



1Q
21

**Complete financial
statements in IFRS**
March 31, 2021

MANAGEMENT REPORT 1Q21

Dear reader

After a year in which society as a whole experienced changes in habits, moving activities from the physical space to the digital one, we have reached the year 2021 with an even clearer vision of the place where we want to be for our customers: that of a digital bank with the convenience of in-branch service.

When we talk about the convenience of in-branch service, we are referring to proximity, to in-depth knowledge and the constant monitoring of customers' demands. We believe that these factors, together with timeliness and the coverage provided by new technology solutions incorporated into the digitization of the bank, are imperative if we are to remain the customer's choice and become the option for consumers who do not yet do business with us.

Building on the experience acquired during the crisis brought on by the Covid-19 pandemic, we began the year with greater certainty about our four levers of transformation: customer satisfaction, people management, efficiency and digital transformation. They have been put to the test and, once again, they have shown themselves to be a sound strategy.

To begin with, we wish to highlight examples from the first quarter of 2021 that strengthen our conviction that when we address the customer's needs with good service, this is positively reflected in the results of the business. Worthy of note is the personal loan portfolio, which grew by 9.8% in the first quarter of the year in comparison with the same period of the previous year, driven by real estate and vehicle loans.

Individual loan portfolio grows 2.2% in the quarter

Mortgage

The real estate credit / GDP ratio indicates enormous growth potential in Brazil.

R\$ 10.7 bi

credit granted in the quarter

^ **208%**
1Q21 vs. 1Q20

mortgage loans balance
(R\$ in millions)



highlights and real estate actions

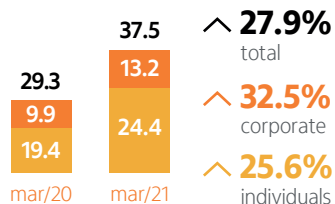
- R\$ 334 thousand** average value
- interest rate** that accompanies savings
- 41.9%** loan-to-value
- credit for clients with **financed property** - lower interest rates and longer term
- 30 points** Global NPS in business
- digital hiring**

share of 1Q21 sales channels



Vehicle loans R\$ 4.2 bi

credit origination for vehicles for individuals in the quarter



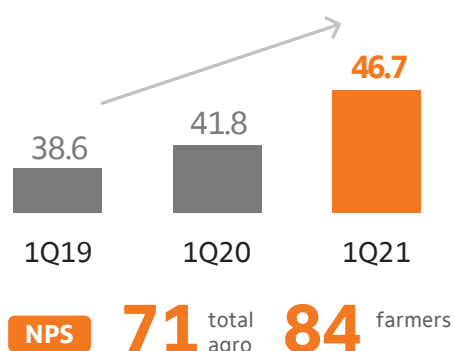
vehicle highlights and actions

- R\$ 41.1 thousand** average value (individuals)
- 59%** loan-to-value (individuals)
- 17.7 thousand** points of sale served
- 30%** on digital channels
- financing of **hybrid and electric vehicles**
- 68 NPS** Global points



Another material issue is the creation of the Agro segment for clients of the wholesale bank. This segmentation is setting the stage for an agenda of strong growth in the years ahead, based on identifying the demands of farming customers while aligning with our principles of sustainable development.

Agricultural clients



Main actions and challenges

- Expansion of the sales team and geographical coverage
- Evolution of the service model > specialization
- Development of new agro products and structures: green products, trading, agro consulting
- Migration of the operations treadmill (IBBA to Itaú) so that we can scale up the operations with farmers

It is also important to highlight the acceleration of digitalization of the bank and its internal processes, as well as the interest and demand of customers for agile and self-service solutions; high rates of availability and excellence in service quality are a way of no return to remain in the choice of users.

Expansion of services in digital channels and digitalization developments

+ 65 new self-service deployments reduced 6.2 million transactions on physical channels

- **23 million digital individual customers** and 1.2 million digital corporate customers
- **+ 16% of customers** using digital channels every month and on a recurring basis (2020 vs. 2019)
- **the efficiency ratio of digital channels reached 15%** in 2020
- **52% of accounts were opened on digital channels**
+64% compared to March 2020
- **54% of hires¹ (individuals) were made through digital channels**
+70% compared to March 2020

Performance indicators on digital channels

	2019	2020	2022 target
acquisition of new account holders	1 MM	2 MM	3.0MM
% of revenue	22%	25%	35%
% transfers and payments	72%	76%	80%
NPS mobile (individuals) points	72 pts	74 pts	79 pts

We constantly monitor the changes in consumer behavior and habits, in order to better understand our customers' demands.

By observing how increasingly abrupt changes are becoming part and parcel of our customers' daily lives, we can see that the future of our business depends on us having a much wider and continuous approach to new consumption habits in general. To that end, we undertook a study with the aim of answering the following question: how did the pandemic affect consumer behavior in 2020? The outcome of this endeavor is the Consumption Behavior Analysis² which will now be published quarterly as a product of the culture of customer centricity and our data-oriented approach. Evaluating an extensive range of information has been the way forward for us to obtain an in-depth understanding of who our customers are and to address with greater agility their expectations and the peculiarities of the new consumption times.

(1) Considers: credit, payroll, tailor-made, renegotiation, investments, funds, cdb, savings, pension, exchange, capitalization, credit card, consortium, lis, installment of invoice and insurance card, residential, travel, life and credit life.

(2) Undertaken based on data related to purchases throughout the year using credit and debit cards issued by the bank and sales closed by Rede; organized by the Strategy and Data Engineering Directorate in partnership with the Payments area

Key takeaways from the study

Consumption began to pick up, commencing in the 3rd quarter. 2020 ended with **sales up by only 3.2% than in 2019.**

Payments using technology **Contactless Payments (NFC) saw accumulated growth of 326% in the year.**

The average amount spent per **transaction in stores grew by 6.9% over 2019.**

50.4% of online purchases were by **women**

Average spending by men per transaction is **23.9% greater** than that for women

New standards and hobbies

Spending on urban transport and tourism fell, respectively, by 38.6% and 43.8% in comparison with 2019. But spending on office furniture rose by 39%. In other household items, including Construction and Refurbishment materials; Decorative items; and Gardening and Floriculture items the increase was 29.8%. Also worthy of note are the sales of pet and veterinary services-related products, with growth of 13.2%.

The pandemic has created new habits and hobbies in the search for new alternatives for engaging in physical exercise and for mental occupation. Bicycle sales grew by 54.4%, and streaming equipment, books, games and musical instruments, by 40.4%.

While also observing behavioral changes in electronic commerce, data from Rede indicate that small and mid-size retailers have permanently adopted e-commerce in order to boost their business while continuing to press ahead with on-line selling, including during the Carnival period, when there was an increase of 176% in invoicing from sales in the virtual environment, in relation to the same period of 2020.

We are developing different solutions for services and for getting closer to customers to provide them with a full banking experience.

In March, we launched a new service channel on WhatsApp, exclusive to customers wishing to renegotiate debts and pay off in advance installments on loans, whether or not in arrears. This channel allows individuals to regularize outstanding items, whatever the amount, renegotiating the rates and other conditions involving payment of loans raised from the bank. In this way, we want to make it easier for our customers to have access to the best offerings so that they can reorganize their finances, creating a viable payments schedule on a case-by-case basis, analyzing and understanding each individual situation. The idea is to encourage those in arrears to renegotiate before their financial situation becomes critical and generates restrictions that make it difficult for them to obtain new loans. Following the initial functionalities, we will expand the renegotiation services on this new channel in order to provide our customers convenience through payment reminders and second copies of payment slips, among others.

Given the increasing desire for more fluid, personalized experiences, young people especially are realizing the growing importance of striving for independence in their personal finances.

We are approaching young people in order to enhance the financial experience of that generation. We have embarked on campaigns, for example, on the TikTok social network, or by offering products that are compatible through digital experiences like iti, whose customer base has grown significantly.

Highlights iti Itaú

+ 2 million

accounts opened in the first 3 months of 2021

+ 70% of the active base

with registered PIX key

approximately 5 million

account holders

80% of the iti base

without a relationship with Itaú current account

Another example is the transformation of the way in which Credicard provides customer service. We are betting on the intensive use of data in order to learn more about the profiles of the almost 3 million customers of the brand, creating predictive models and personalizing the service experience. Since 2019, we have had a team 100% dedicated to the brand card. In 2020, we set up a predictive model that determines each customer's degree of familiarity with using cell phone applications – the main self-service facilities channel for banking services. The customers were distributed in four groups, on a scale ranging from those more dependent on in-branch solutions, to those known as “digital-savvy”. In this way, the brand has empowered its service attendants to begin personalizing the experience of contact with the public, as well as enabling them to provide guidance for customers who find it difficult to use the online channels in a more assertive manner, according to their level of experience in the digital world. As a result, Credicard is the three-times Champion in the credit card category at the Reclame Aqui Awards.

Annual and Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders

On April 27, 2021, we held the Annual and Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders at which, among other issues pertaining to the forum, we deliberated¹ on the following changes to the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and the Statutory Audit Board:

Election of Candido Botelho Bracher and Maria Helena dos Santos Fernandes de Santana to replace Gustavo Jorge Laboissière Loyola and José Galló.

We have expanded our Multiple Trading Desk (Multimesas) management model with the arrival of Optimus.

In April, we opened our first Itaú Asset Management office in the Leblon district of Rio de Janeiro city, the birthplace of the investment and distribution market in the state capital. To occupy this new space, we announced the expansion of our successful Multimesas management model with the arrival of the Optimus team under the leadership of Marcelo Mendes, which will have 12 asset management professionals consisting of managers, analysts and traders. Implemented in 2019, the Multimesas management model is a combination of the focus, independence and incentives of the independent asset managers, and the soundness of Itaú Unibanco.

(1) All approvals by the meeting of shareholders are subject to validation by the Central Bank.

Always in tune with the market and business opportunities, we have announced investment in the asset management Asset1.

The investment, announced in February, will raise our shareholding to 15% in the asset management company founded in April 2020, which has already reached R\$ 2.6 billion in assets under management. This announcement dovetails with our policy of keeping a close eye on the market and business opportunities. The decision is in line with our intention of expanding our participation in Brazil's investment industry, which is attracting more and more Brazilians amidst a context of low interest rates and increasing interest in different products and allocations. In this way, it joins a series of other important initiatives the bank has taken to contribute to the development and democratization of investment products, in addition to providing its customers with the best experience.

In partnership with Zapay, a startup specializing in regularizing and setting up installment plans for outstanding vehicle debts with the vehicle licensing bodies, iCarros is rolling out a payments functionality.

The iCarros Check-up application, a car care platform on the iCarros portal, has rolled out yet another functionality that enables enquiries and payments (cash, or in up to 12 installments on credit cards) of vehicle debts like car tax (IPVA), fines, collective vehicle accident insurance (DPVAT) and licensing, making daily life easier for drivers.

In response to the public health crisis, Todos pela Saúde has become an institute dedicated to perpetuating actions in epidemiological surveillance.

The Todos pela Saúde (ITpS) Institute was founded on February 21, 2021 with a mission to contribute to strengthening, as well as innovation, in healthcare surveillance in Brazil, and its emphasis is on supporting research and training of human resources in genomic epidemiology. The key point behind the creation of this organization is a development system with a predefined work program and managers dedicated to developing activities whose results can be incorporated and made available in order to assist with public policies.

Regarding the health crisis in the Amazon:

- **Todos pela Saúde in partnership with Fundação Oswaldo Cruz enabled the distribution of 5 oxygen production plants for the public healthcare system in the state.**

In addition to the plants, around 6,000 hospital items were sent to the state, including pressure regulators, flow meters, nasal cannulas and oxygen therapy masks.

- **Rede exempted its customers in the state from card machine fees in January and February.**

Around five thousand retailers benefited from the automatic exemption, without their having to take any action. Furthermore, retailers were offered a 50% discount on the advance against receivables rate on installment sales, to strengthen their cash flow. Small and mid-size businesses with annual sales of up to R\$ 30 million, as well as self-employed persons and very small entrepreneurs continue to enjoy the benefit of receiving within 2 days, with no advance payment fee, the proceeds of revolving credit sales – an exclusive condition from Rede in the acquiring market.

To help our country get through this critical moment we are experiencing, we unite with our competitors in an action to fight hunger.

The pandemic and the economic crisis took Brazil to a critical situation and, at a time like this, we need to act. We, at Itaú Unibanco, are contributing R \$ 37.5 million to the purchase and disposal of basic food baskets. Through under the coordination of Instituto Unibanco and Fundação Itaú, all funds raised will be distributed to two alliances chosen for their national scope of action: CUFA, with the campaign Mãe da Favela, and the Coalizão Negra por Direitos, with the campaign Tem Gente com Fome.

To participate:

Pix Key - Fundação Itaú:
f0c4b230-e392-49bd-a994-3946c7fbbf00

or

Agency 2040 | Current account 03792-7
Company Name: Fundação Itaú para a Educação e Cultura

Together with the consulting company, Mais Diversidade, we have launched the 2021 edition of the LGBT+ Orgulho (LGBT+ Pride) call notice.

The Call Notice is looking for regionally representative projects that reflect Brazil's diverse geographical and cultural profiles. Registrations for the selection process are open until February to private individuals and legal entities, groups or collective entities already engaged in, or which intend to embark on, initiatives with the emphasis on vocational training and entrepreneurship, employability and generation of income that take into account respect and appreciation for LGBT+ diversity throughout Brazil.

new web site



**artificial
intelligence**



**translator Brazilian
sign language**

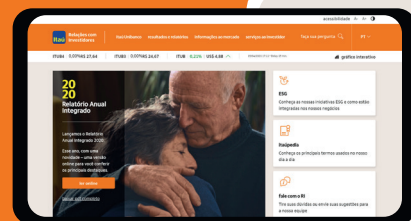


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And it doesn't stop there: our Integrated Annual Report has also changed. Now in an online version, it enables a practical and interactive browsing with complete and concise content.

Acesse nosso relatório online: <https://www.ita.com.br/relacoes-com-investidores/relatorio-anual/2020/>

Payment of interest on Own Capital

We wish to advise our shareholders that the Board of Directors has approved payment by 12.31.2021 of the following income to shareholders, calculated on the final shareholding position registered on 03.25. 2021:

JCP – interest on own capital of R\$ 0.05064 per share, with 15% withholding tax, resulting in net per-share interest of R\$ 0.043044, with legal entities provenly tax-exempt or tax-immune excluded from this withholding.

In case of doubts please access www.ita.com.br/relacoes-com-investidores and follow the path: Fale com RI > Atendimento.

Creating value is to obtain financial results that exceed the cost of capital to remunerate our shareholders and other stakeholders through ethical and responsible relations based on trust and transparency and focused on the sustainability of the business.

We present below the key indicators comprising our results:

In R\$ billion	1T21	1T20	Variation
Income Information			
Operating Revenues ¹	30.7	28.4	8.0%
Net Interest Income ²	19.5	17.0	14.8%
Banking Services Fees and Insurance ³	10.9	11.2	-2.8%
Expected Loss from Financial Assets and Claims	(2.0)	(10.1)	-80.0%
General and Administrative Expenses	(16.5)	(12.9)	27.5%
Net Income	6.2	3.7	69.1%
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders	5.7	3.5	64.3%
Recurring Managerial Result	6.5	3.8	71.1%
Recurring Return on Average Equity - Annualized ⁴	15.7%	10.8%	490 bps
Recurring Managerial Return on Average Equity - Annualized ⁵	17.8%	11.8%	600 bps

	1T21	1T20	Variation
Balance Sheet Information			
Total Assets	2,023	1,848	9.5%
Total Loan Portfolio ⁶	910.6	790.7	15.2%
Tier I Capital	13.0%	12.0%	100 bps

	1T21	1T20	Variation
Shares			
Weighted Average Number of Outstanding Shares – in millions	9,769	9,751	0.2%
Net Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders per share - R\$	0.58	0.35	65.7%

	1T21	1T20	Variation
Others			
Branches	4,334	4,500	-3.7%
Physical and Client Service Branches (CSBs)	4,139	4,305	-3.9%
Digital Branches	195	195	0%
Employees (in thousands)	97,097	95,288	1.9%
Brazil	84,415	82,107	2.8%
Abroad	12,681	13,181	-3.8%

(1) Operating Revenues are the sum of (i) Interest and Similar Income (ii) Interest and Similar Expenses, (iii) Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, (iv) Foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions, (v) Commissions and Banking Fees (vi) Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and selling expenses and (vii) Other Income; (2) The sum of (i) Interest and Similar Income (ii) Interest and Similar Expenses, (iii) Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, (iv) Foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions; (3) The sum on the Commissions and Banking Fees and Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and selling expenses. For better comparability, the adjustment of the hedge tax effects on foreign investments was applied; (4) The return is calculated by dividing the Recurring Return on Average Equity - Annualized by the Average Shareholders' Equity. The quotient was multiplied by the number of periods in the year to derive the annualized rate. The calculation of the returns were adjusted for the amounts of proposed dividends after the closure dates of the balance sheets not yet approved in ordinary meetings of shareholders or at meetings of the Board of Directors.; (5) The return is calculated by dividing the recurrent Net Income by the Average Shareholders' Equity. The quotient was multiplied by the number of periods in the year to derive the annualized rate. The calculation of the returns were adjusted for the amounts of proposed dividends after the closure dates of the balance sheets not yet approved in ordinary meetings of shareholders or at meetings of the Board of Directors. and (6) Amounts paid/provisioned, declared and highlighted in the shareholders' equity.

Results Analysis

The percentages of increase or decrease in this section refer to the comparison between the accumulated figures for the first quarter of 2021 in relation to the same period of 2020, unless otherwise indicated.

In the first quarter of 2021, our Net Income Attributable to Controlling Shareholders reached R\$ 5.7 billion, with an increase of 63.4% over the same period of the previous year. The Recurring Managerial Result in the first quarter of 2021 was R\$ 6.5 billion, an increase of 71.1% when compared with the previous year. The managerial return on annualized average equity was 17.8%.

We highlight the growth of 15.2% in the total credit portfolio. We give below the growth of the portfolios in the main segments:

- 9.5% for private individuals in Brazil;
- 22.7% in very small, small and middle market companies in Brazil;
- 12.4% in large companies in Brazil;
- 21.7% in our Latin America operations, affected primarily by exchange rate variance

There was growth of 5% in credit origination in Brazil, namely:

- 19% for private individuals;
- 7% for large companies.

There was an 11% reduction in credit origination for micro, small and medium-sized companies. This is because in the first two months of 2020 the demand for credit was at a high level.

Net interest income increased by 14.8% due to decreased interest and similar expenses, especially because of lower expenses with securities sold under repurchase agreements and interbank market funds, as a result of low interest rates. As of March 31, 2021, the SELIC rate was 2.75% per annum compared to 3.75% per annum as of March 31, 2020. Portfolio growth notwithstanding, we suffered a reduction of 15.0% in net interest from credit operations. This positive effect was way more than offset on account of lower spread on credit products, lower use of revolving credit, higher use of secured credit products and the impact from interest rate fall on our working capital.

Revenues from services and insurance fell by 2.8% in the year. This reduction was due to lower revenues from acquiring activities, both in rental of machinery and in MDR (Merchant Discount Rates) (there was an increase in revenue, but with a greater participation of customers in the wholesale segment). It is worth pointing out that the volume of credit and debit transactions grew by 6.5% and 10.7%, respectively. In addition, we had a reduction of 6.7% in current account services, brought by reduction in current account services, caused by the exemption from fees for transferring funds as of November 2020.

General and administrative expenses increased by 27.5% in the first quarter of 2021 compared to 2020, reflecting the impact of the extraordinary item occurred in the first quarter of the year regarding provision for restructuring, mainly closing branches and returning administrative buildings.

Not considering the extraordinary item mentioned above and other expenses not related to costing, the general and administrative expenses increased by 8.0% on a year-on-year basis.

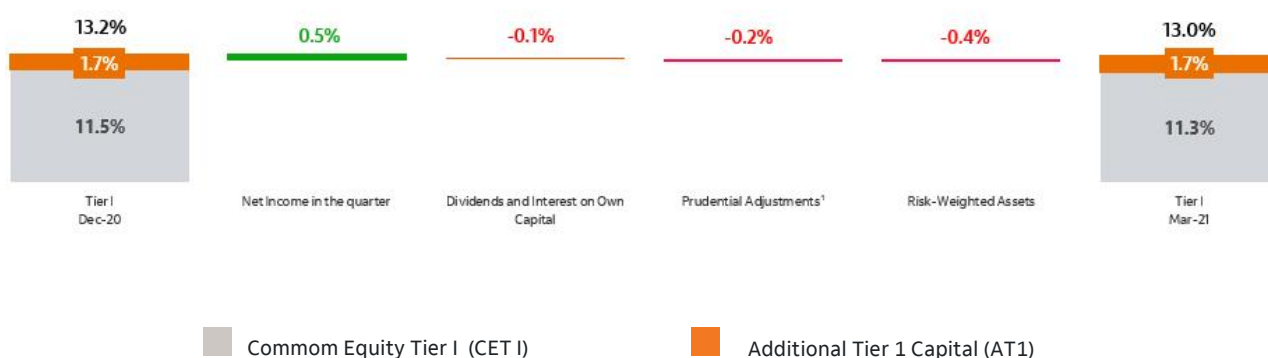
The increase in personnel expenses was driven by the impact of the negotiation of the collective labor bargaining agreement, the inclusion of ZUP's results in net income and the tariff adjustment by healthcare plan operators. This increase was partially offset by lower expenses on dismissals and provision for labor claims, transportation and travel, facilities and sales of credit cards.

Expected loss on financial assets and claims reduced by 80.0% when compared with the same period of last year. This can be attributed to the relevant change in the macroeconomic scenario as of the second half of March 2020, which, captured by our expected loss provisioning model, generated a higher allowance for loan losses in the first quarter of 2020. Considering provisions with operations without credit granting characteristics, expected loss on financial assets and claims reduced by 53.8% on a year-on-year basis.

The Tier 1 Capital Ratio measures the ratio of the bank's capital to the risk level of its assets. Maintaining adequate levels aims to protect the institution in case of severe events.

By managing our capital we aim to optimize how we invest our shareholders' resources while ensuring the bank's solidity. We present below the main events that affected our ratio in the first quarter of 2021:

Tier I Capital Ratio



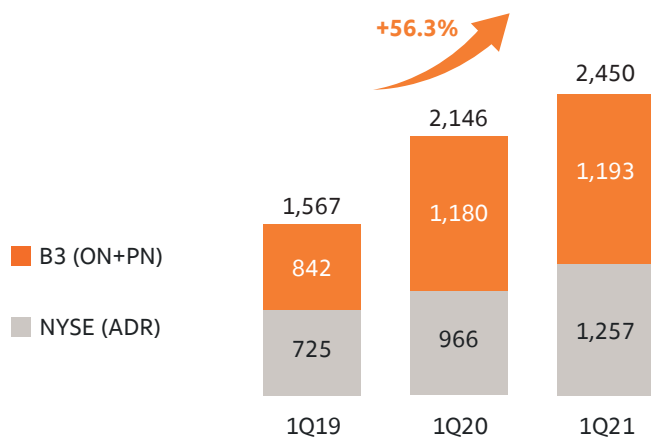
On March 31, 2021, our Tier 1 Capital Ratio stood at 13.0%, 475 bps above the minimum regulatory level with capital buffers (8.25%). Our Tier 1 Capital consists of 11.3% of Core Capital and 1.7% of Additional Tier 1 Capital.

