

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING prepares studies on the impact of estimates in the calculation of expected credit loss. The expected loss models use three different scenarios: Optimistic, Base and Pessimistic. In Brazil, where operations are substantially carried out, these scenarios are combined by weighting their probabilities: 15%, 55% and 30%, respectively, which are updated so as to reflect the new economic conditions. For loan portfolios originated in other countries, the scenarios are weighted by different probabilities, considering regional economic aspects and conditions.

The table below shows the amount of financial assets at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, expected loss and the impacts on the calculation of expected credit loss in the adoption of 100% of each scenario:

		09/30/2024			12/31/2023						
	Financial Expected	Reduction/(In	crease) of Ex	pected Loss			Reduction/(Increase) of Expected Loss				
Assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Expected Loss	Pessimistic scenario	Base scenario	Optimistic scenario	Financial Assets <sup>(1)</sup>	Expected Loss	Pessimistic scenario	Base scenario	Optimistic scenario		
1,376,535	(49,743)	(2,095)	511	1,289	1,302,826	(51,884)	(2,298)	422	1,090		

<sup>1)</sup> Composed of Loan operations, lease operations and securities.

Expected loss comprises Expected credit loss for Financial guarantees R\$ (975) (R\$ (887) at 12/31/2023) and Loan commitments R\$ (3,920) (R\$ (3,311) at 12/31/2023).

### I.III - Classification of Stages of Credit Impairment

The accounting policy on expected credit loss is presented in Note 2c IV.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses customers' internal information, statistic models, days of default and quantitative analysis in order to determine the credit risk of the financial assets.

The rules to change stage are determined according to historical behavior of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's product portfolios and consider:

Stage 1 to stage 2: delay or evaluation of probability of default (PD) triggers.

For Retail business portfolios, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING migrates credit contracts overdue for over 30 days to stage 2, except payroll loans to public bodies (45 days in arrears) and INSS (45 days in arrears) due to the dynamics of product transfer payments and portfolio risk.

For agreements with delay less than 30 days, the migration to stage 2 occurs if the financial asset exceeds the allowance for loan losses established by the risk appetite approved by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's Management for each portfolio, whereas the others remain in stage 1.

For the Wholesale business portfolio, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING migrates to stage 2 the contracts of the same economic subgroup when there is a delay exceeding 30 days in an amount considered material.

For contracts overdue for less than 30 days, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING determines a rating limit by economic subgroup that, if exceeded, causes the migration of all economic subgroup's contracts to stage 2. If the economic subgroup's rating is lower than the limit established for stage 2, the significant increase in credit risk is verified through the relative variation of the economic subgroup's rating in relation to the rating established 12 months before.

• Stage 3: default parameters are used to identify stage 3, the main ones are: 90 days in arrears in the payment of principal and charges, except for the mortgage loan portfolio, which are considered 180 days in arrears; debt restructuring; filing for bankruptcy; loss; and court-supervised recovery. The financial asset, at any stage, can migrate to stage 3 when showing default parameters.

After a certain credit status has been defined for an agreement, it is classified in one of the three stages of credit deterioration. Based on this classification, rules for measuring expected credit loss in each stage are used, as described in Note 2c IV.

I.IV - Maximum Exposure of Financial Assets to Credit Risk

		09/30/2024			12/31/2023	
	Brazil	Abroad	Total	Brazil	Abroad	Total
Financial assets	1,924,016	527,728	2,451,744	1,772,360	466,854	2,239,214
At Amortized Cost	1,373,385	376,481	1,749,866	1,206,141	334,680	1,540,821
Interbank deposits	22,603	32,328	54,931	22,248	28,759	51,007
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	342,970	3,376	346,346	235,656	2,665	238,321
Securities	280,612	22,735	303,347	227,232	33,511	260,743
Loan and lease operations	676,948	288,456	965,404	658,471	252,119	910,590
Other financial assets	88,189	36,297	124,486	102,555	25,144	127,699
(-) Provision for expected loss	(37,937)	(6,711)	(44,648)	(40,021)	(7,518)	(47,539)
At Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	31,594	73,269	104,863	53,130	76,909	130,039
Securities	31,594	73,269	104,863	53,130	76,909	130,039
At Fair Value through Profit or Loss	519,037	77,978	597,015	513,089	55,265	568,354
Securities	501,175	22,109	523,284	497,042	14,710	511,752
Derivatives	14,874	55,869	70,743	14,696	40,555	55,251
Other financial assets	2,988	-	2,988	1,351	-	1,351
Financial liabilities - Provision for expected loss	4,336	559	4,895	3,706	492	4,198
Loan commitments	3,648	272	3,920	3,062	249	3,311
Financial guarantees	688	287	975	644	243	887
Off-balance sheet	591,008	76,836	667,844	485,517	68,033	553,550
Financial guarantees	92,319	23,585	115,904	83,413	19,209	102,622
Letters of credit to be released	70,675	-	70,675	20,850	-	20,850
Loan commitments	428,014	53,251	481,265	381,254	48,824	430,078
Mortgage loans	17,302	-	17,302	16,368	-	16,368
Overdraft accounts	183,019	-	183,019	171,725	-	171,725
Credit cards	223,783	4,068	227,851	189,141	3,297	192,438
Other pre-approved limits	3,910	49,183	53,093	4,020	45,527	49,547
Total	2,510,688	604,005	3,114,693	2,254,171	534,395	2,788,566

Amounts shown for credit risk exposure are based on gross book value and do not take into account any collateral received or other added credit improvements.

The contractual amounts of financial guarantees and letters of credit cards represent the maximum potential of credit risk in the event that a counterparty does not meet the terms of the agreement. The vast majority of loan commitments (mortgage loans, overdraft accounts and other preapproved limits) mature without being drawn, since they are renewed monthly and can be cancelled unilaterally.

As a result, the total contractual amount does not represent our real future exposure to credit risk or the liquidity needs arising from such commitments.

