



**Risk and Capital  
Management  
Pillar 3  
2Q19**



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## Objective

This document presents Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. (Itaú Unibanco) information required by the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN) through Circular 3,678 and subsequent amendments, which address the disclosure of information on risks management, calculation of risk-weighted assets (RWA), and calculation of the Total Capital (“Patrimônio de Referência” - PR), in accordance with Itaú Unibanco’s institutional standards.

For further information than the contained on this document, please visit <http://www.itau.com.br/investor-relations>.

The information available in the website <http://www.itau.com.br/investor-relations> and referred to in this document is supplementary to this publication, and there were no important amendments between the dates of its disclosure and the base date of this report.

## Key indicators

Itaú Unibanco’s risk and capital management focuses on maintaining the institution in line with the risk strategy approved by the Board of Directors. The key indicators based on the Prudential Consolidation, on June 30, 2019, are summarized below.

### Common Equity Tier I Ratio

**13.6%**

March 31, 2019: 13.3%

### Tier I Ratio

**14.9%**

March 31, 2019: 14.6%

### Total Capital Ratio

**16.3%**

March 31, 2019: 16.0%

### Common Equity Tier I

**R\$ 115,498 million**

March 31, 2019: R\$ 109,156 million

### Tier I

**R\$ 126,373 million**

March 31, 2019: R\$ 120,124 million

### Total Capital

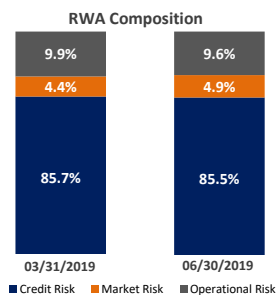
**R\$ 138,267 million**

March 31, 2019: R\$ 132,056 million

### RWA

**R\$ 847,001 million**

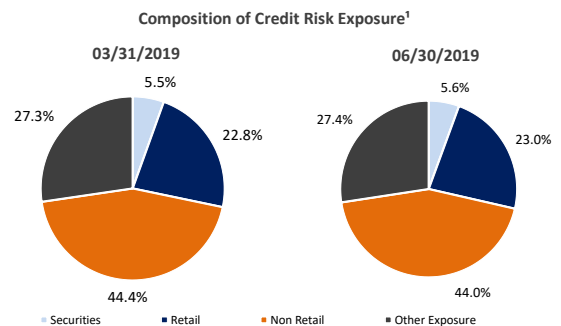
March 31, 2019: R\$ 823,818 million



### Credit Risk Exposure

**R\$ 724,300 million**

March 31, 2019: R\$ 705,894 million



<sup>1</sup> Classification according to Circular BACEN 3,644 and subsequent amendments.

### 1 Risk Management

To undertake and manage risks is one of the activities of Itaú Unibanco. For this reason, the institution must have clearly established risk management objectives. In this context, the risk appetite defines the nature and the level of risks acceptable for the institution, while the risk culture guides the attitudes required to manage them. Itaú Unibanco seeks to maintain robust and company-wide risk management processes to serve as a basis for its strategic decisions intended to ensure business sustainability.

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

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

- Sustainability and customer satisfaction: the vision of Itaú Unibanco is to be a leading bank in sustainable performance and customer satisfaction. For this reason, the institution is concerned about creating shared values for employees, customers, shareholders and society to ensure the longevity of the business. Itaú Unibanco is concerned about doing business that is good for customers and for the institution;
- Risk Culture: the institution's risk culture goes beyond policies, procedures and processes, strengthening the employees' individual and collective responsibility to do the right thing, at the right time and in the right way, with respect for ethical business. The Risk Culture is described in item 1.2 "Risk Culture";
- Price for Risk: Itaú Unibanco operates and assumes risks in business that it knows and understands, avoids unknown risks or risks that provide no competitive advantages, and carefully assesses risk-return ratios;
- Diversification: the institution has low appetite for volatility in its results. Accordingly, it operates with a diversified base of customers, products and business, seeking risk diversification and giving priority to low-risk transactions;
- Operational excellence: Itaú Unibanco intends to provide agility, as well as a robust and stable infrastructure, so as to offer high quality services;
- Ethics and respect for regulations: at Itaú Unibanco, ethics is non-negotiable. For this reason, the institution promotes an institutional environment of integrity, educating its employees to cultivate ethical relationships and businesses, as well as respecting the norms, and therefore caring for the institution's reputation.

On August 21, 2017, the Resolution CMN 4,557 came into force, which established the structure of risk and capital management. The resolution highlights are the implementation of a continuous and integrated risk management framework; the requirements for the definition of the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS) and the stress test program; the establishment of a Risk Committee; the indication, before BACEN, of the Chief Risk Officer (CRO); and the CRO's roles, responsibilities and independence requirements.

Itaú Unibanco complies with the best risk and capital management practices set forth in CMN Resolution 4,557; accordingly, there is no significant impact arising from its adoption.

#### 1.1 Risk Appetite

In 2016, Itaú Unibanco reviewed its risk appetite policy, which was established and approved by the Board of Directors and guides the institution's business strategy. The bank's risk appetite is grounded on the following declaration of the Board of Directors:

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

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

- Capitalization: establishes that Itaú Unibanco should have sufficient capital to protect against a serious recession or stress events without the need to adjust its capital structure under adverse circumstances. It is monitored by following up on the bank's capital ratios in usual or stress situations, and debt issue ratings.

- Liquidity: establishes that the institution's liquidity should be able to support long stress periods. It is monitored by following up on liquidity ratios.
- Composition of results: establishes that business will mainly focus on Latin America, where Itaú Unibanco will have a diversified range of customers and products, with low appetite for results volatility and high risk. This dimension includes business and profitability, as well as market and credit risks aspects. 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 following up on customers' satisfaction or dissatisfaction, media exposure and observation of the institution's conduct.

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 CRO.

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

### 1.2 Risk Culture

Aiming at strengthening its values and aligning the behavior of its employees with risk management guidelines, the institution adopts several initiatives to disseminate and strengthen its Risk Culture, which is based on four principles: conscious risk taking, discussion about and actions on the institution's risks, and each and everyone's responsibility for risk management.

In addition to the bank's policies, procedures and processes of risk management, the Risk Culture strengthens the employees' individual and collective responsibility in understanding, identifying, measuring, managing and mitigating the risks connected to their activities, respecting the business management ethically.

The institution promotes its Risk Culture by emphasizing a behavior that helps people of all company levels to undertake and manage risks in a conscious way. By disseminating these principles, the institution fosters the understanding and an open discussion about the risks, so that they are kept within the risk appetite levels established, so that each employee individually, regardless of their position, area or duties, may also assume responsibility for managing the risks of the business.

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

### 1.3 Risk and Capital Governance

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

Additionally, the institution has corporate bodies that perform delegated duties in the risk and capital management, and that are headed by the Vice-President of the Risk and Finance Area (ARF).

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

A detailed description of the structure can be found on the Integrated Annual Report, section "Risk Management". The Integrated Annual Report can be found in the website [www.itau.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itau.com.br/investor-relations), section Reports.

Itaú Unibanco's risk management organizational structure complies with Brazilian and international regulations in place and is aligned with the market's best practices. Responsibilities for risk management at Itaú Unibanco are structured according to the concept of three lines of defense, namely:

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

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

### **1.4 Risk-adjusted Compensation**

The Compensation guidelines are aimed at attracting, retaining and compensating on merit its employees, encouraging prudent risk exposure levels in short, medium and long-term strategies. The Compensation Committee, in accordance with the CMN Resolution No. 3,921, and the FEBRABAN's normative SARB 017/2016 and with the reporting to the Board of Directors, is responsible for setting out the guidelines on models of compensation to employees and the policy on compensation of management members of the Itaú Unibanco companies.

The practices of compensation take into account the strategy of the institution, the general and specific legislation that should be adopted for each business or region of operation, and the adequate risk management over time. Variable compensation considers the current and potential risks, giving incentive to the achievement of sustainable results and discouraging decisions that involve excessive risks and inadequacies.

For more information about remuneration in Itaú Unibanco, see Note 13 – "Shareholders' Equity" in the complete Financial Statements and/or the section "People management" in the Integrated Annual Report, which is available on the website [www.itaubank.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaubank.com.br/investor-relations).

## 2 Capital

### 2.1 Capital Management

The Board of Directors is the main body in the Itaú Unibanco's capital management and it is responsible for approving the capital management institutional policy and guidelines regarding the institution's capitalization level. The Board is also responsible for the full approval of ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) report, a process which is intended to assess the adequacy of Itaú Unibanco's capital.

At the executive level, corporate bodies are responsible for approving risk assessment and capital calculation methodologies, as well as reviewing, monitoring and recommending capital related documents and topics to the Board of Directors.

In order to provide the Board with the data required, management reports are prepared to inform the institution's capital adequacy, as well as capital level forecasts under usual and stress conditions. There is a structure in place for coordination and consolidation of information and related processes, which are all subject to verification by the independent validation, internal controls and audit areas.

The guidelines of the institutional capital management policy can be accessed at [www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaubr.com.br/investor-relations), Itaú Unibanco, under Corporate Governance, Rules and Policies, Reports.

### 2.2 Capital Adequacy Assessment

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

- Identification of the risks to which the institution is exposed and analysis of their materiality;
- Assessment of the need for capital to cover the material risks;
- Development of methods for quantifying additional capital;
- Quantification of capital and internal capital adequacy assessment;
- Capital and Contingency Plan;
- Submission of report to BACEN.

By adopting a prospective stance regarding capital management, Itaú Unibanco implemented its capital management structure and its ICAAP in order to comply with National Monetary Council (CMN) Resolution 4,557, BACEN Circular 3,846 and BACEN Circular Letter 3,841.

The result of the last ICAAP – dated as of December 2018 – showed that, in addition to having enough capital to face all material risks, Itaú Unibanco has a significant buffer, thus ensuring the soundness of its equity position.

### 2.3 Stress Testing

The stress test is a process of simulating extreme economic and market conditions on Itaú Unibanco's results and capital. The institution has been carrying out this test in order to assess its solvency in plausible scenarios of systemic 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 scenarios are defined according to their importance for the institution results and the likelihood of their occurrence, and they are submitted annually to the Board of Directors for approval. Projections for the macroeconomic variables (such as GDP, the basic interest rate and inflation) and for variables in the credit market (such as raisings, lending, rates of default, margins and charges) used are based on exogenous shocks or through use of models validated by an independent area.

Then, the stress scenarios adopted are used to influence the budgeted result and balance sheet, of which the risk-weighted assets and the capital and liquidity ratios are derived.

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

This information enables potential risk factors in 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 measuring risk appetite.

### 2.4 Recovery Plan

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

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

I - Critical functions rendered by Itaú Unibanco to the market, activities that, if abruptly interrupted, could impact the National Financial System (SFN) and the functioning of the real economy;

II- Institution's essential services: activities, operations or services which discontinuity could compromise the bank's viability;

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

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

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

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

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

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

With this practice, Itaú Unibanco has been able to continuously demonstrate, since its first edition in 2017, that even in severe scenarios, with remote probability of occurrence, it has strategies capable of generating sufficient resources to ensure the sustainable maintenance of critical activities and essential services, without losses to customers, to the financial system and to other participants in the markets in which it operates.

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

### 2.5 Capital Requirements and Capital Composition

Itaú Unibanco's minimum capital requirements are expressed as ratios of the capital available – stated by the Total Capital (Referential Equity) and the risk-weighted assets (RWA). These ratios follow the set of resolutions<sup>(1)</sup> and circulars disclosed by BACEN that implemented, in Brazil, the global capital requirement standards known as Basel III.

The Total Capital is the sum of three items, namely:

- Common Equity Tier I: sum of social capital, reserves and retained earnings, less deductions and prudential adjustment;
- Additional Tier I Capital: consists of instruments of a perpetual nature, which meet eligibility requirements. Together with Common Equity Tier I it makes up Tier I;
- Tier II: consists of subordinated debt instruments with defined maturity dates that meet eligibility requirements. Together with Common Equity Tier I and Additional Tier I Capital, it makes up Total Capital.

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<sup>(1)</sup>The standards that implemented the Basel III rules in Brazil were disclosed on March 1, 2013 through Resolutions No. 4,192 to No. 4,195 of the National Monetary Council (CMN) (Resolution No. 4,195 was revoked by Resolution No. 4,280), together with 15 Circulars published by BACEN on March 4, 2013, as amended.

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The Total Capital, Tier I Capital and Common Equity Tier I Capital ratios are calculated on a consolidated basis, applied to institutions included in Prudential Conglomerate<sup>(2)</sup>, which comprises not only financial institutions but also collective financing plans (“consórcios”), payment entities, factoring companies or companies that directly or indirectly assume credit risk, and investment funds in which the institution retains substantially all risks and rewards.

For purposes of calculating these minimum capital requirements, the total RWA is determined as the sum of the risk-weighted asset amounts for credit, market, and operational risks.

Credit, market and operational risks approaches are treated as described in section “2.6 Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)”.

The minimum Total Capital ratio required is 8.0% as from January 1st, 2019.

The BACEN rules call for Additional Capital Buffers (ACP), corresponding to the sum of the components ACP<sub>Conservation</sub>, ACP<sub>Countercyclical</sub> and ACP<sub>Systemic</sub>, which, along with the requirements mentioned, increase capital requirement over time, as provided for in CMN Resolution 4,193.

### Basel III - Implementation Schedule

	From January 1 <sup>st</sup>	
	2018	2019 <sup>(2)</sup>
Common Equity Tier I	4.5%	4.5%
Tier I	6.0%	6.0%
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>8.625%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>Additional Capital Buffers (ACP)</b>	<b>2.375%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>
conservation	1.875%	2.5%
countercyclical <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	0%
systemic	0.5%	1.0%
<b>Common Equity Tier I + ACP</b>	<b>6.875%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>
<b>Total Capital + ACP</b>	<b>11.0%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>Prudential adjustments deductions</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The countercyclical capital buffer is fixed by the Financial Stability Committee (Comef) based on discussions about the pace of credit expansion (BACEN Communication No. 30,371/17), and currently is set to zero (BACEN Communication No. 33,668/19). Should the requirement increase, the new percentage takes effect twelve months after the announcement.

<sup>(2)</sup> Minimum requirements valid from 1 January, 2019 onwards.

Basel III also redefined the requirements for qualifying the instruments eligible for Tier I and Tier II Capital, which in Brazil are regulated by CMN Resolution 4,192. This reform included a phase-out schedule for instruments currently included in capital, which were issued before the rule came into effect and which do not fully meet the new requirements.

The table below presents the composition of the referential equity and its components (Common Equity Tier I, Additional Tier I Capital and Tier II Capital), taking into consideration their respective prudential adjustments, as required by current regulations.

### Composition of Referential Equity

	R\$ million		
	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Stockholders' equity Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. (Consolidated)</b>	125,737	119,824	121,758
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	12,428	12,427	13,166
Changes in ownership interest in a subsidiary in capital transactions	50	71	810
<b>Consolidated Stockholders' Equity (BACEN)</b>	<b>138,215</b>	<b>132,322</b>	<b>135,734</b>
Common Equity Tier I prudential adjustments	(22,717)	(23,166)	(25,277)
<b>Common Equity Tier I</b>	<b>115,498</b>	<b>109,156</b>	<b>110,457</b>
Instruments eligible to comprise Additional Tier I	10,769	10,868	7,664
Additional Tier I prudential adjustments	106	100	82
<b>Additional Tier I Capital</b>	<b>10,875</b>	<b>10,968</b>	<b>7,746</b>
<b>Tier I (Common Equity Tier I + Additional Tier I Capital)</b>	<b>126,373</b>	<b>120,124</b>	<b>118,203</b>
Instruments eligible to comprise Tier II	11,833	11,833	15,778
Tier II prudential adjustments	61	99	91
<b>Tier II</b>	<b>11,894</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>15,869</b>
<b>Reference Equity (Tier I + Tier II)</b>	<b>138,267</b>	<b>132,056</b>	<b>134,072</b>

The most significant prudential adjustments for Itaú Unibanco are shown in the following table. Together, they account for more than 90% of the prudential adjustments as of June 30, 2019.

<sup>(2)</sup> Further details of Prudential Conglomerate can be found in BACEN Circular No. 3,701, CMN Resolution No. 4,280 or in the link: <http://www.bcb.gov.br/?BRPRUDENTIALFINREG>.

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### Prudential Adjustments

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018	Ref. Anexo I
Goodwill paid upon the acquisition of investments	6,400	6,819	9,059	(e)
Intangible assets	7,921	7,810	7,937	(h) / (i)
Tax credits	4,659	5,021	5,841	(b)
Minority shareholders' primary capital surplus	359	365	329	
Adjustments related to the market value of derivative financial instruments used to hedge the cash flows of protected items whose mark-to-market adjustments are not recorded in the books	(1,932)	(1,606)	(1,447)	
Prudential Adjustments subject to exemption limits (deferred tax assets from temporary differences, investments in insurance companies and investments in financial institutions not consolidated).	5,107	4,587	3,374	
Others	203	170	184	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,717</b>	<b>23,166</b>	<b>25,277</b>	

R\$ million

In the second quarter of 2019, Itaú Unibanco did not buy back its own shares. The shares that were repurchased in the previous periods are shown as "Treasury Shares", which reached a balance of R\$ (1,325) million as of June 30, 2019. Treasury shares reduce our shareholders' equity, resulting in a decrease in the capital base.

In this period, the amount of dividends and Interest on capital paid / provided for, which affects Itaú Unibanco's capital base, was R\$ 20,678 million. Dividends and Interest on capital are deducted from the institution's shareholders' equity, thus reducing its capital base.

More details about Total Capital are given in Appendix I ("Breakdown of the Total Capital and Information on its Adequacy) in this report.

The table below presents subordinated debts and other instruments eligible for Additional Tier I and Tier II capital:

Instruments Eligible for Additional Tier I Capital	Maturities						06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	> 5 years or Perpetual	Total	Total	Total
Subordinated Perpetual Debt	-	-	-	-	-	10,769	10,769	10,868	7,664
<b>Instruments Eligible for Additional Tier I Capital (Jun/19)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>10,769</b>	<b>10,769</b>	<b>10,868</b>	<b>7,664</b>

R\$ million

Instruments Eligible for Tier II Capital	Maturities						06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	> 5 years or Perpetual	Total	Total	Total
Financial Bills	73	-	106	4,759	-	-	4,938	4,889	9,433
Euronotes	3,840	4,865	8,799	12,473	-	-	29,977	30,483	30,148
Subordinated Debt (Jun/19)	<b>3,913</b>	<b>4,865</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>17,232</b>	-	-	<b>34,915</b>	<b>35,372</b>	<b>39,581</b>
Subordinated Debt Not Eligible to Capital	39	30	75	306	665	5,169	6,284	6,340	14,345
Subordinated Debt - Total (Jun/19)	3,952	4,895	8,980	17,538	665	5,169	41,199	41,712	53,926
<b>Subordinated Debt after Reducer (Jun/19)</b>	-	<b>973</b>	<b>3,562</b>	<b>10,339</b>	-	-	<b>14,874</b>	<b>17,275</b>	<b>21,609</b>
Subordinated Debt after Reducer (Dec/12)	-	990	290	4,235	7,093	26,514	39,122	-	-
Preferred Shares (Dec/12)	-	-	323	-	-	-	323	-	-
<b>Threshold<sup>(1)</sup> Instruments Eligible for Tier II Capital (Dec/12)</b>	-	<b>297</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>7,954</b>	<b>11,833</b>	-	-
<b>Instruments Eligible for Tier II Capital (Jun/19)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	-	<b>297</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>7,954</b>	<b>11,833</b>	-	-
<b>Total Instruments Eligible for Capital (Jun/19)</b>	-	<b>297</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>18,723</b>	<b>22,602</b>	-	-

R\$ million

<sup>(1)</sup> Instruments Eligible for Tier II Capital with application of threshold in accordance with the current rules (Resolution 4,192 - Art 28).