The following graph shows the financial volume traded daily with our shares, which have a relevant participation in market indices in Brazil and abroad.

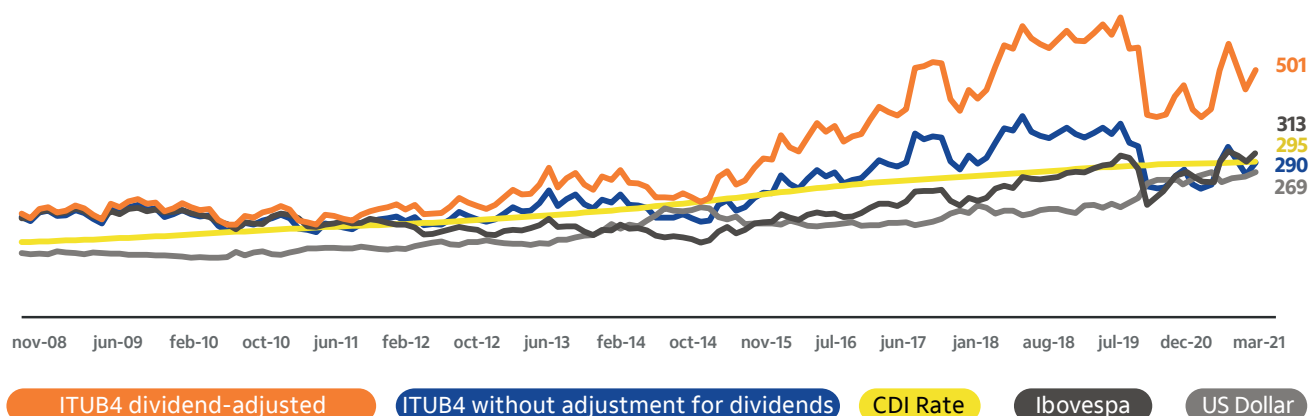
Our shares continue to enjoy high liquidity in trading, both in Brazil and in the United States, with an increase of 56.3% in the average daily trading volume since 2019.

(1) Mainly tax credits.

Average Daily Trading Volume of the Shares of Itaú Unibanco (R\$ millions)



Additionally, our shares end the period quoted at R\$ 27.97 (ITUB4 – preferred shares) and R\$ 25.11 (ITUB3 – a common shares). We present below the evolution of R\$ 100 invested on the date prior to the merger in november of 2008.



Acknowledgements

Our sincere thanks to our employees who, in the face of the current crisis, have answered the call and committed themselves to keeping our operations functioning, enabling us to continue producing solid results and our thanks to our customers and shareholders for their understanding, interest and trust, which spur us on to always do our best.

(Approved at the Meeting of the Board of Directors on April 29, 2021).

Independent Auditor – CVM Instruction No. 381

Procedures Adopted by the Company

Our operating policy, including subsidiaries, when contracting non-external audit-related services from our independent auditors, is based on applicable regulations and internationally accepted principles that protect the independence of the auditors. These principles state that: (a) the auditors must not audit their own work, (b) the auditors must not hold managerial positions at their clients, and (c) the auditors must not promote their clients' interests.

In the period from January to March 2021, we hired from the independent auditors the amount of R\$ 76,542 thousand, of which R\$ 72,523 thousand correspond to external audit services.

Bellow we list the agreements dates and the nature of the services provided, all of which did not exceed one year:

- **Audit Related Services** : February 25 and March 04 and 22 – Independent assurance on internal controls, including certain services provided to customers; on our sustainability report, MD&A, Integrated Report and Consolidated Annual Report; on certain agreements signed with regulatory authorities and compliance with financial covenants. – R\$ 3,384 thousand (4.67% of the external audit fees).
- **Tax Servicers**: February 05 and 25 and March 04 – review of the calculations and tax settlement and compliance with tax regulations – R\$ 630 thousand (0.87% of the external audit fees).
- **Other Services**: February 05 – training acquisition. – R\$ 5 thousand (0.01% of the external audit fees).

Justification of the Independent Auditors – PricewaterhouseCoopers

The non-external audit-related services described above does not affect either the independence or the objectivity in conducting external audit examinations at Itaú Unibanco and its subsidiaries. The policy for providing Itaú Unibanco with non-external audit-related services is based on principles that protect the independent auditor's independence, all of which were observed in providing that services, including their approval by the Audit Committee.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

We are disclosing the full accounting statements in accordance with the international financial reporting standards (IFRS) on the same date as this publication, as per Official Circular CVM/SEP 01/13. The Management Report and the Full Accounting Statements of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. and those of its subsidiaries, for the period January to March 2021, abide by the rules established in Brazilian Company Law, the National Monetary Council (CMN), the Brazilian Central Bank (BACEN), the Brazilian Securities Exchange Commission (CVM), the National Council for Private Insurance (CNSP), the Superintendence for Private Insurance (SUSEP), the National Superintendence for Supplementary Pensions (PREVIC) and the recommendations of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The information in both the Management Report and the Complete Financial Statements of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. presented in this material are available on the Itaú Unibanco Investor Relations (IR) website at: (www.italu.com.br/relacoes-com-investidores > Results and Reports > Results Center

As informações apresentadas neste material estão disponíveis no site de Relações com Investidores (RI) do Itaú Unibanco. Acesse: www.italu.com.br/relacoes-com-investidores > Menu > Central de Resultados > Resultados.

Report on review of consolidated financial statements

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

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. and its subsidiaries ("Bank") as at March 31, 2021 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the three-month period then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

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

Scope of review

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

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements referred to above do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2021, and the consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three-month period then ended, in accordance with IAS 34.

Other matters

Statement of added value

The consolidated financial statements referred to above include the consolidated statement of added value for the three-month period ended at March 31, 2021. This statement is the responsibility of the Bank's management and is presented as supplementary information. This statement has been subjected to review procedures performed together with the review of the consolidated financial statements for the purpose of concluding whether they are reconciled with the consolidated financial statements and accounting records, as applicable, and if its form and content are in accordance with the criteria defined in the accounting standard CPC 09 - "Statement of Value Added". Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that this consolidated statement of added value has not been properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the criteria established in this accounting standard, and that it is consistent with the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole.

São Paulo, May 3, 2021

PricewaterhouseCoopers
Auditores Independentes
CRC 2SP000160/O-5

Emerson Laerte da Silva
Contador CRC 1SP171089/O-3

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
(In millions of Reals)

Assets	Note	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Cash		39,369	46,224
Financial Assets		1,859,873	1,851,322
At Amortized Cost		1,268,601	1,275,799
Compulsory deposits in the Central Bank of Brazil		91,317	90,059
Interbank deposits	4	73,291	55,685
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	4	180,690	239,943
Securities	9	135,477	129,804
Loan and lease operations	10	742,123	714,104
Other financial assets	18a	91,293	93,255
(-) Provision for Expected Loss	4, 9 and 10	(45,590)	(47,051)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		101,796	109,942
Securities	8	101,796	109,942
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		489,476	465,581
Securities	5	414,238	389,071
Derivatives	6 and 7	75,226	76,504
Other financial assets	18a	12	6
Investments in associates and joint ventures	11	15,831	15,570
Fixed assets, net	13	6,897	6,937
Goodwill and Intangible assets, net	14	18,059	17,330
Tax assets		66,407	66,095
Income tax and social contribution - current		3,603	3,547
Income tax and social contribution - deferred	24b	57,837	56,583
Other		4,967	5,965
Other assets	18a	16,781	15,773
Total assets		2,023,217	2,019,251

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.
Consolidated Balance Sheet
(In millions of Reais)

Liabilities and stockholders' equity	Note	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Financial Liabilities		1,572,584	1,579,686
At Amortized Cost		1,494,207	1,495,641
Deposits	15	821,379	809,010
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	17a	254,278	273,364
Interbank market funds	17b	160,500	156,035
Institutional market funds	17c	144,255	138,308
Other financial liabilities	18b	113,795	118,924
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		73,854	79,653
Derivatives	6 and 7	73,714	79,505
Structured notes	16	129	143
Other financial liabilities	18b	11	5
Provision for Expected Loss	10	4,523	4,392
Loan commitments		3,597	3,485
Financial guarantees		926	907
Provision for insurance and private pensions	27c	218,023	221,000
Provisions	29	20,734	19,819
Tax liabilities	24c	5,091	5,710
Income tax and social contribution - current		1,871	2,878
Income tax and social contribution - deferred	24b	299	421
Other		2,921	2,411
Other liabilities	18b	47,011	38,511
Total liabilities		1,863,443	1,864,726
Capital	19a	97,148	97,148
Treasury shares	19a	(533)	(907)
Capital reserves	19c	2,024	2,326
Revenue reserves	19c	52,066	47,347
Other comprehensive income		(3,450)	(2,921)
Total stockholders' equity attributed to the owners of the parent company		147,255	142,993
Non-controlling interests	19d	12,519	11,532
Total stockholders' equity		159,774	154,525
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		2,023,217	2,019,251

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Income
Periods ended

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

	Note	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Operating Revenues		28,273	13,972
Interest and similar income	21a	29,974	35,309
Interest and similar expenses	21b	(15,334)	(29,744)
Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	21c	5,364	(9,068)
Foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions		(2,904)	6,051
Commissions and Banking Fees	22	9,803	10,082
Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and selling expenses		1,095	1,135
Revenues from insurance premiums and private pensions		3,466	4,231
Change in provision for insurance and private pension		(2,371)	(3,096)
Other income		275	207
Expected Loss from Financial Assets and Claims		(2,017)	(10,083)
Expected Loss with Loan and Lease Operations	10c	(2,174)	(9,265)
Expected Loss with Other Financial Asset, net		513	(489)
(Expenses) / Recovery of claims		(356)	(329)
Operating Revenues Net of Expected Losses from Financial Assets and Claims		26,256	3,889
Other operating income (expenses)		(17,718)	(13,176)
General and administrative expenses	23	(16,455)	(12,906)
Tax expenses		(1,700)	(560)
Share of profit or (loss) in associates and joint ventures	11	437	290
Income / (loss) before income tax and social contribution		8,538	(9,287)
Current income tax and social contribution	24a	(3,338)	(4,048)
Deferred income tax and social contribution	24a	1,020	17,013
Net income / (loss)		6,220	3,678
Net income attributable to owners of the parent company	25	5,684	3,459
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	19d	536	219
Earnings per share - basic	25		
Common		0.58	0.35
Preferred		0.58	0.35
Earnings per share - diluted	25		
Common		0.58	0.35
Preferred		0.58	0.35
Weighted average number of outstanding shares - basic	25		
Common		4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359
Preferred		4,810,249,528	4,792,863,835
Weighted average number of outstanding shares - diluted	25		
Common		4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359
Preferred		4,840,038,363	4,820,538,297

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
Periods ended
(In millions of Reais)

	Note	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Net income		6,220	3,678
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(1,494)	(1,378)
Change in fair value		(2,965)	(2,655)
Tax effect		1,212	1,124
(Gains) / losses transferred to income statement		471	279
Tax effect		(212)	(126)
Hedge		(394)	(2,358)
Cash flow hedge	7	638	305
Change in fair value		1,208	583
Tax effect		(570)	(278)
Hedge of net investment in foreign operation	7	(1,032)	(2,663)
Change in fair value		(1,972)	(4,908)
Tax effect		940	2,245
Remeasurements of liabilities for post-employment benefits ^(*)		2	11
Remeasurements	26	2	18
Tax effect		-	(7)
Foreign exchange variation in foreign investments		1,357	3,252
Total other comprehensive income		(529)	(473)
Total comprehensive income		5,691	3,205
Comprehensive income attributable to the owners of the parent company		5,155	2,986
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		536	219

() Amounts that will not be subsequently reclassified to income.*

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Notes 19 and 20)
Periods ended March 31, 2021 and 2020
(In millions of Reals)

	Attributed to owners of the parent company										Total stockholders' equity – owners of the parent company	Total stockholders' equity – non-controlling interests	Total
	Capital	Treasury shares	Capital reserves	Revenue reserves	Retained earnings	Other comprehensive income							
						Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income ⁽¹⁾	Remeasurements of liabilities of post-employment benefits	Conversion of adjustments of foreign investments	Gains and losses – hedge ⁽²⁾				
Balance at 01/01/2020	97,148	(1,274)	1,979	43,022	-	700	(1,339)	2,224	(5,535)	136,925	12,540	149,465	
Transactions with owners	-	362	(308)	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	1,464	1,518	
Result of delivery of treasury shares	-	362	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	-	562	
Recognition of share-based payment plans	-	-	(508)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(508)	-	(508)	
(Increase) / Reduction of interest of controlling stockholders (Note 2.4a I and 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,464	1,464	
Dividends	-	-	-	404	(850)	-	-	-	-	(446)	(514)	(960)	
Dividends / Interest on capital - declared after previous period	-	-	-	(9,811)	-	-	-	-	-	(9,811)	-	(9,811)	
Unclaimed dividends and Interest on capital	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	39	-	39	
Other ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	61	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,459	(1,378)	11	3,252	(2,358)	2,986	219	3,205	
Net income	-	-	-	-	3,459	-	-	-	-	3,459	219	3,678	
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(1,378)	11	3,252	(2,358)	(473)	-	(473)	
Appropriations:													
Legal reserve	-	-	-	94	(94)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	2,554	(2,554)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 03/31/2020	97,148	(912)	1,671	36,324	-	(678)	(1,328)	5,476	(7,893)	129,808	13,709	143,517	
Change in the period	-	362	(308)	(6,698)	-	(1,378)	11	3,252	(2,358)	(7,117)	1,169	(5,948)	
Balance at 01/01/2021	97,148	(907)	2,326	47,347	-	848	(1,531)	6,854	(9,092)	142,993	11,532	154,525	
Transactions with owners	-	374	(302)	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	538	610	
Result of delivery of treasury shares	-	374	192	-	-	-	-	-	-	566	-	566	
Recognition of share-based payment plans	-	-	(494)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(494)	-	(494)	
(Increase) / Reduction of interest of controlling stockholders (Note 2.4a I and 3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538	538	
Dividends	-	-	-	-	(439)	-	-	-	-	(439)	(87)	(526)	
Interest on capital	-	-	-	-	(994)	-	-	-	-	(994)	-	(994)	
Reversal of Dividends or Interest on capital - declared after previous period	-	-	-	166	-	-	-	-	-	166	-	166	
Unclaimed dividends and Interest on capital	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	73	-	73	
Other ⁽³⁾	-	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	229	-	229	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	5,684	(1,494)	2	1,357	(394)	5,155	536	5,691	
Net income	-	-	-	-	5,684	-	-	-	-	5,684	536	6,220	
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(1,494)	2	1,357	(394)	(529)	-	(529)	
Appropriations:													
Legal reserve	-	-	-	270	(270)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Statutory reserve	-	-	-	4,054	(4,054)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance at 03/31/2021	97,148	(533)	2,024	52,066	-	(646)	(1,529)	8,211	(9,486)	147,255	12,519	159,774	
Change in the period	-	374	(302)	4,719	-	(1,494)	2	1,357	(394)	4,262	987	5,249	

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

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

(3) Includes Argentina's hyperinflation adjustment.

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(In millions of Reais)

	Note	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Adjusted net income		20,003	22,145
Net income		6,220	3,678
Adjustments to net income:		13,783	18,467
Share-based payment		(438)	(439)
Adjustments to fair value of financial assets through Profit or Loss and Derivatives		683	17
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		12,106	10,131
Expected Loss from Financial Assets and Claims		2,017	10,083
Income from interest and foreign exchange variation from operations with subordinated debt		6,885	14,555
Provision for insurance and private pension		2,371	3,096
Depreciation and amortization	13 and 14	974	886
Expense from update / charges on the provision for civil, labor, tax and legal obligations		222	242
Provision for civil, labor, tax and legal obligations		1,402	705
Revenue from update / charges on deposits in guarantee		(73)	(100)
Deferred taxes (excluding hedge tax effects)	24b	1,374	(2,634)
Income from share in the net income of associates and joint ventures and other investments		(437)	(290)
Income from Financial assets - At fair value through other comprehensive income		471	279
Income from interest and foreign exchange variation of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(9,730)	(12,007)
Income from Interest and foreign exchange variation of financial assets at amortized cost		(4,702)	(5,924)
(Gain) loss on sale of investments and fixed assets		(95)	(121)
Other	23	753	(12)
Change in assets and liabilities		(32,892)	8,061
(Increase) / decrease in assets			
Interbank deposits		(15,808)	(17,583)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		43,765	(60,651)
Compulsory deposits with the Central Bank of Brazil		(1,258)	23,476
Loan operations		(31,114)	(59,021)
Derivatives (assets / liabilities)		(4,548)	458
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		(25,815)	(8,147)
Other financial assets		2,035	(9,212)
Other tax assets		942	169
Other assets		(666)	(15,534)
(Decrease) / increase in liabilities			
Deposits		12,369	99,690
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements		(19,086)	41,823
Funds from interbank markets		4,465	13,272
Funds from institutional markets		4,276	15,757
Other financial liabilities		(5,129)	(11,594)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(14)	-
Provision for insurance and private pension		(5,704)	(9,528)
Provisions		4,022	944
Tax liabilities		(853)	(2,114)
Other liabilities		8,465	9,446
Payment of income tax and social contribution		(3,236)	(3,590)
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities		(12,889)	30,206
Dividends / Interest on capital received from investments in associates and joint ventures		8	20
Cash from the sale of financial assets - At fair value through other comprehensive income		20,692	9,314
Cash upon sale of investments in associates and joint ventures		95	-
Cash upon sale of fixed assets	13	86	192
Mutual rescission of intangible assets agreements		68	-
(Purchase) of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(7,364)	(9,106)
(Purchase) / redemptions of financial assets at amortized cost		(870)	(103)
(Purchase) of investments in associates and joint ventures		(15)	-
(Purchase) of fixed assets	13	(298)	(289)
(Purchase) of intangible assets	14	(940)	(957)
Net cash from / (used in) investment activities		11,462	(929)
Funding from institutional markets		2,728	3,149
Redemptions in institutional markets		(7,942)	(911)
Change in non-controlling interests stockholders		493	1,277
Result of delivery of treasury shares		510	493
Dividends and interest on capital paid to non-controlling interests		(42)	(327)
Dividends and interest on capital paid		(2,762)	(9,795)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities		(7,015)	(6,114)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2.4c	(8,442)	23,163
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		105,823	70,811
Effects of changes in exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents		(12,106)	(10,131)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		85,275	83,843
Cash		39,369	38,275
Interbank deposits		5,686	3,355
Securities purchased under agreements to resell - Collateral held		40,220	42,213
Additional information on cash flow (Mainly Operating activities)			
Interest received		26,769	34,253
Interest paid		20,474	36,869
Non-cash transactions			
Loans transferred to assets held for sale		-	-
Dividends and interest on capital declared and not yet paid		1,417	547

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.
Consolidated Statement of Added Value
(In millions of Reais)

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Income	44,340	48,390
Interest and similar	34,828	46,720
Commissions and Banking Fees	9,803	10,082
Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim	1,095	1,135
Expected Loss with Other Financial Assets	(1,661)	(9,754)
Other	275	207
Expenses	(17,811)	(31,773)
Interest and similar	(15,334)	(29,744)
Other	(2,477)	(2,029)
Inputs purchased from third parties	(5,343)	(3,985)
Materials, energy and others	(89)	(68)
Third party services	(1,238)	(1,137)
Other	(4,016)	(2,780)
Data processing and telecommunications	(962)	(921)
Advertising, promotions and publication	(252)	(261)
Installations	(242)	(401)
Transportation	(68)	(94)
Security	(184)	(172)
Travel expenses	(9)	(52)
Other	(2,299)	(879)
Gross added value	21,186	12,632
Depreciation and amortization	(1,307)	(1,211)
Net added value produced by the company	19,879	11,421
Added value received through transfer - Results of equity method	437	290
Total added value to be distributed	20,316	11,711
Distribution of added value	20,316	11,711
Personnel	6,878	5,335
Direct compensation	5,518	4,075
Benefits	1,115	1,056
FGTS – government severance pay fund	245	204
Taxes, fees and contributions	7,091	2,657
Federal	6,710	2,263
Municipal	381	394
Return on third parties' capital - Rent	127	41
Other	127	41
Return on capital	6,220	3,678
Dividends and interest on capital	1,433	850
Retained earnings attributable to controlling shareholders	4,251	2,609
Retained earnings attributable to non-controlling shareholders	536	219

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING S.A.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

At 03/31/2021 and 12/31/2020 for balance sheet accounts and from 01/01 to 03/31 of 2021 and 2020 for income statement accounts

(In millions of Reais, except information per share)

Note 1 - Overview

Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. (ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING) is a publicly-held company, organized and existing under the laws of Brazil. The head office is located at Praça Alfredo Egydio de Souza Aranha, nº 100, in the city of São Paulo, state of São Paulo, Brazil.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has a presence in 18 countries and territories and offers a wide variety of financial products and services to personal and corporate customers in Brazil and abroad, not necessarily related to Brazil, through its branches, subsidiaries and international affiliates. It offers a full range of banking services, through its different portfolios: commercial banking; investment banking; real estate lending; loans, financing and investment; leasing and foreign exchange business. Its operations are divided into three segments: Retail Banking, Wholesale Banking, and Activities with the Market + Corporation. Further detailed segment information is presented in Note 30.

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on May 03, 2021.

Note 2 – Significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

The Consolidated Financial Statements of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING were prepared in accordance with the requirements and guidelines of the National Monetary Council (CMN), which require that as from December 31, 2010 annual Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

These Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting, with the option of presenting the Complete Consolidated Financial Statements in lieu of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

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

Management believes that the information included in these Consolidated Financial Statements is relevant and a faithful representation of the information used in the management of the ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

2.2. New accounting standards changes and interpretations of existing standards

a) Accounting standards applicable for period ended March 31, 2021

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (IBOR Reform) Phase II - Amendments to IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts, IFRS7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures, IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, IFRS 16 – Leases and IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement: Phase II of the inter-bank offered rates reform used as market benchmarks (IBOR). The amendments are summarized as:
 - Changes in financial assets and liabilities: Practical expedient that allows to replace, as a consequence of the reform, the effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability with a new economically equivalent rate, without derecognition of the contract;
 - Hedge accounting: End of exemptions for evaluating the effectiveness of hedge relationships (Phase I) with recognition in Profit or Loss of the ineffective portion, creation of sub-portfolios to segregate contracts with the amended rates for hedges of group items, 24-month term for identification and segregation of new risk based on changes in interest rates, and updates of hedge documentation;
 - Disclosure: Requirements about the disclosure of risks to which the entity is exposed by the reform, risk management and evolution of the IBORs transition.