### I.IV.I - By business sector

## Loan and lease operations

	09/30/2024	%	12/31/2023	%
Industry and commerce	200,213	20.7%	186,198	20.4%
Services	197,917	20.5%	182,795	20.1%
Other sectors	41,132	4.3%	38,078	4.2%
Individuals	526,142	54.5%	503,519	55.3%
Total	965,404	100.0%	910,590	100.0%

# Other financial assets (1)

	09/30/2024	%	12/31/2023	%
Public sector	937,466	66.7%	831,963	66.7%
Services	174,794	12.5%	150,100	12.0%
Other sectors	165,171	11.8%	145,163	11.7%
Financial	126,084	9.0%	119,887	9.6%
Total	1,403,515	100.0%	1,247,113	100.0%

<sup>1)</sup> Includes Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income and Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, except for Loan and lease operations and Other financial assets.

The exposure of Off-balance sheet financial instruments (Financial guarantees and Loan commitments) is neither categorized nor managed by business sector.

### I.IV.II - By type and classification of credit risk

Loan and lease operations

		09/30/2024															
		Stag	e 1		Stage 2					Stage	3			Total Consolidated of 3 Stages			
	Loan operations	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees	Total	Loan operations	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees	Total	Loan operations	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees	Total	Loan operations	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees	Total	
Individuals	332,955	284,999	660	618,614	63,960	11,659	2	75,621	32,898	63	-	32,961	429,813	296,721	662	727,196	
Corporate	144,965	32,199	78,209	255,373	1,248	50	867	2,165	1,336	243	2,768	4,347	147,549	32,492	81,844	261,885	
Micro/small and medium companies	156,908	102,316	12,048	271,272	11,980	1,082	148	13,210	10,899	91	137	11,127	179,787	103,489	12,333	295,609	
Foreign loans - Latin America	183,671	45,769	20,544	249,984	13,530	2,644	491	16,665	11,054	150	30	11,234	208,255	48,563	21,065	277,883	
Total	818,499	465,283	111,461	1,395,243	90,718	15,435	1,508	107,661	56,187	547	2,935	59,669	965,404	481,265	115,904	1,562,573	
%	58.7%	33.3%	8.0%	100.0%	84.3%	14.3%	1.4%	100.0%	94.2%	0.9%	4.9%	100.0%	61.8%	30.8%	7.4%	100.0%	

								12/31	/2023								
		Stag	e 1			Stage 2				Stage 3				Total Consolidated of 3 Stages			
	Loan operations	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees	Total	Loan operations	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees	Total	Loan operations	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees	Total	Loan operations	Loan commitments	Financial guarantees	Total	
Individuals	317,335	246,809	550	564,694	63,579	10,972	2	74,553	35,702	147	-	35,849	416,616	257,928	552	675,096	
Corporate	130,916	30,053	70,585	231,554	956	461	146	1,563	4,589	35	2,666	7,290	136,461	30,549	73,397	240,407	
Micro/small and medium companies	145,422	95,886	11,053	252,361	13,087	1,216	110	14,413	10,601	90	201	10,892	169,110	97,192	11,364	277,666	
Foreign loans - Latin America	166,981	42,206	16,325	225,512	12,077	2,091	958	15,126	9,345	112	26	9,483	188,403	44,409	17,309	250,121	
Total	760,654	414,954	98,513	1,274,121	89,699	14,740	1,216	105,655	60,237	384	2,893	63,514	910,590	430,078	102,622	1,443,290	
%	59.7%	32.6%	7.7%	100.0%	84.9%	14.0%	1.1%	100.0%	94.8%	0.6%	4.6%	100.0%	63.1%	29.8%	7.1%	100.0%	

		09/30/2	024		12/31/2023					
Internal rating	Stage 1	Stage 1 Stage 2		Total loan operations	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total loan operations		
Low	762,362	65,976	-	828,338	702,746	65,971	-	768,717		
Medium	55,925	14,010	-	69,935	57,893	12,087	-	69,980		
High	212	10,732	-	10,944	15	11,641	-	11,656		
Credit-impaired	-	-	56,187	56,187	-	-	60,237	60,237		
Total	818,499	90,718	56,187	965,404	760,654	89,699	60,237	910,590		
%	84.8%	9.4%	5.8%	100.0%	83.5%	9.9%	6.6%	100.0%		

# Other financial assets

	09/30/2024										
	Fair value —	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3					
		Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value				
Investment funds	29,325	12,813	12,466	16,834	16,685	174	174				
Government securities	595,559	598,641	595,559	-	-	-	-				
Brazilian government	506,905	510,281	506,905	-	-	-	-				
Other government	-	36	-	-	-	-	-				
Latin America	47,352	47,081	47,352	-	-	-	-				
Abroad	41,302	41,243	41,302	-	-	-	-				
Corporate securities	305,418	302,343	297,799	5,665	5,083	4,117	2,536				
Rural product note	55,893	55,001	54,875	822	769	436	249				
Real estate receivables certificates	7,953	7,410	7,330	484	476	147	147				
Bank deposit certificate	412	411	412	-	-	-	-				
Debentures	154,525	152,483	150,285	2,576	2,205	3,113	2,035				
Eurobonds and other	7,768	7,591	7,595	168	173	-	-				
Financial bills	28,371	28,364	28,371	-	-	-	-				
Promissory and commercial notes	17,759	17,558	17,537	235	222	-	-				
Other	32,737	33,525	31,394	1,380	1,238	421	105				
Total	930,302	913,797	905,824	22,499	21,768	4,291	2,710				

	12/31/2023										
	Fairceles	Stage	e 1	Stage 2		Stage 3					
	Fair value —	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value				
Investment funds	26,570	21,030	20,559	5,971	5,971	40	40				
Government securities	610,756	610,088	610,756	-	-	-	-				
Brazilian government	520,964	520,375	520,964	-	-	-	-				
Other government	-	36	-	-	-	-	-				
Latin America	54,612	54,443	54,612	-	-	-	-				
Abroad	35,180	35,234	35,180	-	-	-	-				
Corporate securities	264,354	262,020	258,662	6,433	5,135	1,433	557				
Rural product note	42,159	41,685	41,646	322	310	331	203				
Real estate receivables certificates	7,562	7,631	7,562	-	-	-	-				
Bank deposit certificate	191	181	181	10	10	-	-				
Debentures	135,134	132,727	131,279	4,693	3,530	842	325				
Eurobonds and other	7,037	6,858	6,859	175	171	24	7				
Financial bills	24,125	24,114	24,114	13	11	-	-				
Promissory and commercial notes	12,832	12,503	12,472	361	360	-	-				
Other	35,314	36,321	34,549	859	743	236	22				
Total	901,680	893,138	889,977	12,404	11,106	1,473	597				