<sup>(2)</sup> According to current legislation, the accounting balance of instruments eligible for Tier II Capital as of December 2012 was used for the calculation of total capital as of June, 2019.

For further details of instruments that are part of the Total Capital, please visit the website [www.itaub.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaub.com.br/investor-relations), section Reports, under Pillar 3 and Global Systemically Important Banks – Spreadsheet Support, Appendix I and II – Pillar 3, Appendix II – Main Features of the Total Capital (PR) Instruments.

The Circular BACEN 3,751 provides for the calculation of relevant indicators to identify Global Systemically Important Banks (G-SIBs) among financial institutions in Brazil. A institution is considered G-SIB whether its score reaches at least 130, this score was 42 for Itaú Unibanco's in 2017. Information on the values of the G-SIBs indicators can be found at [www.itaub.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaub.com.br/investor-relations), section Reports, Pillar 3 and Global Systemically Important Banks.

The compliance of BACEN with the standards recommended by the Basel Committee was assessed at the end of 2013, under the Regulatory Consistency Assessment Programme (RCAP)<sup>(3)</sup>. The rules effective in Brazil were considered compliant—pursuant to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), Brazil is a compliant jurisdiction—i.e., the capital standards established in Brazil are also consistent with the internationally accepted minimum requirements. The pointed out discrepancies were considered immaterial.

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulatory Consistency Assessment Programme (RCAP). Assessment of Basel III regulations in Brazil, December 2013, updated in March 2018.

### Minimum capital requirement for Insurance

The minimum capital requirements for underwriting, credit, operating and market risks for insurers, open private pension entities, premium bonds companies and reinsurers are established by The National Council of Private Insurance (CNSP), through CNSP Resolution 321 e subsequent amendments.

### 2.6 Risk-Weighted Asset (RWA)

According to CMN Resolution 4,193 and subsequent amendments, for assessing the minimum capital requirements, the RWA must be calculated by adding the following risk exposures:

$$RWA = RWA_{CPAD} + RWA_{MINT} + RWA_{OPAD}$$

- $RWA_{CPAD}$  = portion related to exposures to credit risk, calculated using standardized approach;
- $RWA_{MINT}$  = portion related to the market risk capital requirement, made up of the maximum between the internal model and 80% of the standardized model, and regulated by BACEN Circulars 3,646 and 3,674;
- $RWA_{OPAD}$  = portion related to the operational risk capital requirement, calculated using standardized approach.

The table below presents the evolution of RWA composition of Itaú Unibanco.

Composition of Risk-Weighted Asset

Risk exposures	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk ( $RWA_{CPAD}$ )	724,300	85.5%	705,894	85.7%	685,245	87.8%
Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk ( $RWA_{MINT}$ )	41,360	4.9%	36,583	4.4%	25,015	3.2%
Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk ( $RWA_{OPAD}$ )	81,341	9.6%	81,341	9.9%	70,468	9.0%
<b>Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)</b>	<b>847,001</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>823,818</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>780,728</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk (RWA<sub>CPAD</sub>)

The table below presents the credit risk-weighted assets (RWA<sub>CPAD</sub>), regulated by BACEN Circular 3,644, segregated by risk weighting factor and by asset type:

#### Composition of Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk (RWA<sub>CPAD</sub>)

R\$ million

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Risk exposures</b>			
<b>Exposure weighted by credit risk (RWA<sub>CPAD</sub>)</b>	<b>724,300</b>	<b>705,894</b>	<b>685,245</b>
<b>a) Per Weighting Factor (FPR):</b>			
FPR at 2%	128	115	128
FPR at 4%	362	365	248
FPR at 10%	-	-	315
FPR at 20%	8,550	8,332	7,338
FPR at 35%	21,104	20,527	16,622
FPR at 50%	52,499	52,171	48,365
FPR at 75%	166,689	160,702	150,817
FPR at 85%	95,583	82,706	72,244
FPR at 100%	320,511	317,711	331,647
FPR de 150% <sup>(1)</sup>	0	0	-
FPR at 250%	43,312	40,934	41,422
FPR at 300% <sup>(2)</sup>	6,028	9,348	-
FPR up to 1250% <sup>(3)</sup>	965	427	2,068
Derivatives – Variation of the counterparty credit quality	2,956	5,896	4,766
Default Funds <sup>(4)</sup>	11	11	3
Securitization <sup>(5)</sup>	5,602	6,649	9,262
<b>Exposure weighted by credit risk (RWA<sub>CPAD</sub>)</b>	<b>724,300</b>	<b>705,894</b>	<b>685,245</b>
<b>b) Per Type:</b>			
Securities	40,506	38,835	37,930
Loan operations - Retail	129,621	125,870	117,128
Loan operations - Non-retail	264,657	260,648	256,663
Joint liabilities - Retail	146	144	149
Joint liabilities - Non-retail	42,867	42,495	45,262
Loan commitments - Retail	36,922	34,679	33,499
Loan commitments - Non-retail	11,507	10,367	10,871
Derivatives - Future potential gain <sup>(6)</sup>	4,748	4,288	4,294
Intermediation Operations	1,350	1,956	2,912
Other exposures	191,976	186,612	176,537

<sup>(1)</sup> As from January 2019, Circular 3,921 became effective, changing the rules of RW (FPR) for exposures to foreign sovereigns.

<sup>(2)</sup> As from the third quarter of 2018, considers the impact of CMN Resolution 4.680

<sup>(3)</sup> Taking into consideration the application of the "F" factor required by Article 29 of BACEN Circular 3,644.

<sup>(4)</sup> As from the first quarter of 2018, the balances relating to Default Funds are being weighted according to the calculation defined in Article 20-A of Circular 3,644 (amended by Circular 3,849), replacing the RPF of 1250%.

<sup>(5)</sup> As from the first quarter of 2018, the balance relating to Securitization was segregated, according to the calculation defined in Circular 3,848.

<sup>(6)</sup> The balances of Derivatives - Future Potential Gain are distributed in their respective FPRs.

### Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk (RWA<sub>MINT</sub>)

From September 1st, 2016, BACEN has authorized Itaú Unibanco to use internal market risk models to determine the total amount of regulatory capital (RWA<sub>MINT</sub>), replacing the RWA<sub>MPAD</sub>, as set out in BACEN Circular 3,646.

Among the foreign units, Argentina has its market capital calculated through the internal approach, while the others (Chile, Itaú BBA International, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay) use the standardized approach.

The following table presents the values of market risk weighted assets (RWA<sub>MINT</sub>) which is regulated by BACEN Circulars 3,646 and 3,674.

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### Composition of Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk (RWA<sub>MINT</sub>)

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Risk-Weighted Assets for Market Risk - Standard Approach (RWAMPAD)</b>	<b>51,700</b>	<b>42,307</b>	<b>31,269</b>
<b>Operations subject to interest rate variation</b>	<b>47,413</b>	<b>39,666</b>	<b>28,040</b>
Fixed income interest rate denominated in reais	1,976	2,531	3,469
Foreign exchange linked interest rate	37,388	24,013	18,614
Price index linked interest rate	8,049	13,122	5,957
Interest rate linked interest rate	-	0	0
<b>Operations subject to commodity price variation</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>854</b>
<b>Operations subject to stock price variation</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>Operations subject to the risk of exposures in gold, foreign currency and foreign exchange variations</b>	<b>2,582</b>	<b>1,632</b>	<b>2,019</b>
<b>Minimum Market Risk Weighted Assets - Standard Approach (RWAMPAD) <sup>(1)</sup> (a)</b>	<b>41,360</b>	<b>33,846</b>	<b>25,015</b>
<b>Market Risk Weighted Assets calculated based on internal methodology (b)</b>	<b>40,008</b>	<b>36,583</b>	<b>18,593</b>
<b>Reduction of Market Risk Weighted Assets due to Internal Models Approach (IMA)</b>	<b>(10,340)</b>	<b>(5,724)</b>	<b>(6,254)</b>
<b>Market Risk Weighted Assets (RWAMINT) - maximum of (a) and (b)</b>	<b>41,360</b>	<b>36,583</b>	<b>25,015</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Market risk weighted-assets calculated based on internal models, with a maximum saving possibility of 20% of the standard model.

On June 30, 2019, RWA<sub>MINT</sub> reached R\$ 41,360 million, that corresponds to the value of 80% of the RWA<sub>MPAD</sub>, which is higher than the need for capital calculated through the internal approach, that was R\$ 40,008 million.

### Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk (RWA<sub>OPAD</sub>)

BACEN Circulars 3,640, 3,316 and subsequent amendments established the criteria for determining the portion of risk-weighted assets related to the capital required for operational risk (RWA<sub>OPAD</sub>). Itaú Unibanco uses the Alternative Standardised Approach. In accordance with current regulation, the exposure of RWA<sub>OPAD</sub> is calculated on a semiannual basis, related to June 30 and December 31.

The following table presents the values of RWA for operational risk:

### Composition of Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk (RWA<sub>OPAD</sub>)

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Risk-Weighted Assets for Operational Risk (RWA<sub>OPAD</sub>)</b>	<b>81,341</b>	<b>81,341</b>	<b>70,468</b>
Retail	13,985	13,985	12,790
Commercial	27,818	27,818	26,375
Corporate finance	2,819	2,819	2,799
Negotiation and sales	15,461	15,461	10,013
Payments and settlements	8,897	8,897	8,196
Financial agent services	4,672	4,672	4,280
Asset management	7,661	7,661	5,994
Retail brokerage	27	27	21

## 2.7 Additional Capital Buffers

A requirement for Additional Capital Buffers (ACP) came into effect in the first quarter of 2016. Details of its components are shown below:

### Additional Capital Buffers (ACP)

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Additional Capital Buffers (ACP<sub>requirement</sub>)</b>	<b>29,645</b>	<b>28,834</b>	<b>18,543</b>
conservation	21,175	20,596	14,639
countercyclical	-	-	-
systemically importance	8,470	8,238	3,904

BACEN Circular 3,769 describes the method for calculating the ACP<sub>countercyclical</sub>. Details of its portions are shown below for the relevant jurisdictions:

### Additional Capital Buffers (ACP<sub>countercyclical</sub>) <sup>(1) (2)</sup>

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>RWA<sub>CP/NBI</sub></b>			
Brazil	475,089	452,892	397,306
Chile <sup>(3)</sup>	82,934	84,928	97,582
<b>Total</b>	<b>558,023</b>	<b>537,820</b>	<b>494,888</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Portion of the RWA balance for credit risk exposure to the non-banking private sector in the relevant jurisdictions.

<sup>(2)</sup> Percentage amount of the Additional Common Equity Tier I countercyclical for the principal jurisdictions is zero.

<sup>(3)</sup> Method of calculating countercyclical buffer not announced in this jurisdiction. According to Article 2 of BACEN Circular No. 3,769 the ACCP of Brazil value should be used.

### 2.8 Capital Adequacy

Itaú Unibanco, through ICAAP process, assesses the adequacy of its capital to face the incurred risks, composed by regulatory capital for credit, market and operational risks and by the necessary capital to face other risks.

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

On June 30, 2019, the Total Capital (PR) reached R\$ 138,267 million, R\$ 126,373 million of Tier I and R\$ 11,894 million of Tier II.

Capital Adequacy (PR) <sup>(1)</sup>

	06/30/2019				03/31/2019				06/30/2018			
	Required Amount	Current Amount	Required Ratio	Current Ratio	Required Amount	Current Amount	Required Ratio	Current Ratio	Required Amount	Current Amount	Required Ratio	Current Ratio
Common Equity Tier I	38,115	115,498	4.5%	13.6%	37,072	109,156	4.5%	13.3%	35,133	110,457	4.5%	14.1%
Additional Tier I Capital	-	10,875	-	-	-	10,968	-	-	-	7,746	-	-
<b>Tier I</b>	<b>50,820</b>	<b>126,373</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>14.9%</b>	<b>49,429</b>	<b>120,124</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>46,844</b>	<b>118,203</b>	<b>6.0%</b>	<b>15.1%</b>
Tier II	-	11,894	-	-	-	11,932	-	-	-	15,869	-	-
<b>Referential Equity (Tier I + Tier II)</b>	<b>67,760</b>	<b>138,267</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>65,905</b>	<b>132,056</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>67,338</b>	<b>134,072</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>17.2%</b>
Additional Capital Buffers	-	29,645	-	3.5%	-	28,834	-	3.5%	-	18,543	-	2.375%

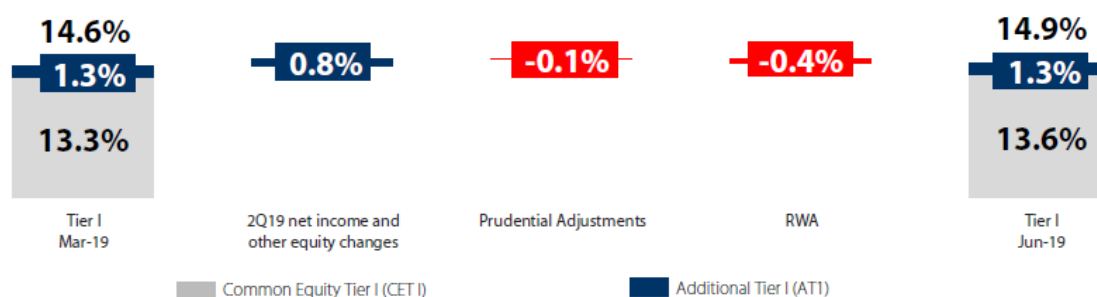
The Total Capital Ratio reached 16.3% in June 30, 2019, increasing 30 basis points relatively to March, 31, 2019, mainly driven by the result of the period, which was partially offset by an increase in the credit risk-weighted assets (RWA<sub>CPAD</sub>) and market risk-weighted assets (RWA<sub>MINT</sub>).

Besides, Itaú Unibanco has an R\$ 70,507 million capital excess in relation to its required Total Capital, higher than the Additional Capital Buffers requirement of R\$ 29,645 million, largely covered by total capital available.

The Fixed Assets Ratio (“Índice de Imobilização”) indicates the level of Total Capital committed to adjusted permanent assets. Itaú Unibanco is within the maximum limit of 50% of the adjusted Total Capital, as established by BACEN. On June 30, 2019, the Fixed Assets Ratio reached 27.7%, which presents a buffer of R\$ 30,835 million.

On June 30, 2019, the Tier I capital ratio reached 14.9%. The CET 1 capital ratio reached 13.6%.

#### Tier I Capital Ratio



### 2.8.1 IRRBB – Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book

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

For the purposes of this Circular, are defined:

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

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

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

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

#### Framework and Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The IRRBB model includes a series of premises:

- $\Delta$ EVE and  $\Delta$ NII are measured on the basis of the cash flows of the banking book instruments, broken down into their risk factors to isolate the effect of the interest rate and the spread components;
- For non-maturity deposits, the models are classified according to their nature and stability and distributed over time considering the regulatory limits;
- The institution uses survival analysis models to handle credit transactions subject to prepayment, and empirical models for transactions subject to early redemption;
- The medium-term repricing attributed to non-maturity deposits is defined as 1.2years;
- The maximum-term repricing attributed to non-maturity deposits is defined as 36 years.

The article 39 of the circular defines the need to publish  $\Delta$ EVE and  $\Delta$ NII, using the standard shock scenarios described in article 11. Itaú Unibanco has opted to an additional disclosure of the metrics above, considering the internal scenarios, because of the understanding that the standard approach shocks and its application are too conservative. The institution understands that its own internal scenarios, defined by statistical methodologies, which consider the interest rate historical distribution behavior represent in a more appropriate way the potential risk embedded in the interest rates volatility. Additionally, internal model is more adherent with the way Itaú Unibanco manages its own risks.

The table below are presented the main results due the change in the interest rates over the banking book in the standardized scenarios, and, also, in the internal scenarios. It is important to note that, following the normative rules, the potential losses are represented by positive values and potential gains by negative values (between parentheses).

- Parallel Up: increasing in the short-term and in the long-term interest rates;
- Parallel Down: decreasing in the short-term and in the long-term interest rates;
- Short-term increase: increasing in the short-term interest rates;
- Short-term reduction: decreasing in the short-term interest rates;
- Steepener: decreasing in the short-term interest rates and increasing the in the long-term interest rates;
- Flattener: increasing in the short-term interest rates and decreasing the in the long-term interest rates;

### Potential Loss of Instruments Classified in the Banking Book arising from Interest Rate Variation Scenarios<sup>(1)</sup>

(Losses are represented by positive values, while gains are represented by negative values (between parentheses))

R\$ million

Scenarios	06/30/2019				03/31/2019			
	$\Delta$ EVE		$\Delta$ NII		$\Delta$ EVE		$\Delta$ NII	
	Standard <sup>(2)</sup> Shocks	Internal <sup>(3)</sup> Shocks	Standard <sup>(2)</sup> Shocks	Internal <sup>(3)</sup> Shocks	Standard <sup>(2)</sup> Shocks	Internal <sup>(3)</sup> Shocks	Standard <sup>(2)</sup> Shocks	Internal <sup>(3)</sup> Shocks
Parallel Up	6,849	3,551	(1,861)	(974)	6,521	3,387	(3,327)	(1,561)
Parallel Down	(8,170)	(3,550)	1,693	724	(6,903)	(3,348)	3,657	1,446
Short rate Up	5,785	2,763			5,312	2,604		
Short rate Down	(6,204)	(2,615)			(5,652)	(2,498)		
Steepener	(2,319)	(908)			(1,974)	(835)		
Flattener	3,466	1,452			3,246	1,382		
<b>Maximum</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>3,551</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>6,521</b>	<b>3,387</b>	<b>3,657</b>	<b>1,446</b>
<b>Tier I</b>	<b>126,373</b>				<b>120,124</b>			

<sup>(1)</sup> Losses in variation measurements are shown as positive values, as per Art. 13 §3º of Circular 3,876.

<sup>(2)</sup> Values are calculated using internal models and standard regulatory shocks, as per Art. 39 §1º II of Circular 3,876.

<sup>(3)</sup> Values are calculated using internal models and shocks, as per Art. 7º of Circular 3,876.