These amendments are effective for years beginning on January 1st, 2021. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is exposed mainly to Libor and Euribor rates in hedge accounting structures and financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives. Agreements linked to IBORs facing extinction will be (i) updated to an alternative rate plus spread; or (ii) settled in advance should there be no agreement between the parties. The main risks identified by IBOR Reform are:

- Change in the hierarchy level for measuring the fair value of contracts that remain referenced in IBORs under extinction due to the expectation of reduction in the liquidity of these contracts;
- Effect as a result of the change of financial instruments in which the renegotiated cash flows are not economically equivalent to the original cash flows; and
- Early settlement of contracts where there is no agreement between the parties.

To mitigate the risks associated with IBOR Reform in standardized agreements, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING will assume the update of rates made by the respective clearing houses with the accretion of a spread so that the restated cash flows are economically equivalent to the original cash flows. The fallback clauses protocols suggested by international self-regulatory entities (International Swaps and Derivatives Association - ISDA) will be adopted. For the other agreements will be negotiated between the parties seeking to approach the model adopted for standardized agreements and they will be adjusted gradually until the end of 2021, date on which the market expects the end of disclosures of IBORs. Accordingly, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not expect significant impacts resulting from the IBOR Reform.

b) Accounting standards recently issued and applicable in future periods

- IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts: The pronouncement replaces IFRS 4 – Insurance Contracts and presents three approaches for valuation:
 - General Model: applicable to all contracts without direct participation features;
 - Premium Allocation Approach (PAA): applicable to contracts with term is up to 12 months or when it produces results similar to those that would be obtained if the general model was used. It is more simplified than the general model;
 - Variable Fee Approach: applicable to insurance contracts with direct participation features, the insurance contracts which are substantially investment related service contracts under which an entity promises an investment return based on underlying items.

Insurance contracts must be recognized based on an analysis of four components:

- Expected Future Cash Flows: estimate of all components of cash flow of the contract, considering inflows and outflows;
- Risk Adjustment: estimate of offset required for differences that may occur between cash flows;
- Contractual Margin: difference between any amounts received before the beginning of the contract coverage and present value of cash flows estimated at the beginning of the contract;
- Discount: projected cash flows must be discounted to present value, to reflect the time value of money, at rates that reflect the characteristics of the respective flows.

This standard is effective for annual periods beginning January 1st, 2023. Possible impacts are being assessed and the assessment will be completed by the date this standard comes into force.

2.3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with the IFRS requires Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, and contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements, due to uncertainties and the high level of subjectivity involved in the recognition and measurement of certain items. Estimates and judgments considered more relevant by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are related to the following topics:

Topic	Notes
Consolidation	Note 2.3 (a) and Note 3
Fair value of financial instruments	Note 2.3 (b) and Note 28
Effective interest rate	Note 2.3 (c), Notes 5, 8, 9 and 10
Change to financial assets	Note 2.3 (d), Notes 5, 8, 9 and 10
Transfer and write-off of financial assets	Note 2.3 (e), Notes 5, 8, 9 and 10
Expected credit loss	Note 2.3 (f), Notes 8, 9, 10 and 32
Goodwill impairment	Note 2.3 (g) and Note 14
Deferred income tax and social contribution	Note 2.3 (h) and Note 24
Defined benefit pension plan	Note 2.3 (i) and Note 26
Provisions, contingencies and legal liabilities	Note 2.3 (j) and Note 29
Technical provisions for insurance and private pension	Note 2.3 (k) and Note 27

a) Consolidation

Subsidiaries are all those in which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's involvement exposes it or entitles it to variable returns and can affect these returns through its influence on the entity. The existence of control is assessed continuously. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date control is established to the date on which it ceases to exist.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using consistent accounting policies. Intercompany asset and liability account balances, income accounts and transaction values have been eliminated.

b) Fair value of financial instruments not traded in active markets, including derivatives

The fair value of financial instruments, including derivatives that are not traded in active markets, is calculated by using valuation techniques based on assumptions that consider market information and

conditions. The main assumptions are: historical data, information on similar transactions and pricing techniques. For more complex or illiquid instruments, significant judgment is necessary to determine the model used with the selection of specific inputs and, in certain cases, evaluation adjustments are applied to the model amount our price quoted for financial instruments that are not actively traded.

The methodologies used to estimate the fair value of certain financial instruments are described in Note 28.

c) Effective interest rate

For the calculation of the effective interest rate, the ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING estimates cash flows considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument, but without consider future credit losses. The calculation includes all commissions paid or received between parties to the contract, transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts.

Interest revenue is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. In the case of purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets, the adjusted effective interest rate is applied (taking into account the expected credit loss) to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

d) Modification of financial assets

The factors used to determine whether has been substantial modification of a contract are: evaluation if there is a renegotiation that is not part of the original contractual terms, change to contractual cash flows and significant extensions of the term of the transaction due to the debtor's financial constraints, significant changes to the interest rate and changes to the currency in which the transaction is denominated.

e) Transfer and write-off of financial assets

When there are no reasonable expectations of recovery of a financial asset, considering historical curves, its total or partial write-off is carried out concurrently with the use of the related allowance for expected credit loss, with no effect on the Consolidated Statement of Income of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are accounted for as income in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Thus, financial assets are written off, either totally or partially, when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering a financial asset or when ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING substantially transfers all risks and benefits of ownership and said transfer is qualified to be written off.

f) Expected credit loss

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

The main assumptions are:

- **Term to maturity:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers the maximum contractual period on which it will be exposed a financial instrument's credit risk. However, the estimated useful life of assets that do not have fixed maturity date is based on the period of exposure to credit risk. Additionally, all contractual terms are taken into account when determining the expected life, including prepayment and rollover options.
- **Prospective information:** IFRS 9 requires a balanced and impartial estimate of credit loss that includes forecasts of future economic conditions. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses macroeconomic forecasts and public information with projections prepared internally to determine the impact of these estimates on the calculation of expected credit loss. Main prospective information used to determine the expected loss is related to Selic Rate, Credit Default Swap (CDS), unemployment rate, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), wages, industrial production and retail sales.
- **Macroeconomic scenarios:** This information involves inherent risks, market uncertainties and other factors that may give rise to results different from expected.
- **Probability-weighted loss scenarios:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses weighted scenarios to determine credit loss expected over a suitable observation horizon adequate to classification in phases, considering the projection based on economic variables.

- **Determining criteria for significant increase or decrease in credit risk:** in each period of the consolidated financial statements, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition using relative and absolute triggers (indicators), which consider delay and the probability of default (PD) by product and by country. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING assesses several factors to determine a significant increase in credit risk, such as: the counterparty, type and characteristics of the product and region in which it was contracted, considering the following objective criteria as minimum factors:
- Stage 1 to stage 2: default exceeding 30 days, except for payroll loans for government agency, which are recognized is made after 45 days in arrears;
- Stage 2 to stage 3: default exceeding 90 days, except for the mortgage loan portfolio, for which arrears of 180 days is a parameter for stage migration.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING assesses whether the credit risk has significantly increased on an individual or collective basis. For collective assessment purposes, financial assets are grouped based on characteristics of shared credit risk, considering the type of instrument, credit risk classifications, initial recognition date, remaining term, industry, geographical location of the counterparty, among other significant factors.

- Brazilian and foreign government securities are considered to have low credit risk, in accordance with a study conducted by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and therefore they remain in stage 1.

Details on the expected credit loss are in Note 32.

g) Goodwill impairment

The review of goodwill due to impairment reflects the Management's best estimate for future cash flows of Cash Generating Units (CGU), with the identification of the CGU and estimate of their fair value less costs to sell and/or value in use. These flows are subject to market conditions and uncertain factors, as follows:

- Cash flows projected for periods of available forecasts and long-term assumptions for these flows;
- Discount rates, since they generally reflect financial and economic variables, such as the risk-free interest rate and a risk premium.

Cash-Generating Units or CGU groups are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is allocated to cash flow generating units for purposes of testing for impairment.

h) Deferred income tax and social contribution

Deferred tax assets are recognized only in relation to deductible temporary differences, tax losses and social contribution loss carryforwards for offset only to the extent that it is probable that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING will generate future taxable profit for its use. The expected realization of deferred tax assets is based on the projection of future taxable profits and technical studies, as disclosed in Note 24.

i) Defined benefit pension plan

The current amount of pension plans is obtained from actuarial calculations, which use assumptions such as discount rate, which is appropriated at the end of each year and used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows. To determine the appropriate discount rate, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers the interest rates of National Treasury Notes that have maturity terms similar to the terms of the respective liabilities.

The main assumptions for Pension plan obligations are partly based on current market conditions. Additional information is disclosed in Note 26.

j) Provisions, contingencies and legal liabilities

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING periodically reviews its contingencies. These contingencies are evaluated based on management's best estimates, taking into account the opinion of legal counsel when there is a likelihood that financial resources will be required to settle the obligations and the amounts may be reasonably estimated.

Contingencies classified as probable losses are recognized in the Balance Sheet under Provisions.

Contingent amounts are measured using appropriate models and criteria, despite the uncertainty surrounding the ultimate timing and amounts. Additional information is described in Note 29.

k) Technical provisions for insurance and private pension

Technical provisions are liabilities arising from obligations of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to its policyholders and participants. These obligations may be short term liabilities (property and casualty insurance) or medium and long term liabilities (life insurance and pension plans).

The determination of the actuarial liability is subject to several uncertainties inherent in the coverage of insurance and pension contracts, such as assumptions of persistence, mortality, disability, life expectancy, morbidity, expenses, frequency and severity of claims, conversion of benefits into annuities, redemptions and return on assets.

The estimates for these assumptions are based on the historical experience of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, benchmarks and the experience of the actuary, in order to comply with best market practices and constantly review of the actuarial liability. The adjustments resulting from these continuous improvements, when necessary, are recognized in the statement of income for the corresponding period. Additional information is described in Note 27.

2.4. Summary of main accounting practices

a) Consolidation

I. Subsidiaries

In accordance with IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements, subsidiaries are all entities in which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING holds control.

In the 3rd quarter of 2018, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING started adjusting the financial statements of its subsidiaries in Argentina to reflect the effects of hyperinflation, pursuant to IAS 29 – Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies.

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

	Functional currency ⁽¹⁾	Incorporation country	Activity	Interest in voting capital %		Interest in total capital %	
				03/31/2021	12/31/2020	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
In Brazil							
Banco Itaú BBA S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaú Consignado S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaucard S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itauleasing S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Cia. Itaú de Capitalização	Real	Brazil	Premium Bonds	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Dibens Leasing S.A. - Arrendamento Mercantil	Real	Brazil	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Real	Brazil	Consumer finance credit	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Hipercard Banco Múltiplo S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itauseg Seguradora S.A.	Real	Brazil	Insurance	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú Corretora de Valores S.A.	Real	Brazil	Securities Broker	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú Seguros S.A.	Real	Brazil	Insurance	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú Unibanco S.A.	Real	Brazil	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.	Real	Brazil	Pension plan	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Luizacred S.A. Sociedade de Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	Real	Brazil	Consumer finance credit	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
Redecard S.A.	Real	Brazil	Acquirer	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Foreign							
Itaú CorpBanca Colombia S.A.	Colombian peso	Colombia	Financial institution	34.16%	34.16%	34.16%	34.16%
Banco Itaú (Suisse) S.A.	Swiss franc	Switzerland	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaú Argentina S.A.	Argentinian peso	Argentina	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaú Paraguay S.A.	Guarani	Paraguay	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.	Uruguayan peso	Uruguay	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itau Bank, Ltd.	Real	Cayman Islands	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itau BBA International plc	US Dollar	United Kingdom	Financial institution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itau BBA USA Securities Inc.	Real	United States	Securities Broker	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Itaú CorpBanca ⁽²⁾	Chilean peso	Chile	Financial institution	39.22%	39.22%	39.22%	39.22%

(1) All overseas offices of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING have the same functional currency as the parent company, except for CorpBanca New York Branch, which uses the US dollar.

(2) ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING controls ITAÚ CORPBANCA due to the shareholders' agreement.

II. Business combinations

In general, a business consists of an integrated set of activities and assets that may be conducted and managed so as to provide a return, in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits, to investors or other stockholders, members or participants. If there is goodwill in a set of activities and assets transferred, it is presumed to be a business.

The acquisition method is used to account for business combinations, except for those classified as under common control.

Acquisition cost is measured at the fair value of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the acquisition date. Acquired assets and assumed liabilities and contingent liabilities identifiable in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the date of acquisition, regardless of the existence of non-controlling interests. When the amount paid, plus non-controlling interests, is higher than the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired, the difference will be accounted for as goodwill. On the other hand, if the difference is negative, it will be treated as bargain purchase gain and the amount will be recognized directly in income.

III. Goodwill

Goodwill is not amortized, but its recoverable value is assessed semi-annually or when there is an indication of impairment loss using an approach that involves the identification of Cash Generating Units (CGUs) and the estimate of its fair value less the cost to sell and/or its value in use.

To determine this estimate, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING adopts the discounted cash flow methodology for a period of 5 years, macroeconomic assumptions, growth rate and discount rate.

The units or Cash Flow Generating Units are identified at the lowest level in which goodwill is monitored for internal Management purposes. Goodwill is allocated to cash flow generating units for purposes of testing for impairment.

The breakdown of intangible assets is described in Note 14.

IV. Capital Transactions with non-controlling stockholders

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

b) Foreign currency translation

I. Functional and presentation currency

The Consolidated Financial Statements of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are presented in Brazilian Reais, its functional and presentation currency. For each subsidiary, joint venture or investment in associates, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING defines the functional currency as the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

II. Foreign currency operations

Foreign currency operations are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income, unless they are related to cash flow hedges and hedge of net investment in foreign operations, which are recognized in stockholders' equity.

c) Cash and cash equivalents

Defined as cash and current accounts with banks, shown in the Consolidated Balance Sheet under the heading Cash, Interbank Deposits and Securities purchased under agreements to resell (Collateral Held) with original maturities not exceeding 90 days.

d) Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value.

I - Classification and measurement of financial assets

Financial assets are classified in the following categories:

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

The classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets depend on:

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

Business model: represents how financial assets are managed to generate cash flows and does not depend on the Management's intention regarding an individual instrument. Financial assets may be managed with the purpose of: i) obtaining contractual cash flows; ii) obtaining contractual cash flows and sale; or iii) others. To assess business models, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers risks that affect the performance of the business model; how the managers of the business are compensated; and how the performance of the business model is assessed and reported to Management.

When a financial asset is subject to business models i) or ii) the application of the SPPI Test is required.

SPPI Test: assessment of cash flows generated by a financial instrument for the purpose of checking whether they represent solely payments of principal and interest. To fit into this concept, cash flows should include only consideration for the time value of money and credit risk. If contractual terms introduce risk exposure or cash flow volatilities, such as exposure to changes in prices of equity instruments or prices of commodities, the financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss. Hybrid contracts must be assessed as a whole, including all embedded characteristics. The accounting of a hybrid contract that contains an embedded derivative is performed on a joint basis, i.e. the whole instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Amortized cost

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

Fair value

Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or that would be paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market players on the measurement date.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING classifies the fair value hierarchy according to the relevance of data observed in the measurement process.

Details of the fair value of financial instruments, including Derivatives, and of the hierarchy of fair value are given in Note 28.

The adjustment to fair value of financial assets and liabilities is recognized:

- In stockholders' equity for financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- In the Consolidated Statement of Income, under the heading Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, for the other financial assets and liabilities.

Average cost is used to determine the gains and losses realized on disposal of financial assets at fair value, which are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as Interest and similar income and Income of Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss. Dividends on assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as Interest and similar income when it is probable that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's right to receive such dividends is assured.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, respectively, on the trading date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset against each other and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet only solely when there is a legally enforceable right to offset them and the intention to settle them on a net basis, or to simultaneously realize the asset and settle the liability.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in an entity's assets, after the deduction of all its liabilities, such as Shares and Units.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING subsequently measures all its equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss, except when Management opts, on initial recognition, to irrevocably designate an equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income when it is held for a purpose other than only generating returns. When this option is selected, gains and losses on the fair value of the instrument are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and are not subsequently reclassified to the Consolidated Statement of Income, even on sale. Dividends continue to be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as Interest and similar income, when ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's right to receive them is assured.

Gains and losses on equity instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are accounted in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Expected credit loss

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING makes a forward-looking assessment of the expected credit loss on financial assets measured at amortized cost or through other comprehensive income, loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts:

- **Financial assets:** loss is measured at present value of the difference between contractual cash flows and the cash flows that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING expects to receive;
- **Loan commitments:** expected loss is measured at present value of the difference between contractual cash flows that would be due if the commitment was drawn down and the cash flows that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING expects to receive;
- **Financial guarantees:** the loss is measured at the difference between the payments expected for refunding the counterparty and the amounts that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING expects to recover.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING applies a three-stage approach to measuring the expected credit loss, in which financial assets migrate from one stage to the other in accordance with changes in credit risk.

- Stage 1 – 12-month expected credit loss: represents default events possible within 12 months. Applicable to financial assets which are not credit impaired when purchased or originated;
- Stage 2 – Lifetime expected credit loss of financial instrument: considers all possible default events. Applicable to financial assets originated which are not credit impaired when originated or purchased but for which credit risk has increased significantly; and

- Stage 3 – Credit loss expected for credit-impaired assets: considers all possible default events. Applicable to financial assets which are credit impaired when purchased or originated. The measurement of assets classified in this stage is different from Stage 2 due to the recognition of interest income by applying the effective interest rate to amortized cost (net of provision) rather than to the gross carrying amount.

An asset will migrate between stages as its credit risk increases or decreases. Therefore, a financial asset that migrated to stages 2 and 3 may return to stage 1, unless it was purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset.

Macroeconomic scenarios

Forward-looking information is based on macroeconomic scenarios that are reassessed annually or when market conditions so require.

Additional information is described in Note 32.

Modification of contractual cash flows

When contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and this does not substantially change its terms and conditions, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not derecognize it. However, the gross carrying amount of this financial asset is recalculated as the present value of the renegotiated or changed contractual cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate and a modification gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any costs or fees incurred adjust the modified carrying amount and are amortized over the remaining term of the financial asset.

If, on the other hand, the renegotiation or change substantially modifies the terms and conditions of the financial asset, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING derecognises the original asset and recognizes a new one. Accordingly, the renegotiation date is taken as the initial recognition date of the new asset for expected credit loss calculation purposes, and to determine significant increases in credit risk.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING also assesses if the new financial asset may be considered as purchased or originated credit impaired financial asset, particularly when the renegotiation was motivated by the debtor's financial constraints. Differences between the carrying amount of the original asset and fair value of the new asset are immediately recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

The effects of changes in cash flows of financial assets and other details about methodologies and assumptions adopted by Management to measure the allowance for expected credit loss, including the use of prospective information, are detailed in Note 32.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING substantially transfers all risks and benefits of its property. In the event it is not possible to identify the transfer of all risks and benefits, the control should be assessed to determine the continuous involvement related to the transaction.

If there is a retention of risks and benefits, the financial asset continues to be recorded and a liability is recognized for the consideration received.

II – Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:** this classification applied to derivatives and other financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss to reduce “accounting mismatches”. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING irrevocably designates financial liabilities at fair value

through profit or loss in the initial recognition (fair value option), when the option eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

- **Loan commitments and financial guarantees:** see details in Note 2.4d VII.

Derecognition and modification of financial liabilities

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING derecognises a financial liability from the Consolidated Balance Sheet when it is extinguished, i.e., when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

A debt instrument change or substantial terms modification of a financial liability is accounted as a derecognition of the original financial liability and a new one is recognized.

A substantial change to contractual terms occurs when the discounted present value of cash flows under the new terms, including any fees paid/received and discounted using the original effective interest rate, is at least 10% different from discounted present value of the remaining cash flow of the original financial liabilities.

III – Securities purchased under agreements to resell

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING purchases financial assets with a resale commitment (resale agreements) and sells securities with a repurchase commitment (repurchase agreement) of financial assets. Resale and repurchase agreements are accounted for under Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under repurchase agreements, respectively.

The difference between the sale and repurchase prices is treated as interest and recognized over the life of the agreements using the effective interest rate method.

The financial assets taken as collateral in resale agreements can be used as collateral for repurchase agreements if provided for in the agreements or can be sold.

IV - Derivatives

All derivatives are accounted for as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The valuation of active hybrid contracts that are subject to IFRS 9 is carried out as a whole, including all embedded characteristics, whereas the accounting is carried out on a joint basis, i.e. each instrument is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

When a contract has a main component outside the scope of IFRS 9, such as a lease agreement receivable or an insurance contract, or even a financial liability, embedded derivatives are treated as separate financial instruments if:

- (i) their characteristics and economic risks are not closely related to those of the main component;
- (ii) the separate instrument meets the definition of a derivative; and
- (iii) the underlying instrument is not booked at fair value through profit or loss.

These embedded derivatives are accounted for separately at fair value, with variations recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income as Adjustments to Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING will continue applying all the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39; however, it may adopt the provisions of IFRS 9, if Management so decides. According to this standard, derivatives may be designated and qualified as hedging instruments for accounting purposes and, the method for recognizing gains or losses of fair value will depend on the nature of the hedged item.

At the beginning of a hedging transaction, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and

strategy. The hedge is assessed on an ongoing basis to determine if it has been highly effective throughout all periods of the Financial Statements for which it was designated.

IAS 39 describes three hedging strategies: fair value hedge, cash flow hedge, and hedge of net investments in a foreign operation. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses derivatives as hedging instruments under all three hedge strategies, as detailed in Note 7.

Fair value hedge

The following practices are adopted for these operations:

- a) The gain or loss arising from the remeasurement of the hedging instrument at fair value is recognized in income; and
- b) The gain or loss arising from the hedged item, attributable to the effective portion of the hedged risk, is applied to the book value of the hedged item and is also recognized in income.

When a derivative expires or is sold or a hedge no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria or in the event the designation is revoked, the hedge accounting must be prospectively discontinued. In addition, any adjustment to the book value of the hedged item must be amortized in income.

Cash flow hedge

For derivatives that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge, the practices are:

- a) The effective portion of gains or losses on derivatives is recognized directly in Other comprehensive income – Cash flow hedge;
- b) The portion of gain or loss on derivatives that represents the ineffective portion or on hedge components excluded from the assessment of effectiveness is recognized in income.

Amounts originally recorded in Other comprehensive income and subsequently reclassified to Income are recognized in the caption Income of financial assets and Liabilities at fair value through profit or loss at the same time that the corresponding income or expense item of the financial hedge item affects income. For non-financial hedge items, the amounts originally recognized in Other comprehensive income are included in the initial cost of the corresponding asset or liability.

When a derivative expires or is sold, when hedge accounting criteria are no longer met or when the entity revokes the hedge accounting designation, any cumulative gain or loss existing in Other comprehensive income will be reclassified to income at the time the expected transaction occurs or is no longer expected to occur.

Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

The hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, including the hedge of a monetary item that is booked as part of the net investment, is accounted for in a manner similar to a cash flow hedge:

- a) The portion of gain or loss on the hedging instrument determined as effective is recognized in Other comprehensive income;
- b) The ineffective portion is recognized in income.