		09/30/2	2024		
	Financial assets - At am	ortized cost			
Internal rating	Interbank deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell	Securities	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Low	401,277	300,151	577,370	104,752	1,383,550
Medium	-	3,002	16,409	111	19,522
High	-	194	249	-	443
Total	401,277	303,347	594,028	104,863	1,403,515
%	28.6%	21.6%	42.3%	7.5%	100.0%
		12/31/2	2023		
	Financial assets - At am	ortized cost			
Internal rating	Interbank deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell	Securities	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
Low	289,328	257,238	564,288	129,990	1,240,844
Medium	-	3,084	2,604	49	5,737
High	-	421	111	-	532

260,743

20.9%

567,003

45.5%

130,039

10.4%

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes Derivatives in the amount of R\$ 70,743 (R\$ 55,251 at 12/31/2023).

289,328

23.2%

Total

%

1,247,113

100.0%

I.IV.III - Collateral for loan and lease operations

		09/30	/2024		12/31/2023			
	Over-collateralized assets		Under-collateralized assets		Over-collater	alized assets	Under-collateralized assets	
	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Individuals	165,762	443,083	3,256	2,858	154,321	398,935	3,601	3,173
Personal (1)	7,181	22,304	1,568	1,456	4,359	16,157	1,881	1,760
Vehicles (2)	33,533	74,477	1,338	1,240	31,230	73,967	1,315	1,240
Mortgage loans (3)	125,048	346,302	350	162	118,732	308,811	405	173
Micro/small, medium companies and corporates (4)	164,656	533,194	55,920	52,021	167,843	596,817	45,885	43,484
Foreign Ioans - Latin America <sup>(4)</sup>	176,359	346,117	10,771	3,789	160,734	304,597	8,340	2,508
Total	506,777	1,322,394	69,947	58,668	482,898	1,300,349	57,826	49,165

<sup>1)</sup> In general requires financial guarantees.

Of the total of loan and lease operations, R\$ 388,680 (R\$ 369,866 at 12/31/2023) represent unsecured loans.

<sup>2)</sup> Vehicles themselves are pledged as collateral, as well as assets leased in lease operations.

<sup>3)</sup> Properties themselves are pledged as collateral.

<sup>4)</sup> Any collateral set forth in the credit policy of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING (chattel mortgage, surety/joint debtor, mortgage and other).

### I.IV.IV - Repossessed assets

The accounting policy on assets held for sale is presented in Note 2c V.

The repossessed assets intended for sale comprise, mainly, real estate and their sale includes periodic auctions that are previously disclosed to the market. Total repossessed assets in the period were R\$ 623 (R\$ 746 from 01/01 to 09/30/2023).

#### II - Market risk

Defined as the possibility of incurring financial losses from changes in the market value of positions held by a financial institution, including the risks of transactions subject to fluctuations in currency rates, interest rates, share prices, price indexes and commodity prices, as set forth by CMN. Price Indexes are also treated as a risk factor group.

Market risk is controlled by an area independent from the business areas, which is responsible for the daily activities of (i) risk measurement and assessment, (ii) monitoring of stress scenarios, limits and alerts, (iii) application, analysis and testing of stress scenarios, (iv) risk reporting to those responsible within the business areas, in compliance with the governance of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, (v) monitoring of actions required to adjust positions and risk levels to make them realistic, and (vi) providing support for the safe launch of new financial products.

The market risk structure categorizes transactions as part of either the banking portfolio or the trading portfolio, in accordance with general criteria established by CMN Resolution No. 4,557, of February 23, 2017, and BCB Resolution No. 111, of July 6, 2021 and later changes. The trading portfolio consists of all transactions involving financial instruments and commodities, including derivatives, which are held for trading. The banking portfolio is basically characterized by transactions for the banking business, and transactions related to the management of the balance sheet of the institution, where there is no intention of sale and time horizons are medium and long term.

Market risk management is based on the following metrics:

- Value at risk (VaR): a statistical measure that estimates the expected maximum potential economic loss under normal market conditions, considering a certain time horizon and confidence level.
- Losses in stress scenarios (Stress Test): simulation technique to assess the behavior of assets, liabilities and derivatives of a portfolio when several risk factors are taken to extreme market situations (based on prospective and historical scenarios).
- Stop loss: metrics used to revise positions, should losses accumulated in a fixed period reach a certain level.
- Concentration: cumulative exposure of a certain financial instrument or risk factor, calculated at market value (MtM Mark to Market).
- Stressed VaR: statistical metric derived from the VaR calculation, with the purpose of simulating higher risk in the trading portfolio, taking returns that can be seen in past scenarios of extreme volatility.

Management of Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is based on the following metrics:

• ΔEVE (Delta Economic Value of Equity): 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 these instruments in a scenario of shock in interest rates.

• ΔNII (Delta Net Interest Income): difference between the result of financial intermediation of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario and the result of financial intermediation of these instruments in a scenario of shock in interest rates.

In addition, sensitivity and loss control measures are also analyzed. They include:

- Mismatching analysis (GAPS): accumulated exposure by risk factor of cash flows expressed at market value, allocated at the maturity dates.
- Sensitivity (DV01- Delta Variation): impact on the fair value of cash flows when a 1 basis point change is applied to current interest rates or on the index rates.
- Sensitivity to Sundry Risk Factors (Greeks): partial derivatives of an option portfolio in relation to the prices of underlying assets, implied volatilities, interest rates and time.