The maximum variation of  $\Delta EVE$ , with internal shocks, was R\$ 3,551 millions as of June 30, 2019, considering the Parallel Up Scenario shocks, an increase of 4.8% when compared to March 31, 2019.

For the outlier test, the maximum variation of the  $\Delta EVE$ , with standardized shocks was R\$ 6,849 million as of June 30, 2019, corresponding to a potential loss of 5.4% of Tier I, which is less than 15% - percentage that defines the institution as outlier (according to Art. 44 of Circular 3,876).

The  $\Delta NII$ , with internal shocks, for a horizon of a year, has maximum loss of R\$ 724 million in the Parallel Down Scenario.

## 2.9 Leverage Ratio

The Leverage Ratio is defined as the ratio between Tier I Capital and Total Exposure, calculated according to BACEN Circular 3,748. 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. As required by BACEN Circular Letter 3,706, Itaú Unibanco has since October 2015 been reporting the Leverage Ratio to BACEN monthly.

As from January 1, 2018, the Resolution 4,615 was put into force and established minimum requirement at 3% for the Leverage Ratio.

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

### Comparative Summary of Published Financial Statements and Leverage Ratio

	R\$ Thousand		
	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
1 Total assets according to published financial statements	1,678,378,171	1,651,424,567	1,542,684,090
2 Adjustment for differences in consolidation of accounts	(201,073,830)	(196,268,386)	(183,693,249)
3 Adjustment for assets assigned or transferred with substantial transfer of risks and benefits and recognized	(3,021,123)	(3,253,435)	(3,967,011)
4 Adjustment for changes in reference values and potential future gains on derivative financial instruments	8,089,396	18,871,765	12,858,968
5 Adjustment for repurchase transactions and securities lending	13,194,108	10,813,262	10,852,265
6 Adjustment for transactions not booked in prudential conglomerate's total assets	115,957,915	111,673,986	112,778,440
7 Other adjustments	(140,660,425)	(130,042,264)	(101,106,214)
8 <b>Total Exposure</b>	<b>1,470,864,211</b>	<b>1,463,219,496</b>	<b>1,390,407,289</b>

### Disclosure of information on Leverage Ratio

	R\$ Thousand		
	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Items shown in the Balance Sheet</b>			
1 Balance sheet items other than derivative financial instruments, securities received on loan and resales for settlement under repurchase transactions	1,086,044,894	1,066,905,817	1,009,519,370
2 Adjustments for equity items deducted in calculating Level I Capital	(32,598,365)	(32,810,054)	(31,369,738)
3 <b>Total exposure shown in the Balance Sheet</b>	<b>1,053,446,529</b>	<b>1,034,095,763</b>	<b>978,149,632</b>
<b>Transactions using Derivative Financial Instruments</b>			
4 Replacement value for derivatives transactions	22,852,854	26,072,628	24,268,194
5 Potential future gains from derivatives transactions	8,969,121	18,045,839	13,134,823
6 Adjustment for collateral in derivatives transactions	-	-	-
7 Adjustment for daily margin held as collateral	-	-	-
8 Derivatives in the name of customers where there is no contractual obligation to reimburse in the event of bankruptcy or default of the entities responsible for the settlement system	(11,576,508)	(8,533,696)	(6,142,586)
9 Reference value adjusted for credit derivatives	6,982,069	6,543,589	6,941,034
10 Adjustment of reference value calculated for credit derivatives	(1,061,040)	(717,831)	(1,074,303)
11 <b>Total exposure for derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>26,166,496</b>	<b>41,410,530</b>	<b>37,127,162</b>
<b>Repurchase Transactions and Securities Lending (TVM)</b>			
12 Investments in repurchase transactions and securities lending	251,073,830	254,462,278	247,832,318
13 Adjustment for repurchases for settlement and creditors of securities lending	-	-	-
14 Amount of counterparty credit risk	13,194,108	10,813,262	10,852,265
15 Amount of counterparty credit risk in transactions as intermediary	11,025,333	10,763,677	3,667,472
16 <b>Total exposure for repurchase transactions and securities lending</b>	<b>275,293,271</b>	<b>276,039,217</b>	<b>262,352,056</b>
<b>Off-balance sheet items</b>			
17 Reference value of off-balance sheet transactions	363,042,439	345,669,940	340,084,276
18 Adjustment for application of FCC specific to off-balance sheet transactions	(247,084,524)	(233,995,954)	(227,305,836)
19 <b>Total off-balance sheet exposure</b>	<b>115,957,915</b>	<b>111,673,986</b>	<b>112,778,440</b>
<b>Capital and Total Exposure</b>			
20 <b>Level I</b>	<b>126,373,090</b>	<b>120,124,226</b>	<b>118,203,165</b>
21 <b>Total Exposure</b>	<b>1,470,864,211</b>	<b>1,463,219,496</b>	<b>1,390,407,289</b>
<b>Leverage Ratio</b>			
22 <b>Basel III Leverage Ratio</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>

### 3 Balance Sheet and Institutions

#### 3.1 Balance Sheet

The following table presents a comparison between the Balance Sheet of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. presented in the Financial Statements and of Prudential Consolidation.

##### Comparisson of balance sheets – Assets

*R\$ million*

	Consolidated Balanced Sheet	Differences <sup>(1)</sup>	Prudential	Ref. Appedix I <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Assets</b>				
		<b>06/30/2019</b>		
<b>Current assets and Long-term receivables</b>	<b>1,644,066</b>	<b>(223,392)</b>	<b>1,420,674</b>	
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>33,242</b>	<b>(77)</b>	<b>33,165</b>	
<b>Interbank investments</b>	<b>284,781</b>	<b>(3,621)</b>	<b>281,159</b>	
<b>Securities and derivative financial instruments</b>	<b>473,608</b>	<b>(215,314)</b>	<b>258,293</b>	
<b>Interbank accounts</b>	<b>134,402</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>134,402</b>	
<b>Interbranch accounts</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>339</b>	
<b>Loan, lease and other credit operations</b>	<b>520,957</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>520,959</b>	
<b>Other receivables</b>	<b>193,918</b>	<b>(4,291)</b>	<b>189,627</b>	
Tax credit and Actuarial Assets	-	-	18,427	
Tax credits arising from income tax losses and social contribution	-	-	4,659	(b)
Credits resulting from temporary differences	-	-	13,702	(c)
Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds	-	-	66	(d)
Other	-	-	171,200	
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>2,820</b>	<b>(91)</b>	<b>2,729</b>	
<b>Permanent assets</b>	<b>34,312</b>	<b>22,318</b>	<b>56,631</b>	
<b>Investments</b>	<b>13,192</b>	<b>23,691</b>	<b>36,883</b>	
Goodwill based on the expectation of future profitability	-	-	559	(e)
investments in the capital of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions and insurance companies	-	-	8,920	(f)
investments in the capital of financial institutions	-	-	8,119	(a)
Other	-	-	19,285	
<b>Real estate in use</b>	<b>6,348</b>	<b>(494)</b>	<b>5,853</b>	
Deferred permanent assets	-	-	-	(g)
Other	-	-	5,853	
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>(854)</b>	<b>305</b>	
Goodwill based on the expectation of future profitability	-	-	305	(e)
<b>Intangible assets</b>	<b>13,613</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>13,590</b>	
Acquisition of rights to credit payroll	1,424	-	1,424	(h)/(i)
Other intangible assets	23,200	(81)	23,119	
Intangible assets	-	-	13,292	(h)/(i)
Goodwill based on the expectation of future profitability	-	-	9,262	(e)
Deferred permanent assets	-	-	434	(g)
Other	-	-	132	
(Accumulated amortization)	(11,010)	57	(10,953)	
Intangible assets	-	-	(6,795)	(h/i)
Goodwill based on the expectation of future profitability	-	-	(3,725)	(e)
Deferred permanent assets	-	-	(434)	(g)
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,678,378</b>	<b>(201,074)</b>	<b>1,477,304</b>	

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

<sup>(2)</sup> Prudential information that is presented in Appedix I of this document.

## Risk and Capital Management – Pillar 3

### Comparisson of balance sheets – Liabilities

R\$ million

	Consolidated Balanced Sheet	Differences <sup>(1)</sup>	Prudential	Ref. Appedix I <sup>(2)</sup>
Liabilities	06/30/2019			
<b>Current and Long-term Liabilities</b>	<b>1,537,520</b>	<b>(201,069)</b>	<b>1,336,451</b>	
Deposits	463,259	8,893	472,152	
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements	316,543	399	316,942	
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities	125,336	-	125,336	
Interbank accounts	48,255	-	48,255	
Interbranch accounts	6,988	3	6,991	
Borrowings and onlending	72,788	-	72,788	
Derivative financial instruments	35,655	(11)	35,644	
Technical provision for insurance, pension plan and capitalization	211,905	(211,905)	-	
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>256,790</b>	<b>1,553</b>	<b>258,343</b>	
Social and statutory	17,412	(2,105)	15,307	
Tax credits arising from income tax losses and social contribution	-	-	6,300	(b)/(c)
Provision of Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds	-	-	273	(d)
Other	-	-	8,734	
Other	-	-	243,036	
<b>Deferred income</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>2,638</b>	
<b>Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries</b>	<b>12,515</b>	<b>(87)</b>	<b>12,428</b>	
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries that are part of the conglomerate	-	-	12,428	(j)
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>	<b>125,737</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>125,787</b>	
<b>Capital</b>	<b>97,148</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>97,148</b>	
Eligible Instruments	-	-	97,148	(k)
<b>Capital reserves</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,713</b>	
Capital reserves	-	-	1,713	(m)
<b>Revenue reserves</b>	<b>30,176</b>	<b>(1,151)</b>	<b>29,025</b>	
Revenue reserves	-	-	29,025	(l)
<b>Asset valuation adjustment</b>	<b>(1,975)</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>(774)</b>	
Other revenue and other reserve	-	-	(774)	(m)
<b>(Treasury shares)</b>	<b>(1,325)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,325)</b>	
Shares or other instruments issued by the bank	-	-	(1,325)	(n)
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>1,678,378</b>	<b>(201,074)</b>	<b>1,477,304</b>	

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

<sup>(2)</sup> Prudential information that is presented in Appedix I of this document.

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

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

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

Institutions that comprise the financial statements and the Prudential Consolidation	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share in capital
Aj Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	Brazil	98.05%
Banco Investcred Unibanco S.A.	Brazil	50.00%
Banco Itaú (Suisse) SA	Switzerland	100.00%
Banco Itaú Argentina S.A.	Argentina	100.00%
Banco Itaú BBA S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco Itaú Consignado S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco Itaú International	United States	100.00%
Banco Itaú Paraguay S.A.	Paraguay	100.00%
Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%
Banco Itaú Veículos S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco ItauBank S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco Itaucard S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Banco Itauleasing S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
CorpBanca New York Branch	United States	38.14%
Dibens Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	Brazil	100.00%
FIDC NP América Multicarteira	Brazil	100.00%
Fideicomisos Financiero Privados BHSA	Argentina	100.00%
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Brazil	50.00%
Fundo De Invest Dir Creditórios Não Padron NPL II	Brazil	100.00%
Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios Não-Padronizados Barzel	Brazil	100.00%
Fundo Fortaleza de Investimento Imobiliário	Brazil	100.00%
Hipercard Banco Múltiplo S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Intrag Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Iresolve Companhia Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú (Panamá) S.A.	Panama	25.28%
Itaú Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Asset Management Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Colombia	25.28%
Itaú Bank & Trust Bahamas Ltd.	Bahamas	100.00%
Itaú Bank & Trust Cayman Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itau Bank, Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itau BBA International Plc	United Kingdom	100.00%
Itau BBA USA Securities Inc.	United States	100.00%
Itaú Casa de Valores S.A.	Panama	25.56%
Itaú Cia. Securitizadora de Créditos Financeiros	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A.	Colombia	25.56%
Itaú Corpbanca	Chile	38.14%
Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	Colombia	25.28%
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada	Chile	38.14%
Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Distribuidora de Títulos e Valores Mobiliários S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú EU Lux-Itaú Latin America Equity Fund	Luxembourg	64.50%
Itaú International Securities Inc.	United States	100.00%
Itaú Kinea Private Equity Multimercado Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Crédito Privado	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Securities Services Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	Colombia	25.98%
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A., Grand Cayman Branch	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A. - Tokyo Branch	Japan	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A. - Nassau Branch	Bahamas	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A. Grand Cayman Branch	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A. New York Branch	United States	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco Veículos Administradora de Consórcios Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Valores S.A.	Argentina	100.00%
Itauvest Distribuidora de Títulos e Val. Mobiliários S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
ITB Holding Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Kinea Ações Fundo de Investimento em Ações	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea Ações Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento em Ações	Brazil	98.60%
Kinea CO-investimento Fundo de Investimento Imobiliario	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea Dinamico Master - Long Biased Fundo De Investimento Em Acoes	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea I Private Equity FIP Multiestrategia	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea I Total Return Equity - Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento Multimercado	Brazil	100.00%
Kinea II Macro Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado	Brazil	100.00%
Licania Fund Limited	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Luizacred S.A. Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Brazil	50.00%
MCC S.A. Corredores de Bolsa	Chile	100.00%
MCC Securities Inc.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Microinvest S.A. Soc. de Crédito a Microempreendedor	Brazil	100.00%

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

Institutions that comprise the financial statements and the Prudential Consolidation	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share in capital
OCA S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%
Oiti Fundo de Investimento Multimercado Crédito Privado Investimento no Exterior	Uruguay	100.00%
RedeCard S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Rt Enterprise Soberano Renda Fixa Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	43.63%
Rt Itaú Dj Títulos Públicos Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa Referenciado DI	Brazil	100.00%
RT Scala Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento em Cotas de Fundos de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
Rt Voyager Renda Fixa Crédito Privado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
Uni-Investment International Corp.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Universo FIP Multiestratégia	Brazil	100.00%

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

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

Institutions that comprise only the Financial Statements	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share on capital
ACCS Administradora e Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	Brazil	98.71%
Albarus S.A.	Paraguay	100.00%
BICSA Holdings, Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
BIE Cayman Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Borsen Renda Fixa Crédito Privado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
CGB II SPA	Chile	100.00%
CGB III SPA	Chile	100.00%
Cia. Itaú de Capitalização	Brazil	100.00%
Corplegal S.A.	Chile	38.14%
Estrel Serviços Administrativos S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
FC Recovery S.A.	Argentina	96.00%
FIC Promotora de Vendas Ltda.	Brazil	50.00%
iCarros Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
IGA PARTICIPAÇÕES S.A.	Brazil	96.88%
Investimentos Bemge S.A.	Brazil	86.81%
Itaú Administração Previdenciária Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A.	Chile	38.14%
Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A.	Chile	38.14%
Itau Asia Securities Limited	Hong Kong	100.00%
Itau Asset Management S.A. Sociedad Gerente de Fondos Comunes de Inversión	Argentina	100.00%
Itau Bahamas Directors Ltd.	Bahamas	100.00%
Itau Bahamas Nominees Ltd.	Bahamas	100.00%
Itaú BBA Colombia S.A. Corporación Financiera	Colombia	100.00%
Itaú BBA International (Cayman) Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Itaú BBA México, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.00%
Itaú BBA Trading S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Chile Compañía de Seguros de Vida S.A.	Chile	99.99%
Itaú Chile Inversiones, Servicios y Administracion S.A.	Chile	99.99%
Itaú Consultoria de Valores Mobiliários e Participações S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A.	Colombia	30.50%
Itaú Corredores de Seguros S.A.	Chile	38.14%
Itaú Corretora de Seguros S.A.	Brazil	98.72%
Itaú Europa Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg	100.00%
Itaú Gestão de Vendas Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Institucional Renda Fixa Curto Prazo Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú International Holding Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%
Itau Middle East Limited	United Arab Emirates	100.00%
Itaú Participação Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itaú Rent Administração e Participações Ltda.	Brazil	98.90%
Itaú Seguros S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itau USA Asset Management Inc.	United States	100.00%
Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itauseg Participações S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Itauseg Saúde S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
ITAUSEG SEGURADORA S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Itrust Servicios Inmobiliarios S.A.I.C.	Argentina	100.00%
IU Corretora de Seguros Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Karen International Limited	Bahamas	100.00%
Kinea Investimentos Ltda.	Brazil	80.00%

## Risk and Capital Management – Pillar 3

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

Institutions that comprise only the Financial Statements	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share on capital
Maxipago Serviços de Internet Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
MCC Asesorías Limitada	Chile	100.00%
Mundostar S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%
Nevada Woods S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%
Proserv - Promociones y Servicios, S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100.00%
Provar Negócios de Varejo Ltda.	Brazil	100.00%
Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada	Chile	38.14%
Recovery do Brasil Consultoria S.A.	Brazil	96.00%
RT Alm 5 Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa	Brazil	100.00%
RT Alm Soberano 2 Fundo de Investimento Renda Fixa	Brazil	100.00%
Rt Defiant Multimercado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
Rt Endeavour Renda Fixa Crédito Privado - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
Rt Multigestor 4 Fundo de Investimento em Cotas De Fundos de Investimento Multimercado	Brazil	100.00%
RT Nation Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	99.90%
Rt Valiant Renda Fixa - Fundo de Investimento	Brazil	100.00%
SAGA II SPA	Chile	100.00%
SAGA III SPA	Chile	100.00%
Topaz Holding Ltd.	Cayman Islands	100.00%
Tulipa S.A.	Brazil	100.00%
Unión Capital AFAP S.A.	Uruguay	100.00%

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

### Non Consolidated Institutions

Non consolidated Institutions	Country <sup>(1)</sup>	% Equity share on capital
Olimpia Promoção e Serviços S.A.	Brazil	50.00%
Kinea Private Equity Investimentos S.A.	Brazil	80.00%
Tecnologia Bancária S.A.	Brazil	28.95%
Gestora de Inteligência de Crédito S.A.	Brazil	20.00%
BSF Holding S.A.	Brazil	49.00%
Conectcar Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A.	Brazil	50.00%
IRB- Brasil Resseguros S.A.	Brazil	11.14%
Porto Seguro Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A.	Brazil	42.93%
XP INVESTIMENTOS S.A.	Brazil	49.90%
Compañía Uruguaya de Medios de Procesamiento S.A.	Uruguay	32.37%
Rias Redbanc S.A	Uruguay	25.00%

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

## Material entities

Total assets, stockholders' equity, country and the industries of the material entities, including those subject to the risk weight for the purpose of capital requirements are as follows:

### Major Institutions

Institutions	Country	Activity	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
			Total Assets	Equity	Total Assets	Equity	Total Assets	Equity
Banco Itaú Argentina S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Argentina	Financial institution	7,089	760	6,265	628	6,226	649
Banco Itaú BBA S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Financial institution	2,887	2,597	2,670	2,353	2,687	2,468
Banco Itaú Consignado S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Financial institution	29,253	2,285	29,576	2,174	28,238	2,463
Banco Itaú Paraguay S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Paraguay	Financial institution	12,016	1,389	12,735	1,203	12,871	1,330
Banco Itaú (Suisse) SA <sup>(1)</sup>	Switzerland	Financial institution	5,551	789	6,082	769	6,029	720
Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Uruguay	Financial institution	17,190	1,811	17,513	1,747	17,083	1,667
Banco Itaucard S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Financial institution	102,821	10,576	95,717	9,930	95,638	9,267
Banco Itauleasing S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Financial institution	12,364	12,023	12,159	11,826	11,915	11,638
Cia. Itaú de Capitalização	Brazil	Premium Bonds	4,640	768	4,482	697	4,271	737
Dibens Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Leasing	19,013	4,969	23,862	5,395	52,016	5,111
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Consumer Finance Credit	6,335	973	6,064	885	5,067	792
HiperCard Banco Múltiplo S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Financial institution	15,994	4,590	15,954	4,501	16,058	4,456
Itaú Bank, Ltd. <sup>(1)</sup>	Cayman Islands	Financial institution	9,721	4,560	9,884	4,528	10,172	4,166
Itaú BBA Colombia S.A. Corporacion Financiera	Colombia	Financial institution	-	-	6	2	450	441
Itaú BBA International plc <sup>(1)</sup>	United Kingdom	Financial institution	30,441	4,812	30,139	4,807	25,998	4,487
Itaú BBA USA Securities Inc. <sup>(1)</sup>	United States	Broker	2,124	1,817	2,030	1,860	2,003	1,841
Itaúseg Seguradora S.A.	Brazil	Insurance	94	77	94	77	96	78
Itaú CorpBanca <sup>(1)</sup>	Chile	Financial institution	137,633	16,581	131,253	16,650	133,401	17,348
Itaú Corpbanca Colombia S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Colombia	Financial institution	37,185	4,154	37,153	4,208	40,089	4,364
Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Broker	6,106	1,382	4,655	1,326	3,609	1,331
Itaú Seguros S.A.	Brazil	Insurance	6,427	2,245	5,989	2,023	9,448	4,017
Itaú Unibanco S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Financial institution	1,204,989	95,950	1,205,356	90,784	1,149,907	81,846
Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.	Brazil	Pension Plan	209,438	3,344	204,283	2,910	189,923	2,563
Luizacred S.A. Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Consumer Finance Credit	9,740	879	8,678	844	6,583	716
RedeCard S.A. <sup>(1)</sup>	Brazil	Acquirer	66,116	17,053	67,411	16,774	60,884	16,303

(1) Institutions included in the Prudential Conglomerate.