Gains or losses on the hedging instrument related to the effective portion of the hedge which are recognized in Other comprehensive income are reclassified to income for the period when the foreign operation is partially or totally sold.

V - Loan operations

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

VI – Premium bonds plans

In Brazil they are regulated by the insurance regulator. These plans do not meet the definition of an insurance contract under IFRS 4, and therefore they are classified as a financial liability at amortized cost under IFRS 9.

Revenue from premium bonds plans is recognized during the period of the contract and measured as the difference between the amount deposited by the customer and the amount that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has to reimburse.

VII – Loan commitments and financial guarantees

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING recognizes as an obligation in the Consolidated Balance Sheet, on the issue date, the fair value of commitments for loans and financial guarantees. The fair value is generally represented by the fee charged to the customer. This amount is amortized over the term of the instrument and is recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income under the heading Commissions and Banking Fees.

After issue, if ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING concludes based on the best estimate, that the expected credit loss in relation to the guarantee issued is higher than the fair value less accumulated amortization, this amount is replaced by a provision for loss.

e) Investments in associates and joint ventures

I – Associates

Associates are companies in which the investor has a significant influence but does not hold control. Investments in these companies are initially recognized at cost of acquisition and subsequently accounted for using the equity method. Investments in associates and joint ventures include the goodwill identified upon acquisition, net of any cumulative impairment loss.

II – Joint ventures

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has joint venture whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's share in profits or losses of its associates and joint ventures after acquisition is recognized in the Consolidated statement of income. Its share of the changes in the share in other comprehensive income of corresponding stockholders' equity of its associates and joint ventures is recognized in its own capital reserves. The cumulative changes after acquisition are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's share of losses in an associates and joint ventures is equal to or more than the value of its interest, including any other receivables, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not recognize additional losses, unless it has incurred any obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates and joint ventures.

Unrealized profits on transactions between ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the interest of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING. Unrealized losses are also eliminated, unless the transaction provides evidence of impairment of the transferred asset. The accounting policies on associates and joint ventures entities are changed, as necessary, to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

If its interest in the associates and joint ventures decreases, but ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING retains significant influence or joint control, only the proportional amount of the previously recognized amounts in Other comprehensive income is reclassified in Income, when appropriate.

f) Lessee operations

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING leases mainly real estate properties (underlying assets) to carry out its business activities. The initial recognition occurs when the agreement is signed, in the heading Other Liabilities, which corresponds to the total future payments at present value as a contra entry to the Right-of-Use Assets, depreciated under the straight-line method for the lease term and tested semiannually to identify possible impairment losses.

The financial expense corresponding to interest on lease liabilities is recognized in the heading Interest and similar expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

g) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are booked at their acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation, and adjusted for impairment, if applicable. Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line method using rates based on the estimated useful lives of these assets. Such rates and other details are presented in Note 13.

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at the end of each period.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING reviews its assets in order to identify indications of impairment in their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of an asset is defined as the higher of its fair value less the cost to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which independent cash flows can be identified (cash-generating units). The assessment may be made at an individual asset level when the fair value less the cost to sell can be reliably determined.

Gains and losses on disposals of fixed assets are recognized in the Consolidated statement of income under Other income or General and administrative expenses.

h) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are non-physical assets, including software and other assets, and are initially recognized at cost. Intangible assets are recognized when they arise from legal or contractual rights, their costs can be reliably measured, and in the case of intangible assets not arising from separate acquisitions or business combinations, it is probable that future economic benefits may arise from their use. The balance of intangible assets refers to acquired assets or those internally generated.

Intangible assets may have definite or indefinite useful lives. Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but periodically tested in order to identify any impairment.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING semi-annually assesses its intangible assets in order to identify whether any indications of impairment exist, as well as possible reversal of previous impairment losses. If such indications are found, intangible assets are tested for impairment. The recoverable amount of an asset is defined as the higher of its fair value less the cost to sell and its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which independent cash flows can be identified (cash-generating units). The assessment may be made at an individual asset level when the fair value less the cost to sell can be reliably determined.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the cost model to measure its intangible assets after its initial recognition.

A breakdown of intangible assets is given in Note 14.

i) Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet under the line Other assets when they are actually repossessed or there is intention to sell. These assets are initially recorded at the lower of: (i) the fair value of the asset less the estimated selling expenses, or (ii) the carrying amount of the related asset held for sale.

j) Income tax and social contribution

There are two components of the provision for income tax and social contribution: current and deferred.

The current component is approximately the total of taxes to be paid or recovered during the reporting period.

Deferred income tax and social contribution, represented by deferred tax assets and liabilities, is obtained based on the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and the amounts reported in the financial statements at each year end.

The income tax and social contribution expense is recognized in the Consolidated statement of income under Income tax and social contribution, except when it refers to items directly recognized in Other comprehensive income, such as: tax on fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through Other comprehensive income, post-employment benefits and tax on cash flow hedges and hedge of net investment in foreign operations. Subsequently, these items are recognized in income upon realization of the gain/loss on the instruments.

Changes in tax legislation and rates are recognized in the Consolidated statement of income in the period in which they are enacted. Interest and fines are recognized in the Consolidated statement of income under General and administrative expenses.

To determine the proper level of provisions for taxes to be maintained for uncertain tax positions, the approach applied, is that a tax benefit is recognized if it is more likely than not that a position can be sustained, under the assumptions for recognition, detailed in item 2.4 n.

k) Insurance contracts and private pensions

Insurance contracts are contracts under which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING accepts a significant insurance risk of the counterparty, by agreeing to compensate it if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects it. An insurance risk is significant only if the insurance event could cause ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to pay significant additional benefits in any scenario, other than those that do not have commercial substance. Additional benefits refer to amounts that exceed those that would be payable if no insured event occurred.

Upon its first-time adoption of the IFRS, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING decided not to change its accounting policies for insurance contracts, which follow the accounting practices generally accepted in Brazil ("BRGAAP").

Although investment agreements with discretionary participation characteristics are financial instruments, they are treated as insurance contracts, as established by IFRS 4, as well as those transferring a significant financial risk.

Once a contract is classified as an insurance contract, it remains as such until the end of its life, even if the insurance risk is significantly reduced during the period, unless all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Note 27 provides a detailed description of all products classified as insurance contracts.

Private pension plans

Contracts that provide for retirement benefits after an accumulation period (known as PGBL, VGBL and FGB) provide a guarantee, at the commencement date of the contract, of the basis for calculating the retirement benefit (mortality table and minimum interest rates). The contracts specify the annuity rates and, therefore, the insurance risk is transferred to the issuer from the start. These contracts are classified as insurance contracts.

Insurance premiums

Insurance premiums are recognized upon issue of an insurance policy or over the period of the contracts in proportion to the amount of the insurance coverage.

If there is evidence of impairment losses with respect to receivables for insurance premiums, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING recognizes a provision, sufficient to cover this loss, based on a risk analysis of realization of insurance premiums receivable with installments overdue for over 60 days.

Reinsurance

In the ordinary course of business, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING reinsures a portion of the risks underwritten, particularly property and casualty risks that exceed the maximum limits of responsibility that determine to be appropriate for each segment and product (after a study which considers size,

experience, special features, and the capital necessary to support these limits). These reinsurance agreements allow the recovery of a portion of the losses from the reinsurer, although they do not release the insurer from the main obligation as direct insurer of the risks covered by the reinsurance.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING mainly holds non-proportional contracts, which transfer part of responsibility to the reinsurance company for losses that will materialize after a certain level of claims in the portfolio. Reinsurance premiums of these contracts are accounted for under Other Assets, over the life of each contract.

If there is any evidence of impairment loss, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING recognizes a provision when the default period exceeds 180 days from the registration of the request for fund of claims paid.

Acquisition costs

Acquisition costs include direct and indirect costs related to the origination of insurance. These costs are recorded directly in result as incurred, except for deferred acquisition costs (commissions paid for brokerage services, agency and prospecting efforts), which are recorded proportionally to the recognition of premium revenues, i.e. over the term corresponding to the insurance contract.

Insurance Contract Liabilities

Reserves for claims are established based on past experience, claims in process of payment, estimated amounts of claims incurred but not yet reported, and other factors relevant to the required reserve levels.

Liability Adequacy Test

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING tests liability adequacy by adopting current actuarial assumptions for future cash flows of all insurance contracts in force at the balance sheet date.

Should the analysis show insufficiency, any shortfall identified will immediately be accounted for in income for the period.

The assumptions used to conduct the liability adequacy test are detailed in Note 27.

I) Post-employments benefits

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING sponsors Defined Benefit Plans and Defined Contribution Plans, which are accounted for in accordance with IAS 19 – Benefits to Employees.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is required to make contributions to government social security and labor indemnity plans, in Brazil and in other countries where it operates.

Pension plans - Defined benefit plans

The liability or asset, as the case may be, is recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet with respect to a defined benefit plan corresponds to the present value of defined benefit obligations at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligations are calculated annually using the projected unit credit method.

Pension plans - Defined contribution

For defined contribution plans, contributions to plans made by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through pension plan funds, are recognized as liabilities, with a counter-entry to expenses, when due. If contributions made exceed the liability for a service provided, it will be accounted for as an asset recognized at fair value, and any adjustments are recognized in Stockholders' equity, under Other comprehensive income, in the period when they occur.

Other post-employment benefit obligations

Like defined benefit pension plans, these obligations are assessed annually by independent, qualified actuaries, and costs expected from these benefits are accrued over the period of employment. Gains and losses arising from changes in practices and variations in actuarial assumptions are recognized in Stockholders' equity, under Other comprehensive income, in the period in which they occur.

m) Share-based payments

Share-based payments are booked for the value of equity instruments granted, which may be shares or stock options according to the plan, based on their fair value at the grant date. This cost is recognized during the vesting period of the right to exercise the instruments.

The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments excluding the impact of any service commissions and fees and non-market performance vesting conditions (in particular when an employee remains with the company for specific period of time).

n) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Contingent assets and liabilities are possible rights and potential obligations arising from past events for which realization depends on uncertain future events.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements, except when the Management of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers that realization is practically certain. In general they correspond to lawsuits with favorable outcomes in final and unappealable judgments and to the withdrawal of lawsuits as a result of a settlement payment received or an agreement for set-off against an existing liability.

These contingencies are evaluated based on Management's best estimates, and are classified as:

- **Probable:** in which liabilities are recognized in the consolidated balance sheet under Provisions;
- **Possible:** which are disclosed in the Consolidated Financial Statements, but no provision is recorded;
- **Remote:** which require neither a provision nor disclosure.

The amount of deposits in guarantee is adjusted in accordance with current legislation.

o) Capital

Common and preferred shares, which for accounting purposes are equivalent to common shares but without voting rights are classified in Stockholders' equity. The additional costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are included in Stockholders' equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of taxes.

p) Treasury shares

Common and preferred shares repurchased are recorded in Stockholders' equity under Treasury shares at their average purchase price.

Shares that are subsequently sold, such as those sold to grantees under our share-based payment scheme, are recorded as a reduction in treasury shares, measured at the average price of treasury stock held at that date.

The difference between the sale price and the average price of the treasury shares is recorded as a reduction or increase in Capital Reserves. The cancellation of treasury shares is recorded as a reduction in Treasury shares against Capital Reserves, at the average price of treasury shares at the cancellation date.

q) Dividends and interest on capital

Minimum dividend amounts established in the bylaws are recorded as liabilities at the end of each year. Any other amount above the mandatory minimum dividend is accounted for as a liability when approved by of the Board of Directors.

Interest on capital is treated for accounting purposes as a dividend, and it is presented as a reduction of stockholders' equity in the consolidated financial statements.

Dividends have been and continue to be calculated and paid on the basis of the financial statements prepared under Brazilian accounting standards and regulations for financial institutions, not these Consolidated financial statements prepared according to the IFRS.

Dividends and interest on capital are presented in Note 19.

r) Earnings per share

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING grants stock options whose dilutive effect is reflected in diluted earnings per share, with the application of the “treasury stock method”. Whereby earnings per share are calculated as if all the stock options had been exercised and the proceeds used to purchase shares of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

Earnings per share are presented in Note 25.

s) Segment information

Segment information disclosed is consistent with the internal reports prepared for the Executive Committee which makes the operational decisions ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has three reportable segments: (i) Retail Banking (ii) Wholesale Banking and (iii) Market + Corporation.

Segment information is presented in Note 30.

t) Commissions and Banking Fees

Commissions and Banking Fees is recognized when ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING provides or offers services to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING expects to collect in exchange for those services. A five-step model is applied to account for revenues: i) identification of the contract with a customer; ii) identification of the performance obligations in the contract; iii) determination of the transaction price; iv) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and v) revenue recognition, when performance obligations agreed upon in agreements with clients are met. Incremental costs and costs to fulfill agreements with clients are recognized as an expense as incurred.

The main services provided by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are:

- **Credit and debit cards** - refer mainly to fees charged by card issuers and acquirers for processing card transactions; annuities charged for the availability and management of credit card; and the rental of Rede machines.
- **Current account services** - substantially comprised of current account maintenance fees, according to each service package granted to the customer; transfers carried through TED/DOC; withdrawals from demand deposit account and money order.
- **Economic, Financial and Brokerage Advisory** - refer mainly to financial transaction structuring services; placement of securities, and intermediation of operations on stock exchanges.

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

- **Funds management** - refers to fees charged for the management and performance of investment funds and consortia administration.
- **Credit operations and financial guarantees provided** - refer mainly to advance depositor fees; asset appraisal service; and commission on guarantees provided.
- **Collection services** - refer to collection and charging services.

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

Note 3 – Business development

Reduction of non-controlling interest in XP Inc.

On November 26, 2020, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING disclosed that the Board of Directors approved the partial spin-off of the investment in XP Inc. (XP INC) to a new company (XPart S.A.).

On December 2 and 17, 2020, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING sold 4.44% and 0.07%, respectively, of its investments in XP INC, through the public offering on the Nasdaq, giving rising to a result before taxes of R\$ 3,996. Concurrently with the sales, XP INC completed a public offering (follow-on) which resulted in the dilution of the interest held by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, which is now 41.00% of capital, giving rising to a result in XP INC primary subscription of R\$ 545.

At the Extraordinary Stockholders' Meeting held on January 31, 2021, the partial spin-off of the investment was decided in XP INC to XPart S.A. The XPart S.A. will be constituted by the portion of investment in XP INC and for the cash amount corresponding to R\$ 10, and is subject to a favorable opinion from the regulatory authority obtained by the controllers for the completion of the operation. The percentage of XP INC's capital to be held by XPart S.A. will be 40.52%, totaling R\$ 9,371 on the base of December 31, 2020.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's stockholders will then hold an ownership interest in XPart S.A. in the same number, type and proportion of the shares previously held by them in ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

Itaú CorpBanca

Itaú Corpbanca (ITAÚ CORPBANCA) is controlled as of April 1st, 2016 by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING. On the same date, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING entered into a shareholders' agreement with Corp Group, which sets forth, among others, the right of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and Corp Group to appoint members for the Board of Directors of ITAÚ CORPBANCA in accordance to their interests in capital stock, and this group of shareholders have the right to appoint the majority of members of the Board of Directors of ITAÚ CORPBANCA and ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING are be entitled to appoint the majority of members elected by this block.

On September 10, 2020, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda, indirectly acquired additional ownership interest of 1.08% (5,558,780,153 shares) in the ITAÚ CORPBANCA's capital for the amount of R\$ 229, and now it holds 39.22%.

The effective acquisition and financial settlement occurred on September 14, 2020, after obtaining the regulatory authorizations.

Recovery do Brasil Consultoria S.A.

On December 31, 2015, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary Itaú Unibanco S.A., (ITAÚ UNIBANCO), entered into an agreement for purchase and sale and other covenants with Banco BTG Pactual S.A. (BTG) and with Misben S.A. for acquisition of 89.08% of interest in capital of Recovery do Brasil Consultoria S.A. (RECOVERY), corresponding to total interest of RECOVERY's parties, for the amount of R\$ 735. On July 7, 2016 an additional interest of 6.92% was acquired from International Finance Corporation, for the amount of R\$ 59, then holding 96% of its capital.

On May 26, 2020, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary ITAÚ UNIBANCO, acquired from International Finance Corporation an additional interest of 4% for the amount of R\$ 20.7, then holding 100% of capital of RECOVERY.

The effective acquisition and financial settlement occurred on May 28, 2020.

Acquisition of Zup I.T. Serviços em Tecnologia e Inovação S.A.

On October 31, 2019, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiary Redecard S.A. (REDE), entered into a purchase and sale agreement of 100% of the capital of Zup I.T. Serviços em Tecnologia e Inovação S.A. (ZUP). The purchase will be carried out in three phases over four years. In the first phase, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING acquired 52.96% of ZUP's total voting capital for approximately R\$ 293, then holding the company's control. In the third year, after the operation is closed, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING will acquire an additional 19.6% interest; in the fourth year, the remaining interest, so as to achieve 100% of ZUP's capital.

Effective acquisitions and financial settlements occurred on March 31, 2020, after obtaining the regulatory authorizations required.

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

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Securities purchased under agreements to resell ⁽¹⁾	180,462	224	180,686	239,848	87	239,935
Collateral held	44,411	224	44,635	63,087	87	63,174
Collateral repledge	115,634	-	115,634	150,591	-	150,591
Assets received as collateral with right to sell or repledge	14,942	-	14,942	20,367	-	20,367
Assets received as collateral without right to sell or repledge	100,692	-	100,692	130,224	-	130,224
Collateral sold	20,417	-	20,417	26,170	-	26,170
Interbank deposits	65,356	7,880	73,236	48,586	7,051	55,637
Total ⁽²⁾	245,818	8,104	253,922	288,434	7,138	295,572

(1) The amounts of R\$ 10,763 (R\$ 11,119 at 12/31/2020) are pledged in guarantee of operations on B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (B3) and Central Bank of Brazil and the amounts of R\$ 136,023 (R\$ 176,760 at 12/31/2020) are pledged in guarantee of repurchase commitment transactions.

(2) Includes losses in the amounts of R\$ (59) (R\$ (56) at 12/31/2020).

Note 5 – Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and designated at fair value through profit or loss - Securities

a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - Securities are presented in the following table:

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Cost	Adjustments to Fair Value (in Income)	Fair value	Cost	Adjustments to Fair Value (in Income) ⁽²⁾	Fair value
Investment funds	11,052	(286)	10,766	15,407	(1,203)	14,204
Brazilian government securities ^(1a)	305,814	(865)	304,949	284,280	1,605	285,885
Government securities – abroad ^(1b)	8,180	(28)	8,152	8,199	11	8,210
Argentina	2,065	35	2,100	1,480	18	1,498
Chile	1,368	(7)	1,361	839	1	840
Colombia	1,787	(38)	1,749	3,599	4	3,603
United States	2,727	(17)	2,710	2,096	(11)	2,085
Mexico	18	(1)	17	5	-	5
Paraguay	4	-	4	3	-	3
Peru	8	-	8	4	1	5
Uruguay	66	-	66	40	1	41
Italy	137	-	137	133	(3)	130
Corporate securities ^(1c)	89,488	(1,724)	87,764	78,113	(1,081)	77,032
Shares	24,789	(1,146)	23,643	20,063	(1,016)	19,047
Rural product note	3,773	13	3,786	2,371	(22)	2,349
Bank deposit certificates	774	-	774	729	-	729
Real estate receivables certificates	661	(31)	630	561	(13)	548
Debentures	35,512	(598)	34,914	30,022	(85)	29,937
Eurobonds and other	2,821	9	2,830	2,341	42	2,383
Financial bills	15,605	2	15,607	15,784	(1)	15,783
Promissory notes	4,891	27	4,918	5,588	28	5,616
Other	662	-	662	654	(14)	640
Total	414,534	(2,903)	411,631	385,999	(668)	385,331

(1) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – Securities pledged as Guarantee of Funding of Financial Institutions and Customers were: a) R\$ 18,567 (R\$ 12,181 at 12/31/2020), b) R\$ 863 (R\$ 765 at 12/31/2020) and c) R\$ 9,793 (R\$ 8,566 at 12/31/2020), totaling R\$ 29,223 (R\$ 21,502 at 12/31/2020).

(2) In the period, the result of Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets (particularly private securities) had their amounts affected by oscillations of rates and other market variables arising from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the macroeconomic scenario in the period (Note 33a).

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

	03/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Current	171,742	170,401	152,413	150,298
Non-stated maturity	35,841	34,409	35,470	33,251
Up to one year	135,901	135,992	116,943	117,047
Non-current	242,792	241,230	233,586	235,033
From one to five years	179,717	179,363	175,530	176,651
From five to ten years	42,301	41,242	37,783	37,600
After ten years	20,774	20,625	20,273	20,782
Total	414,534	411,631	385,999	385,331

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss - Securities include assets with a fair value of R\$ 201,905 (R\$ 205,820 at 12/31/2020) that belong to investment funds wholly owned by Itaú Vida e Previdência S.A.. The return of those assets (positive or negative) is fully transferred to customers of our PGBL and VGBL private pension plans whose premiums (net of fees) are used by our subsidiary to purchase quotas of those investment funds.

b) Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss - Securities are presented in the following table:

	03/31/2021		
	Cost	Adjustments to Fair Value (in Income)	Fair value
Brazilian external debt bonds	2,602	5	2,607
Total	2,602	5	2,607

	12/31/2020		
	Cost	Adjustments to Fair Value (in Income)	Fair value
Brazilian external debt bonds	3,699	41	3,740
Total	3,699	41	3,740

The cost and fair value by maturity of financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss - Securities were as follows:

	03/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Cost	Fair value	Cost	Fair value
Current	1,504	1,513	1,806	1,826
Up to one year	1,504	1,513	1,806	1,826
Non-current	1,098	1,094	1,893	1,914
From one to five years	1,098	1,094	1,893	1,914
Total	2,602	2,607	3,699	3,740

Note 6 – Derivatives

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

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

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

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

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

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

The total value of margins pledged in guarantee by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING was R\$ 14,666 (R\$ 18,000 at 12/31/2020) and was basically comprised of government securities.

Further information on internal controls and parameters used to management risks, may be found in Note 32 – Risk and Capital Management.