In order to operate within the defined limits, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING hedges transactions with customers and proprietary positions, including its foreign investments. Derivatives are commonly used for these hedging activities, which can be either accounting or economic hedges, both governed by the institutional polices of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

The structure of limits and alerts obeys the Board of Directors' guidelines, and it is reviewed and approved on an annual basis. This structure has specific limits aimed at improving the process of monitoring and understanding risk, and at avoiding concentration. These limits are quantified by assessing the forecast balance sheet results, the size of stockholders' equity, market liquidity, complexity and volatility, and ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's appetite for risk.

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 in a timely manner to the Treasury desks and other structures foreseen in the governance.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses proprietary systems to measure the consolidated market risk. The processing of these systems occurs in a high-availability access-controlled environment, which has data storage and recovery processes and an infrastructure that ensures business continuity in contingency (disaster recovery) situations.

# II.I - VaR - Consolidated ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING

VaR is calculated by Historical Simulation, i.e. the expected distribution for profits and losses (P&L) of a portfolio over time, which can be estimated from past behavior of returns of market risk factors for this portfolio. VaR is calculated at a confidence level of 99%, historical period of 4 years (1.000 business days) and a holding period of one day. In addition, in a conservative approach, VaR is calculated daily, with and without volatility weighting, and the final VaR is the more restrictive of the values given by the two methods.

From 01/01 to 09/30/2024, the average total VaR in historical simulation was R\$ 916 or 0.5% of total stockholders' equity (R\$ 931 or 0.5% of total stockholders' equity from 01/01 to 12/31/2023).

		VaR Total (Historical Simulation) (in millions of reais) (1)											
		09/30	/2024			12/31	/2023						
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Var Total	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Var Total					
VaR by Risk Factor Group													
Interest rates	1,166	988	1,418	1,113	1,251	1,059	1,585	1,408					
Currencies	38	18	64	20	29	12	74	20					
Shares	49	35	79	79	30	14	55	41					
Commodities	17	8	41	15	12	2	33	7					
Effect of diversification	-	-	-	(343)	-	-	-	(382)					
Total risk	916	756	1,129	884	931	718	1,247	1,094					

<sup>1)</sup> VaR by Risk Factor Group considers information from foreign units.

#### II.I.I - Interest rate risk

The table below shows the accounting position of financial assets and liabilities exposed to interest rate risk, distributed by maturity (remaining contractual terms). This table is not used directly to manage interest rate risks, it is mostly used to permit the assessment of mismatching between accounts and products associated thereto and to identify possible risk concentration.

	09/30/2024							12	2/31/2023			
	0-30 days	31-180 days	181-365 days	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	0-30 days	31-180 days	181-365 days	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets	682,327	373,664	265,808	850,490	330,070	2,502,359	600,522	345,039	243,631	795,985	294,149	2,279,326
At amortized cost	617,966	319,739	191,900	473,749	197,127	1,800,481	506,280	307,520	174,806	428,529	163,798	1,580,933
Central Bank of Brazil deposits	131,653	-	-	-	-	131,653	121,146	-	-	-	-	121,146
Interbank deposits	30,441	4,608	15,046	4,815	14	54,924	28,178	5,608	10,071	7,121	22	51,000
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	303,715	42,079	-	-	551	346,345	207,697	30,530	-	-	81	238,308
Securities	7,217	36,465	38,348	155,699	64,426	302,155	16,384	37,026	28,335	131,917	46,227	259,889
Loan and lease operations	144,940	236,587	138,506	313,235	132,136	965,404	132,875	234,356	136,400	289,491	117,468	910,590
At fair value through other comprehensive income	5,740	20,472	13,982	44,643	20,026	104,863	24,844	9,683	14,116	56,885	24,511	130,039
At fair value through profit or loss	58,621	33,453	59,926	332,098	112,917	597,015	69,398	27,836	54,709	310,571	105,840	568,354
Securities	44,571	17,021	54,773	305,791	101,128	523,284	59,071	19,439	49,087	289,490	94,665	511,752
Derivatives	14,050	15,372	5,055	24,947	11,319	70,743	10,327	8,357	5,613	20,484	10,470	55,251
Other financial assets	-	1,060	98	1,360	470	2,988	-	40	9	597	705	1,351
Financial liabilities	785,524	213,565	144,786	709,675	141,946	1,995,496	698,247	175,283	148,366	686,826	110,138	1,818,860
At amortized cost	774,959	195,183	139,302	683,391	131,683	1,924,518	690,259	169,109	140,559	666,315	99,287	1,765,529
Deposits	382,106	91,258	48,309	478,028	20,789	1,020,490	347,884	78,985	53,949	467,682	2,852	951,352
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	366,465	15,173	3,662	5,268	27,893	418,461	326,025	1,180	4,200	13,250	18,131	362,786
Interbank market funds	25,290	81,979	80,009	147,655	6,835	341,768	15,099	83,409	77,263	142,023	10,851	328,645
Institutional market funds	715	6,738	7,111	49,369	76,166	140,099	805	5,325	5,123	40,885	67,453	119,591
Premium bonds plans	383	35	211	3,071	-	3,700	446	210	24	2,475	-	3,155
At fair value through profit or loss	10,565	18,382	5,484	26,284	10,263	70,978	7,988	6,174	7,807	20,511	10,851	53,331
Derivatives	10,479	17,490	5,463	25,463	9,690	68,585	7,988	6,165	7,798	20,162	10,362	52,475
Structured notes	-	-	-	12	304	316	-	-	2	19	275	296
Other financial liabilities	86	892	21	809	269	2,077	-	9	7	330	214	560
Difference assets / liabilities (1)	(103,197)	160,099	121,022	140,815	188,124	506,863	(97,725)	169,756	95,265	109,159	184,011	460,466
Cumulative difference	(103,197)	56,902	177,924	318,739	506,863		(97,725)	72,031	167,296	276,455	460,466	
Ratio of cumulative difference to total interest-bearing assets	(4.1)%	2.3%	7.1%	12.7%	20.3%		(4.3)%	3.2%	7.3%	12.1%	20.2%	

<sup>1)</sup> The difference arises from the mismatch between the maturities of all remunerated assets and liabilities, at the respective period-end date, considering the contractually agreed terms.