## 4 Investments in other entities not classified in the trading book

The financial statements of Itaú Unibanco and its subsidiaries have been prepared in accordance with the Corporate Law (“*Lei das Sociedades por Ações*”), as amended, and with the rulings issued by BACEN, CMN, CVM, SUSEP, CNSP and PREVIC, as applicable, which include accounting practices and estimates for the establishment of provisions and the valuation of financial assets.

The interests held in other entities valued at acquisition price are classified in Permanent Assets, when there is the intention to hold them, and then are tested for impairment on a six-month basis. Investments in other companies which are not intended to be held for a long term are classified as Securities, and measured at market value.

Itaú Unibanco applies its policies on a systematic basis, ensuring the consistency and comparability of its information.

In the second quarter of 2019, there were no significant amendments to policies related to investments in other entities.

Itaú Unibanco holds corporate interests mainly for strategic reasons and to obtain capital gains.

For further information on Itaú Unibanco’s accounting policies, please see Note 3 – “Summary of the main accounting practices”, to the Complete Financial Statements, which is available on the website [www.itau.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itau.com.br/investor-relations).

The assessment of equity risk not included in the trading book, designated financial investment risk, is done on ICAAP process. This assessment simulates asset losses in a stress scenario.

The table below shows the investments in other entities not classified in the trading book. On June 30, 2019, the capital required for these investments was R\$ 76.9 million.

### Investments in other entities

R\$ million

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Carrying Amount</b>	<b>1,141.5</b>	<b>1,495.6</b>	<b>599.6</b>
Public	241.9	594.8	480.6
Private	899.7	900.8	119.0
<b>Fair value</b>	<b>1,177.0</b>	<b>1,531.1</b>	<b>773.7</b>
Public	257.7	610.7	633.7
Private	919.2	920.4	140.0
<b>Gain or losses arising on investments in other entities</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>(40.2)</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Recognized and unrealized gain or losses</b>	<b>(52.5)</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>(117.2)</b>
<b>Unrecognized and unrealized gain or losses</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>174.1</b>

### 5 Credit Risk

#### 5.1 Framework and Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Itaú Unibanco counts on a specific structure and processes aimed at ensuring that the country risk is managed and controlled, described in item "9 Other Risks".

In compliance with CMN Resolution 3,721, the document "Public Access Report - Credit Risk," which describes the guidelines established in the institutional ruling on credit risk control, can be viewed on the website [www.itaú.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaú.com.br/investor-relations), section Itaú Unibanco, under Corporate Governance, Rules and Policies, Reports.

## 5.2 Credit Portfolio Analysis

The information presented in the following tables allow the analysis of the credit portfolio, and its behavior, from different dimensions.

### Operations with Credit Granting Characteristics by Countries and by Brazil Geographic Regions

#### Operations with Credit<sup>(1)</sup> Granting Characteristics by Countries: Exposure

R\$ million

	06/30/2019											03/31/2019
	Brazil	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	United States of America	Paraguay	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Uruguay	Other	Total	Total
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>246,098</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>46,712</b>	<b>8,640</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,908</b>	-	-	<b>3,327</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>308,739</b>	<b>299,652</b>
Rural Loans	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	59
Real State	43,934	126	24,838	1,600	-	417	-	-	356	-	71,271	69,864
Payroll	46,851	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,851	46,274
Vehicle and Leasing	16,528	-	-	82	-	115	-	-	-	-	16,725	16,135
Credit card	99,616	656	3,186	911	-	781	-	-	2,095	-	107,245	102,529
Financial Guarantees Provided	937	-	17	3	1	-	-	-	3	3	964	1,170
Personal Loans (Other)	38,180	234	18,671	6,044	-	1,595	-	-	873	34	65,631	63,621
<b>Companies</b>	<b>201,400</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>59,319</b>	<b>18,353</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>4,670</b>	<b>16,008</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>6,589</b>	<b>1,257</b>	<b>321,983</b>	<b>315,754</b>
Rural Loans	11,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,005	9,832
Investments	25,908	24	4,724	3,867	-	7	15	-	31	28	34,604	34,954
Import and Export	33,532	422	487	515	4,307	-	7,834	2,910	182	-	50,189	47,776
Working Capital, Discount Bonds and Secured Line of Credit	91,132	1,819	47,158	12,090	3,390	4,428	7,583	-	5,892	1,154	174,646	171,756
Financial Guarantees Provided	34,976	674	6,714	1,753	697	233	576	143	332	75	46,173	45,539
Other	4,847	1	236	128	-	2	-	-	152	-	5,366	5,897
<b>Total</b>	<b>447,498</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>106,031</b>	<b>26,993</b>	<b>8,395</b>	<b>7,578</b>	<b>16,008</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>9,916</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>630,722</b>	<b>615,406</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts include financial guarantees provided and committed loans, do not include securities and are net of allowance for loan losses.

#### Operations with Credit<sup>(1)</sup> Granting Characteristics by Countries: Quarterly Average Exposure

R\$ million

	06/30/2019											03/31/2019
	Brazil	Argentina	Chile	Colombia	United States of America	Paraguay	United Kingdom	Switzerland	Uruguay	Other	Total	Total
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>241,421</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>46,627</b>	<b>8,752</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,954</b>	-	-	<b>3,400</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>304,195</b>	<b>296,047</b>
Rural Loans	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	62
Real State	43,311	119	24,766	1,596	-	415	-	-	362	-	70,569	69,053
Payroll	46,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,563	45,255
Vehicle and Leasing	16,218	-	-	90	-	121	-	-	-	-	16,429	15,811
Credit card	97,219	649	3,183	920	-	782	-	-	2,134	-	104,887	102,368
Financial Guarantees Provided	1,039	-	17	3	1	-	-	-	3	4	1,067	1,122
Personal Loans (Other)	37,015	238	18,661	6,143	-	1,636	-	-	901	30	64,624	62,376
<b>Companies</b>	<b>198,103</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>59,032</b>	<b>18,444</b>	<b>8,343</b>	<b>4,903</b>	<b>15,873</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>6,704</b>	<b>1,256</b>	<b>318,865</b>	<b>312,430</b>
Rural Loans	10,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,419	9,372
Investments	26,115	21	4,735	3,824	-	7	15	-	32	29	34,778	35,569
Import and Export	31,876	474	515	576	4,346	-	7,969	3,035	190	-	48,981	46,791
Working Capital, Discount Bonds and Secured Line of Credit	89,844	1,870	46,955	12,126	3,293	4,653	7,308	-	6,007	1,144	173,200	168,826
Financial Guarantees Provided	34,757	656	6,588	1,777	704	242	581	150	317	83	45,855	45,889
Other	5,092	1	239	141	-	1	-	-	158	-	5,632	5,983
<b>Total</b>	<b>439,524</b>	<b>4,028</b>	<b>105,659</b>	<b>27,196</b>	<b>8,344</b>	<b>7,857</b>	<b>15,873</b>	<b>3,185</b>	<b>10,104</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>623,060</b>	<b>608,477</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts include financial guarantees provided and committed loans, do not include securities and are net of allowance for loan losses.

#### Operations with Credit<sup>(1)</sup> Granting Characteristics in Brazil: Exposure

R\$ million

	06/30/2019						03/31/2019
	Southeast	South	North	Northeast	Midwest	Brazil	Brazil
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>157,987</b>	<b>28,682</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>36,034</b>	<b>15,121</b>	<b>246,098</b>	<b>236,741</b>
Rural Loans	48	4	-	-	-	52	59
Real State	36,537	3,424	411	1,614	1,948	43,934	42,686
Payroll	26,098	5,934	3,434	8,316	3,069	46,851	46,274
Vehicle and Leasing	8,281	2,638	1,068	2,517	2,024	16,528	15,908
Credit card	57,884	12,338	2,639	21,097	5,658	99,616	94,821
Financial Guarantees Provided	873	18	1	5	40	937	1,141
Personal Loans (Other)	28,266	4,326	721	2,485	2,382	38,180	35,852
<b>Companies</b>	<b>164,044</b>	<b>19,729</b>	<b>1,985</b>	<b>8,346</b>	<b>7,296</b>	<b>201,400</b>	<b>194,801</b>
Rural Loans	5,531	4,198	19	268	989	11,005	9,832
Investments	18,434	3,834	419	1,745	1,476	25,908	26,322
Import and Export	30,957	1,569	251	472	283	33,532	30,218
Working Capital, Discount Bonds and Secured Line of Credit	71,108	9,230	1,170	5,341	4,283	91,132	88,555
Financial Guarantees Provided	34,373	325	42	171	65	34,976	34,539
Other	3,641	573	84	349	200	4,847	5,335
<b>Total</b>	<b>322,031</b>	<b>48,411</b>	<b>10,259</b>	<b>44,380</b>	<b>22,417</b>	<b>447,498</b>	<b>431,542</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts include financial guarantees provided and committed loans, do not include securities and are net of allowance for loan losses.

## Risk and Capital Management – Pillar 3

### Operations with Credit<sup>(1)</sup> Granting Characteristics in Brazil: Quarterly Average Exposure

	06/30/2019						03/31/2019
	Southeast	South	North	Northeast	Midwest	Brazil	Brazil
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>155,029</b>	<b>28,023</b>	<b>8,159</b>	<b>35,364</b>	<b>14,846</b>	<b>241,421</b>	<b>233,552</b>
Rural Loans	50	5	-	-	1	56	62
Real State	36,051	3,338	409	1,584	1,929	43,311	42,232
Payroll	25,843	5,870	3,447	8,322	3,081	46,563	45,255
Vehicle and Leasing	8,147	2,595	1,041	2,453	1,982	16,218	15,574
Credit card	56,506	12,025	2,571	20,609	5,508	97,219	94,638
Financial Guarantees Provided	974	18	1	5	41	1,039	1,091
Personal Loans (Other)	27,458	4,172	690	2,391	2,304	37,015	34,700
<b>Companies</b>	<b>162,324</b>	<b>19,006</b>	<b>1,847</b>	<b>8,052</b>	<b>6,874</b>	<b>198,103</b>	<b>192,836</b>
Rural Loans	5,477	3,774	21	261	886	10,419	9,372
Investments	18,720	3,775	401	1,738	1,481	26,115	27,108
Import and Export	29,368	1,567	218	458	265	31,876	29,315
Working Capital, Discount Bonds and Secured Line of Credit	70,710	8,998	1,080	5,079	3,977	89,844	86,541
Financial Guarantees Provided	34,174	311	42	163	67	34,757	35,044
Other	3,875	581	85	353	198	5,092	5,456
<b>Total</b>	<b>317,353</b>	<b>47,029</b>	<b>10,006</b>	<b>43,416</b>	<b>21,720</b>	<b>439,524</b>	<b>426,388</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts include financial guarantees provided and committed loans, do not include securities and are net of allowance for loan losses.

## Operations with Credit Granting Characteristics by Economic Sector

### Operations with Credit Granting Characteristics in Brazil<sup>(1)</sup>: Exposure

Individuals	06/30/2019								03/31/2019
	Rural Loans	Real State	Payroll	Vehicle and Leasing	Credit Card	Financial Guarantees Provided	Personal Loans (Other)	Total	Total
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>71,271</b>	<b>46,851</b>	<b>16,725</b>	<b>107,245</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>65,631</b>	<b>308,739</b>	<b>299,652</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts include financial guarantees provided and committed loans, do not include securities and are net of allowance for loan losses.

### Operations with Credit<sup>(1)</sup> Granting Characteristics in Brazil: Exposure

Companies	06/30/2019										03/31/2019					
	Rural Loans		Investments		Import and Export		Working Capital, Discount Bonds and Guaranteed Account		Financial Guarantees Provided		Other		Total	Total		
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%		
<b>Public Sector</b>	-	0.0%	245	0.7%	39	0.1%	269	0.2%	961	2.1%	-	0.0%	1,514	0.5%	1,789	0.6%
Energy	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Petrochemical and Chemical	-	0.0%	225	0.6%	-	0.0%	6	0.0%	954	2.1%	-	0.0%	1,185	0.4%	1,401	0.4%
Sundry	-	0.0%	20	0.1%	39	0.1%	263	0.2%	7	0.0%	-	0.0%	329	0.1%	388	0.1%
<b>Private Sector</b>	<b>11,005</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34,359</b>	<b>99.3%</b>	<b>50,150</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>174,377</b>	<b>99.8%</b>	<b>45,212</b>	<b>97.9%</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>320,469</b>	<b>99.5%</b>	<b>313,965</b>	<b>99.4%</b>
Sugar and Alcohol	462	4.2%	1,122	3.2%	1,809	3.6%	1,246	0.7%	228	0.5%	16	0.3%	4,883	1.5%	5,237	1.7%
Agribusiness and Fertilizers	2,989	27.2%	748	2.2%	3,777	7.5%	10,236	5.9%	469	1.0%	70	1.3%	18,289	5.7%	18,088	5.7%
Food and Beverage	1,727	15.7%	1,901	5.5%	3,933	7.8%	8,696	5.0%	2,625	5.7%	234	4.4%	19,116	5.9%	17,761	5.6%
Banks and Other Financial Institutions	4	0.0%	669	1.9%	1,199	2.4%	7,486	4.3%	2,711	5.9%	16	0.3%	12,085	3.8%	11,993	3.8%
Capital Assets	68	0.6%	317	0.9%	1,152	2.3%	3,654	2.1%	1,242	2.7%	150	2.8%	6,583	2.0%	6,152	1.9%
Pulp and Paper	24	0.2%	237	0.7%	203	0.4%	808	0.5%	572	1.2%	34	0.6%	1,878	0.6%	1,802	0.6%
Electronic and IT	-	0.0%	256	0.7%	849	1.7%	3,904	2.2%	1,244	2.7%	183	3.4%	6,436	2.0%	5,923	1.9%
Packaging	1	0.0%	116	0.3%	763	1.5%	1,401	0.8%	272	0.6%	35	0.7%	2,588	0.8%	2,908	0.9%
Energy and Sewage	-	0.0%	3,187	9.2%	2,911	5.8%	2,440	1.4%	6,472	14.0%	4	0.1%	15,014	4.7%	15,258	4.8%
Education	9	0.1%	251	0.7%	58	0.1%	1,696	1.0%	1,068	2.3%	61	1.1%	3,143	1.0%	3,114	1.0%
Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics	8	0.1%	270	0.8%	1,820	3.6%	4,967	2.8%	1,356	2.9%	150	2.8%	8,571	2.7%	7,322	2.3%
Real Estate Agents	27	0.2%	9,319	26.9%	277	0.6%	11,316	6.5%	1,508	3.3%	271	5.1%	22,718	7.1%	21,881	6.9%
Entertainment and Tourism	-	0.0%	492	1.4%	139	0.3%	4,153	2.4%	501	1.1%	379	7.1%	5,664	1.8%	5,750	1.8%
Wood and Furniture	39	0.4%	259	0.7%	589	1.2%	2,047	1.2%	78	0.2%	137	2.6%	3,149	1.0%	3,038	1.0%
Construction Material	5	0.0%	574	1.7%	1,513	3.0%	2,633	1.5%	905	2.0%	161	3.0%	5,791	1.8%	5,345	1.7%
Steel and Metallurgy	31	0.3%	466	1.3%	1,174	2.3%	5,758	3.3%	851	1.8%	773	14.4%	9,053	2.8%	8,724	2.8%
Media	-	0.0%	100	0.3%	31	0.1%	474	0.3%	471	1.0%	9	0.2%	1,085	0.3%	751	0.2%
Mining	2	0.0%	322	0.9%	688	1.4%	4,015	2.3%	2,767	6.0%	35	0.7%	7,829	2.4%	9,799	3.1%
Infrastructure Work	27	0.2%	562	1.6%	701	1.4%	6,247	3.6%	1,748	3.8%	235	4.4%	9,520	3.0%	9,379	3.0%
Oil and Gas <sup>(2)</sup>	36	0.3%	479	1.4%	924	1.8%	4,895	2.8%	506	1.1%	65	1.2%	6,905	2.1%	6,879	2.2%
Petrochemical and Chemical	322	2.9%	496	1.4%	3,145	6.3%	5,031	2.9%	1,677	3.6%	192	3.6%	10,863	3.4%	10,859	3.4%
Health Care	1	0.0%	350	1.0%	483	1.0%	2,303	1.3%	507	1.1%	44	0.8%	3,688	1.1%	3,463	1.1%
Insurance and Reinsurance and Pension Plans	-	0.0%	14	0.0%	-	0.0%	69	0.0%	73	0.2%	-	0.0%	156	0.0%	94	0.0%
Telecommunications	-	0.0%	89	0.3%	159	0.3%	1,977	1.1%	3,810	8.3%	13	0.2%	6,048	1.9%	5,755	1.8%
Clothing and Footwear	60	0.5%	286	0.8%	1,132	2.3%	2,826	1.6%	220	0.5%	234	4.4%	4,758	1.5%	4,784	1.5%
Trading	7	0.1%	90	0.3%	862	1.7%	980	0.6%	104	0.2%	20	0.4%	2,063	0.6%	2,117	0.7%
Transportation	55	0.5%	5,838	16.9%	1,143	2.3%	4,484	2.6%	876	1.9%	240	4.5%	12,636	3.9%	12,036	3.8%
Domestic Appliances	3	0.0%	51	0.1%	457	0.9%	1,652	0.9%	273	0.6%	22	0.4%	2,458	0.8%	2,575	0.8%
Vehicles and Autoparts	12	0.1%	1,091	3.2%	2,771	5.5%	8,486	4.9%	2,141	4.6%	221	4.1%	14,722	4.6%	12,950	4.1%
Third Sector	-	0.0%	28	0.1%	-	0.0%	1,326	0.8%	9	0.0%	2	0.0%	1,365	0.4%	1,603	0.5%
Publishing and Printing	-	0.0%	97	0.3%	60	0.1%	987	0.6%	99	0.2%	75	1.4%	1,318	0.4%	1,364	0.4%
Commerce - Sundry	15	0.1%	1,068	3.1%	2,281	4.5%	15,262	8.7%	1,384	3.0%	650	12.1%	20,660	6.4%	20,153	6.4%
Industry - Sundry	-	0.0%	61	0.2%	6,090	12.1%	3,559	2.0%	217	0.5%	20	0.4%	9,947	3.1%	10,193	3.2%
Sundry Services	43	0.4%	2,205	6.4%	5,170	10.3%	30,562	17.5%	4,431	9.6%	559	10.4%	42,970	13.3%	42,386	13.4%
Sundry	5,028	45.7%	948	2.7%	1,887	3.8%	6,801	3.9%	1,797	3.9%	56	1.0%	16,517	5.1%	16,529	5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,005</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>34,604</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>50,189</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>174,646</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>46,173</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,366</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>321,983</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>315,754</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts include financial guarantees provided and committed loans, do not include securities and are net of allowance for loan losses.