I - Derivatives Summary

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

	03/31/2021							
	Fair value ^(*)	%	0-30	31-90	91-180	181-365	366-720	Over 720 days
Assets								
Swaps – adjustment receivable	37,340	49.6	165	531	916	2,987	6,177	26,564
Option agreements	22,704	30.2	3,107	2,546	1,748	13,644	1,064	595
Forwards	8,712	11.6	6,661	563	845	162	4	477
Credit derivatives	256	0.3	1	1	1	20	24	209
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	5,705	7.6	1,539	1,084	1,234	1,106	496	246
Other Derivative Financial Instruments	509	0.7	264	-	5	6	22	212
Total	75,226	100.0	11,737	4,725	4,749	17,925	7,787	28,303
% per maturity date			15.6	6.3	6.3	23.8	10.4	37.6
	03/31/2021							
	Fair value ^(*)	%	0-30	31-90	91-180	181-365	366-720	Over 720 days
Liabilities								
Swaps – adjustment payable	(37,244)	50.4	(367)	(1,007)	(1,042)	(3,159)	(8,206)	(23,463)
Option agreements	(24,592)	33.4	(3,594)	(1,759)	(3,651)	(14,130)	(854)	(604)
Forwards	(6,761)	9.2	(6,293)	-	-	(2)	-	(466)
Credit derivatives	(293)	0.4	-	-	-	(10)	(9)	(274)
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	(4,763)	6.5	(1,146)	(1,053)	(1,152)	(774)	(362)	(276)
Other Derivative Financial Instruments	(61)	0.1	-	(10)	(1)	(7)	(8)	(35)
Total	(73,714)	100.0	(11,400)	(3,829)	(5,846)	(18,082)	(9,439)	(25,118)
% per maturity date			15.5	5.2	7.9	24.5	12.8	34.1

(*) Comprises R\$ (379) (R\$ (621) at 12/31/2020) pegged to Libor and R\$ (149) (R\$ (126) at 12/31/2020) pegged to Euribor.

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

12/31/2020								
	Fair value ^(*)	%	0-30	31-90	91-180	181-365	366-720	Over 720 days
Assets								
Swaps – adjustment receivable	46,019	60.2	4,064	515	629	1,808	5,117	33,886
Option agreements	20,418	26.7	10,103	2,325	523	5,935	992	540
Forwards	2,085	2.7	1,323	367	297	93	5	-
Credit derivatives	156	0.2	-	-	8	7	29	112
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	7,596	9.9	2,088	2,345	1,387	1,255	323	198
Other Derivative Financial Instruments	230	0.3	56	1	6	1	12	154
Total	76,504	100.0	17,634	5,553	2,850	9,099	6,478	34,890
% per maturity date			23.0	7.3	3.7	11.9	8.5	45.6
12/31/2020								
	Fair value ^(*)	%	0-30	31-90	91-180	181-365	366-720	Over 720 days
Liabilities								
Swaps – adjustment payable	(51,789)	65.1	(7,344)	(651)	(1,135)	(1,826)	(5,573)	(35,260)
Option agreements	(20,262)	25.5	(6,355)	(1,969)	(543)	(9,869)	(998)	(528)
Forwards	(905)	1.1	(892)	-	(11)	(2)	-	-
Credit derivatives	(76)	0.1	-	-	-	(2)	(9)	(65)
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	(6,426)	8.1	(2,200)	(1,669)	(1,013)	(972)	(301)	(271)
Other Derivative Financial Instruments	(47)	0.1	-	(1)	(10)	(1)	(14)	(21)
Total	(79,505)	100.0	(16,791)	(4,290)	(2,712)	(12,672)	(6,895)	(36,145)
% per maturity date			21.1	5.4	3.4	15.9	8.7	45.5

(*) In the period, the result of Derivative had its amounts affected by oscillations of rates and other market variables arising from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the macroeconomic scenario in the period (Note 33a).

II - Derivatives by index and Risk Fator

	Off-balance sheet notional amount	Balance sheet account receivable / (received) (payable) / paid	Adjustment to fair value (in income / stockholders' equity)	Fair value
	03/31/2021	03/31/2021	03/31/2021	03/31/2021
Future contracts	671,851	-	-	-
Purchase commitments	263,070	-	-	-
Shares	10,714	-	-	-
Commodities	1,317	-	-	-
Interest	222,691	-	-	-
Foreign currency	28,348	-	-	-
Commitments to sell	408,781	-	-	-
Shares	8,703	-	-	-
Commodities	2,730	-	-	-
Interest	354,017	-	-	-
Foreign currency	43,331	-	-	-
Swap contracts		(2,815)	2,911	96
Asset position	1,335,675	13,503	23,837	37,340
Commodities	3,466	(29)	174	145
Interest	1,311,558	9,745	22,867	32,612
Foreign currency	20,651	3,787	796	4,583
Liability position	1,335,675	(16,318)	(20,926)	(37,244)
Shares	163	(21)	4	(17)
Commodities	3,606	11	(146)	(135)
Interest	1,313,010	(12,112)	(20,882)	(32,994)
Foreign currency	18,896	(4,196)	98	(4,098)
Option contracts	1,360,912	(2,382)	494	(1,888)
Purchase commitments – long position	154,696	15,608	4,264	19,872
Shares	16,822	504	1,082	1,586
Commodities	496	19	32	51
Interest	72,140	322	11	333
Foreign currency	65,238	14,763	3,139	17,902
Commitments to sell – long position	544,817	3,853	(1,021)	2,832
Shares	22,746	914	119	1,033
Commodities	220	4	(3)	1
Interest	449,325	360	10	370
Foreign currency	72,526	2,575	(1,147)	1,428
Purchase commitments – short position	82,047	(18,506)	(4,016)	(22,522)
Shares	17,587	(481)	(1,095)	(1,576)
Commodities	774	(29)	(34)	(63)
Interest	2,363	(217)	(3)	(220)
Foreign currency	61,323	(17,779)	(2,884)	(20,663)
Commitments to sell – short position	579,352	(3,337)	1,267	(2,070)
Shares	18,184	(640)	(124)	(764)
Commodities	412	(16)	10	(6)
Interest	491,715	(377)	64	(313)
Foreign currency	69,041	(2,304)	1,317	(987)
Forward operations	16,866	1,961	(10)	1,951
Purchases receivable	3,585	3,830	(4)	3,826
Shares	455	455	(4)	451
Interest	3,130	3,375	-	3,375
Purchases payable obligations	-	(3,163)	-	(3,163)
Interest	-	(3,163)	-	(3,163)
Sales receivable	6,796	4,890	(4)	4,886
Shares	1,451	1,438	(4)	1,434
Interest	1	3,452	-	3,452
Foreign currency	5,344	-	-	-
Sales deliverable obligations	6,485	(3,596)	(2)	(3,598)
Interest	3,439	(3,596)	-	(3,596)
Foreign currency	3,046	-	(2)	(2)
Credit derivatives	26,342	(533)	496	(37)
Asset position	16,929	(221)	477	256
Shares	2,175	(54)	141	87
Commodities	21	-	1	1
Interest	14,733	(167)	335	168
Liability position	9,413	(312)	19	(293)
Shares	2,291	(79)	22	(57)
Commodities	3	-	-	-
Interest	7,119	(233)	(3)	(236)
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	294,242	746	196	942
Asset position	135,741	5,543	162	5,705
Commodities	2,323	456	(39)	417
Foreign currency	133,418	5,087	201	5,288
Liability position	158,501	(4,797)	34	(4,763)
Commodities	584	(41)	6	(35)
Foreign currency	157,917	(4,756)	28	(4,728)
Other derivative financial instruments	6,793	189	259	448
Asset position	5,987	205	304	509
Shares	167	(2)	4	2
Interest	5,820	207	36	243
Foreign currency	-	-	264	264
Liability position	806	(16)	(45)	(61)
Shares	640	(12)	(19)	(31)
Interest	141	(4)	(25)	(29)
Foreign currency	25	-	(1)	(1)
Asset	47,211	-	28,015	75,226
Liability	(50,045)	(23,669)	(23,669)	(73,714)
Total	(2,834)	(2,834)	(4,346)	1,512

Derivative contracts mature as follows (in days):

Off-balance sheet – notional amount	0 - 30	31 - 180	181 - 365	Over 365 days	03/31/2021
Future contracts	224,055	235,177	95,656	116,963	671,851
Swap contracts	19,986	139,114	220,076	956,499	1,335,675
Option contracts	326,529	321,171	682,860	30,352	1,360,912
Forwards	9,365	6,559	505	437	16,866
Credit derivatives	994	2,351	9,187	13,810	26,342
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	111,504	98,650	55,682	28,406	294,242
Other derivative financial instruments	3	426	1,031	5,333	6,793

	Off-balance sheet notional amount	Balance sheet account receivable / (received) (payable) / paid	Adjustment to fair value (in income / stockholders' equity)	Fair value	
	12/31/2020	12/31/2020	12/31/2020	12/31/2020	
Future contracts	781,453	-	-	-	
Purchase commitments	338,165	-	-	-	
Shares	8,300	-	-	-	
Commodities	1,170	-	-	-	
Interest	304,454	-	-	-	
Foreign currency	24,241	-	-	-	
Commitments to sell	443,288	-	-	-	
Shares	7,535	-	-	-	
Commodities	2,201	-	-	-	
Interest	397,157	-	-	-	
Foreign currency	36,395	-	-	-	
Swap contracts		(6,054)	284	(5,770)	
Asset position	1,442,449	16,840	29,179	46,019	
Commodities	278	1	-	1	
Interest	1,423,134	14,030	27,953	41,983	
Foreign currency	19,037	2,809	1,226	4,035	
Liability position	1,442,449	(22,894)	(28,895)	(51,789)	
Shares	108	(12)	2	(10)	
Commodities	341	(9)	-	(9)	
Interest	1,425,904	(19,112)	(28,584)	(47,696)	
Foreign currency	16,096	(3,761)	(313)	(4,074)	
Option contracts	1,738,849	22	134	156	
Purchase commitments – long position	131,134	14,538	1,828	16,366	
Shares	12,400	345	976	1,321	
Commodities	356	14	13	27	
Interest	50,771	614	(282)	332	
Foreign currency	67,607	13,565	1,121	14,686	
Commitments to sell – long position	743,573	2,933	1,119	4,052	
Shares	14,659	728	62	790	
Commodities	75	2	(1)	1	
Interest	659,826	1,087	1,373	2,460	
Foreign currency	69,013	1,116	(315)	801	
Purchase commitments – short position	129,150	(13,934)	(1,797)	(15,731)	
Shares	13,080	(348)	(1,119)	(1,467)	
Commodities	899	(28)	(18)	(46)	
Interest	55,369	(532)	318	(214)	
Foreign currency	59,802	(13,026)	(978)	(14,004)	
Commitments to sell – short position	734,992	(3,515)	(1,016)	(4,531)	
Shares	13,200	(524)	(156)	(680)	
Commodities	246	(10)	6	(4)	
Interest	653,376	(978)	(1,317)	(2,295)	
Foreign currency	68,170	(2,003)	451	(1,552)	
Forward operations	23,989	1,195	(15)	1,180	
Purchases receivable	18,666	1,014	(3)	1,011	
Shares	304	304	(3)	301	
Interest	584	710	-	710	
Foreign currency	17,778	-	-	-	
Purchases payable obligations	-	(584)	-	(584)	
Interest	-	(584)	-	(584)	
Sales receivable	1,132	1,073	1	1,074	
Shares	770	765	1	766	
Interest	-	308	-	308	
Foreign currency	362	-	-	-	
Sales deliverable obligations	4,191	(308)	(13)	(321)	
Interest	308	(308)	-	(308)	
Foreign currency	3,883	-	(13)	(13)	
Credit derivatives	20,060	(432)	512	80	
Asset position	15,877	(270)	426	156	
Shares	2,796	(84)	172	88	
Commodities	19	-	1	1	
Interest	13,062	(186)	253	67	
Liability position	4,183	(162)	86	(76)	
Shares	1,154	(45)	11	(34)	
Commodities	3	-	-	-	
Interest	3,026	(117)	75	(42)	
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	313,463	1,214	(44)	1,170	
Asset position	156,542	7,467	129	7,596	
Commodities	1,715	278	(16)	262	
Foreign currency	154,827	7,189	145	7,334	
Liability position	156,921	(6,253)	(173)	(6,426)	
Commodities	975	(37)	(1)	(38)	
Foreign currency	155,946	(6,216)	(172)	(6,388)	
Other derivative financial instruments	6,413	181	2	183	
Asset position	5,274	196	34	230	
Shares	47	(3)	3	-	
Interest	5,225	199	(26)	173	
Foreign currency	2	-	57	57	
Liability position	1,139	(15)	(32)	(47)	
Shares	705	(6)	(22)	(28)	
Interest	434	(9)	(10)	(19)	
	Asset	43,791	32,713	76,504	
	Liability	(47,665)	(31,840)	(79,505)	
	Total	(3,874)	873	(3,001)	
Derivative contracts mature as follows (in days):					
Off-balance sheet – notional amount	0 - 30	31 - 180	181 - 365	Over 365 days	12/31/2020
Future contracts	305,076	242,842	108,338	125,197	781,453
Swap contracts	272,932	123,360	118,617	927,540	1,442,449
Option contracts	1,012,965	216,425	250,966	258,493	1,738,849
Forwards	19,013	3,999	972	5	23,989
Credit derivatives	-	8,515	804	10,741	20,060
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	131,205	124,470	38,006	19,782	313,463
Other derivative financial instruments	15	709	279	5,410	6,413

III - Derivatives by notional amount

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

	03/31/2021						
	Future contracts	Swap contracts	Option contracts	Forwards	Credit derivatives	NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	Other derivative financial instruments
Stock exchange	671,851	697,321	1,245,166	10,297	6,240	71,174	-
Over-the-counter market	-	638,354	115,746	6,569	20,102	223,068	6,793
Financial institutions	-	555,179	79,195	5,367	20,102	101,256	5,466
Companies	-	77,750	35,135	1,202	-	120,763	1,327
Individuals	-	5,425	1,416	-	-	1,049	-
Total	671,851	1,335,675	1,360,912	16,866	26,342	294,242	6,793

	12/31/2020						
	Future contracts	Swap contracts	Option contracts	Forwards	Credit derivatives	NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	Other derivative financial instruments
Stock exchange	781,453	835,744	1,617,643	23,097	3,743	67,887	-
Over-the-counter market	-	606,705	121,206	892	16,317	245,576	6,413
Financial institutions	-	531,303	84,865	892	16,317	124,124	5,140
Companies	-	69,337	35,021	-	-	120,476	1,273
Individuals	-	6,065	1,320	-	-	976	-
Total	781,453	1,442,449	1,738,849	23,989	20,060	313,463	6,413

IV - Credit derivatives

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

CDS (credit default swap) is a credit derivative in which, upon a default related to the reference entity, the protection buyer is entitled to receive, the amount equivalent to the difference between the face value of the CDS contract and the fair value of the liability on the date the contract was settled, also known as the recovered amount. The protection buyer does not need to hold the 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.

03/31/2021					
	Maximum potential of future payments, gross	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
By instrument					
CDS	11,260	1,286	4,283	4,758	933
TRS	10,935	10,935	-	-	-
Total by instrument	22,195	12,221	4,283	4,758	933
By risk rating					
Investment grade	908	324	407	92	85
Below investment grade	21,287	11,897	3,876	4,666	848
Total by risk	22,195	12,221	4,283	4,758	933
By reference entity					
Brazilian government	17,677	11,367	1,777	3,849	684
Governments – abroad	350	71	134	60	85
Private entities	4,168	783	2,372	849	164
Total by entity	22,195	12,221	4,283	4,758	933

12/31/2020					
	Maximum potential of future payments, gross	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Over 5 years
By instrument					
CDS	8,501	1,181	3,928	3,372	20
TRS	7,854	7,854	-	-	-
Total by instrument	16,355	9,035	3,928	3,372	20
By risk rating					
Investment grade	752	296	372	84	-
Below investment grade	15,603	8,739	3,556	3,288	20
Total by risk	16,355	9,035	3,928	3,372	20
By reference entity					
Brazilian government	12,433	8,255	1,627	2,551	-
Governments – abroad	243	66	122	55	-
Private entities	3,679	714	2,179	766	20
Total by entity	16,355	9,035	3,928	3,372	20

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

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

03/31/2021			
	Notional amount of credit protection sold	Notional amount of credit protection purchased with identical underlying amount	Net position
CDS	(11,260)	4,147	(7,113)
TRS	(10,935)	-	(10,935)
Total	(22,195)	4,147	(18,048)

12/31/2020			
	Notional amount of credit protection sold	Notional amount of credit protection purchased with identical underlying amount	Net position
CDS	(8,501)	3,705	(4,796)
TRS	(7,854)	-	(7,854)
Total	(16,355)	3,705	(12,650)

V - Financial instruments subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements

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

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

03/31/2021						
	Gross amount of recognized financial assets ⁽¹⁾	Gross amount offset in the Balance Sheet	Net amount of financial assets presented in the Balance Sheet	Related amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet ⁽²⁾		Total
				Financial instruments ⁽³⁾	Cash collateral received	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	180,686	-	180,686	(1,848)	-	178,838
Derivatives financial instruments	75,226	-	75,226	(10,820)	-	64,406
12/31/2020						
	Gross amount of recognized financial assets ⁽¹⁾	Gross amount offset in the Balance Sheet	Net amount of financial assets presented in the Balance Sheet	Related amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet ⁽²⁾		Total
				Financial instruments ⁽³⁾	Cash collateral received	
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	239,935	-	239,935	(1,657)	-	238,278
Derivatives financial instruments	76,504	-	76,504	(15,621)	-	60,883

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

03/31/2021						
	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾	Gross amount offset in the Balance Sheet	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet	Related amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet ⁽²⁾		Total
				Financial instruments ⁽³⁾	Cash collateral pledged	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	254,278	-	254,278	(41,664)	-	212,614
Derivatives financial instruments	73,714	-	73,714	(10,820)	(3,075)	59,819
12/31/2020						
	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities ⁽¹⁾	Gross amount offset in the Balance Sheet	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the Balance Sheet	Related amounts not offset in the Balance Sheet ⁽²⁾		Total
				Financial instruments ⁽³⁾	Cash collateral pledged	
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	273,364	-	273,364	(42,161)	-	231,203
Derivatives financial instruments	79,505	-	79,505	(15,621)	(574)	63,310

(1) Includes amounts of master offset agreements and other such agreements, both enforceable and unenforceable.

(2) Limited to amounts subject to enforceable master offset agreements and other such agreements.

(3) Includes amounts subject to enforceable master offset agreements and other such agreements, and guarantees in financial instruments.

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

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

Note 7 – Hedge accounting

There are three types of hedge relations: Fair value hedge, Cash flow hedge and Hedge of net investment in foreign operations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Cash flow hedge

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING applies cash flow hedge strategies as follows:

Interest rate risks:

- Hedge of time deposits and repurchase agreements: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest payments resulting from changes in the DI interest rate, through futures contracts;
- Hedge of asset transactions: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest receipts resulting from changes in the DI rate, through futures contracts;
- Hedge of assets denominated in UF*: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest receipts resulting from changes in the UF*, through swap contracts;
- Hedge of Funding: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest payments resulting from changes in the TPM* rate, through swap contracts;
- Hedge of loan operations: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest receipts resulting from changes in the TPM* rate, through swap contracts;
- Hedge of repurchase agreements: to hedge fluctuations in cash flows of interest received from changes in Selic (benchmark interest rate), through futures contracts;
- Hedging of expected highly probable transactions: to hedge the risk of variation in the amount of the commitments assumed when resulting from variation in the exchange rates.

*UF – Chilean unit of account / TPM – Monetary policy rate

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not use the qualitative method to evaluate the effectiveness or to measure the ineffectiveness of these strategies.

For cash flow hedge strategies, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the hypothetical derivative method. This method is based on a comparison of the change in the fair value of a hypothetical derivative with terms identical to the critical terms of the variable-rate liability, and this change in the fair value is considered a proxy of the present value of the cumulative change in the future cash flow expected for the hedged liability.

Strategies		Heading		03/31/2021					
				Hedged item			Hedge instrument		
				Book Value		Variation in value recognized in Other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedge reserve	Notional Amount	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness
				Assets	Liabilities				
Interest rate risk									
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	78,256	(515)	(515)	78,257	(514)		
Hedge of assets transactions	Loans and lease operations and Securities	4,100	-	10	10	4,110	10		
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	28,789	-	16	16	29,814	16		
Hedge of loan operations	Loans and lease operations	318	-	10	10	308	12		
Hedge of funding	Deposits	-	1,808	(6)	(6)	1,803	(6)		
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	Securities	21,575	-	(36)	(36)	21,611	(36)		
Foreign exchange risk									
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions		427	-	(94)	181	427	(94)		
Total		55,209	80,064	(615)	(340)	136,330	(612)		

Strategies	Heading	12/31/2020					
		Hedged item				Hedge instrument	
		Book Value		Variation in value recognized in Other comprehensive income	Cash flow hedge reserve	Notional Amount	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness
		Assets	Liabilities				
Interest rate risk							
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	103,407	(2,423)	(2,458)	103,407	(2,429)
Hedge of assets transactions	Loans and lease operations and Securities	5,673	-	66	66	5,743	66
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	29,533	-	697	697	31,417	699
Hedge of loan operations	Loans and lease operations	327	-	12	12	316	15
Hedge of funding	Deposits	-	2,007	(10)	(10)	1,996	(11)
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	Securities	16,674	-	(4)	(4)	16,677	(1)
Foreign exchange risk							
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions		1,314	-	(105)	148	1,314	(105)
Total		53,521	105,414	(1,767)	(1,549)	160,870	(1,766)

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

The remaining balance in the reserve of cash flow hedge for which the hedge accounting is no longer applied is R\$ 275 (R\$ 218 at 12/31/2020).

Hedge Instruments	03/31/2020						
	Notional amount	Book Value ^(*)		Variations in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	Variation in value recognized in Other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income	Amount reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve to income
		Assets	Liabilities				
Interest rate risk							
Futures	112,181	112	-	(488)	(489)	1	(13)
Swap	23,722	1,808	21,896	(30)	(32)	2	-
Foreign exchange risk							
Futures	427	-	618	(94)	(94)	-	-
Total	136,330	1,920	22,514	(612)	(615)	3	(13)

Hedge Instruments	12/31/2019						
	Notional amount	Book Value ^(*)		Variations in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	Variation in value recognized in Other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income	Amount reclassified from Cash flow hedge reserve to income
		Assets	Liabilities				
Interest rate risk							
Futures	140,567	146	-	(1,664)	(1,660)	(4)	(381)
Swap	18,989	2,007	17,006	3	(2)	5	-
Foreign exchange risk							
Futures	1,314	5	298	(105)	(105)	-	-
Total	160,870	2,158	17,304	(1,766)	(1,767)	1	(381)

(*) Amounts recorded under heading Derivatives.

b) Hedge of net investment in foreign operations

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's strategies for net investments in foreign operations consist of hedging the exposure in the functional currency of the foreign operation against the functional currency of head office.

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not use the qualitative method to evaluate the effectiveness or to measure the ineffectiveness of these strategies.

Instead, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the Dollar Offset Method, which is based on a comparison of the change in fair value (cash flow) of the hedging instrument, attributable to changes in the exchange rate and the gain (loss) arising from variations in exchange rates on the amount of investment abroad designated as the object of the hedge.

Strategies	03/31/2021					
	Hedged item				Hedge instrument	
	Book Value ⁽²⁾		Variation in value recognized in Other comprehensive income	Foreign currency conversion reserve	Notional amount	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities				
Foreign exchange risk						
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations ⁽¹⁾	17,654	-	(16,709)	(16,709)	25,888	(16,777)
Total	17,654	-	(16,709)	(16,709)	25,888	(16,777)

Strategies	12/31/2020					
	Hedged item				Hedge instrument	
	Book Value ⁽²⁾		Variation in value recognized in Other comprehensive income	Foreign currency conversion reserve	Notional amount	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities				
Foreign exchange risk						
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations ⁽¹⁾	15,277	-	(14,598)	(14,598)	24,619	(14,601)
Total	15,277	-	(14,598)	(14,598)	24,619	(14,601)

⁽¹⁾ Hedge instruments consider the gross tax position.