### II.I.II - Currency risk

The purpose of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's management of foreign exchange exposure is to mitigate the effects arising from variation in foreign exchange rates, which may present high-volatility periods.

The currency (or foreign exchange) risk arises from positions that are sensitive to oscillations in foreign exchange rates. These positions may be originated by financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which the balance sheet is measured or through positions in derivative instruments (for negotiation or hedge). Sensitivity to currency risk is disclosed in the table VaR Total (Historical Simulation) described in item II.I – VaR Consolidated – ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

#### **II.I.III - Share Price Risk**

The exposure to share price risk is disclosed in Note 5, related to Financial Assets through Profit or Loss - Securities, and Note 8, related to Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income - Securities.

# III - Liquidity risk

Defined as the possibility that the institution may be unable to efficiently meet its expected and unexpected obligations, both current and future, including those arising from guarantees issued, without affecting its daily operations and without incurring significant losses.

Liquidity risk is controlled by an area independent from the business area and responsible for establishing the reserve composition, estimating the cash flow and exposure to liquidity risk in different time horizons, and for monitoring the minimum limits to absorb losses in stress scenarios for each country where ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING operates. All activities are subject to verification by independent validation, internal control and audit areas.

Liquidity management policies and limits are based on prospective scenarios and senior management's guidelines. These scenarios are reviewed on a periodic basis, by analyzing the need for cash due to atypical market conditions or strategic decisions by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING manages and controls liquidity risk on a daily basis, using procedures approved in superior committees, including the adoption of liquidity minimum limits, sufficient to absorb possible cash losses in stress scenarios, measured with the use of internal and regulatory methods.

Among the main regulatory liquidity indicators, the following indicators stand out:

**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):** can be defined as a sufficiency index over a 30-day horizon, measuring the available amount of assets available to honor potential liquid outflows in a stress scenario.

**Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):** can be defined as an analysis of funding available for the financing of long-term assets.

Both metrics are managed by the liquidity risk area and they have limits approved by superior committees, as well as governance of action plans in possible liquidity stress scenarios.

Additionally, the following items for monitoring and supporting decisions are periodically prepared and submitted to senior management:

- Different scenarios projected for changes in liquidity.
- Contingency plans for crisis situations.
- Reports and charts that describe the risk positions.
- Assessment of funding costs and alternative sources of funding.

• Monitoring of changes in funding through a constant control of sources of funding, considering the type of investor, maturities and other factors.

## III.I - Primary sources of funding

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has different sources of funding, of which a significant portion is from the retail segment. Of total customers' funds, 73.7% or R\$ 1,107,965, is immediately available to customers. However, the historical behavior of the accumulated balance of the two largest items in this group – time deposit and interbank market funds - is relatively consistent with the balances increasing over time and inflows exceeding outflows for monthly average amounts.

Eunding from quotomore	09/3	30/2024		12/31/2023			
Funding from customers	0-30 days	Total	%	0-30 days	Total	%	
Deposits	865,400	1,020,490		817,050	951,352		
Demand deposits	123,132	123,132	8.2%	105,634	105,634	7.6%	
Savings deposits	176,843	176,843	11.8%	174,765	174,765	12.5%	
Time deposits <sup>(1)</sup>	556,250	707,127	47.1%	527,841	656,591	46.9%	
Other	9,175	13,388	0.9%	8,810	14,362	1.0%	
Interbank market funds (1)	241,710	341,768	22.7%	200,886	328,645	23.5%	
Funds from own issue (2)	-	7	-	-	8	-	
Institutional market funds	855	140,099	9.3%	1,106	119,591	8.5%	
Total	1,107,965	1,502,364	100.0%	1,019,042	1,399,596	100.0%	

<sup>1)</sup> The settlement date is considered as the closest period in which the client has the possibility of withdrawing funds.

## III.II - Control over liquidity

Under the LCR metric, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has High-quality Liquid Assets (HQLA) which totaled an average of R\$ 365,612 in the period, mainly made up of sovereign securities, reserves in central banks and cash. Net cash outflows totaled an average of R\$ 162,529 in the period, mainly made up of retail, wholesale funds, additional requirements, contractual and contingent obligations, offset by cash inflows from loans and other expected cash inflows.

The average LCR in the period is 224.9% (191.8% at 12/31/2023) above the 100% threshold, and therefore the entity comfortably has sufficient stable funds available to support losses under the standardized stress scenario for LCR.

From the NSFR perspective, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has Available Stable Funding (ASF) that totaled R\$ 1,314,703 in the period, mainly made up of capital, retail and wholesale funds. The required stable funding (RSF) totaled R\$ 1,058,433 in the period, mainly made up of loans and financing granted to wholesale and retail clients, central governments, and operations with central banks.

The NSFR at the period closing is 124.2% (126.9% at 12/31/2023), above the 100% threshold, and therefore the entity comfortably has sufficient stable funds available to support the stable funds required in the long term, in accordance with the metric.

<sup>2)</sup> Refers to Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements with securities from own issue.