<sup>(2)</sup> Comprises trade of fuel.

## Remaining maturity of loan transactions

### Remaining maturities of loan transactions <sup>(1)</sup>

	06/30/2019					03/31/2019				
	up to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	above 5 years	Total	up to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	above 5 years	Total
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>88,728</b>	<b>4,349</b>	<b>64,905</b>	<b>101,699</b>	<b>259,681</b>	<b>85,909</b>	<b>4,316</b>	<b>62,540</b>	<b>99,762</b>	<b>252,527</b>
Rural Loans	32	8	8	4	52	25	19	10	4	58
Real State	51	39	1,387	69,797	71,274	54	41	1,375	68,382	69,852
Payroll	288	660	23,017	22,878	46,843	344	694	22,344	22,928	46,310
Vehicle and Leasing	280	698	15,729	14	16,721	267	761	15,099	19	16,146
Credit card	78,401	-	-	-	78,401	75,939	-	-	-	75,939
Financial Guarantees Provided	650	53	27	223	953	772	91	20	272	1,155
Personal Loans (Other)	9,026	2,891	24,737	8,783	45,437	8,508	2,710	23,692	8,157	43,067
<b>Companies</b>	<b>100,383</b>	<b>37,375</b>	<b>111,184</b>	<b>55,205</b>	<b>304,147</b>	<b>98,877</b>	<b>33,150</b>	<b>110,070</b>	<b>57,525</b>	<b>299,622</b>
Rural Loans	5,009	4,111	995	627	10,742	5,122	2,455	1,376	628	9,581
Investments	2,359	1,993	18,767	9,518	32,637	2,471	2,549	18,502	9,498	33,020
Import and Export	20,159	7,150	20,338	2,542	50,189	19,430	5,903	19,901	2,505	47,739
Working Capital, Discount Bonds and Guaranteed Account	62,914	16,896	57,004	22,216	159,030	62,456	14,804	57,737	22,830	157,827
Financial Guarantees Provided	9,688	6,910	10,053	19,532	46,183	9,138	7,177	8,462	20,777	45,554
Other	254	315	4,027	770	5,366	260	262	4,092	1,287	5,901
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,111</b>	<b>41,724</b>	<b>176,089</b>	<b>156,904</b>	<b>563,828</b>	<b>184,786</b>	<b>37,466</b>	<b>172,610</b>	<b>157,287</b>	<b>552,149</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Do not include loan commitments.

## Concentration on the Major Debtors

### Concentration of Largest Clients with Credit Granting Characteristics

Loan, Lease and Other Credit Operations <sup>(1)</sup>	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
	Exposure	% of portfolio	Exposure	% of portfolio	Exposure	% of portfolio
Largest debtor	5,244	0.8%	5,094	0.8%	5,502	0.9%
10 largest debtors	28,982	4.7%	31,348	5.1%	31,603	5.4%
20 largest debtors	43,913	7.1%	47,270	7.8%	48,118	8.2%
50 largest debtors	70,662	11.4%	74,848	12.3%	74,084	12.6%
100 largest debtors	95,876	15.5%	99,855	16.4%	100,498	17.1%

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts include financial guarantees provided. Do not include loan commitments.

### Concentration of Major Clients with Credit Granting Characteristics

Loan, Lease and Other Credit Operations and Securities <sup>(1)</sup>	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
	Exposure	% of portfolio	Exposure	% of portfolio	Exposure	% of portfolio
Largest debtor	6,400	0.9%	6,950	1.0%	7,761	1.2%
10 largest debtors	45,240	6.4%	43,751	6.3%	42,938	6.4%
20 largest debtors	68,738	9.7%	67,990	9.8%	67,517	10.0%
50 largest debtors	114,067	16.0%	110,529	15.9%	108,899	16.2%
100 largest debtors	150,094	21.1%	145,093	20.9%	144,032	21.4%

<sup>(1)</sup> The amounts include financial guarantees provided. Do not include loan commitments.

## Overdue Amounts

### Overdue Amounts: by Brazil Regions and Countries

	06/30/2019					03/31/2019						
	15 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Above 360 days	Total	15 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Above 360 days	Total
Southeast	4,446	2,045	4,044	4,664	536	15,735	4,654	1,669	4,246	5,255	425	16,249
South	763	298	608	745	81	2,495	709	273	579	733	82	2,376
North	264	85	160	208	34	751	253	65	161	189	34	702
Northeast	816	387	907	1,106	98	3,314	786	333	746	1,109	98	3,072
Midwest	470	177	334	388	45	1,414	477	176	314	375	83	1,425
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>6,759</b>	<b>2,992</b>	<b>6,053</b>	<b>7,111</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>23,709</b>	<b>6,879</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>6,046</b>	<b>7,661</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>23,824</b>
Foreign	3,265	607	1,011	782	173	5,838	3,283	752	913	853	235	6,036
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,024</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>29,547</b>	<b>10,162</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>6,959</b>	<b>8,514</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>29,860</b>

### Overdue Amounts: by Economic Sector

	06/30/2019					03/31/2019						
	15 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Above 360 days	Total	15 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 to 360 days	Above 360 days	Total
Public Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Sector	10,024	3,599	7,064	7,893	967	29,547	10,162	3,268	6,959	8,514	957	29,860
<b>Companies</b>	<b>2,402</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>7,931</b>	<b>2,388</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>2,256</b>	<b>2,942</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>8,769</b>
Industry and Commerce	1,004	416	964	814	156	3,354	1,123	428	635	942	192	3,320
Services	1,154	488	705	1,370	55	3,772	1,134	417	1,493	1,461	87	4,592
Primary	243	76	222	84	178	803	101	41	128	539	17	826
Other	1	-	1	-	-	2	30	1	-	-	-	31
<b>Individuals</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>5,172</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>21,616</b>	<b>7,774</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>4,703</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>21,091</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,024</b>	<b>3,599</b>	<b>7,064</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>29,547</b>	<b>10,162</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>6,959</b>	<b>8,514</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>29,860</b>

## Allowance for Loan Losses

In order to be hedged against losses arising from loan operations, Itaú Unibanco takes into consideration all the aspects that determine the client's credit risk to establish the provision level that is appropriate to the risk incurred in each operation. For each operation, the assessment and the client or economic group rating, the operation rating, and the possible existence of overdue amounts are taken into account and the volume of the regulatory provision is determined.

## Risk and Capital Management – Pillar 3

### Allowance for Loan Losses - Quarterly evolution

R\$ million

	06/30/2019				03/31/2019			
	Opening Balance	Necessary accounting net provisions	Write-Off	Final Balance <sup>(1)</sup>	Opening Balance	Necessary accounting net provisions	Write-Off	Final Balance <sup>(1)</sup>
Public Sector	(2)	2	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	-	(2)
Private Sector	(34,204)	(4,260)	5,374	(33,090)	(34,259)	(4,158)	4,213	(34,204)
Companies	(15,827)	(499)	2,090	(14,236)	(16,232)	(823)	1,228	(15,827)
Industry and Commerce	(4,294)	(284)	542	(4,036)	(4,250)	(510)	466	(4,294)
Services	(9,159)	(221)	1,459	(7,921)	(9,412)	(445)	698	(9,159)
Primary	(1,588)	(13)	285	(1,316)	(1,615)	(37)	64	(1,588)
Other	(786)	19	(196)	(963)	(955)	169	-	(786)
Individuals	(18,377)	(3,761)	3,284	(18,854)	(18,027)	(3,335)	2,985	(18,377)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(34,206)</b>	<b>(4,258)</b>	<b>5,373</b>	<b>(33,091)</b>	<b>(34,261)</b>	<b>(4,158)</b>	<b>4,213</b>	<b>(34,206)</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Comprises provisions for financial guarantees provided of R\$ 1,139 in Jun/19 and R\$ 1,158 in Mar/19, registered in the liabilities, according to CMN Resolution 4,512 and BACEN Circular Letter 3,782.

### Mitigating Instruments

Itaú Unibanco uses guarantees aiming at increasing resilience in operations with credit risk. The using guarantees can be personal guarantees, secured guarantees, legal structures with mitigating power and netting arrangements.

To be considered as credit risk mitigation instrument, the guarantees need to comply with requirements and determinations of the regulations that govern them whether internal or external and be legally valid (effective), enforceable and regularly evaluated. In the case of secured guarantees, legal structures with mitigating effects and netting arrangements, mitigation depends on established methods approved by the business units responsible for managing credit risk and the central credit risk control area. Such methods take into account factors relating to the legal enforcement of the security, the costs involved in the process and the expected execution value, considering market volatility and liquidity. Additionally, concentration of these instruments in the credit portfolio is monitored on a regular basis. Lastly, personal guarantees and the purchase of protection through credit derivatives mitigate credit risk by substituting the taker's risk parameters with those of the guarantor.

Itaú Unibanco also uses credit derivatives to mitigate the credit risk of its portfolios of 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.

In order to use each type of mitigating instrument to calculate the regulatory capital, Itaú Unibanco compares the specifications of the instrument to the requirements provided for in the prudential regulations in force. In this process, the institution assesses the coverage level of mitigated exposures, the risk weights (FPR) of the mitigation instruments, maturity terms, and currencies of denomination or indexation, among other aspects.

In the case of credit transactions mitigated by fiduciary transfer or 1st-degree mortgage on residential property, mitigation is definite by the FPR applied to the exposure, as provided for in BACEN Circular 3,644. Therefore, these transactions are not subject to the provisions set forth in BACEN Circular 3,809.

The table below presents the total amount covered by mitigation instruments (collaterals and guarantees), calculated in accordance with BACEN Circular 3,809. As provided for in the Circular, at the beginning of each fiscal year, the institution must choose between the Simple or Comprehensive Approach for credit risk mitigation.

Itaú Unibanco began to use the Comprehensive Approach as from January, 2019.

### Total Mitigation

R\$ million

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Collateral<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>334,885</b>	<b>534,604</b>	<b>380,070</b>
<b>Other Guarantees</b>	<b>48,822</b>	<b>51,233</b>	<b>51,311</b>
FPR 0%	8,488	8,635	10,332
FPR 20%	21	2,549	5,079
FPR 50%	39,510	39,206	35,453
FPR 85%	803	844	447
<b>Netting<sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>38,546</b>	<b>475,759</b>	<b>411,723</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> As from Jan/19, the Comprehensive Approach was adopted for the application of mitigating instruments

<sup>(2)</sup> As from June 2019, the calculation of the exposure value of the Counterparty Credit Risk for derivatives considers the Standardized Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR). In this approach the reported values represent the impacts of mitigators on exposures, not on the notional value of the derivatives. Applying the same methodology to the reference date of March 2019, the amounts corresponding to the Collateral, to the Other Guarantees and to the Netting would be R\$ 338,579 million, R\$ 48,718 million and R\$ 13,218 million, respectively. For June 2018, the amounts would be R\$ 306,603 million, R\$ 46,305 million and R\$ 14,000 million, respectively.

### Counterparty Credit Risk

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

## Risk and Capital Management – Pillar 3

Itaú Unibanco has well-defined rules for calculating its exposure, and the models designed are used both for controlling the use of counterparty limits and for allocating capital. For derivatives, Itaú Unibanco uses the potential credit risk (PCR) too, interpreted as the value of the potential financial exposure that a transaction can attain upon maturity. After the maturity of a derivative contract, Itaú Unibanco's practice is to set up a provision for the amounts receivable on these instruments.

Netting agreements are defined by CMN Resolution 3,263 and, as from January 2017, Itaú Unibanco has been considering this resolution in the calculation of its regulatory capital, in accordance with BACEN Circular 3,809.

According to BACEN Circular 3,644, for the calculation of the net global exposure to the counterparty credit risk arising from unsettled operations, the application of the Unsettled Operation Credit Conversion Factor (FCL) is considered.

According to BACEN Circular 3,904, as of June 2019, the exposure value of the Counterparty Credit Risk arising from operations with derivative financial instruments shall be calculated using the SA-CCR Approach (Standardized Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk).

### Derivative Contracts Subject to Counterparty Credit Risk

R\$ million

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Settled in a settlement system (Stock Exchange) <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>6,270</b>	<b>5,703</b>	<b>6,365</b>
Notional Value	1,387,108	774,718	1,596,467
Potential Future Exposures	6,991	1,254	1,912
Gross Positive Value	11,240	4,450	4,453
Effects of netting agreements	11,960	-	-
<b>Not settled in a settlement system (Over-the-Counter) – with collateral</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Notional Value	604,025	286,160	278,958
Potential Future Exposures	5,365	3,726	3,499
Gross Positive Value	11,906	6,938	8,402
Effects of netting agreements	16,606	6,464	7,864
Effect of collateral	666	4,200	4,037
<b>Not settled in a settlement system (Over-the-Counter) – without collateral</b>	<b>12,640</b>	<b>18,638</b>	<b>18,968</b>
Notional Value	417,460	1,120,600	1,235,595
Potential Future Exposures	4,240	8,067	7,835
Gross Positive Value	8,400	10,571	11,133
<b>Net exposure to derivatives <sup>(2)</sup></b>	<b>18,910</b>	<b>24,341</b>	<b>25,333</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts regarding contracts settled in a clearing and settlement system in which the clearinghouse operates as central counterparty.

<sup>(2)</sup> As from June 2019, the SA-CCR Approach (Standardized Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk) was adopted for the calculation of the exposure values to Counterparty Credit Risk for derivatives. Previously, the exposure value was calculated using the Current Exposure Method (CEM) approach.

### Transactions carried out on behalf of Clients Subject to Counterparty Credit Risk

R\$ million

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Derivatives Contracts <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>526</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>1,026</b>
Notional Value	2,385,931	1,112,853	1,099,631
Potential Future Exposures	5,086	5,000	3,496
Gross Positive Value	5,440	3,534	2,647
Effects of netting agreements	9,980	3,501	2,965
Collaterals	21	4,295	2,152
<b>Security lending and borrowing</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>1,637</b>
Notional Value	11,025	10,764	3,667
Collaterals	10,380	9,539	2,030
<b>Net exposure</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,962</b>	<b>2,663</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> As from June 2019, the SA-CCR Approach (Standardized Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk) was adopted for the calculation of the exposure values to Counterparty Credit Risk for derivatives. Previously, the exposure value was calculated using the Current Exposure Method (CEM) approach.

Itaú Unibanco considers that there is counterparty credit risk in reverse repo agreements (purchase with resale commitment) when the difference between the amount paid and the security received (when the latter is eligible as a mitigator) is positive; and in repo agreements (sale with repurchase commitment), when the difference between the security delivered and the amount received is positive.

## Risk and Capital Management – Pillar 3

### Repurchase Agreements Subject to Counterparty Credit Risk

	R\$ million		
	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Settled in a settlement system <sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>1,488</b>
Reverse repo agreements	-	2,170	1,095
Notional Value <sup>(2)</sup>	249,526	259,796	245,572
Effect of collateral	249,526	257,625	244,477
<b>Repo agreements</b>	<b>3,989</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>393</b>
Notional Value <sup>(2)</sup>	242,931	231,595	203,495
Effect of collateral	238,942	230,794	203,102
<b>Not settled in a settlement system</b>	<b>8,357</b>	<b>7,672</b>	<b>5,994</b>
Reverse repo agreements	309	210	641
Notional Value <sup>(2)</sup>	1,548	322	641
Effect of collateral	1,239	112	-
<b>Repo agreements</b>	<b>8,048</b>	<b>7,463</b>	<b>5,352</b>
Notional Value <sup>(2)</sup>	58,347	59,051	75,227
Effect of collateral	50,299	51,589	69,875
<b>Net exposure to repurchase agreements</b>	<b>12,346</b>	<b>10,644</b>	<b>7,481</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts regarding contracts settled in a clearing and settlement system (Stock Exchange, Selic or similar).

<sup>(2)</sup> The notional value of repurchase agreements is similar to their positive gross value.

### Other <sup>(1)</sup> Agreements Subject to Counterparty Credit Risk

	R\$ million		
	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
Notional Value <sup>(2)</sup>	15,587	13,349	9,749
Collateral posted in favor of clearing houses	10,689	9,722	9,577
Effects of netting agreements	-	-	-
Effect of collateral	-	-	-
<b>Net exposure to other agreements subject to counterparty credit risk<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>11,404</b>	<b>10,233</b>	<b>10,016</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes securities agreements to be settled, as well as forex agreements, and rights on securities lending

<sup>(2)</sup> The notional value of these agreements is similar to their positive gross value.

<sup>(3)</sup> Exposure amount after the application of FCL, according to BACEN Circular 3,644.