⁽²⁾ Amounts recorded under heading Derivatives - Hedge of investments in foreign operation.

Hedge instruments	03/31/2021						
	Notional amount	Book Value ^(*)		Variations in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	Variation in the value recognized in Other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income	Amount reclassified from foreign currency conversion reserve into income
		Assets	Liabilities				
Foreign exchange risk							
Futures	41,752	510	-	(21,316)	(21,211)	(105)	-
Forward	(5,510)	5,499	-	631	601	30	-
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	(10,325)	-	317	3,673	3,664	9	-
Financial Assets	(29)	29	-	235	237	(2)	-
Total	25,888	6,038	317	(16,777)	(16,709)	(68)	-

Hedge instruments	12/31/2020						
	Notional amount	Book Value ^(*)		Variations in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	Variation in the value recognized in Other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income	Amount reclassified from foreign currency conversion reserve into income
		Assets	Liabilities				
Foreign exchange risk							
Futures	44,186	-	150	(18,732)	(18,695)	(37)	-
Forward	(4,262)	4,474	-	332	305	27	-
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	(15,196)	538	-	3,556	3,547	9	-
Financial Assets	(109)	109	-	243	245	(2)	-
Total	24,619	5,121	150	(14,601)	(14,598)	(3)	-

^(*) Amounts recorded under heading Derivatives.

c) Fair value hedge

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING applies fair value hedges as follows:

Interest rate risk:

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

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not use the qualitative method to evaluate the effectiveness or to measure the ineffectiveness of these strategies.

Instead, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses the percentage approach and dollar offset method:

- The percentage approach is based on the calculation of change in the fair value of the revised estimate for the hedged position (hedged item) attributable to the protected risk versus the change in the fair value of the derivative hedging instrument.
- The dollar offset method is based on the difference between the variation in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the variation in the fair value of the hedged item attributed to changes in the interest rate.

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

Strategies	03/31/2021						
	Hedge Item					Hedge Instruments ⁽²⁾	
	Book Value ⁽¹⁾		Fair value		Variation in fair value recognized in income	Notional amount	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities			
Interest rate risk							
Hedge of loan operations	9,363	-	9,686	-	323	9,363	(326)
Hedge of funding	-	12,562	-	13,369	(807)	12,562	807
Hedge of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,842	-	9,754	-	(88)	10,461	115
Total	19,205	12,562	19,440	13,369	(572)	32,386	596

Strategies	12/31/2020						
	Hedge Item					Hedge Instruments	
	Book Value ⁽¹⁾		Fair value		Variation in fair value recognized in income	Notional amount	Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities			
Interest rate risk							
Hedge of loan operations	9,205	-	9,616	-	411	9,205	(423)
Hedge of funding	-	10,200	-	11,591	(1,391)	10,200	1,390
Hedge of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,192	-	10,412	-	220	10,383	(226)
Total	19,397	10,200	20,028	11,591	(760)	29,788	741

(1) Amounts recorded under heading Deposits, Securities, Funds from Interbank Markets and Loan and Lease Operations.

(2) Comprises the amount of R\$ 4,930 (R\$ 4,915 at 12/31/2020) related to instruments exposed by the change in reference interest rates - IBORs.

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

Hedge Instruments	03/31/2021				
	Notional amount	Book value ⁽¹⁾		Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income
		Assets	Liabilities		
Interest rate risk					
Swap ⁽²⁾	32,386	2,656	6,791	596	24
Total	32,386	2,656	6,791	596	24

Hedge Instruments	12/31/2020				
	Notional amount	Book value ⁽¹⁾		Variation in fair value used to calculate hedge ineffectiveness	Hedge ineffectiveness recognized in income
		Assets	Liabilities		
Interest rate risk					
Swap ⁽²⁾	29,788	2,871	5,812	741	(19)
Total	29,788	2,871	5,812	741	(19)

(1) Amounts recorded under heading Derivatives.

(2) At the current period, there was no amount that is no longer qualified as hedge and effect on result (R\$ 183 at 12/31/2020, with effect on result of R\$ (17) from 01/01 to 12/31/2020).

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

Strategies	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Hedge instruments		Hedged item	Hedge instruments		Hedged item
	Notional amount	Fair value adjustments	Book Value	Notional amount	Fair value adjustments	Book Value
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	78,257	97	78,256	103,407	158	103,407
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions	427	(94)	427	1,314	(105)	1,314
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations	25,888	5,721	17,654	24,619	4,971	15,277
Hedge of loan operations (Fair value)	9,363	(326)	9,363	9,205	(423)	9,205
Hedge of loan operations (Cash flow)	308	12	318	316	15	327
Hedge of funding (Fair value)	12,562	807	12,562	10,200	1,390	10,200
Hedge of funding (Cash flow)	1,803	(6)	1,808	1,996	(11)	2,007
Hedge of assets transactions	4,110	10	4,100	5,743	66	5,673
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	29,814	14	28,789	31,417	(11)	29,533
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	21,611	(36)	21,575	16,677	(1)	16,674
Hedge of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,461	115	9,842	10,383	(226)	10,192
Total		6,314			5,823	

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

	03/31/2021							
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	over 10 years	Total
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	28,529	12,676	12,562	11,450	6,634	6,406	-	78,257
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	427
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations ^(*)	25,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,888
Hedge of loan operations (Fair value)	2,795	1,948	1,246	746	749	1,879	-	9,363
Hedge of loan operations (Cash flow)	269	39	-	-	-	-	-	308
Hedge of funding (Fair value)	380	554	1,391	199	785	6,669	2,584	12,562
Hedge of funding (Cash flow)	1,567	28	208	-	-	-	-	1,803
Hedge of assets transactions	4,110	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,110
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	10,564	14,726	3,776	748	-	-	-	29,814
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	14,093	7,518	-	-	-	-	-	21,611
Hedge of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,053	77	-	102	1,242	1,987	-	10,461
Total	95,675	37,566	19,183	13,245	9,410	16,941	2,584	194,604

	12/31/2020							
	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	over 10 years	Total
Hedge of deposits and repurchase agreements	70,200	9,077	13,059	5,504	4,848	719	-	103,407
Hedge of highly probable forecast transactions	1,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,314
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations ^(*)	24,619	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,619
Hedge of loan operations (Fair value)	2,999	1,793	1,297	447	898	1,771	-	9,205
Hedge of loan operations (Cash flow)	212	104	-	-	-	-	-	316
Hedge of funding (Fair value)	213	657	549	176	581	5,448	2,576	10,200
Hedge of funding (Cash flow)	1,765	27	204	-	-	-	-	1,996
Hedge of assets transactions	3,604	2,139	-	-	-	-	-	5,743
Hedge of asset-backed securities under repurchase agreements	22,186	2,297	6,130	-	804	-	-	31,417
Hedge of assets denominated in UF	15,400	1,277	-	-	-	-	-	16,677
Hedge of securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,876	1,382	10	-	719	2,396	-	10,383
Total	148,388	18,753	21,249	6,127	7,850	10,334	2,576	215,277

^(*) Classified as current, since instruments are frequently renewed.

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

The fair value and corresponding gross carrying amount of Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income - Securities assets are as follows:

	03/31/2021				12/31/2020			
	Gross carrying amount	Fair value adjustments (in stockholders' equity)	Expected loss	Fair value	Gross carrying amount	Fair value adjustments (in stockholders' equity) ⁽²⁾	Expected loss	Fair value
Brazilian government securities ^(1a)	66,719	370	-	67,089	65,235	2,714	-	67,949
Other government securities	36	-	(36)	-	36	-	(36)	-
Government securities – abroad ^(1b)	29,017	(266)	(2)	28,749	34,365	38	(1)	34,402
Argentina	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Colombia	4,518	(57)	-	4,461	3,913	73	-	3,986
Chile	15,158	(158)	-	15,000	21,639	12	-	21,651
United States	4,133	-	-	4,133	3,751	(1)	-	3,750
Mexico	1,193	1	(1)	1,193	1,180	1	-	1,181
Paraguay	3,267	(60)	(1)	3,206	3,008	(60)	(1)	2,947
Uruguay	735	8	-	743	874	13	-	887
Corporate securities ^(1c)	6,490	(479)	(53)	5,958	7,799	(152)	(56)	7,591
Shares	1,648	(547)	-	1,101	1,640	(258)	-	1,382
Bank deposit certificates	82	2	-	84	305	2	-	307
Debentures	438	(17)	(43)	378	956	(23)	(44)	889
Eurobonds and other	4,319	83	(7)	4,395	4,895	127	(9)	5,013
Other	3	-	(3)	-	3	-	(3)	-
Total	102,262	(375)	(91)	101,796	107,435	2,600	(93)	109,942

(1) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - Securities pledged in guarantee of funding transactions of financial institutions and customers were: a) R\$ 53,247 (R\$ 35,203 at 12/31/2020), b) R\$ 1,929 (R\$ 2,398 at 12/31/2020) and c) R\$ 1,736 (R\$ 518 at 12/21/2020), totaling R\$ 56,912 (R\$ 38,119 at 12/31/2020).

(2) In the period, the result of Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets (particularly private securities) had their amounts affected by oscillations of rates and other market variables arising from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the macroeconomic scenario in the period (Note 33a).

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

	03/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Gross carrying amount	Fair value	Gross carrying amount	Fair value
Current	20,592	20,002	33,094	32,872
Non-stated maturity	1,648	1,101	1,640	1,382
Up to one year	18,944	18,901	31,454	31,490
Non-current	81,670	81,794	74,341	77,070
From one to five years	59,994	60,304	52,825	54,452
From five to ten years	15,312	15,605	14,084	14,852
After ten years	6,364	5,885	7,432	7,766
Total	102,262	101,796	107,435	109,942

Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income - securities are presented in the table below:

	03/31/2021			
	Gross carrying amount	Adjustments to fair value (in Stockholders' equity)	Expected loss	Fair Value
Shares	1,648	(547)	-	1,101
Total	1,648	(547)	-	1,101

	12/31/2020			
	Gross carrying amount	Adjustments to fair value (in Stockholders' equity)	Expected loss	Fair Value
Shares	1,640	(258)	-	1,382
Total	1,640	(258)	-	1,382

In the period there was no receipt of dividends and there was no reclassification in Stockholders' Equity.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING adopted the option of designating equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income due to the particularities of a certain market.

	03/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Gross carrying amount	Fair Value	Gross carrying amount	Fair Value
Current	1,648	1,101	1,640	1,382
Non-stated maturity	1,648	1,101	1,640	1,382

Reconciliation of expected loss for Other financial assets, segregated by stages:

Stage 1	Expected loss 12/31/2020	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to stage 2	Transfer to stage 3	Cure from stage 2	Cure from stage 3	Expected loss 03/31/2021
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(93)	(1)	-	3	-	-	-	-	(91)
Brazilian government securities	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)
Other	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)
Government securities - abroad	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)
Corporate securities	(56)	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	(53)
Debentures	(44)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	(43)
Eurobonds and other	(9)	(1)	-	3	-	-	-	-	(7)
Other	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)

Stage 1	Expected loss 12/31/2019	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to stage 2	Transfer to stage 3	Cure from stage 2	Cure from stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2020
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(86)	(8)	(17)	18	-	-	-	-	(93)
Brazilian government securities	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)
Other	(36)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(36)
Government securities - abroad	(3)	2	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	(1)
Corporate securities	(47)	(10)	(16)	17	-	-	-	-	(56)
Debentures	(43)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
Eurobond and other	(1)	(10)	(15)	17	-	-	-	-	(9)
Other	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)

Note 9 - Financial assets at amortized cost - Securities

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

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Net Amortized Cost	Amortized Cost	Expected Loss	Net Amortized Cost
Brazilian government securities ^(1a)	66,106	(42)	66,064	64,568	(44)	64,524
Government securities – abroad ^(1b)	23,762	(15)	23,747	19,095	(14)	19,081
Colombia	491	-	491	500	-	500
Chile	781	-	781	705	(1)	704
Korea	5,470	(7)	5,463	3,951	(4)	3,947
Spain	5,477	(4)	5,473	4,847	(3)	4,844
United States	171	-	171	-	-	-
Mexico	11,350	(4)	11,346	9,042	(6)	9,036
Uruguay	22	-	22	50	-	50
Corporate securities ^(1c)	45,609	(2,596)	43,013	46,141	(3,007)	43,134
Rural product note	3,494	(24)	3,470	3,499	(25)	3,474
Bank deposit certificates	22	-	22	30	-	30
Real estate receivables certificates	4,687	(13)	4,674	4,806	(12)	4,794
Debentures	34,592	(2,541)	32,051	34,849	(2,952)	31,897
Eurobonds and other	263	(1)	262	209	(1)	208
Promissory notes	1,876	(10)	1,866	2,023	(10)	2,013
Other	675	(7)	668	725	(7)	718
Total	135,477	(2,653)	132,824	129,804	(3,065)	126,739

(1) Financial Assets at Amortized Cost – Securities Pledged as Collateral of Funding Transactions of Financial Institutions and Customers were: a) R\$ 25,409 (R\$ 13,786 at 12/31/2020); b) R\$ 13,102 and c) with no amount at the current period (R\$ 14,364 at 12/31/2020), totaling R\$ 38,511 (R\$ 28,150 at 12/31/2020).

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

	03/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Amortized Cost	Net Amortized Cost	Amortized Cost	Net Amortized Cost
Current	28,609	28,058	38,285	37,672
Up to one year	28,609	28,058	38,285	37,672
Non-current	106,868	104,766	91,519	89,067
From one to five years	70,263	69,245	56,447	55,070
From five to ten years	30,596	29,854	24,434	23,697
After ten years	6,009	5,667	10,638	10,300
Total	135,477	132,824	129,804	126,739

Reconciliation of expected loss to financial assets at amortized cost - securities, segregated by stages:

Stage 1	Expected loss 12/31/2020	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from Stage 2	Cure from Stage 3	Expected loss 03/31/2021
Financial assets at amortized cost	(185)	14	(17)	3	-	-	-	-	(185)
Brazilian government securities	(44)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	(42)
Government securities - abroad	(14)	10	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	(15)
Chile	(1)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
Korea	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Spain	(3)	1	(2)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Mexico	(6)	8	(6)	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Corporate securities	(127)	2	(6)	3	-	-	-	-	(128)
Rural product note	(23)	2	(4)	1	-	-	-	-	(24)
Real estate receivables certificates	(8)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9)
Debentures	(78)	1	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	(77)
Eurobond and other	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Promissory notes	(10)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10)
Other	(7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)

Stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2020	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 3	Expected loss 03/31/2021
Financial assets at amortized cost	(53)	(4)	-	4	-	-	-	-	(53)
Corporate securities	(53)	(4)	-	4	-	-	-	-	(53)
Rural product note	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real estate receivables certificates	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Debentures	(47)	(6)	-	4	-	-	-	-	(49)

Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2020	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Cure from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 2	Expected loss 03/31/2021
Financial assets at amortized cost	(2,827)	53	-	359	-	-	-	-	(2,415)
Corporate securities	(2,827)	53	-	359	-	-	-	-	(2,415)
Debentures	(2,827)	53	-	359	-	-	-	-	(2,415)

Stage 1	Expected loss 12/31/2019	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from Stage 2	Cure from Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2020
Financial assets at amortized cost	(198)	(113)	(172)	311	21	-	-	(34)	(185)
Brazilian government securities	(52)	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
Government securities - abroad	-	8	(34)	12	-	-	-	-	(14)
Chile	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)
Colombia	-	-	(2)	2	-	-	-	-	-
Korea	-	7	(14)	3	-	-	-	-	(4)
Spain	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)
Mexico	-	2	(15)	7	-	-	-	-	(6)
Corporate securities	(146)	(129)	(138)	299	21	-	-	(34)	(127)
Rural product note	(9)	15	(44)	15	-	-	-	-	(23)
Real estate receivables certificates	(2)	(10)	(9)	13	-	-	-	-	(8)
Debentures	(131)	(124)	(60)	250	21	-	-	(34)	(78)
Eurobond and other	(1)	(6)	(2)	8	-	-	-	-	(1)
Promissory notes	(3)	(7)	(10)	10	-	-	-	-	(10)
Other	-	3	(13)	3	-	-	-	-	(7)

Stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2019	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2020
Financial assets at amortized cost	(58)	(9)	(67)	61	-	54	(21)	(13)	(53)
Corporate securities	(58)	(9)	(67)	61	-	54	(21)	(13)	(53)
Rural product note	(5)	(3)	-	5	-	1	-	-	(2)
Real estate receivables certificates	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4)
Debentures	(53)	(1)	(67)	55	-	53	(21)	(13)	(47)
Eurobond and other	-	(1)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Stage 3	Expected loss 12/31/2019	Gains / (Losses)	Purchases	Settlements	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Cure from Stage 1	Cure from Stage 2	Expected loss 12/31/2020
Financial assets at amortized cost	(2,397)	(1,278)	(238)	1,093	34	13	-	(54)	(2,827)
Corporate securities	(2,397)	(1,278)	(238)	1,093	34	13	-	(54)	(2,827)
Rural product note	(33)	(7)	(1)	42	-	-	-	(1)	-
Debentures	(2,348)	(1,287)	(207)	1,021	34	13	-	(53)	(2,827)
Other	(16)	16	(30)	30	-	-	-	-	-

Note 10 - Loan and lease operations

a) Composition of loans and lease operations portfolio

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

Loans and lease operations by type	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Individuals	261,074	255,483
Credit card	83,560	87,073
Personal loan	35,891	35,346
Payroll loans	56,292	55,508
Vehicles	24,334	23,290
Mortgage loans	60,997	54,266
Corporate	136,793	134,521
Micro / small and medium companies	122,797	121,955
Foreign loans - Latin America	221,459	202,145
Total loans and lease operations	742,123	714,104
Provision for Expected Loss ⁽¹⁾	(47,401)	(48,322)
Total loans and lease operations, net of Expected Credit Loss	694,722	665,782
<i>(1) Comprises Expected Credit Loss for Financial Guarantees Pledged R\$ (926) (R\$ (907) at 12/31/2020) and Commitments to be Released R\$ (3,597) (R\$ (3,485) at 12/31/2020).</i>		
By maturity	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Overdue as from 1 day	23,213	18,683
Falling due up to 3 months	194,613	172,497
Falling due from 3 months to 12 months	202,687	181,033
Falling due after 1 year	321,610	341,891
Total loans and lease operations	742,123	714,104
By concentration	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Largest debtor	7,262	7,243
10 largest debtors	36,342	37,863
20 largest debtors	53,030	54,812
50 largest debtors	84,349	83,438
100 largest debtors	116,187	112,333

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

b) Gross Carrying Amount (Loan Portfolio)

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

Stage 1	Balance at 12/31/2020	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	Cure from the Stage 2	Cure from the Stage 3	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 03/31/2021
Individuals	199,158	(6,483)	(249)	3,654	-	-	11,049	207,129
Corporate	123,665	(18)	(30)	393	2	-	3,952	127,964
Micro / Small and medium companies	96,784	(2,854)	(212)	2,142	21	-	2,149	98,030
Foreign loans - Latin America	167,601	(1,994)	(130)	1,282	4	-	18,033	184,796
Total	587,208	(11,349)	(621)	7,471	27	-	35,183	617,919

Stage 2	Balance at 12/31/2020	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from the Stage 1	Cure from the Stage 3	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 03/31/2021
Individuals	30,793	(3,654)	(1,529)	6,483	294	-	(1,818)	30,569
Corporate	2,793	(393)	(91)	18	20	-	25	2,372
Micro / Small and medium companies	15,965	(2,142)	(638)	2,854	147	-	(549)	15,637
Foreign loans - Latin America	16,692	(1,282)	(765)	1,994	279	-	527	17,445
Total	66,243	(7,471)	(3,023)	11,349	740	-	(1,815)	66,023

Stage 3	Balance at 12/31/2020	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Cure from the Stage 1	Cure from the Stage 2	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 03/31/2021
Individuals	25,532	-	(294)	249	1,529	(3,297)	(343)	23,376
Corporate	8,063	(2)	(20)	30	91	101	(1,806)	6,457
Micro / Small and medium companies	9,206	(21)	(147)	212	638	(465)	(293)	9,130
Foreign loans - Latin America	17,852	(4)	(279)	130	765	566	188	19,218
Total	60,653	(27)	(740)	621	3,023	(3,095)	(2,254)	58,181

Consolidated 3 Stages	Balance at 12/31/2020	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 03/31/2021
Individuals	255,483	(3,297)	8,888	261,074
Corporate	134,521	101	2,171	136,793
Micro / Small and medium companies	121,955	(465)	1,307	122,797
Foreign loans - Latin America	202,145	566	18,748	221,459
Total ⁽²⁾	714,104	(3,095)	31,114	742,123

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

(2) Comprises R\$ 18,735 pegged to Libor and R\$ 911 pegged to Euribor.