Undiscounted future flows, except for derivatives which are fair value			09/30/2024					12/31/2023		
Financial liabilities	0 – 30	31 – 365	366 – 720	Over 720 days	Total	0 – 30	31 – 365	366 – 720	Over 720 days	Total
Deposits	865,413	100,738	29,283	29,215	1,024,649	817,054	83,175	29,089	25,015	954,333
Demand deposits	123,132	-	-	-	123,132	105,634	-	-	-	105,634
Savings deposits	176,843	-	-	-	176,843	174,765	-	-	-	174,765
Time deposit	556,250	99,529	26,648	28,804	711,231	527,841	82,376	24,238	25,012	659,467
Interbank deposits	1,633	1,209	2,635	411	5,888	900	799	4,851	3	6,553
Other deposits	7,555	-	-	-	7,555	7,914	-	-	-	7,914
Central Bank of Brazil deposits	(131,041)	(14,121)	(3,781)	(4,087)	(153,030)	(127,312)	(11,322)	(3,332)	(3,438)	(145,404)
Demand deposits	(21,377)	-	-	-	(21,377)	(24,258)	-	-	-	(24,258)
Savings deposits	(30,742)	-	-	-	(30,742)	(30,505)	-	-	-	(30,505)
Time deposit	(78,922)	(14,121)	(3,781)	(4,087)	(100,911)	(72,549)	(11,322)	(3,332)	(3,438)	(90,641)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	396,706	19,260	861	66,857	483,684	352,654	4,909	4,217	65,524	427,304
Government securities	329,789	6,874	601	65,851	403,115	282,119	4,504	4,029	64,160	354,812
Corporate securities	17,985	12,380	260	1,006	31,631	31,059	401	188	1,364	33,012
Foreign	48,932	6	-	-	48,938	39,476	4	-	-	39,480
Interbank market funds	241,710	52,071	29,046	40,311	363,138	200,886	65,124	33,361	43,284	342,655
Institutional market funds	855	17,509	53,471	93,626	165,461	1,106	12,227	48,240	81,110	142,683
Derivative financial instruments - Net position	10,479	22,953	9,606	25,547	68,585	7,988	13,963	7,553	22,971	52,475
Swaps	559	8,146	7,338	24,132	40,175	3,231	4,064	6,476	21,970	35,741
Options	2,622	10,238	1,582	642	15,084	903	7,010	595	464	8,972
Forwards	4,896	-	-	20	4,916	2,965	-	1	16	2,982
Other derivatives	2,402	4,569	686	753	8,410	889	2,889	481	521	4,780
Other financial liabilities	86	913	809	269	2,077	-	3	205	352	560
Total financial liabilities	1,384,208	199,323	119,295	251,738	1,954,564	1,252,376	168,079	119,333	234,818	1,774,606

		09/30/2024					12/31/2023				
Off-balance commitments	Note	0 – 30	31 – 365	366 – 720	Over 720 days	Total	0 – 30	31 – 365	366 – 720	Over 720 days	Total
Financial guarantees		2,526	39,715	19,495	54,168	115,904	2,875	32,938	14,264	52,545	102,622
Loan commitments		188,186	47,330	16,726	229,023	481,265	176,017	51,101	10,313	192,647	430,078
Letters of credit to be released		70,675	-	-	-	70,675	20,850	-	_	-	20,850
Contractual commitments - Fixed and Intangible assets	13, 14	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	3
Total		261,387	87,046	36,221	283,191	667,845	199,742	84,042	24,577	245,192	553,553

### IV - Emerging Risks

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

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

#### V - Social, Environmental and Climate Risks

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

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

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

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

In the management of Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks, business areas manage the risk in its daily activities, following the Risks SAC Policy guidelines and specific processes, with the support of specialized assessment from dedicated technical teams located in Credit, which serves the Wholesale segment, Credit Risk and Modeling, and Institutional Legal teams, that act on an integrated way in the management of all dimensions of the Social, Environmental and Climatic Risks related to the conglomerate's activities. As an example of specific guidelines for the management of these risks, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has specific governance for granting and renewing credit in senior approval levels for clients in certain economic sectors, classified as Sensitive Sectors (Mining, Steel & Metallurgy, Oil & Gas, Textiles Industry and Retail Clothing, Paper & Pulp, Chemicals & Petrochemicals, Agri - Meatpacking, Agri - Crop Protection and Fertilizers, Wood, Energy, Rural Producers and Real Estate), for which there is an individualized analysis of Social, Environmental and Climate Risks. The institution also counts with specific procedures for the Institution's operation (stockholders' equity, branch infrastructure, technology and suppliers), credit, investments and key controls. SAC Risks area, Internal Controls and Compliance areas, in turn, support and ensure the governance of the activities of the business and credit areas that serves the business. The Internal Audit acts on an independent manner, assessing risk management, controls and governance.

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

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

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

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

### c) Capital Management Governance

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is subject to the regulations of BACEN, which determines minimum capital requirements, procedures to obtain information to assess the global systemic importance of banks, fixed asset limits, loan limits and accounting practices, and requires banks to conform to the regulations based on the Basel Accord for capital adequacy. Additionally, CNSP and SUSEP issue regulations on capital requirements that affect our insurance operations and private pension and premium bonds plans.

The capital statements were prepared in accordance with BACEN's regulatory requirements and with internationally accepted minimum requirements according to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

# I - Composition and Capital Adequacy

The Board of Directors is the body responsible for approving the institutional capital management policy and guidelines for the capitalization level of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING. The Board is also responsible for the full approval of the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) report, the purpose of which is to assess the capital adequacy of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

The result of the last ICAAP, which comprises stress tests – which was dated December 2023 – indicated that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has, in addition to capital to cover all material risks, a significant capital surplus, thus assuring the solidity of the institution's equity position.

In order to ensure that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is sound and has the capital needed to support business growth, the institution maintains PR levels above the minimum level required to face risks, as demonstrated by the Common Equity Tier I, Tier I Capital and Total Capital ratios.

	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Available capital (amounts)		
Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1)	178,324	166,389
Tier 1	199,088	185,141
Total capital (PR)	227,250	206,862
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)		
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	1,304,627	1,215,019
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.7%	13.7%
Tier 1 ratio (%) (1)	15.3%	15.2%
Total capital ratio (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	17.4%	17.0%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA		
Capital conservation buffer requirement (%)	2.5%	2.5%
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.1%	-
Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.0%	1.0%
Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	3.6%	3.5%

<sup>1)</sup> 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 15.2%.

At 09/30/2024, the amount of perpetual subordinated debt that makes up Tier I capital is R\$ 19,820 (R\$ 18,028 at 12/31/2023) and the amount of perpetual subordinated debt that makes up Tier capital II is R\$ 27,443 (R\$ 21,208 at 12/31/2023).

<sup>2)</sup> The Total capital ratio follows the instructions of the Central Bank of Brazil and is not limited to the 3.5% rate (Addicional Tier 1 + Tier 2) of CMN Resolution No. 4,958. If it were limited, the Total capital ratio would be 17.2%.

The Basel Ratio reached 17.4% at 09/30/2024, an increase of 0.4 p.p. compared to 12/31/2023, due to the result for the period.