### Exposure to Counterparty Credit Risk

	R\$ million		
	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Net global exposure to counterparty credit risk</b>	<b>43,831</b>	<b>47,179</b>	<b>45,493</b>
Net exposure to derivatives <sup>(1)</sup>	18,910	24,341	25,333
Net exposure to repurchase agreements	12,346	10,644	7,481
Net exposure to other agreements subject to counterparty credit risk	11,404	10,233	10,016
Net exposure by transactions carried out on behalf of Clients	1,172	1,962	2,663

<sup>(1)</sup> As from June 2019, the SA-CCR Approach (Standardized Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk) was adopted for the calculation of the exposure values to Counterparty Credit Risk for derivatives. Previously, the exposure value was calculated using the Current Exposure Method (CEM) approach.

## Acquisitions, Sale or Transfer of Financial Assets

The acquisition of financial assets follows the same policies and the same credit governance established for the portfolios originated at Itaú Unibanco. Financial asset acquisitions aim at increasing loan portfolio diversification and meeting the clients' demands for liquidity. The purpose of the sale and transfer of financial assets is to meet investor demand for credit assets or work as a portfolio credit risk management instrument.

Credit assignments (transfers of receivables) carried out through December 2011 were recorded in accordance with current regulation together with income recognition at the time of the assignment, regardless of the risks and benefits being retained or not.

Since January 2012, as determined by CMN Resolution 3,533 and supplementary regulation, accounting records take into consideration the retention or non-retention of risks and benefits on sale or transfers of financial assets.

### Sale or Transfer of Financial Assets

	R\$ million		
	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Balance of exposures assigned with significant withholding of risks and benefits</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Balance of sale of exposure with substantial retention of risks and benefits</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>4,608</b>
Securitization Companies	3,391	3,665	4,540
Financial institutions	33	33	68

### Sale or Transfer of Financial Assets

R\$ million

	2nd quarter 2019	1st quarter 2019	4th quarter 2018	3rd quarter 2018	2nd quarter 2018
<b>Flow of sale exposure in the quarter with substantial transfer of risks and rewards</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>730</b>
Credit rights Investments Fund (FIDC)	94	40	674	637	596
Securitization Companies	35	4	53	43	31
Financial institutions	-	-	217	299	103
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	78	133	620	-	-

<sup>(1)</sup> Operations with the public sector and other legal entities

### Sale or Transfer of Financial Assets

R\$ million

	2nd quarter 2019	1st quarter 2019	4th quarter 2018	3rd quarter 2018	2nd quarter 2018
<b>Total exposures assigned over the last 12 months which have been honored, repurchased or written-off</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>116</b>

### Acquisition of Financial Assets

R\$ million

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Acquisitions of loan portfolios WITH the retention of assignor's risks and rewards</b>			
<b>a) By type of exposure</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>450</b>
Individuals - Vehicle and Leasing	284	381	446
Companies - Loans (CCB)	-	-	4
Companies - Other	88	129	-
<b>b) By type of assignor</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>450</b>
Financial institutions	372	510	450

### Acquisition of Financial Assets

R\$ million

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Acquisitions of loan portfolios with NO retention of assignor's risks and rewards</b>			
<b>a) By type of exposure</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,863</b>
Individuals - Payroll	1,236	1,350	1,863
<b>b) By type of assignor</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>1,863</b>
Financial institutions	1,236	1,350	1,863

## Operations of Securitization

Itaú Unibanco's portfolio includes securities arising from securitization processes. The portfolio is made up of Securitized Real Estate Loans (CRI), quotas of Credit Rights Investment Funds (FIDC) and Agribusiness Receivables Certificate (CRA) and debentures with securitization characteristics (issues whose flow of receipts is dependent on the performance of the underlying receivables).

Exposure to securitization of FIDC, in the consolidated accounts, includes only fund units not consolidated in the Prudential Conglomerate. According to BACEN Circular 3,701, FIDC units when the institution has control or retains risks and benefits must be consolidated in the Prudential Conglomerate. Itaú Unibanco classifies securities arising from securitization processes based on the governance of products determined, and the credit is approved at the proper authority levels.

Itaú Unibanco follows risk retention guidelines of CMN Resolution 3,533.

The balances of these operations are presented below.

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### Securitization Exposures <sup>(1)</sup>

	<i>R\$ million</i>		
	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>CRI</b>	<b>9,037</b>	<b>10,291</b>	<b>13,348</b>
Mortgage Loans	9,037	10,291	13,348
<i>Single-Tranche</i>	7,773	8,955	11,820
<i>Subordinated</i>	1,264	1,336	1,529
<b>CRA</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>107</b>
Credit Related to Agribusiness	158	155	107
<i>Single-Tranche</i>	158	155	107
<b>FIDC</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>273</b>
Credit Rights	224	216	273
<i>Senior</i>	224	216	273
<b>Debenture</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>89</b>
Loan portfolio	92	84	89
<i>Single-Tranche</i>	92	84	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,510</b>	<b>10,746</b>	<b>13,818</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Traditional securitization.

The table below presents the summary of the securitization activity in the period:

### Securitization Activities in the Period <sup>(1)</sup>

	<i>R\$ million</i>				
	2nd quarter 2019	1st quarter 2019	4th quarter 2018	3rd quarter 2018	2nd quarter 2018
<b>CRI</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>-</b>
Mortgage Loans	150	75	62	253	-
<b>FIDC</b>	<b>1,851</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>839</b>
Credit Rights	1,851	575	-	-	839
<b>CRA</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>242</b>
Credit Rights	446	130	-	267	242
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,447</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>1,081</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Traditional securitization.

It should be noted that the portion of  $RWA_{CPAD}$  attributable to securitization exposure did not exceed 5% of the total on June 30, 2019.

Itaú Unibanco ascertains its gains and losses with the securitization process taking into account its different activities as originator or investor, in other words, the participant that assigns portfolios for securitization purposes, and the trader of securitized assets, respectively.

As originator, gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the sum received for assets transferred to the securitizing institutions and the book value of the portfolio. As investor, the calculation takes into account the difference between the sale amount and the book value of the securitized paper.

Gains and losses on securitization are disclosed when they are material.

### Credit Derivatives

Itaú Unibanco buys and sells credit protection in order to meet the needs of its customers.

CDS (credit default swap) is credit derivative in which, upon a default related to the reference entity, the protection buyer is entitled to receive, from the protection seller, 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 debt instrument of the reference entity for it to receive the amounts due pursuant to the CDS contract terms when a credit event occurs.

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.

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### Notional Amount of Credit Derivatives Held in Portfolio

*R\$ million*

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
<b>Risk Transferred</b>	<b>2,493</b>	<b>2,616</b>	<b>1,310</b>
Credit Default Swap (CDS)	2,493	2,616	1,310
<b>Risk Received</b>	<b>(6,982)</b>	<b>(6,544)</b>	<b>(6,941)</b>
Credit Default Swap (CDS)	(6,982)	(6,544)	(6,941)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(4,489)</b>	<b>(3,928)</b>	<b>(5,631)</b>
<b>Required capital of Risk Received</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>108</b>

### 6 Market Risk

#### 6.1 Framework and Treatment

Market risk is the possibility of losses resulting from fluctuations in the market values of positions held by a financial institution, including the risk of operations subject to variations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, price indexes, equity and commodity prices.

Itaú Unibanco's institutional policies and general market risk management framework are in line with the principles of CMN Resolution 3,464, and subsequent amendments. These principles guide the approach to market risk control across the institution.

Itaú Unibanco's market risk management strategy is aimed at balancing corporate business goals, taking into account, among other factors:

- Political, economic and market conditions;
- The profile of Itaú Unibanco's portfolio; and
- Capacity to act in specific markets.

The key principles underlying Itaú Unibanco's market risk control structure are as follows:

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

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

The CMN has regulations that establish the segregation of exposure to market risk into risk factors, such as: interest rates, exchange rates, stocks and commodities. Brazilian inflation indices are also treated as a group of risk factors and follow the same structure of limits governance.

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

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

Hedge accounting considerations are presented in detail in Note 5f V – "Accounting hedge" to the Complete Financial Statements, that can be found on the website [www.itau.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itau.com.br/investor-relations).

Market risk management framework categorizes transactions as part of either the Trading Book or the Banking Book, in accordance with general criteria established by CMN Resolution 3,464 and BACEN Circular 3,354. Trading Book is composed of all trades with financial and commodity instruments (including derivatives) undertaken with the intention of trading. Banking Book is predominantly characterized by portfolios originated from the banking business and operations related to balance sheet management, are intended to be either held to maturity, or sold in the medium and in the long term.

Market risk management is based on the following key metrics:

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

- Losses in Stress Scenarios (Stress Testing): a simulation technique to evaluate the impact, in the assets, liabilities and derivatives of the portfolio, of various risk factors in extreme market situations (based on prospective and historic scenarios);
- Stop Loss: metrics that trigger a management review of positions, if the accumulated losses in a given period reach specified levels;
- Concentration: cumulative exposure of certain financial instrument or risk factor calculated at market value ("MtM - Mark to Market"); and
- Stressed VaR: statistical metric derived from VaR calculation, aimed at capturing the biggest risk in simulations of the current trading portfolio, taking into consideration the observable returns in historical scenarios of extreme volatility.

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

- Gap Analysis: accumulated exposure of the cash flows by risk factor, which are marked-to-market and positioned by settlement dates;
- Sensitivity (DV01 – Delta Variation Risk): impact on the market value of cash flows when a 1 basis point change is applied to current interest rates or on the index rates; and
- Sensitivities to Various Risk Factors (Greeks): partial derivatives of a portfolio of options on the prices of the underlying assets, implied volatilities, interest rates and time.

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

The document that details the market risk control institutional policy is on the Investor Relations website [www.itaú.com.br/investor-relations](http://www.itaú.com.br/investor-relations), section Itaú Unibanco, under Corporate Governance, Rules and Policies, Reports.

## 6.2 Portfolio Analysis

### Interest rate risk in the banking book

Interest rate risk is the potential loss associated with variations in these rates in the market in relation to indexer mismatches, maturities and between investments and funding. The methodology adopted involves marking-to-market of the various products, calculating the sensitivity to variations in interest rates, and the value at risk by historical simulation (VaR) as well as stress tests throughout the entire portfolio, as determined by Itaú Unibanco's institutional regulations.

In managing the interest rate risk of the loan portfolios that show material early settlements, Itaú Unibanco adjusts the original maturities of transactions, which speeds up the reduction in the originally contracted payment flows so as to better reflect clients' expected behavior.

Likewise, the balances of products with no definite expiry date, such as demand deposits and savings accounts, are included in the statistics on the basis of past and seasonal experience. The core portion is distributed over time, thus generating an exposure to changes in interest rates, pursuant to internally approved methodologies.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the amount of the banking book positions to changes in interest rate curves, using the methodology and stress scenarios adopted.

#### Sensibility of Banking Position <sup>(1)</sup>

*R\$ million*

Risk factors	Exposures Risk of variation in:	06/30/2019		
		Scenario I	Scenario II	Scenario III
Interest Rate	Fixed Income Interest Rates in reais	(7)	(1,111)	(2,184)
Foreign Exchange Linked	Foreign Exchange Linked Interest Rates	(3)	(248)	(474)
Price Index Linked	Interest of Inflation coupon	(3)	(319)	(589)
TR	TR Linked Interest Rates	0	(16)	(28)

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts net of tax effects.

In order to measure these sensitivities, the following scenarios are used:

- Scenario I: Shocks of 1 base point in interest fixed rates, currency coupon, inflation, interest rate indexes, and 1 percentage point in the prices of currencies and shares;
- Scenario II: Shocks of 25% in interest fixed rates, currency coupon, inflation, interest rate indexes, and in the prices of currencies and shares, both for growth and fall, considering the largest resulting losses per risk factor;

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- Scenario III: Shocks of 50% in interest fixed rates, currency coupon, inflation, interest rate indexes, and in the prices of currencies and shares, both for growth and fall, considering the largest resulting losses per risk factor.

### Evolution of the Trading Book

The evolution of the Trading Book, broken down by major risk factors, is tabulated below:

#### Total Value of Trading Position

R\$ million

	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short
Interest Rates	158,977	(151,473)	145,814	(140,256)	182,464	(190,302)
Foreign Exchange	92,300	(92,416)	157,091	(160,508)	133,333	(128,500)
Equities	327	(194)	3,662	(3,632)	1,652	(1,615)
Commodities	1,109	(1,062)	16	(1)	17	(0)

### Evolution of the Derivatives Portfolio

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

#### Derivatives: Trades in Brazil - Trading + Banking - With Central Counterparty<sup>(1)</sup>

R\$ million

	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short
Interest Rates	112,204	(94,475)	121,116	(92,398)	262,897	(258,689)
Foreign Exchange	37,229	(58,672)	44,810	(60,918)	20,263	(34,216)
Equities	1,719	(147)	1,900	(500)	705	(147)
Commodities	8	(284)	102	(118)	118	(141)

<sup>(1)</sup> As from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2018, the consolidation of derivatives is no longer determined by the positions of individual companies, and is now consolidated in the view of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

#### Derivatives: Trades in Brazil - Trading + Banking - Without Central Counterparty<sup>(1)</sup>

R\$ million

	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short
Interest Rates	43,722	(35,619)	43,269	(36,458)	53,750	(62,393)
Foreign Exchange	22,253	(45,210)	16,172	(41,583)	14,270	(36,088)
Equities	-	(74)	-	(67)	-	(57)
Commodities	323	-	79	(50)	85	(44)

<sup>(1)</sup> As from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2018, the consolidation of derivatives is no longer determined by the positions of individual companies, and is now consolidated in the view of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

#### Derivatives: Foreign Trades - Trading + Banking - With Central Counterparty<sup>(1)</sup>

R\$ million

	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short
Interest Rates	1,347	(4,249)	535	(2,656)	2,757	(5,538)
Foreign Exchange	84,544	(82,298)	76,365	(74,717)	97,350	(92,443)
Equities	368	(2,349)	634	(2,471)	406	(2,191)
Commodities	-	-	-	(31)	-	-

<sup>(1)</sup> As from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2018, the consolidation of derivatives is no longer determined by the positions of individual companies, and is now consolidated in the view of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

#### Derivatives: Foreign Trades - Trading + Banking - Without Central Counterparty<sup>(1)</sup>

R\$ million

	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
	Long	Short	Long	Short	Long	Short
Interest Rates	50,666	(109,629)	44,214	(103,024)	66,439	(84,504)
Foreign Exchange	293,987	(290,195)	251,375	(244,894)	226,638	(220,488)

<sup>(1)</sup> As from the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2018, the consolidation of derivatives is no longer determined by the positions of individual companies, and is now consolidated in the view of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.

### VaR – Consolidated Itaú Unibanco

Consolidated VaR of Itaú Unibanco is calculated by Historical Simulation, i.e., the expected distribution for profit and loss (P&L's - Profit and loss statement) of a portfolio over a time horizon that can be estimated based on the historical behavior of returns of market risk factors of this portfolio. VaR is calculated at a confidence level of 99%, historical period of 4 years (1000 business days) and a holding period of one day. In addition, in a conservative approach, VaR is calculated daily, being or not volatility-weighted, and the final VaR is the most restrictive value between both methodologies.

### VaR - Itaú Unibanco Holding<sup>(1)</sup>

R\$ million

VaR per Risk Factor Group	06/30/2019	03/31/2019	06/30/2018
Brazilian Interest rates	813.7	856.8	912.4
Currencies	12.3	30.4	16.4
Equities	26.4	38.3	27.3
Commodities	1.7	1.3	1.0
<b>Diversification effect</b>	<b>(524.2)</b>	<b>(553.2)</b>	<b>(466.0)</b>
<b>Total VaR</b>	<b>329.9</b>	<b>373.6</b>	<b>491.1</b>
<b>Maximum Total VaR of the Quarter</b>	<b>413.9</b>	<b>471.9</b>	<b>603.6</b>
<b>Average Total VaR of the Quarter</b>	<b>350.2</b>	<b>397.1</b>	<b>431.0</b>
<b>Minimum Total VaR of the Quarter</b>	<b>297.8</b>	<b>360.7</b>	<b>317.2</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Considers one-day holding period and 99% confidence level. VaR per Risk Factor Group includes foreign units information.

The Total VaR declined from the prior quarter due to a lower exposure to Brazilian interest rates.

### VaR and Stressed VaR Internal Model – Regulatory Portfolio

For its Regulatory Portfolio, Itaú Unibanco uses historical simulation methodology for calculating the VaR and Stressed VaR, with a confidence interval of 99% and a holding period of at least 10-day, depending on the market liquidity of the portfolio.

#### VaR - Itaú Unibanco - Regulatory Portfolio<sup>(1)</sup>

R\$ million

VaR per Risk Factor Group	06/30/2019		03/31/2019		06/30/2018	
	VaR	Stressed VaR	VaR	Stressed VaR	VaR	Stressed VaR
Brazilian Interest rates	51.7	101.1	83.8	160.0	264.7	156.7
Currencies	31.9	43.4	43.1	91.9	25.3	37.1
Equities	39.3	45.3	53.9	38.3	24.7	26.8
Commodities	6.6	9.6	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.2
<b>Diversification effect</b>	<b>(80.3)</b>	<b>(140.0)</b>	<b>(79.5)</b>	<b>(174.4)</b>	<b>(51.3)</b>	<b>(65.0)</b>
<b>Total VaR</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>104.1</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>266.4</b>	<b>158.8</b>
<b>Maximum Total VaR of the Quarter</b>	<b>131.4</b>	<b>247.2</b>	<b>160.4</b>	<b>494.7</b>	<b>266.4</b>	<b>229.8</b>
<b>Average Total VaR of the Quarter</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>182.9</b>	<b>118.8</b>	<b>107.0</b>
<b>Minimum Total VaR of the Quarter</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>20.2</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> VaR Historical Simulation approach, holding period of at least 10 days. Amounts reported consider 99% confidence level. External Units are not considered.

### Stress Testing

In addition to using VaR, Itaú Unibanco analyzes the risk in extreme scenarios under a wide range of different stress testings, so as to identify significant losses that could occur in extreme market conditions. This scenarios are based on past crises or on predetermined shocks in the risk factors.

One factor that has a major bearing on the test results is the correlation between the assets and the respective risk factors, and this effect is simulated in various ways in the different scenarios tested.

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

### Backtesting

The effectiveness of the VaR model is validated by the use of backtesting techniques, comparing daily hypothetical and effective results with the estimated daily VaR, according to BACEN Circular 3,646. The number of exceptions to the VaR pre-established limits should be consistent, within an acceptable margin, with the hypothesis of 99% confidence interval, considering a range of 250 business days. Confidence intervals of 97.5% and 95%, and periods of 500 and 750 business days, respectively are also considered. The backtesting analysis presented below considers the ranges suggested by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS). The ranges are divided into:

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

The Backtesting did not show failures in relation to the effective and hypothetical results in the period.

### **Pricing of Financial Instruments**

To price its portfolios, Itaú Unibanco uses, where possible, price quotes seen in financial markets and published by reliable external sources, or, if quotes are not available from specialized sources, estimates from pricing models representing the fair value of its positions.