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

Stage 1	Balance at 12/31/2019	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	Cure from the Stage 2	Cure from the Stage 3	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 12/31/2020
Individuals	199,907	(32,363)	(1,779)	10,186	38	-	23,169	199,158
Corporate	91,448	(2,822)	(82)	996	299	-	33,826	123,665
Micro / Small and medium companies	77,722	(14,370)	(1,501)	4,827	875	-	29,231	96,784
Foreign loans - Latin America	132,812	(12,793)	(2,456)	3,229	47	-	46,762	167,601
Total	501,889	(62,348)	(5,818)	19,238	1,259	-	132,988	587,208

Stage 2	Balance at 12/31/2019	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from the Stage 1	Cure from the Stage 3	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 12/31/2020
Individuals	19,070	(10,186)	(7,158)	32,363	964	-	(4,260)	30,793
Corporate	911	(996)	(370)	2,822	51	-	375	2,793
Micro / Small and medium companies	7,225	(4,827)	(2,193)	14,370	483	-	907	15,965
Foreign loans - Latin America	14,714	(3,229)	(11,998)	12,793	834	-	3,578	16,692
Total	41,920	(19,238)	(21,719)	62,348	2,332	-	600	66,243

Stage 3	Balance at 12/31/2019	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Cure from the Stage 1	Cure from the Stage 2	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 12/31/2020
Individuals	21,513	(38)	(964)	1,779	7,158	(11,764)	7,848	25,532
Corporate	8,430	(299)	(51)	82	370	570	(1,039)	8,063
Micro / Small and medium companies	5,786	(875)	(483)	1,501	2,193	(1,836)	2,920	9,206
Foreign loans - Latin America	6,253	(47)	(834)	2,456	11,998	(608)	(1,366)	17,852
Total	41,982	(1,259)	(2,332)	5,818	21,719	(13,638)	8,363	60,653

Consolidated 3 Stages	Balance at 12/31/2019	Derecognition	Acquisition / (Settlement)	Closing balance 12/31/2020
Individuals	240,490	(11,764)	26,757	255,483
Corporate	100,789	570	33,162	134,521
Micro / Small and medium companies	90,733	(1,836)	33,058	121,955
Foreign loans - Latin America	153,779	(608)	48,974	202,145
Total ⁽²⁾	585,791	(13,638)	141,951	714,104

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

(2) Comprises R\$ 40,454 pegged to Libor and R\$ 1,142 pegged to Euribor.

c) Expected credit loss

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

Stage 1	Balance at 12/31/2020	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	Cure from the Stage 2	Cure from the Stage 3	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 03/31/2021
Individuals	(5,403)	278	29	(166)	-	-	(416)	(5,678)
Corporate	(740)	-	-	(28)	-	-	10	(758)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(1,273)	115	11	(76)	(5)	-	(146)	(1,374)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(2,389)	46	3	(29)	(1)	-	(247)	(2,617)
Total	(9,805)	439	43	(299)	(6)	-	(799)	(10,427)

Stage 2	Balance at 12/31/2020	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from the Stage 1	Cure from the Stage 3	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 03/31/2021
Individuals	(3,255)	166	562	(278)	(16)	-	(651)	(3,472)
Corporate	(1,261)	28	3	-	(7)	-	(71)	(1,308)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(1,337)	76	170	(115)	(41)	-	(68)	(1,315)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(2,029)	29	115	(46)	(95)	-	(200)	(2,226)
Total	(7,882)	299	850	(439)	(159)	-	(990)	(8,321)

Stage 3	Balance at 12/31/2020	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Cure from the Stage 1	Cure from the Stage 2	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 03/31/2021
Individuals	(12,472)	-	16	(29)	(562)	3,297	(1,734)	(11,484)
Corporate	(5,952)	-	7	-	(3)	(101)	1,769	(4,280)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(3,759)	5	41	(11)	(170)	465	(493)	(3,922)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(8,452)	1	95	(3)	(115)	(566)	73	(8,967)
Total	(30,635)	6	159	(43)	(850)	3,095	(385)	(28,653)

Consolidated 3 Stages	Balance at 12/31/2020	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance at 12/31/2020 ⁽²⁾
Individuals	(21,130)	3,297	(2,801)	(20,634)
Corporate	(7,953)	(101)	1,708	(6,346)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(6,369)	465	(707)	(6,611)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(12,870)	(566)	(374)	(13,810)
Total	(48,322)	3,095	(2,174)	(47,401)

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

(2) Comprises Expected Credit Loss for Financial Guarantees R\$ (926) (R\$ (907) at 12/31/2020) and Loan Commitments R\$ (3,597) (R\$ (3,485) at 12/31/2020).

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

Stage 1	Balance at 12/31/2019	Transfer to Stage 2	Transfer to Stage 3 ⁽¹⁾	Cure from the Stage 2	Cure from the Stage 3	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 12/31/2020
Individuals	(5,215)	1,541	197	(525)	-	-	(1,401)	(5,403)
Corporate	(506)	205	3	(180)	(17)	-	(245)	(740)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(1,092)	698	90	(306)	(41)	-	(622)	(1,273)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(1,353)	275	513	(104)	(12)	-	(1,708)	(2,389)
Total	(8,166)	2,719	803	(1,115)	(70)	-	(3,976)	(9,805)

Stage 2	Balance at 12/31/2019	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 3	Cure from the Stage 1	Cure from the Stage 3	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 12/31/2020
Individuals	(2,811)	525	2,872	(1,541)	(69)	-	(2,231)	(3,255)
Corporate	(91)	180	63	(205)	(9)	-	(1,199)	(1,261)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(890)	306	550	(698)	(92)	-	(513)	(1,337)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(2,765)	104	2,084	(275)	(218)	-	(959)	(2,029)
Total	(6,557)	1,115	5,569	(2,719)	(388)	-	(4,902)	(7,882)

Stage 3	Balance at 12/31/2019	Transfer to Stage 1	Transfer to Stage 2	Cure from the Stage 1	Cure from the Stage 2	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal	Closing balance 12/31/2020
Individuals	(11,427)	-	69	(197)	(2,872)	11,764	(9,809)	(12,472)
Corporate	(6,288)	17	9	(3)	(63)	(570)	946	(5,952)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(2,567)	41	92	(90)	(550)	1,836	(2,521)	(3,759)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(2,503)	12	218	(513)	(2,084)	608	(4,190)	(8,452)
Total	(22,785)	70	388	(803)	(5,569)	13,638	(15,574)	(30,635)

Consolidated 3 Stages	Balance at 12/31/2019	Derecognition	(Increase) / Reversal ⁽²⁾	Closing balance at 12/31/2020 ⁽³⁾
Individuals	(19,453)	11,764	(13,441)	(21,130)
Corporate	(6,885)	(570)	(498)	(7,953)
Micro / Small and medium companies	(4,549)	1,836	(3,656)	(6,369)
Foreign loans - Latin America	(6,621)	608	(6,857)	(12,870)
Total	(37,508)	13,638	(24,452)	(48,322)

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

(2) The increase in the Expected Credit Loss is related to the change in the macroeconomic scenario as from the second half of March 2020 and that impacted our provisioning model for expected loss (Note 33a).

(3) Comprises expected credit loss for Financial Guarantees R\$ (907) (R\$ (837) at 12/31/2019) and Loan Commitments R\$ (3,485) (R\$ (3,303) at 12/31/2019).

d) Lease operations - Lessor

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

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Payments receivable	Future financial income	Present value	Payments receivable	Future financial income	Present value
Current	2,375	(419)	1,956	2,277	(597)	1,680
Up to 1 year	2,375	(419)	1,956	2,277	(597)	1,680
Non-current	10,884	(3,117)	7,767	10,553	(2,956)	7,597
From 1 to 2 years	1,877	(478)	1,399	1,809	(472)	1,337
From 2 to 3 years	1,477	(401)	1,076	1,424	(398)	1,026
From 3 to 4 years	1,195	(338)	857	1,153	(337)	816
From 4 to 5 years	944	(291)	653	930	(289)	641
Over 5 years	5,391	(1,609)	3,782	5,237	(1,460)	3,777
Total	13,259	(3,536)	9,723	12,830	(3,553)	9,277

Financial lease revenues are composed of:

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Financial Income	188	167
Variable payments	4	12
Total	192	179

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

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

Nature of operation	03/31/2021				12/31/2020			
	Assets		Liabilities (*)		Assets		Liabilities (*)	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Mortgage loan	310	317	309	313	349	366	347	362
Working capital	896	895	908	908	1,297	1,299	1,310	1,312
Total	1,206	1,212	1,217	1,221	1,646	1,665	1,657	1,674

(*) Under Other liabilities.

From 01/01 to 03/31/2021 operations of transfer of financial assets with no retention of risks and benefits generated impact on the result of R\$ 403, net of the Allowance for Loan Losses (R\$ 65 from 01/01 to 03/31/2020).

Note 11 - Investments in associates and joint ventures

a) The following table presents non-material individual investments of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING:

	03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2021		
	Investment	Equity in earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total Income
Associates ⁽¹⁾	15,596	457	(26)	431
Joint ventures ⁽²⁾	235	(20)	-	(20)
Total	15,831	437	(26)	411

	12/31/2020	01/01 to 03/31/2020		
	Investment	Equity in earnings	Other comprehensive income	Total Income
Associates ⁽¹⁾	15,344	391	11	402
Joint ventures ⁽²⁾	226	(101)	-	(101)
Total	15,570	290	11	301

(1) At 03/31/2021, this includes interest in total capital and voting capital of the following companies: XP Inc. (41% total capital and 29.32% voting capital; 41% total capital and 29.32% voting capital at 12/31/2020); Pravalor S.A. (52.65% total capital and 42.42% voting capital, 52.65% total capital and 42.42% voting capital at 12/31/2020); Porto Seguro Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A. (42.93% total and voting capital; 42.93% at 12/31/2020); BSF Holding S.A. (49% total and voting capital; 49% at 12/31/2020); Gestora de Inteligência de Crédito S.A. (20% total and voting capital; 20% at 12/31/2020), Companhia Uruguaya de Medios de Procesamiento S.A. (31.47% total and voting capital; 31.47% at 12/31/2020); Rias Redbanc S.A. (25% total and voting capital; 25% at 12/31/2020); Kinea Private Equity Investimentos S.A. (80% total capital and 49% voting capital; 80% total capital and 49% voting capital at 12/31/2020) and Tecnologia Bancária S.A. (28.05% total capital and 28.95% voting capital; 28.05% total capital and 28.95% voting capital at 12/31/2020). As from April 20, 2020, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not exercise significant influence on IRB-Brasil Resseguros S.A., so that its ownership interest is no longer classified as associate and started being classified as Financial Asset at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income.

(2) At 03/31/2021, this includes interest in total and voting capital of the following companies: Olímpia Promoção e Serviços S.A. (50% total and voting capital; 50% at 12/31/2020); ConectCar Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A. (50% total and voting capital; 50% at 12/31/2019) and includes result not arising from subsidiaries' net income.

Note 12 – Lease - Lessee

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is the lessee mainly of properties for use in its operations, which include renewal options and restatement clauses. During the period ended at 03/31/2021, total cash outflow with lease amounted to R\$ 296 and lease agreements in the amount of R\$ 53 were renewed. There are no relevant sublease agreements.

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

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Up to 3 months	341	333
3 months to 1 year	978	945
From 1 to 5 years	3,502	2,830
Over 5 years	1,466	1,930
Total Financial Liability	6,287	6,038

Lease amounts recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income:

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Sublease revenues	2	4
Depreciation expenses	(332)	(323)
Interest expenses	(77)	(74)
Lease expenses for low value assets	(19)	(21)
Variable expenses not include in lease liabilities	(20)	(18)
Total	(446)	(432)

In the period from 01/01 to 03/31/2021 and 01/01 to 03/31/2020, there was no impairment adjustment.

Note 13 - Fixed assets

	03/31/2021				
Fixed Assets ⁽¹⁾	Annual depreciation rates	Cost	Depreciation	Impairment	Residual
Real estate		7,261	(3,843)	(110)	3,308
Land	-	1,111	-	-	1,111
Buildings and Improvements	4% to 10%	6,150	(3,843)	(110)	2,197
Other fixed assets		13,683	(10,057)	(37)	3,589
Installations and furniture	10% to 20%	3,332	(2,351)	(10)	971
Data processing systems	20% to 50%	8,332	(6,567)	(27)	1,738
Other ⁽²⁾	10% to 20%	2,019	(1,139)	-	880
Total	-	20,944	(13,900)	(147)	6,897

(1) The contractual commitments for purchase of the fixed assets totaled R\$ 24, achievable by 2024 (Note 32b 3.2 - Off balance commitments).

(2) Others refer to negotiations of Fixed assets in progress and other Communication, Security and Transportation equipment.

	12/31/2020				
Fixed Assets ⁽¹⁾	Annual depreciation rates	Cost	Depreciation	Impairment	Residual
Real estate		7,106	(3,735)	(115)	3,256
Land	-	1,102	-	-	1,102
Buildings and Improvements	4% to 10%	6,004	(3,735)	(115)	2,154
Other fixed assets		13,492	(9,779)	(32)	3,681
Installations and furniture	10% to 20%	3,248	(2,271)	(5)	972
Data processing systems	20% to 50%	8,274	(6,400)	(27)	1,847
Other ⁽²⁾	10% to 20%	1,970	(1,108)	-	862
Total	-	20,598	(13,514)	(147)	6,937

(1) The contractual commitments for purchase of the fixed assets totaled R\$ 36, achievable by 2024 (Note 32b 3.2 - Off balance commitments).

(2) Others refer to negotiations of Fixed assets in progress and other Communication, Security and Transportation equipment.

Note 14 - Goodwill and Intangible assets

	Goodwill and intangible from acquisition	Intangible assets				Total
		Association for the promotion and offer of financial products and services	Software Acquired	Internally developed software	Other intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	
Annual amortization rates		8%	20%	20%	10% to 20%	
Cost						
Balance at 12/31/2020	13,959	2,822	6,484	7,664	3,274	34,203
Acquisitions	-	5	130	572	233	940
Rescissions / disposals	(11)	-	(40)	(10)	(66)	(127)
Exchange variation	775	43	211	-	55	1,084
Other ⁽³⁾	(15)	(4)	19	1	1	2
Balance at 03/31/2021	14,708	2,866	6,804	8,227	3,497	36,102
Amortization						
Balance at 12/31/2020	-	(1,347)	(3,680)	(3,288)	(1,410)	(9,725)
Amortization expense ⁽²⁾	-	(27)	(199)	(277)	(129)	(632)
Rescissions / disposals	-	-	4	10	45	59
Exchange variation	-	(19)	(104)	-	(40)	(163)
Other ⁽³⁾	-	2	(12)	-	-	(10)
Balance at 03/31/2021	-	(1,391)	(3,991)	(3,555)	(1,534)	(10,471)
Impairment (Note 2.4h)						
Balance at 12/31/2020	(5,772)	(789)	(204)	(383)	-	(7,148)
Increase	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	33	-	-	33
Exchange variation	(442)	(15)	-	-	-	(457)
Balance at 03/31/2021	(6,214)	(804)	(171)	(383)	-	(7,572)
Book value						
Balance at 03/31/2021	8,494	671	2,642	4,289	1,963	18,059

(1) Includes amounts paid for acquisition of rights to provide services of payment of salaries, proceeds, retirement and pension benefits and similar benefits.

(2) Amortization expenses related to the rights for acquisition of payrolls and associations, in the amount of R\$ (146) (R\$ (594) from 01/01 to 12/31/2020) are disclosed in the General and administrative expenses (Note 23).

(3) Includes the total amount of R\$ 11 related to the hyperinflationary adjustment for Argentina.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets from Acquisition are mainly represented by Itaú CorpBanca's goodwill in the amount of R\$ 3,900 (R\$ 3,606 at 12/31/2020).

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING recognized at June 30, 2020, adjustments to the recoverable amount of goodwill and intangible assets related to Itaú CorpBanca, in the amounts of R\$ 5,772 and R\$ 789. The value in use of the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) in which Itaú CorpBanca is allocated was considered and cash flows were based on the result of June 2020 and internal projects of results until 2025.

The adjustment to recoverable amount results from economic conditions at June 30, 2020, of Itaú CorpBanca's market capitalization, discount rates applicable and other changes in variables triggered by the current uncertain macroeconomic condition that, when combined, resulted in a CGU amount lower than its book value. The discount rates used for the impairment test were 10.4% for operations in Chile and 12.3% for operations in Colombia, determined by the cost of capital calculated based on CAPM model. Long-term interest rates considered were 5.2% p.a. and 6.5% p.a. for Chile and Colombia, respectively. The most sensitive assumptions are cost of capital and perpetuity growth rate.

Impairment was recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income under General and administrative expenses (Note 23).

	Goodwill and intangible from acquisition	Intangible assets				Total
		Association for the promotion and offer of financial products and services	Software Acquired	Internally developed software	Other intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	
Annual amortization rates		8%	20%	20%	10% to 20%	
Cost						
Balance at 12/31/2019	11,158	2,518	5,899	5,716	2,971	28,262
Acquisitions	287	-	795	1,968	541	3,591
Rescissions / disposals	-	-	(1,121)	(20)	(137)	(1,278)
Exchange variation	2,514	320	901	-	232	3,967
Other ⁽³⁾	-	(16)	10	-	(333)	(339)
Balance at 12/31/2020	13,959	2,822	6,484	7,664	3,274	34,203
Amortization						
Balance at 12/31/2019	-	(1,057)	(3,206)	(2,497)	(1,242)	(8,002)
Amortization expense ⁽²⁾	-	(174)	(825)	(779)	(457)	(2,235)
Rescissions / disposals	-	-	834	-	136	970
Exchange variation	-	(126)	(451)	-	(174)	(751)
Other ⁽³⁾	-	10	(32)	(12)	327	293
Balance at 12/31/2020	-	(1,347)	(3,680)	(3,288)	(1,410)	(9,725)
Impairment (Note 2.4h)						
Balance at 12/31/2019	-	-	(171)	(370)	-	(541)
Increases	(5,772)	(789)	(33)	(13)	-	(6,607)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 12/31/2020	(5,772)	(789)	(204)	(383)	-	(7,148)
Book value						
Balance at 12/31/2020	8,187	686	2,600	3,993	1,864	17,330

(1) Includes amounts paid for acquisition of rights to provide services of payment of salaries, proceeds, retirement and pension benefits and similar benefits.

(2) Amortization expenses related to the rights for acquisition of payrolls and associations, in the amount of R\$ (594) (R\$ (519) from 01/01 to 12/31/2019) are disclosed in the General and administrative expenses (Note 23).

(3) Includes the total amount of R\$ 17 related to the hyperinflationary adjustment for Argentina.

Note 15 - Deposits

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Interest-bearing deposits	370,828	308,810	679,638	376,139	297,995	674,134
Savings deposits	183,265	-	183,265	179,470	-	179,470
Interbank deposits	4,476	267	4,743	3,185	245	3,430
Time deposits	183,087	308,543	491,630	193,484	297,750	491,234
Non-interest bearing deposits	141,741	-	141,741	134,876	-	134,876
Demand deposits	141,657	-	141,657	134,805	-	134,805
Other deposits	84	-	84	71	-	71
Total	512,569	308,810	821,379	511,015	297,995	809,010

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

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Structured notes						
Debt securities	1	128	129	11	132	143
Total	1	128	129	11	132	143

The effect of credit risk of these instruments is not significant at 03/31/2021 and 12/31/2020.

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

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

a) Securities sold under repurchase agreements

The table below shows the breakdown of funds:

	Interest rate (p.a.)	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Assets pledged as collateral		74,475	226	74,701	45,961	564	46,525
Government securities	2.32% to 2.65%	49,028	-	49,028	22,088	-	22,088
Corporate securities	50% of CDI to 88% of CDI	21,243	-	21,243	20,773	-	20,773
Own issue	82.5% of CDI to 16.40%	1,169	19	1,188	1,965	20	1,985
Foreign	0.02% to 2.20%	3,035	207	3,242	1,135	544	1,679
Assets received as collateral	2.13% to 2.65%	115,771	-	115,771	151,370	-	151,370
Right to sell or repledge the collateral	-1.5% to 10.0%	7,624	56,182	63,806	27,851	47,618	75,469
Total		197,870	56,408	254,278	225,182	48,182	273,364

b) Interbank market funds

	Interest rate (p.a.)	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Financial bills	2.22% to 31.10%	24,877	15,851	40,728	21,898	21,691	43,589
Real state credit bills	1.68% to 11.58%	3,951	1,430	5,381	2,600	1,605	4,205
Agribusiness credit bills	1.76% to 11.03%	8,370	3,694	12,064	10,166	4,119	14,285
Guaranteed real state notes	2.11% to 9.08%	426	13,956	14,382	437	10,592	11,029
Import and export financing	0% to 9.60%	56,889	20,253	77,142	56,148	15,322	71,470
On-lending-domestic	0% to 18%	3,654	7,149	10,803	3,672	7,785	11,457
Total ^(*)		98,167	62,333	160,500	94,921	61,114	156,035

(*) Comprises R\$ 34,029 (R\$ 34,372 at 12/31/2020) pegged to Libor and with no amount pegged to Euribor (with no amount at 12/31/2020).

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

c) Institutional market funds

	Interest rate (p.a.)	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
		Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
Subordinated debt ⁽¹⁾	0.98% to 35.73%	13,155	63,432	76,587	12,125	62,791	74,916
Obligations on securities abroad	-0.04% to 29.75%	7,155	59,510	66,665	6,636	55,797	62,433
Raisings through Structured Operations Certificates ⁽²⁾	1.49% to 11.12%	627	376	1,003	578	381	959
Total		20,937	123,318	144,255	19,339	118,969	138,308

(1) At 03/31/2021, the amount of R\$ 37,403 (R\$ 41,000 at 12/31/2020) is included in the Reference Equity, under the proportion defined by CMN Resolution No. 4,192, on March 01, 2013.

(2) At 03/31/2021, the fair value of raisings through Structured Operations Certificates issued is R\$ 1,046 (R\$ 1,018 at 12/31/2020).

Note 18 - Other assets and liabilities

a) Other assets

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Financial	91,305	93,261
At Amortized Cost	91,293	93,255
Receivables from credit card issuers	41,648	43,511
Deposits in guarantee for contingent liabilities, provisions and legal obligations (Note 29e)	12,696	12,693
Trading and intermediation of securities	25,895	28,254
Income receivable	3,303	2,979
Operations without credit granting characteristics, net of provisions	4,664	3,476
Insurance and reinsurance operations	1,419	1,322
Net amount receivables from reimbursement of provisions (Note 29d)	919	919
Deposits in guarantee of fund raisings abroad	458	101
Other	291	-
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	12	6
Other financial assets	12	6
Non-financial	16,781	15,773
Sundry foreign	1,556	717
Prepaid expenses	4,640	4,404
Sundry domestic	2,388	2,555
Assets of post-employment benefit plans (Note 26e)	581	585
Lease right-of-use	4,964	4,908
Other	2,652	2,604
Current	89,392	90,337
Non-current	18,694	18,697

b) Other liabilities

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Financial	113,806	118,929
At Amortized Cost	113,795	118,924
Credit card operations	83,078	92,580
Trading and intermediation of securities	20,016	15,121
Foreign exchange portfolio	470	859
Finance leases	5,177	5,069
Other	5,054	5,295
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	11	5
Other financial liabilities	11	5
Non-financial	47,011	38,511
Funds in transit	20,801	16,071
Charging and collection of taxes and similar	8,132	339
Social and statutory	2,943	6,759
Deferred income	3,417	3,201
Sundry domestic	2,605	3,023
Personnel provision	2,102	1,900
Provision for sundry payments	2,587	2,576
Obligations on official agreements and rendering of payment services	1,065	1,326
Liabilities from post-employment benefit plans (Note 26e)	2,090	2,083
Other	1,269	1,233
Current	151,358	147,993
Non-current	9,459	9,447

Note 19 – Stockholders' equity

a) Capital

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

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

03/31/2021				
	Number			Amount
	Common	Preferred	Total	
Residents in Brazil at 12/31/2020	4,929,824,281	1,820,159,657	6,749,983,938	66,885
Residents abroad at 12/31/2020	28,466,078	3,025,685,332	3,054,151,410	30,263
Shares of capital stock at 12/31/2020	4,958,290,359	4,845,844,989	9,804,135,348	97,148
Shares of capital stock at 03/31/2021	4,958,290,359	4,845,844,989	9,804,135,348	97,148
Residents in Brazil at 03/31/2021	4,932,126,644	1,816,823,191	6,748,949,835	66,875
Residents abroad at 03/31/2021	26,163,715	3,029,021,798	3,055,185,513	30,273
Treasury shares at 12/31/2020 ⁽¹⁾	-	41,678,452	41,678,452	(907)
Result from delivery of treasury shares	-	(17,202,543)	(17,202,543)	374
Treasury shares at 03/31/2021 ⁽¹⁾	-	24,475,909	24,475,909	(533)
Outstanding shares at 03/31/2021	4,958,290,359	4,821,369,080	9,779,659,439	
Outstanding shares at 12/31/2020	4,958,290,359	4,804,166,537	9,762,456,896	
12/31/2020				
	Number			Amount
	Common	Preferred	Total	
Residents in Brazil at 12/31/2019	4,931,023,416	1,665,657,332	6,596,680,748	65,366
Residents abroad at 12/31/2019	27,266,943	3,180,187,657	3,207,454,600	31,782
Shares of capital stock at 12/31/2019	4,958,290,359	4,845,844,989	9,804,135,348	97,148
Shares of capital stock at 12/31/2020	4,958,290,359	4,845,844,989	9,804,135,348	97,148
Residents in Brazil at 12/31/2020	4,929,824,281	1,820,159,657	6,749,983,938	66,885
Residents abroad at 12/31/2020	28,466,078	3,025,685,332	3,054,151,410	30,263
Treasury shares at 12/31/2019 ⁽¹⁾	-	58,533,585	58,533,585	(1,274)
Result from delivery of treasury shares	-	(16,855,133)	(16,855,133)	367
Treasury shares at 12/31/2020 ⁽¹⁾	-	41,678,452	41,678,452	(907)
Outstanding shares at 12/31/2020	4,958,290,359	4,804,166,537	9,762,456,896	
Outstanding shares at 12/31/2019	4,958,290,359	4,787,311,404	9,745,601,763	

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

Below is the average cost of treasury shares and their market price in reais. In 2021, there was none acquisition of treasury shares.