Additionally, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has a surplus over the required minimum Total capital of R\$ 122,879 (R\$ 109,660 at 12/31/2023), well above the Capital Buffer requirement of R\$ 46,417 (R\$ 42,526 at 12/31/2023), widely covered by available capital.

The fixed assets ratio indicates the commitment percentage of adjusted Total capital with adjusted permanent assets. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING falls within the maximum limit of 50% of adjusted Total capital, established by BACEN. At 09/30/2024, fixed assets ratio reached 18.5% (21.5% at 12/31/2023), showing a surplus of R\$ 71,484 (R\$ 58,879 at 12/31/2023).

## II - Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

For calculating minimum capital requirements, RWA must be obtained by taking the sum of the following risk exposures:

- RWA<sub>CPAD</sub> = portion related to exposures to credit risk, calculated using standardized approach.
- RWA<sub>CIRB</sub> = 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<sub>MPAD</sub> = portion related to the market risk capital requirement, calculated using standardized approach.
- RWA<sub>MINT</sub> = portion related to the market risk capital requirement, calculated according to internal model approaches, authorized by the Central Bank of Brazil.
- RWA<sub>OPAD</sub> = portion related to the operational risk capital requirement, calculated using standardized approach.

	RWA	A
	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	1,049,228	976,915
Of which: standardised approach for credit risk	983,942	924,518
Of which: foundation internal rating-based approach (F-IRB)	-	-
Of which: advanced internal rating-based approach (A-IRB)	65,286	52,397
Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	32,037	30,804
Of which: standardized approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	23,207	22,259
Of which: other CCR	8,830	8,545
Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	5,151	5,871
Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	-
Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	898	1,543
Securitisation exposures in banking book	8,007	4,141
Market Risk	43,482	43,179
Of which: standardized approach (RWA <sub>MPAD</sub> )	53,442	52,299
Of which: internal models approach (RWA <sub>MINT</sub> )	23,354	18,871
Operational Risk	112,827	103,094
Payment Services risk (RWA <sub>SP</sub> )	NA	NA
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	52,997	49,472
Total	1,304,627	1,215,019

## III - Recovery Plan

In response to the latest international crises, the Central Bank published Resolution No. 4,502, which requires the development of a Recovery Plan by financial institutions within Segment 1, with total exposure to GDP of more than 10%. This plan aims to reestablish adequate levels of capital and liquidity above regulatory operating limits in the face of severe systemic or idiosyncratic stress shocks. In this way, each institution could preserve its financial viability while also minimizing the impact on the National Financial System.

#### IV - Stress testing

The stress test is a process of simulating extreme economic and market conditions on ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING'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 HOLDING and approved by the Board of Directors. Projections for the macroeconomic variables (such as GDP, basic interest rate, exchange rates 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 HOLDING 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, 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.

## V - 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.

### d) Management risks of insurance contracts and private pension

## I - Management structure, roles and responsibilities

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has specific committees, whose assignment is to define and establish guidelines for the management of funds from insurance contracts and private pension, with the objective of long-term profitability, and to establish assessment models, risk limits and resource allocation strategies in defined financial assets.

## II - Underwriting risk

In addition to the risks inherent in financial instruments related to insurance contracts and private pension, operations carried out at ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING cause exposure to underwriting risk.

Underwriting risk is the risk of significant deviations in the methodologies and/or assumptions used for pricing products that may adversely affect ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, which may be consummated in different ways, depending on the product offered:

- (i) Insurance: results from the change in risk behavior in relation to the increase in the frequency and/or severity of claims incurred, contrary to pricing estimates.
- (ii) Private Pension: is observed in the increase in life expectancy or deviation from the assumptions adopted in the estimates of future cash flows.

The measurement of exposure to underwriting risk is based on the analysis of the actuarial assumptions adopted in the recognition of liabilities and pricing of products through i) monitoring the evolution of equity required to mitigate the risk of insolvency or liquidity; ii) follow-up of portfolios, products, and coverage, from the perspective of results, adherence to expected rates and expected behavior of loss ratio.

Exposure to underwriting risk is managed and monitored in accordance with risk appetite levels approved by Management and is controlled using indicators that allow the creation of stress scenarios and simulations of the portfolio.

#### **II.I Risk Concentrations**

For ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING there is no concentration of products in relation to insurance premiums, thus reducing the risk of concentration in products and distribution channels. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's insurance and private pension operations are mainly related to death and survivorship coverage.

#### II.II - Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis considers a vision impacts caused by changes in assumptions, which could affect the income and stockholders' equity at the report date. This type of analysis is usually conducted under the ceteris paribus condition, in which the sensitivity of a system is measured when one variable of interest is changed and all the others remain unchanged. The results obtained are shown in the table below:

		09/30/2024							
Assumptions	Impact in	Income	Impact in Stocki	nolders' Equity					
,,,,,,	Insurance	Private pension	Insurance	Private pension					
Discount rate									
0.5 p.p. increase	-	(19)	48	578					
0.5 p.p. decrease	-	16	(53)	(632)					
Biometric tables									
5% increase	(4)	53	-						
5% decrease	4	(56)	-						
Claims									
5% increase	(33)	-	-						
5% decrease	34	-	-						

#### **III - Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk management for insurance and private pension operations is performed on an ongoing basis, based on monitoring the flow of payments related to its liabilities, the flow of receipts generated by operations and the portfolio of financial assets.

Financial assets are managed with the purpose of optimizing the relationship between risk and return on investments, considering the characteristics of their liabilities. Accordingly, investments are concentrated in government and corporate securities with good credit quality in active and liquid markets, keeping a considerable amount invested in short-term assets, with immediate liquidity, to meet regular and contingent liquidity needs. In addition, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING constantly monitors the solvency conditions of its operations.