The pricing parameters used by Itaú Unibanco include interest rates, foreign exchange rates, the prices of securities, equities, commodities, derivatives contracts, indices, and volatilities.

Prices are calculated by the pricing area, and are independently validated from price information, volatility curves and surfaces (IPV – Independent price validation), to ensure that the information is consistent and accurate.

## 7 Operational Risk

### 7.1 Framework and Treatment

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

Itaú Unibanco internally classifies its risk events in:

- Internal fraud;
- External fraud;
- Labor claims and deficient security in the workplace;
- Inadequate practices related to clients, products and services;
- Damages to own physical assets or assets in use by Itaú Unibanco;
- Interruption of Itaú Unibanco's activities;
- Failures in information technology (IT) systems, processes or infrastructure;
- Failures in the performance, compliance with deadlines and management of activities at Itaú Unibanco.

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

The managers of the executive areas use corporate methods constructed and made available by the internal control, compliance and operational risk area. Among the methodologies and tools used are the self-evaluation and the map of the institution's prioritized risks, the approval of processes, products, and system development products and projects, the monitoring of key risk indicators that and the database of operational losses, guaranteeing a single conceptual basis for managing processes, systems, projects and new products and services.

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

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

### 7.2 Crisis Management and Business Continuity

Itaú Unibanco's Business Continuity Program is designed to anticipate and respond at an acceptable level to events that may interrupt its essential activities. It establishes the Business Continuity Plan (BCP), which consists of modular procedures that are available for use in the event of incidents. The descriptions/characteristics of the existing plans are:

- Disaster Recovery: it aims to ensure the availability and integrity of Information Technology resources and communication in the event of a failure in the primary Data Center to maintain the processing of critical systems;
- Workplace Contingency: alternative facilities to perform the activities in the event the administrative buildings become unavailable;
- Operational Contingency: alternatives to carry out critical processes whether they are systemic, procedural or emergency responses.

In order to assess the efficiency of the contingency actions in the face of the interruption scenarios described in the plans and identify improvement points, tests are carried out at intervals that vary according to the plan, at least once a year.

In order to keep the continuity solutions aligned with the business requirements (processes, minimum resources, legal requirements, etc) the Program applies the following tools to assess the institution:

- Business Impact Analysis (BIA): evaluates the criticality and resumption requirement of the processes that support the delivery of products and services.
- Threats and Vulnerabilities Analysis (AVA): identification of threats near to Itaú Unibanco's buildings.

In addition, the institution has a Crisis Management Program, which is aimed at managing business interruption events, natural disasters, impacts of an environmental, social, and infrastructure/operational (including information technology) or of any other nature that jeopardize the image and reputation and/or viability of Itaú Unibanco's processes with its employees, clients, strategic partners and regulators, with timely and integrated responses.

### 7.3 Independent Validation of Risk Models

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

The validation method, defined in an internal policy, meets regulatory requirements such as those of BACEN Circulars 3,646 and 3,674. The validation stages include:

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

Additionally, the validation area assesses the stress testing program.

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

## 8 Liquidity Risk

### 8.1 Framework and Treatment

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

Liquidity risk control is carried out by an area that is independent of the business areas, and which is responsible for defining the composition of the reserve, estimating cash flow and exposure to liquidity risk over different time horizons, and monitoring the minimum limits for absorbing losses in stress scenarios in the countries where Itaú Unibanco operates. All activities are subject to assessment by the independent validation, internal controls and audit departments.

Additionally, and pursuant to the requirements of CMN Resolutions 4,090 and BACEN Circular 3,749, Itaú Unibanco makes monthly delivery of its Liquidity Risk Statements (DLR) to BACEN and the following items are regularly prepared and submitted to the senior management for monitoring and decision support:

- Different scenarios for liquidity projections;
- Contingency plans for crisis situations;
- Reports and charts to enable monitoring risk positions;
- Assessment of funding costs and alternatives;
- Tracking the sort of funding sources through a continuous control of funding sources considering counterparty type, maturity and other aspects.

The document that details the liquidity risk control institutional policy is on the Investor Relations website <https://www.itau.com.br/investor-relations>, section Itaú Unibanco, under Corporate Governance, Rules and Policies, Reports.

### 8.2 Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR), which is calculated as required by BACEN, in line with the Basel international standard, is defined as follows:

$$LCR = \frac{HQLA}{Outflows_e - \text{Min}(Inflows_s; 75\% \times Outflows_s)}$$

- HQLA – High Quality Liquid Assets = correspond to inventories, in some cases weighted by a discount factor, of assets that remain liquid in the market even in periods of stress, that can easily be converted into cash and that are classified as low risk;
- $Outflows_s$  = total potential cash outflows for a 30-day horizon, calculated for a standard stress scenario as defined by BACEN Circular 3,749;
- $Inflows_s$  = total potential cash inflows for a 30-day horizon, calculated for a standard stress scenario as defined by BACEN Circular 3,749.

According to the instructions in BACEN Circular 3,775, banks with total assets exceeding R\$100 billion have since October 2015 been required to submit a monthly Prudential Conglomerate LCR to BACEN. This indicator is subject to a progressive minimum regulatory requirement, as presented below.

#### Schedule for limits to be observed

	From January 1st	
	2018	2019
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	90%	100%

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### Information on the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

	2nd quarter 2019 <sup>1</sup>		1st quarter 2019 <sup>2</sup>		2nd quarter 2018 <sup>3</sup>	
	Total Unweighted Value (average) <sup>(4)</sup>	Total Weighted Value (average) <sup>(5)</sup>	Total Unweighted Value (average) <sup>(4)</sup>	Total Weighted Value (average) <sup>(5)</sup>	Total Unweighted Value (average) <sup>(4)</sup>	Total Weighted Value (average) <sup>(5)</sup>
<i>RS thousand</i>						
<b>High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)</b>						
<b>1 Total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA)</b>		<b>157,473,705</b>		<b>170,648,702</b>		<b>172,177,693</b>
<b>Cash outflows <sup>(6)</sup></b>						
<b>2 Retail deposits and deposits from small business customers, of which:</b>	<b>272,758,451</b>	<b>23,945,425</b>	<b>272,231,490</b>	<b>23,844,905</b>	<b>267,422,033</b>	<b>24,633,245</b>
3 Stable deposits	147,671,997	7,383,600	147,023,505	7,351,175	122,645,902	6,122,045
4 Less stable deposits	125,086,454	16,561,825	125,207,985	16,493,729	144,776,131	18,511,200
<b>5 Unsecured wholesale funding, of which:</b>	<b>151,405,510</b>	<b>68,551,200</b>	<b>147,202,782</b>	<b>65,403,979</b>	<b>145,089,181</b>	<b>68,539,220</b>
6 Operational deposits (all counterparties) and deposits in networks of cooperative banks	1,747,406	87,370	2,108,377	105,419	2,363,385	118,619
7 Non-operational deposits (all counterparties)	148,900,841	67,706,567	144,304,711	64,508,866	139,456,399	65,173,582
8 Unsecured debt	757,263	757,263	789,694	789,694	3,269,398	3,247,019
9 Secured wholesale funding		<b>8,986,657</b>		<b>7,654,958</b>		<b>6,220,303</b>
<b>10 Additional requirements, of which:</b>	<b>232,476,205</b>	<b>28,735,069</b>	<b>229,025,276</b>	<b>30,978,105</b>	<b>227,716,430</b>	<b>28,493,666</b>
11 Outflows related to derivative exposure and other collateral requirements	28,795,838	13,247,048	30,345,289	15,163,653	21,770,285	10,131,981
12 Outflows related to loss of funding on debt products	1,644,233	1,644,233	2,641,861	2,641,861	4,529,870	4,528,192
13 Credit and liquidity facilities	202,036,134	13,843,787	196,038,126	13,172,590	201,416,274	13,833,493
14 Other contractual funding obligations	<b>58,135,317</b>	<b>58,135,317</b>	<b>65,621,872</b>	<b>65,621,872</b>	<b>56,705,043</b>	<b>56,797,286</b>
15 Other contingent funding obligations	<b>82,906,636</b>	<b>11,003,989</b>	<b>82,112,888</b>	<b>10,149,408</b>	<b>91,493,094</b>	<b>11,085,517</b>
<b>16 Total cash outflows</b>	<b>199,357,656</b>		<b>203,653,226</b>			<b>195,769,236</b>
<b>Cash inflows <sup>(6)</sup></b>						
17 Secured lending	176,742,445	242,572	169,849,433	221,912	130,239,839	190,669
18 Inflows from fully performing exposures	31,192,510	19,273,394	28,037,265	17,092,911	30,364,647	17,742,831
19 Other cash inflows	97,149,929	85,648,141	94,008,489	82,262,021	87,164,435	76,251,344
<b>20 Total cash inflows</b>	<b>305,084,883</b>	<b>105,164,107</b>	<b>291,895,187</b>	<b>99,576,844</b>	<b>247,768,921</b>	<b>94,184,845</b>
		<b>Adjusted Total <sup>(7)</sup></b>		<b>Adjusted Total <sup>(7)</sup></b>		<b>Adjusted Total <sup>(7)</sup></b>
<b>21 Total HQLA</b>		<b>157,473,705</b>		<b>170,648,702</b>		<b>172,177,693</b>
<b>22 Total net cash outflows</b>		<b>94,193,549</b>		<b>104,076,382</b>		<b>101,584,392</b>
<b>23 LCR (%)</b>		<b>167.2%</b>		<b>164.0%</b>		<b>169.5%</b>

(1) It corresponds to 62 daily average observations.

(2) It corresponds to 61 daily average observations.

(3) It corresponds to 63 daily average observations.

(4) Total balance of the cash inflows or outflows.

(5) After application of weighting factors.

(6) Potential cash outflows (Outflows <sub>+</sub>) and inflows (Inflows <sub>+</sub>).

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

The table shows that Itaú Unibanco has an average LCR of 167.2% in the quarter, leading to the conclusion that the institution comfortably has sufficient liquid assets to endure more than 30 days in a period of idiosyncratic or systemic liquidity stress, as set forth by the metrics.

### 8.3 Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), the calculation of which is established by the BACEN and in line with the Basel international guidelines, is defined as follows:

$$NSFR = \frac{\text{Available Stable Funding (ASF)}}{\text{Required Stable Funding (RSF)}}$$

- ASF – Available Stable Funding – refers to liabilities and equity weighted by a discount factor according to their stability, as provided for in BACEN Circular 3,869;
- RSF – Required Stable Funding – refers to assets and off-balance exposures weighted by a discount factor to their necessity, as provided for in BACEN Circular 3,869.

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### Information on the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

R\$ thousand

	06/30/2019				Weighted Value <sup>(2)</sup> (R\$ thousand)
	Value per residual effective maturity term (R\$ thousand)				
	No Maturity <sup>(1)</sup>	Lower than six months <sup>(1)</sup>	Greater than or equal to six months, and lower than 1 year <sup>(1)</sup>	Greater than or equal to 1 year <sup>(1)</sup>	
<b>Available Stable Funding (ASF)<sup>(3)</sup></b>					
1 Capital	-	-	-	181,916,833	181,916,833
2 Reference Equity, gross of regulatory deductions	-	-	-	140,146,872	140,146,872
3 Other capital instruments not included in line 2	-	-	-	41,769,962	41,769,962
<b>4 Retail Funding</b>	<b>136,598,970</b>	<b>151,402,278</b>	<b>12,167,699</b>	<b>9,449,980</b>	<b>287,377,882</b>
5 Stable Funding	98,307,723	55,103,860	2,105,420	299,247	148,040,400
6 Less Stable Funding	38,291,247	96,298,418	10,062,278	9,150,733	139,337,482
<b>7 Wholesale Funding</b>	<b>25,700,401</b>	<b>483,754,534</b>	<b>55,591,405</b>	<b>98,673,152</b>	<b>208,461,018</b>
8 Operational deposits and deposits of member cooperatives	2,730,307	-	-	-	1,324,228
9 Other Wholesale Funding	22,970,094	483,754,534	55,591,405	98,673,152	207,136,790
<b>10 Operations in which the institution acts exclusively as intermediary, not undertaking any rights or obligations, even if contingent</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77,037,282</b>	<b>3,564,143</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>11 Other liabilities, in which:</b>	<b>78,704,750</b>	<b>137,221,238</b>	<b>779,670</b>	<b>6,542,966</b>	<b>6,932,801</b>
12 Derivatives whose replacement values are lower than zero	-	20,912,382	-	-	-
13 Other liability or equity elements not included above	78,704,750	116,308,855	779,670	6,542,966	6,932,801
<b>14 Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)</b>	<b>241,004,122</b>	<b>849,415,331</b>	<b>72,102,917</b>	<b>296,582,932</b>	<b>684,688,535</b>
<b>Required Stable Funding (RSF)<sup>(3)</sup></b>					
<b>15 Total NSFR high-quality liquid assets (HQLA)</b>	<b>128,664,885</b>	<b>131,052,143</b>	<b>115,951</b>	<b>19,284,755</b>	<b>12,004,322</b>
<b>16 Operational deposits held at other financial institutions</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>17 Performing loans and securities (financial institutions, corporates and central banks)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>414,796,730</b>	<b>76,634,362</b>	<b>305,110,331</b>	<b>376,355,468</b>
18 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by Level 1 HQLA	-	27,922,779	-	280,319	3,072,596
19 Performing loans to financial institutions secured by non-Level 1 HQLA and unsecured performing loans to financial institutions	-	26,500,235	3,484,478	17,535,156	23,252,430
20 Performing loans to non-financial corporate clients, loans to retail and small business customers, and loans to sovereigns, central banks, of which:	-	348,119,939	63,479,832	162,049,344	238,723,776
21 With a risk weight of less than or equal to 35%, approach for credit risk, according to Circular 3,644.	-	-	-	-	-
22 Performing residential mortgages, of which:	-	3,934,468	3,355,375	69,549,258	54,888,840
23 Which are in accordance to Circular 3,644, 2013, art. 22	-	-	-	42,367,412	27,881,184
24 Securities that are not in default and do not qualify as HQLA, including exchange-traded equities	-	8,319,307	6,314,677	55,696,254	56,417,826
<b>25 Operations in which the institution acts exclusively as intermediary, not undertaking any rights or obligations, even if contingent</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95,514,722</b>	<b>9,710,750</b>	<b>542,381</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>26 Other assets, in which:</b>	<b>5,696,488</b>	<b>180,581,682</b>	<b>4,443,770</b>	<b>94,089,119</b>	<b>161,009,069</b>
27 Transactions with gold and commodities, including those with expected physical settlement	-	-	-	-	-
28 Assets posted as initial margin for derivatives contracts and participation in mutual guarantee funds of clearinghouses or providers of clearing and settlement services which acts as central counterparty.	-	-	-	22,057,060	18,748,501
29 Derivatives whose replacement values are higher than or equal to zero	-	-	-	22,208,589	1,296,207
30 Derivatives whose replacement values are less than zero, gross of the deduction of any collateral provided as a result of deposit of variation margin	-	-	-	1,045,619	1,045,619
31 All other assets not included in the above categories	5,696,488	180,581,682	4,443,770	48,777,852	140,180,024
<b>32 Off-balance sheet transactions</b>	<b>378,260,738</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,789,618</b>
<b>33 Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)</b>	<b>512,622,111</b>	<b>821,945,277</b>	<b>90,904,833</b>	<b>419,026,585</b>	<b>565,158,476</b>
					<b>Total Adjusted Value<sup>(4)</sup></b>
<b>Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)</b>					<b>684,688,535</b>
<b>Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)</b>					<b>565,158,476</b>
<b>34 NSFR (%)</b>					<b>121.1%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> This is the total balance of the available stable funding (ASF) or required stable funding (RSF).

<sup>(2)</sup> Corresponds to the amount after application of weighting factors.

<sup>(3)</sup> Corresponds to available stable funding (ASF) or required stable funding (RSF).

<sup>(4)</sup> Corresponds to the amount calculated after application of the weighting factors and limits set forth in BACEN Circular 3.869.

### NSFR Comparative

R\$ Thousand

	06/30/2019	03/31/2019
	<b>Total Adjusted Value<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Total Adjusted Value<sup>(1)</sup></b>
<b>Total Available Stable Funding (ASF)</b>	<b>684,688,535</b>	<b>672,039,671</b>
<b>Total Required Stable Funding (RSF)</b>	<b>565,158,476</b>	<b>547,067,274</b>
<b>NSFR (%)</b>	<b>121.1%</b>	<b>122.8%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Corresponds to the amount calculated after application of the weighting factors and limits set forth in BACEN Circular 3.869.

Itaú Unibanco's Available Stable Funding (ASF) amounted to R\$ 684.7 billion in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, mainly due to Capital and Retail and Wholesale Funding. Required Stable Funding (RSF), in turn, amounted to R\$ 565.2 billion in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, particularly due to Loans and financing awarded to wholesale and retail customers, central governments and transactions with central Banks.

The table shows that NSFR was 121.1% at the closing of the quarter, above to the requirement of 100%. Thus, the institution counts on sufficient available stable funds to support the stable funds required in the long term, according to the metrics.

### 9 Other Risks

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Social and Environmental Risk

Itaú Unibanco understands social and environmental risk as the risk of potential losses due to exposure to social and environmental events arising from the performance of its activities.

Mitigation actions of social and environmental risk are carried out through processes mappings, internal controls, monitoring new regulations on the subject, and recording occurrences in internal databases. In addition, risks identified, prioritized and actions taken complement the management of this risk in Itaú Unibanco. The social and environmental risk management is carried out by the first line of defense in its daily operations, supplemented by a specialized assessment of legal and risks control area. Business units also have their governance for approval of new products, including assessing the social and environmental risk, which ensures compliance in the new products and processes employed by the institution. Governance also includes the Social and Environmental Risk Committee, which is primarily responsible for guide institutional views of social and environmental risk exposure related to Itaú Unibanco activities.

Itaú Unibanco consistently seeks to evolve in the management of social and environmental risk, always attentive to the challenges so as to monitor the changes in and demands of society. Therefore, among other actions, Itaú Unibanco has assumed and incorporated into Itaú Unibanco's internal processes a number of national and international voluntary commitments and pacts aimed at integrating social, environmental and governance aspects into Itaú Unibanco business. The main ones are the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI), the Charter for Human Rights – Ethos, the Equator Principles (EP), the Global Impact, the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, the *Pacto Nacional para Erradicação do Trabalho Escravo* (National Pact for Eradicating Slave Labor), among others. Itaú Unibanco efforts to increase the knowledge of the assessment of the social and environmental criteria have been recognized as models in Brazil and abroad, as shown by the recurring presence of the institution in the major sustainability indexes abroad, such as the Dow Jones Sustainability Index, and recently, in Sustainability Index Euronext Vigeo – Emerging 70, and in Brazil, for example in the Corporate Sustainability Index, as well as the numerous prizes which Itaú Unibanco has been awarded.

#### Regulatory and Compliance Risk

Regulatory and Compliance risk is the risk arising from losses due to fines, sanctions and other penalties applied by regulatory agencies resulting from noncompliance with regulatory requirements. This risk is managed through a structured process aimed at identifying changes in the regulatory environment, analyzing their impacts on the departments of the institution and monitoring the actions directed at adherence to the regulatory requirements.

Itaú Unibanco has a structured flow for addressing rules, which involves several areas, covering the stages of recognition and researches, distribution of regulatory environment changes and the monitoring of action plans for regulatory compliance, all of which are established in internal policies. This structured process includes the following actions: (i) to understand the changes in the regulatory environment; (ii) to monitor regulatory trends; (iii) to care for the relationship between the institution and the regulator, self-regulatory bodies and the representation entity; (iv) to monitor action plans on regulatory or self-regulatory compliance; (v) to coordinate a program to comply with significant norms, such as Integrity and Ethics; and (vi) to report regulatory issues in Operational and Compliance Risk forums, according to the structure of committees established in internal policies.

### **Model Risk**

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

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

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

### **Reputational Risk**

Itaú Unibanco understand reputational risk as the risk arising from internal practices, risk events and external factors that may generate a negative perception of the institution among clients, counterparties, stockholders, investors, supervisors, commercial partners, among others, resulting in impacts on the value of the brand and financial losses, in addition to adversely affecting Itaú Unibanco's capability to maintain existing commercial relations, start new businesses and continue to have access to financing sources.

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

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

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

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

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

- Client Identification Process;
- Know Your Client (KYC) Process;
- Know Your Partner (KYP) Process;

- Know Your Supplier (KYS) Process;
- Know Your Employee (KYE) Process;
- Assessment of New Products and Services;
- Monitoring of Transactions;
- Reporting Suspicious Transactions to the Regulatory Bodies; and
- Training and Awareness Raising.

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

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

Moreover, Itaú Unibanco is committed to protecting corporate information and ensuring client and general public privacy in any transactions. To this end, it has a Corporate Information Security Policy and Cyber Security and has a monitoring process and a control structure that covers technology, business areas and international units, adhering to principal regulatory bodies and external audits, and best market practices and certifications. Additionally, a Security Operation Center (SOC) that works 24/7 contributes to the cyber security of Itaú Unibanco's electronic channels and IT infrastructure, the monitoring of operations and thus minimization of the risk of a security incident.

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

### **Country Risk**

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

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

### **Business and Strategy Risk**

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

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

## 10 Appendix I

## Breakdown of the Referential Equity and Information on its adequacy

		06/30/2019		
		Value (R\$ Thousand)	Temporary Treatment (R\$ Thousand)	Balance Sheet Reference
<b>Common Equity Tier I: instruments and reserves</b>				
1	Instruments Eligible for the Common Equity Tier I	97,148,000	-	(k)
2	Revenue reserves	29,024,691	-	(l)
3	Other revenue and other reserve	939,337	-	(m)
4	Instruments that are authorized to compose the Common Equity Tier I before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect			
5	Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries that are part of the conglomerate, non-deductible from the Common Equity Tier I <sup>1</sup>	12,069,330	-	(j)
6	<b>Common Equity Tier I before prudential adjustments</b>	<b>139,181,358</b>		
<b>Common Equity Tier I: prudential adjustments</b>				
7	Prudential adjustments related to the pricing of financial instruments	202,380	-	
8	Goodwill paid upon the acquisition of investments based on the expectation of future profitability	6,400,146	-	(e)
9	Intangible assets	7,921,088	-	(h) / (i)
10	Tax credits arising from income tax losses and social contribution tax loss carryforwards and those originating from this contribution related to determination periods ended until December 31, 1998 <sup>2</sup>	4,659,258	-	(b)
11	Adjustments related to the market value of derivative financial instruments used to hedge the cash flows of protected items whose mark-to-market adjustments are not recorded in the books.	(1,931,609)	-	
12	Downward difference between the amount recognized as a provision and the expected loss for institutions using the IRB	-	-	
13	Gains arising from securitization operations			
14	Gains or losses arising from the impact of changes on the credit risk of the institution on the fair value assessment of liability items			
15	Actuarial assets related to defined benefit pension funds	-	-	(d)
16	Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose the Common Equity Tier I, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	1,324,969	-	(n)
17	Investments crossed with instruments eligible for the Common Equity Tier I			
18	Added value of investments lower than 10% of the capital of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities, that exceeds 10% of the amount of the Common Equity Tier I, disregarding specific deductions.	-	-	
19	Investments higher than 10% of the capital of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities	-	-	
20	Mortgage servicing rights			
21	Tax credits arising from temporary differences that depend on the generation of income or future taxable income for their realization, above the limit of 10% of the Common Equity Tier I, disregarding specific deductions	-	-	
22	Amount that exceeds 15% of the Common Equity Tier I	5,106,677	-	
23	of which: arising from investments in the capital of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and open ended pension entities	3,878,992	-	
24	of which: arising from mortgage servicing rights			
25	of which: arising from tax credits resulting from temporary differences that depend on the generation of income or future taxable income for their realization <sup>2</sup>	1,227,685	-	(c)
26	National regulatory adjustments	-	-	
26.a	Deferred permanent assets	-	-	(g)
26.b	Investment in dependence, financial institution abroad or non-financial entity that is part of the conglomerate, with respect to which the Central Bank of Brazil does not have access to information, data and documents	-	-	
26.c	Funding instruments eligible for the Common Equity Tier I issued by an institution that is authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by a financial institution abroad, and that are not part of the conglomerate	-	-	
26.d	Increase of unauthorized capital	-	-	
26.e	Excess of the amount adjusted of Common Equity Tier I	-	-	
26.f	Deposit to cover capital deficiency	-	-	
26.g	Amount of intangible assets established before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	-	(i)
26.h	Excess of resources invested on permanent assets	-	-	
26.i	PR emphasis	-	-	
26.j	Other residual differences concerning the Common Equity Tier I calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	-	-	
27	Regulatory adjustments applied to the Common Equity Tier I due to the Insufficiency of Additional Capital Tier I and Tier II to cover deductions	-	-	
28	<b>Total regulatory deductions from the Common Equity Tier I</b>	<b>23,682,909</b>		
29	<b>Common Equity Tier I</b>	<b>115,498,449</b>		

1 - Considers prudential adjustments corresponding to deduction of non-controlling interest.

2 - Considers the deduction of deferred tax liabilities.

## Risk and Capital Management – Pillar 3

### Breakdown of the Referential Equity and Information on its adequacy

	06/30/2019		Balance Sheet Reference
	Value (R\$ Thousand)	Temporary Treatment (R\$ Thousand)	
<b>Additional Tier I Capital: instruments</b>			
30 Instruments eligible for the Additional Tier I Capital	10,768,636		
31 of which: classified as Common Equity Tier I in accordance with the accounting rules			
32 of which: classified as liabilities in accordance with the accounting rules			
33 Instruments that are authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect			
34 Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries non-deductible from the Additional Tier I Capital <sup>3</sup>	106,005	-	
35 of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect			
36 <b>Additional Tier I Capital before regulatory deductions</b>	<b>10,874,641</b>		
<b>Additional Tier I Capital: regulatory deductions</b>			
37 Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	-		
38 Investments crossed with instruments eligible for the Additional Tier I Capital			
39 Added value of investments lower than 10% of the capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by financial institutions abroad that are not part of the conglomerate and that exceeds 10% of the amount of the Additional Tier I Capital	-		
40 Investments higher than 10% of the capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by financial institutions abroad that are not part of the conglomerate	-		
41 National regulatory adjustments	-		
41.a The capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by financial institutions abroad that are not part of the conglomerate and do not exceeds 10% of the amount of the Additional Tier I Capital	-		
41.b Non-controlling interest in Additional Tier I Capital	-		
41.c Other residual differences concerning the Additional Tier I Capital calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	-		
42 Regulatory adjustments applied to the Additional Tier I Capital due to the insufficiency of Tier II to cover deductions	-		
43 <b>Total regulatory deductions from the Additional Tier I Capital</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
44 <b>Additional Tier I Capital</b>	<b>10,874,641</b>		
45 <b>Tier I</b>	<b>126,373,090</b>		
<b>Tier II: instruments</b>			
46 Instruments eligible for Tier II			
47 Instruments that are authorized to compose Tier II before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect <sup>4</sup>	11,833,538	27,611,589	
48 Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries that are part of the conglomerate, non-deductible from Tier II <sup>3</sup>	60,470	-	
49 of which: instruments issued by subsidiaries before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect			
50 Excess of provisions with respect to the loss expected in IRB	-	-	
51 <b>Tier II before regulatory deductions</b>	<b>11,894,008</b>		
<b>Tier II: regulatory deductions</b>			
52 Shares or other instruments issued by the bank authorized to compose Tier II, acquired directly, indirectly or synthetically	-		
53 Investments crossed with instruments eligible for Tier II			
54 Added value of investments lower than 10% of the capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by financial institutions abroad that are not part of the conglomerate and that exceeds 10% of the amount of Tier II	-		
55 Investments higher than 10% of the capital of institutions authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by financial institutions abroad that are not part of the conglomerate	-		
56 National regulatory adjustments	-		
56.a Funding instruments issued by an institution that is authorized to operate by the Central Bank of Brazil or by financial institutions abroad, and that are not part of the conglomerate, limited to the instruments held by third parties and issued until December 31, 2012	-	-	
56.b Non-controlling interest in Tier II	-	-	
56.c Other residual differences concerning Tier II calculation methodology for regulatory purposes	-	-	
57 <b>Total regulatory deductions from Tier II</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	
58 <b>Tier II</b>	<b>11,894,008</b>		
59 <b>Referential Equity (Tier I + Tier II)</b>	<b>138,267,098</b>		
60 <b>Total risk-weighted assets</b>	<b>847,000,968</b>		

3 - Calculated according to article 9 of Bacen Resolution No. 4,192.

4 - Calculated according to article 29 of Resolution No. 4,192.

## Risk and Capital Management – Pillar 3

### Breakdown of the Referential Equity and Information on its adequacy

		06/30/2019		
		Value (R\$ Thousand)	Temporary Treatment (R\$ Thousand)	Balance Sheet Reference
<b>BIS Ratios and Additional Capital Buffers</b>				
61	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio	13.6%		
62	Tier I Capital Ratio	14.9%		
63	BIS Ratio	16.3%		
64	Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio minimum required specifically to the institution (% of RWA)	8.0%		
65	of which: conservation buffer	2.5%		
66	of which: countercyclical buffer	0.0%		
67	of which: buffer for institutions that are systemically important at global level (G-SIB)			
68	Common Equity Tier I available to meet the requirement of the Additional Capital Buffers (% of RWA) <sup>5</sup>	3.5%		
<b>National Minimum</b>				
69	Common Equity Tier I Ratio, if different from that established in Basel III	4.5%		
70	Tier I Ratio, if different from that established in Basel III	6.0%		
71	BIS Ratio, if different from that established in Basel III	8.0%		
<b>Amounts below the limit for deduction (non-weighted by risk)</b>				
72	Added value of investments lower than 10% of the capital of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities	563,839		
73	Investments higher than 10% of the capital of companies that are similar to non-consolidated financial institutions, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, capitalization companies and sponsored pension fund entities	17,038,748		(f) / (a)
74	Mortgage servicing rights			
75	Tax credits arising from temporary differences, not deducted from the Common Equity Tier I <sup>2</sup>	6,174,201		(c)
<b>Limits to the inclusion of provisions in Tier II</b>				
76	Generic provisions eligible for the inclusion in Tier II related to exposures subject to the calculation of the capital requirement by means of a standardized approach			
77	Limit for the inclusion of generic provisions in Tier II for exposures subject to the standardized approach			
78	Provisions eligible for the inclusion in Tier II related to exposures subject to the calculation of the capital requirement by means of the IRB approach (before the application of the limit)	-		
79	Limit for the inclusion of provisions in Tier II for exposures subject to the IRB approach	-		
<b>Instruments authorized to compose the Referential Equity before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect (applicable between October 1, 2013 and January 1, 2022)</b>				
80	Current limit for instruments that are authorized to compose the Common Equity Tier I before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect			
81	Amount excluded from the Common Equity Tier I due to the limit			
82	Instruments that are authorized to compose the Additional Tier I Capital before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect	-	-	
83	Amount excluded from the Additional Tier I Capital due to the limit	-	-	
84	Instruments that are authorized to compose Tier II before Resolution No. 4,192 of 2013 comes into effect <sup>4</sup>	11,833,538		-
85	Amount excluded from Tier II due to the limit <sup>4</sup>	27,611,589		-

2 - Considers the deduction of deferred tax liabilities.

4 - Calculated according to article 29 of Resolution No. 4,192.

5 - Considered the Additional Capital Buffer for Domestic Systemically Important Institution of 0.5%

### 11 Glossaries

#### 11.1 Glossary of Acronyms

##### A

- ARF – *Área de Riscos e Finanças* (Risk and Finance Area)
- AVA - *Avaliação de Vulnerabilidades e Ameaças* (Threats and Vulnerabilities Analysis)
- ACP - Additional Capital Buffers

##### B

- BACEN - *Banco Central do Brasil* (Central Bank of Brazil)
- BIA - Business Impact Analysis
- BIS - *Bank for International Settlements*
- BRL - Brazilian Real

##### C

- CCB – *Cédula de Crédito Bancário*
- CDB - *Certificado de Depósito Bancário* (Bank Deposit Certificate)
- CDI - *Certificado de Depósito Interfinanceiro* (Interbank Deposit Certificate)
- CDS - Credit Default Swap
- CEM - Current Exposure Method
- CEO - Chief Executive Officer
- CET I - Common Equity Tier I
- CGRC - *Comitê de Gestão de Risco e Capital* (Risk and Capital Management Committee)
- CMN - *Conselho Monetário Nacional* (National Monetary Council)
- CNSP - *Conselho Nacional de Seguros Privados* (National Council of Private Insurance)
- CRA – *Certificados de Recebíveis do Agronegócio* (Agribusiness Receivables Certificate)
- CRI - *Certificados de Recebíveis Imobiliários* (Securitized Real Estate Loans)
- CRO - Chief Risk Officer
- CVM - Securities and Exchange Commission
- Comef - Financial Stability Committee (*Comitê de Estabilidade Financeira*)

##### D

- DV01 - Delta Variation Risk

##### F

- FCL - *Fator de Conversão de Crédito de Operações a Liquidar* (Unsettled Operation Credit Conversion Factor)
- FEFP - *Fator de Exposição Potencial Futura* (Future Potential Exposure Factor)
- FIDC - *Fundo de Investimento em Direitos Creditórios* (Credit Rights Investment Funds)
- FII – *Fundo de Investimento Imobiliário* (Real Estate Investment Fund)
- FPRs - *Fatores de Ponderação de Riscos* (weighting factor)

##### G

- GDP - Gross Domestic Product
- G-SIBs - Global Systemically Important Banks

##### H

- HQLA – *High quality liquid assets*

##### I

- ICAAP - Internal capital adequacy assessment process
- IGPM – *Índice Geral de Preços do Mercado* (Brazilian consumer index)
- IPCA - *Índice de Preço ao Consumidor Amplo* (Brazilian consumer index)

- IPV – Independent Price Validation
- IT - Information Technology

### L

- LCR – Liquidity Coverage Ratio

### M

- MEP - Equity Method
- MtM - Mark to Market

### N

- NSFR – Net Stable Funding Ratio

### P

- PCN - Planos de Continuidade de Negócios (Business Continuity Plans)
- PR - Patrimônio de Referência (Total Capital)
- PREVIC - *Superintendência Nacional de Previdência Complementar* (National Superintendence of Supplementary Pension)

### R

- RA - Risk Assessment
- RAS - Risk Appetite Statement
- RBAN - Total Capital calculated for covering the interest rate risk of trades of the Banking Portfolio
- RCAP - Regulatory Consistency Assessment Programme
- RCP - *Risco de Crédito Potencial* (Potential Credit Risk)
- RWA - Risk Weighted Asset
- $RWA_{CPAD}$  - Portion relating to exposures to credit risk
- $RWA_{MINT}$  - Portion relating to exposures to market risk, using internal approach
- $RWA_{MPAD}$  - Portion relating to exposures to market risk, calculated using standard approach
- $RWA_{OPAD}$  - Portion relating to the calculation of operational risk capital requirements

### S

- SA-CCR – Standardised Approach to Counterparty Credit Risk
- SOC - Security Operation Center
- SUSEP - *Superintendência de Seguros Privados* (Superintendence of Private Insurance)

### T

- TAC - *Termo de Ajustamento de Conduta* (Conduct Adjustment Agreements)
- TRS - Total Return Swap
- TR - *Taxa Referencial* (Referential Rate)
- TVM - *Títulos de valores mobiliários* (Securities)

### V

- VaR - Value at Risk

### 11.2 Glossary of Regulations

- BACEN Circular No. 3,316, of April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2008
- BACEN Circular No. 3,354, of June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2007
- BACEN Circular No. 3,640, of March 04<sup>th</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,644, of March 04<sup>th</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,646, of March 04<sup>th</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,674, of October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,676, of October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,678, of October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013
- BACEN Circular No. 3,701, of March 13<sup>th</sup>, 2014
- BACEN Circular No. 3,748, of February 26<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,749, of March 05<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,751, of March 19<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,769, of October 29<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular No. 3,809, of August 25<sup>th</sup>, 2016
- BACEN Circular No. 3,846, of September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- BACEN Circular No. 3,869, of December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- BACEN Circular No. 3,876, of January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2018
- BACEN Circular No. 3,921, of December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- BACEN Circular No. 3,904, of June 06<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,706 of May 05<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,775 of December 16<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- BACEN Circular Letter No. 3,841 of July 27<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- BACEN 30.371, of January 31<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- BACEN 33.668, of June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019
- CNSP Resolution No. 321, of July 15<sup>th</sup>, 2015
- CNSP Resolution No. 343, of December 26<sup>th</sup>, 2016
- CNSP Resolution No. 360, of Decemeber 20<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- CMN Resolution No. 3,464, of June 26<sup>th</sup>, 2007
- CMN Resolution No. 3,263, of February 24<sup>th</sup>, 2005
- CMN Resolution No. 3,533 of January 31<sup>st</sup>, 2008
- CMN Resolution No. 3,721 of April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009
- CMN Resolution No. 3,921, of November 25<sup>th</sup>, 2010
- CMN Resolution No. 4,090, of May 24<sup>th</sup>, 2012
- CMN Resolution No. 4,192, of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013
- CMN Resolution No. 4,193, of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013
- CMN Resolution No. 4,195, of March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013
- CMN Resolution No. 4,280, of October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2013
- CMN Resolution No. 4,502, of June 30<sup>th</sup>, 2016
- CMN Resolution No. 4,557, of February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2017
- CMN Resolution No. 4,615, of November 30<sup>th</sup>, 2017
- CMN Resolution No. 4,680, of July 31<sup>th</sup>, 2018
- Normative SARB 017/2016, of August 25th, 2016