Below is a maturity analysis of estimated undiscounted future cash flows from insurance contracts and private pension, considering assumptions of inflows, outflows and discount rates (Note 27c):

		09/30/2024		12/31/2023				
Period	Insurance	Private pension	Total	Insurance	Private pension	Total		
1 year	(848)	19,955	19,107	(806)	15,247	14,441		
2 years	(337)	23,017	22,680	(310)	19,187	18,877		
3 years	(242)	22,501	22,259	(220)	18,409	18,189		
4 years	(128)	22,039	21,911	(109)	17,850	17,741		
5 years	(10)	21,643	21,633	5	17,354	17,359		
Over 5 years	2,051	539,298	541,349	1,963	425,166	427,129		
Total (1)	486	648,453	648,939	523	513,213	513,736		

<sup>1)</sup> Refers to (inflows) and outflows of cash flows related to insurance contracts and private pension.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING holds R\$ 288,777 (R\$ 261,530 at 12/31/2023) referring to amounts that are payable or demand, which represent contributions made by insured parties that can be redeemed at any time. All these amounts refer to contracts issued that are liabilities, and no group of contracts was in asset position in the period.

## **IV - Credit risk**

The credit risk arising from insurance contract premiums is not material, as cases with unpaid coverage are canceled after 90 days.

Reinsurance operations are controlled through an internal policy, observing the regulator's guidelines regarding the reinsurers with which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING operates.

Taking out reinsurance is subject to an assessment of the reinsurer's credit risk and the operational limits for its consummation, and monitoring is carried out during the effectiveness to identify signs of deterioration that lead to changes in the analyzes conducted.

### Note 33 - Supplementary information

## a) Reconciliation of Net income and Stockholders' equity

The Individual Financial Statements of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. are prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standard of Institutions Regulated by the Central Bank of Brazil (Cosif) differently from these Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with international financial reporting standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (currently referred to by the IFRS Foundation as "IFRS accounting standards"). Below is the reconciliation of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. to ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in compliance with CMN Resolution No. 4,818/20:

	Net inc	come	Stockholde	ers' equity
	01/01 to 09/30/2024	01/01 to 09/30/2023	09/30/2024	12/31/2023
ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING INDIVIDUAL - BRGAAP	28,117	23,993	194,138	182,505
Expected loss - Loan and lease operations and other financial assets <sup>(1)</sup>	(1,107)	(743)	2,099	3,206
Adjustment to fair value of financial assets (2)	89	73	(3,351)	(2,843)
Criteria for write-off of financial assets (3)	165	510	1,826	1,661
Reversal for amortization of goodwill	538	465	4,428	3,889
Adjustment to fair value of derivatives (4)	606	150	1,385	1,447
Hedge of net investments in foreign operations	(418)	(307)	(1,869)	(1,950)
Other	2,260	191	2,709	2,262
ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING - IFRS	30,250	24,332	201,365	190,177

<sup>1)</sup> In the adoption of IFRS 9, there was a change in the calculation model of incurred loss (IAS 39) to expected loss, considering forward-looking information. On BRGAAP, the concept of Expected Loss is used, pursuant to BACEN Resolution No. 2,682/99.

# b) Monitoring of the climate event in Rio Grande do Sul

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING monitors the economic effects arising from the climate event in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, which affected its results. Since the beginning of the rains, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING follows the impacts of floods on its operations and clients, in addition to emergency government actions to face this disaster. The National Monetary Council and the Central Bank of Brazil issued regulations to be complied with regarding credit, compulsory and consortium operations. Thus ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING identified, based on its best estimates and critical judgements, the following events with impact on its Consolidated Financial Statements:

- a) ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING adopts expected loss to recognize a provision for its operations, which is updated periodically according to macroeconomic and circumstantial variables; therefore, the provision for expected loss was recognized in an amount sufficient to face the exposure to credit risk in Rio Grande do Sul. The governance of credit risk allows ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to respond quickly to the monitoring of potential impacts on its credit exposures, enabling quick access to information required for discussions and related actions. No significant impacts on this portfolio have been identified.
- b) Immaterial increase in claims expenses related to insurance against damage in property and housing lines.
- c) Expenses with donations in the total of R\$ 13, with the purpose of assisting in emergency actions in the region.

<sup>2)</sup> Under IFRS, stocks and quotas were measured at fair value and its gains and losses were recorded directly in Income. Additionally, there was a change in the model of classification and measurement of financial assets due to the new categories introduced by IFRS 9.

<sup>3)</sup> Criterion for write-off of financial assets on IFRS considers the recovery expectative.

<sup>4)</sup> Recognition of the fair value of derivative financial instruments that were used as a hedge instrument for held to maturity securities, which hedge accounting structure is not set forth in the IFRS.

## Note 34 - Subsequent event

# **Issuance of Subordinated Perpetual Financial Bills**

On October 30, 2024, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING issued R\$ 2.8 billion in Subordinated Perpetual Financial Bills, in negotiations with professional investors. Financial Bills have a repurchase option as from 2029, subject to prior authorization by the Central Bank of Brazil and they are eligible to make up the Supplementary Capital of the ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's Reference Equity with an estimated impact of 0.2 p.p. on its Tier I capitalization index.



# ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.

CNPJ 60.872.504/0001-23

**A Publicly Listed Company** 

NIRE 35300010230

Financial Statements in IFRS as of September 30, 2024.

The Officers responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, in compliance with the provisions of article 27 paragraph 1 of CVM Instruction No. 80/2022 and article 45, paragraph 3, item V of BCB Resolution No. 2/2020, represent that: a) they are responsible for the information included in this file; b) they have reviewed, discussed and agree with the opinions expressed in the report of independent auditors about these financial statements; and c) they have reviewed, discussed and agree with the Company's financial statements.

The statements referred to were disclosed on November 04, 2024, on the website of the Brazilian Securities Commission (CVM) and Investor Relations of this institution (www.itau.com.br/investor relations).

#### This file includes:

- . Report of Independent Auditors;
- . Management Report;
- . Balance Sheet;
- . Statement of Income;
- . Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- . Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity;
- . Statement of Cash Flows;
- . Statement of Value Added;
- . Notes to the Financial Statements.

Milton Maluhy Filho
Chief Executive Officer

André Balestrin Cestare Officer

Maria Helena dos Santos Fernandes de Santana Chairperson of the Audit Committee

Arnaldo Alves dos Santos Accountant