Cost / market value	03/31/2021	
	Common	Preferred
Average cost	-	21.76
Market value at 03/31/2021	25.11	27.97

Cost / market value	12/31/2020	
	Common	Preferred
Average cost	-	21.76
Market value at 12/31/2020	27.93	31.63

b) Dividends

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

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

I - Calculation of dividends and interest on capital

	03/31/2021
Statutory net income	5,405
Adjustments:	
(-) Legal reserve - 5%	(270)
Dividend calculation basis	5,135
Minimum mandatory dividend - 25%	1,284
Dividends and Interest on Capital Paid / Accrued	1,284

II - Stockholders' compensation

	03/31/2021			
	Gross value per share (R\$)	Value	WHT (With holding tax)	Net
Paid / Prepaid		293	-	293
Dividends - 2 monthly installments paid from February to March 2021	0.0150	293	-	293
Accrued (Recorded in Other Liabilities - Social and Statutory)		1,140	(149)	991
Dividends - 1 monthly installment paid on 04/01/2021	0.0150	146	-	146
Interest on capital - credited on 03/16/2021 to be paid until 12/31/2021	0.0430	495	(74)	421
Interest on capital	0.0433	499	(75)	424
Total from 01/01 to 03/31/2021		1,433	(149)	1,284
Total from 01/01 to 03/31/2020		850	-	850

c) Capital reserves and profit reserves

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Capital reserves	2,024	2,326
Premium on subscription of shares	284	284
Share-based payment	1,736	2,038
Reserves from tax incentives, restatement of equity securities and other	4	4
Profit reserves	52,066	47,347
Legal ⁽¹⁾	12,544	12,274
Statutory ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	51,039	46,590
Corporate reorganizations (Note 2.4 a IV)	(11,517)	(11,517)
Total reserves at parent company	54,090	49,673

(1) Its purpose is to ensure the integrity of capital, compensate loss or increase capital.

(2) Its main purpose is to ensure the yield flow to shareholders.

(3) Includes R\$ 270 refers to net income remaining after the distribution of dividends and appropriations to statutory reserves in the statutory accounts of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

d) Non-controlling interests

	Stockholders' equity		Income	
	03/31/2021	12/31/2020	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Itaú CorpBanca	10,865	9,891	440	178
Itaú CorpBanca Colômbia S.A.	514	491	19	(13)
Financeira Itaú CBD S.A. Crédito, Financiamento e Investimento	619	580	39	37
Luizacred S.A. Soc. Cred. Financiamento Investimento	403	385	18	5
Other	118	185	20	12
Total	12,519	11,532	536	219

Note 20 – Share-based payment

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

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

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Partner Plan	(35)	(52)
Share-based plan	(103)	(92)
Total	(138)	(144)

I – Partner Plan

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

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

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

Change in the Partner Program

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
	Quantity	Quantity
Opening balance	36,291,760	39,305,211
New	8,094,693	10,473,405
Delivered	(11,652,700)	(11,408,109)
Cancelled	(93,412)	-
Closing balance	32,640,341	38,370,507
Weighted average of remaining contractual life (years)	2.55	2.46
Market value weighted average (R\$)	20.27	23.37

II - Variable compensation

In this plan, 50% of variable compensation of managers is paid in cash and 50% is paid in shares for a period of three years. Shares are delivered on a deferred basis, of which one-third per year, will be contingent upon the executive's permanence in the institution. The deferred unpaid portions may be reversed proportionally to a significant reduction in the recurring income realized or the negative income for the period.

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

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

Change in share-based variable compensation

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
	Quantity	Quantity
Opening balance	27,407,231	20,220,934
New	12,493,779	11,016,653
Delivered	(10,512,278)	(10,302,620)
Cancelled	(157,683)	(9,763)
Closing balance	29,231,049	20,925,204
Market value weighted average (R\$)	28.63	33.75

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

a) Interest and similar income

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Compulsory deposits in the Central Bank of Brazil	421	823
Interbank deposits	284	486
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	2,082	3,657
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,124	5,467
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,124	702
Loan operations	20,854	24,520
Other financial assets	85	(346)
Total	29,974	35,309

b) Interest and similar expense

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Deposits	(2,892)	(5,341)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(979)	(2,675)
Interbank market funds	(9,487)	(24,230)
Institutional market funds	(2,308)	(2,274)
Financial expense from technical provisions for insurance and private pension	332	4,807
Other	-	(31)
Total	(15,334)	(29,744)

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Securities	(1,626)	(5,925)
Derivatives (*)	7,401	(2,712)
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	(415)	(483)
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	19	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(30)	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	15	52
Total	5,364	(9,068)

(*) Includes the ineffective derivatives portion related to hedge accounting.

During the period ended 03/31/2021, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING derecognized/(recognized) R\$ 414 of Expected Losses (R\$ (733) at 03/31/2020) with reversal of R\$ 2 for Financial Assets – Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (R\$ (47) at 03/31/2020) and reversal of R\$ 412 for Financial Assets – Amortized Cost (R\$ (686) at 03/31/2020).

Note 22 - Commissions and Banking Fees

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Credit and debit cards	3,510	3,694
Current account services	1,915	2,053
Asset management	1,736	1,854
Funds	1,550	1,688
Consortia	186	166
Credit operations and financial guarantees provided	587	605
Credit operations	293	263
Financial guarantees provided	294	342
Collection services	487	474
Advisory services and brokerage	796	773
Custody services	151	137
Other	621	492
Total	9,803	10,082

Note 23 - General and administrative expenses

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Personnel expenses	(7,557)	(5,969)
Compensation	(2,522)	(2,364)
Employees' profit sharing	(1,226)	(984)
Welfare benefits	(1,065)	(979)
Provision for labor claims and dismissals	(1,852)	(759)
Payroll charges	(833)	(779)
Share-based payment (Note 20)	(35)	(52)
Training	(15)	(25)
Other	(9)	(27)
Administrative expenses	(3,747)	(3,661)
Third party services	(1,238)	(1,137)
Data processing and telecommunications	(962)	(921)
Installations	(369)	(442)
Advertising, promotions and publicity	(252)	(261)
Financial services expenses	(276)	(227)
Security	(184)	(172)
Transportation	(68)	(94)
Materials	(89)	(68)
Travel expenses	(9)	(52)
Other	(300)	(287)
Depreciation and Amortization	(1,307)	(1,211)
Other expenses	(3,844)	(2,065)
Selling - credit cards	(1,165)	(1,346)
Claims losses	(213)	(212)
Loss on sale of other assets, fixed assets and investments in associates and joint ventures	(78)	(124)
Provision for lawsuits civil (Note 29)	(242)	(220)
Provision for tax and social security lawsuits	(70)	493
Refund of interbank costs	(77)	(64)
Other	(1,999)	(592)
Total	(16,455)	(12,906)

Note 24 – Taxes

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and each one of its subsidiaries calculate separately, in each fiscal year, Income Tax and Social Contribution on Net Income.

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

Income tax	15.00%
Additional income tax	10.00%
Social contribution on net income ^(*)	20.00%

() Constitutional Amendment (EC) No. 103/2019: disseminated on November 12, 2019, it provides for the Social Security and other matters, also addressing the increase of the tax rate of Social Contribution on Net Income for banks set forth in item I of paragraph 1 of article 1 of Supplementary Law No. 105, of January 10, 2001, that was changed to 20% as from March 1, 2020. For the other financial subsidiaries and equivalent companies, the tax rate remains at 15%, and for the non-financial ones at 9%.*

a) Expenses for taxes and contributions

Breakdown of income tax and social contribution calculation:

Due on operations for the period	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Income / (loss) before income tax and social contribution	8,538	(9,287)
Charges (income tax and social contribution) at the rates in effect	(3,842)	4,179
Increase / decrease in income tax and social contribution charges arising from:		
Share of profit or (loss) of associates and joint ventures	65	68
Foreign exchange variation on investments abroad	599	6,456
Interest on capital	665	726
Other nondeductible expenses net of non taxable income ^(*)	(825)	(15,477)
Income tax and social contribution expenses	(3,338)	(4,048)
Related to temporary differences		
Increase / (reversal) for the period	1,020	17,013
(Expenses) / Income from deferred taxes	1,020	17,013
Total income tax and social contribution expenses	(2,318)	12,965

() Includes temporary (additions) and exclusions.*

b) Deferred taxes

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

	12/31/2020	Realization / Reversal	Increase	03/31/2021
Reflected in income	60,248	(13,977)	15,346	61,617
Provision for expected loss	27,933	(1,380)	1,288	27,841
Related to tax losses and social contribution loss carryforwards	5,528	(637)	2,551	7,442
Provision for profit sharing	1,903	(1,903)	907	907
Provision for devaluation of securities with permanent impairment	1,570	(336)	165	1,399
Provisions	<u>5,845</u>	<u>(307)</u>	<u>686</u>	<u>6,224</u>
Civil lawsuits	1,331	(137)	103	1,297
Labor claims	3,056	(146)	558	3,468
Tax and social security lawsuits	1,458	(24)	25	1,459
Legal obligations	774	-	26	800
Adjustments of operations carried out on the futures settlement market	52	(52)	53	53
Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets - At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	8,315	(8,315)	8,029	8,029
Provision relating to health insurance operations	356	-	2	358
Other	7,972	(1,047)	1,639	8,564
Reflected in stockholders' equity	1,375	(521)	200	1,054
Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets - At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	60	-	200	260
Cash flow hedge	758	(521)	-	237
Other	557	-	-	557
Total ^{(1) (2)}	61,623	(14,498)	15,546	62,671

(1) Deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities are recorded in the balance sheet offset by a taxable entity and amounting to R\$ 57,837 and R\$ 299, respectively.

(2) The accounting records of deferred tax assets on income tax losses and/or social contribution loss carryforwards, as well as those arising from temporary differences, are based on technical feasibility studies which consider the expected generation of future taxable income, considering the history of profitability for each subsidiary individually, and for the consolidated taken as a whole.

	12/31/2019	Realization / Reversal	Increase	12/31/2020
Reflected in income	43,380	(12,631)	29,499	60,248
Provision for expected loss	22,860	(3,885)	8,958	27,933
Related to tax losses and social contribution loss carryforwards	2,585	(540)	3,483	5,528
Provision for profit sharing	2,162	(2,162)	1,903	1,903
Provision for devaluation of securities with permanent impairment	1,530	(877)	917	1,570
Provisions	<u>6,208</u>	<u>(2,064)</u>	<u>1,701</u>	<u>5,845</u>
Civil lawsuits	1,413	(547)	465	1,331
Labor claims	3,251	(1,338)	1,143	3,056
Tax and social security lawsuits	1,544	(179)	93	1,458
Legal obligations	723	(7)	58	774
Adjustments of operations carried out in futures settlement market	84	(84)	52	52
Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets - At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	738	(738)	8,315	8,315
Provision relating to health insurance operations	348	-	8	356
Other	6,142	(2,274)	4,104	7,972
Reflected in stockholders' equity	2,354	(1,191)	212	1,375
Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets - At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	766	(762)	56	60
Cash flow hedge	1,187	(429)	-	758
Other	401	-	156	557
Total ^{(1) (2)}	45,734	(13,822)	29,711	61,623

(1) Deferred income tax and social contribution assets and liabilities are recorded in the balance sheet offset by a taxable entity and amounting to R\$ 56,583 and R\$ 421, respectively.

(2) At 12/31/2019, deferred tax asset balance comprised its annual revaluation and effects caused by EC 103/2019 in tax rate of the Social Contribution on Net Income, which was increased from 15% to 20%, reaching the institutions set forth in item I of paragraph 1 of article 1 of Supplementary Law No. 105, of January 10, 2001, totaling R\$ 1,614.

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

	12/31/2020	Realization / reversal	Increase	03/31/2021
Reflected in income	4,853	(744)	973	5,082
Depreciation in excess finance lease	145	(2)	-	143
Adjustment of deposits in guarantee and provisions	1,404	(1)	8	1,411
Post-employment benefits	180	(12)	1	169
Adjustments of operations carried out on the futures settlement market	452	(452)	817	817
Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets - At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	136	(136)	34	34
Taxation of results abroad – capital gains	644	-	29	673
Other	1,892	(141)	84	1,835
Reflected in stockholders' equity	608	(580)	23	51
Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets - At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	601	(577)	23	47
Cash flow hedge	4	(3)	-	1
Post-employment benefits	3	-	-	3
Total (*)	5,461	(1,324)	996	5,133

(*) Deferred income tax and social contribution asset and liabilities are recorded in the balance sheet offset by a taxable entity and amounting to R\$ 57,837 and R\$ 299, respectively.

	12/31/2019	Realization / reversal	Increase	12/31/2020
Reflected in income	6,610	(2,951)	1,194	4,853
Depreciation in excess finance lease	202	(57)	-	145
Adjustment of deposits in guarantee and provisions	1,531	(133)	6	1,404
Post-employment benefits	282	(111)	9	180
Adjustments of operations carried out on the futures settlement market	1,330	(1,330)	452	452
Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets - At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	1,149	(1,149)	136	136
Taxation of results abroad – capital gains	581	-	63	644
Other	1,535	(171)	528	1,892
Reflected in stockholders' equity	1,268	(859)	199	608
Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets - At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	1,228	(826)	199	601
Cash flow hedge	30	(26)	-	4
Post-employment benefits	10	(7)	-	3
Total (*)	7,878	(3,810)	1,393	5,461

(*) Deferred income tax and social contribution asset and liabilities are recorded in the balance sheet offset by a taxable entity and amounting to R\$ 56,583 and R\$ 421, respectively.

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

Year of realization	Deferred tax assets						Deferred tax liabilities	%	Net deferred taxes	
	Temporary differences	%	Tax loss / social contribution loss carryforwards	%	Total	%				%
2021	10,856	19.7%	2,930	39.3%	13,786	22.0%	(277)	5.4%	13,509	23.5%
2022	15,490	28.0%	552	7.4%	16,042	25.6%	(695)	13.6%	15,347	26.7%
2023	13,853	25.1%	622	8.4%	14,475	23.1%	(64)	1.2%	14,411	25.0%
2024	3,655	6.6%	633	8.5%	4,288	6.8%	(54)	1.1%	4,234	7.4%
2025	2,362	4.3%	645	8.7%	3,007	4.8%	(115)	2.2%	2,892	5.0%
After 2025	9,013	16.3%	2,060	27.7%	11,073	17.7%	(3,928)	76.5%	7,145	12.4%
Total	55,229	100.0%	7,442	100.0%	62,671	100.0%	(5,133)	100.0%	57,538	100.0%
Present value (*)	51,275		6,843		58,118		(4,311)		53,807	

(*) The average funding rate, net of tax effects, was used to determine the present value.

Projections of future taxable income include estimates of macroeconomic variables, exchange rates, interest rates, volumes of financial operations and services fees and others factors, which can vary in relation to actual data and amounts.

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

IV - At 03/31/2021, deferred tax assets not accounted for correspond to R\$ 1,901 and result from Management's evaluation of their perspectives of realization in the long term (R\$ 780 at 12/31/2020) .

c) Tax liabilities

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Taxes and contributions on income payable	47	970
Other Taxes and Contributions payable	1,824	1,908
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 24b II)	299	421
Other	2,921	2,411
Total	5,091	5,710
Current	4,168	4,819
Non-current	923	891

Note 25 – Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per share

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Net income attributable to owners of the parent company	5,684	3,459
Minimum non-cumulative dividends on preferred shares	(105)	(105)
Retained earnings to be distributed to common equity owners in an amount per share equal to the minimum dividend payable to preferred equity owners	(109)	(109)
Retained earnings to be distributed, on a pro rata basis, to common and preferred equity owners:		
Common	2,776	1,650
Preferred	2,694	1,595
Total net income available to equity owners:		
Common	2,885	1,759
Preferred	2,799	1,700
Weighted average number of outstanding shares		
Common	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359
Preferred	4,810,249,528	4,792,863,835
Basic earnings per share – R\$		
Common	0.58	0.35
Preferred	0.58	0.35

b) Diluted earnings per share

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Net income available to preferred equity owners	2,799	1,700
Dividends on preferred shares after dilution effects	9	5
Net income available to preferred equity owners considering preferred shares after the dilution effect	2,808	1,705
Net income available to ordinary equity owners	2,885	1,759
Dividend on preferred shares after dilution effects	(9)	(5)
Net income available to ordinary equity owners considering preferred shares after the dilution effect	2,876	1,754
Adjusted weighted average of shares		
Common	4,958,290,359	4,958,290,359
Preferred	4,840,038,363	4,820,538,297
Preferred	4,810,249,528	4,792,863,835
Incremental as per share-based payment plans	29,788,835	27,674,462
Diluted earnings per share – R\$		
Common	0.58	0.35
Preferred	0.58	0.35

There was no potentially antidilutive effect of the shares in share-based payment plans, excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share (18,864 preferred shares at 03/31/2020).

Note 26 – Post-employment benefits

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiaries, sponsors retirement plans for its employees.

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

There are three types of retirement plan:

- Defined Benefit Plans (BD): plans which scheduled benefits have their value established in advance, based on salaries and/or length of service of employees, and its cost is actuarially determined;
- Defined Contribution Plans (CD): are those plans which scheduled benefits have their value permanently adjusted to the investments balance, kept in favor of the participant, including in the benefit concession phase, considering net proceedings of its investment, amounts contributed and benefits paid; and
- Variable Contribution Plans (CV): in this type of plan, scheduled benefits present a combination of characteristics of defined contribution and defined benefit modalities, and the benefit is actuarially determined based on the investments accumulated balance by the participant on the retirement date.

Below is a list of benefit plans and their modalities:

Entity	Benefit Plan	Modality
Fundação Itaú Unibanco – Previdência Complementar - FIU	Supplementary Retirement Plan	Defined Benefit
	Supplementary Retirement Plan – Flexible Premium Annuity	
	Franprev Benefit Plan	
	002 Benefit Plan	
	Prebeg Benefit Plan	
	UBB PREV Defined Benefit Plan	
	Benefit Plan II	
	Itaulam Basic Plan	
	Itaucard Defined Benefit Plan	Defined Contribution
	Itaú Unibanco Main Retirement Plan	
	Itaubanco Defined Contribution Plan	
	Itaubank Retirement Plan	
	Redecard Pension Plan	
	Unibanco Pension Plan – Intelligent Future	Variable Contribution
	Itaulam Supplementary Plan	
	Itaucard Variable Contribution Plan	
FUNBEP – Fundo de Pensão Multipatrocinado	Itaú Unibanco Supplementary Retirement Plan	Defined Benefit
	Benefit Plan I	
	Benefit Plan II	Variable Contribution

Defined Contribution plans include pension funds consisting of the portions of sponsor's contributions not included in a participant's account balance due to loss of eligibility for the benefit, and of monies arising from the migration of retirement plans in defined benefit modality. These funds are used for future contributions to individual participants' accounts, according to the respective benefit plan regulations.

a) Main Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial assumptions of demographic and financial nature should reflect the best estimates about the variables that determine the post-employment benefit obligations.

The main demographic assumptions comprise: mortality table and turnover of active participants, while the main financial assumptions include: discount rate, future salary increases, growth of plan benefits and inflation.

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Discount rate ⁽¹⁾	7.64% p.a.	7.64% p.a.
Mortality table ⁽²⁾	AT-2000	AT-2000
Turnover ⁽³⁾	Itaú Experience 2008/2010	Itaú Experience 2008/2010
Future salary growth	4.00% to 7.12% p.a.	4.00% to 7.12% p.a.
Growth of the pension fund benefits	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.
Inflation	4.00% p.a.	4.00% p.a.
Actuarial method	Projected Unit Credit	Projected Unit Credit

(1) Determined based on market yield relating to National Treasury Notes (NTN-B) and compatible with the economic scenario observed on the balance sheet closing date, considering the volatility of interest market and models used.

(2) Correspond to those disclosed by SOA – "Society of Actuaries", by applying a 10% increase in the probabilities of survival regarding the respective basic tables.

(3) Updated to the new expectation of mass behavior.

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

b) Risk Management

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

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

- Financial Risk – the actuarial liability is calculated by adopting a discount, which may differ from rates earned in investments. If real income from plan investments is lower than yield expected, this may give rise to a deficit. To mitigate this risk and assure the capacity to pay long-term benefits, the plans have a significant percentage of fixed-income securities pegged to the plan commitments, aiming at minimizing volatility and risk of mismatch between assets and liabilities. Additionally, adherence tests are carried out in financial assumptions to ensure their adequacy to obligations of respective plans.

- Inflation risk – a large part of liabilities is pegged to inflation risk, making actuarial liabilities sensitive to increase in rates. To mitigate this risk, the same financial risks mitigation strategies are used.

- Demographic Risk – plans that have any obligation actuarially assessed are exposed to demographic risk. In the event the mortality tables used are not adherent to the mass of plan participants, a deficit or surplus may arise in actuarial evaluation. To mitigate this risk, adherence tests to demographic assumptions are conducted to ensure their adequacy to liabilities of respective plans.

For purposes of registering in the balance sheet the EFPCs that manage them, actuarial liabilities of plans use discount rate adherent to its asset portfolio and income and expense flows, according to a study prepared by an independent consulting company. The actuarial method used is the aggregate method, through which the plan costing is defined by the difference between its equity coverage and the current value of its future liabilities, observing the methodology established in the respective actuarial technical note. In the event deficit is verified in the concession period above the settlement limits set forth by the legislation in force, a debt agreement is entered into with the sponsor with financial guarantees.

c) Asset management

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

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

Types	Fair value		% Allocation	
	03/31/2021	12/31/2020	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Fixed income securities	21,268	21,172	91.1%	91.2%
Quoted in an active market	20,847	20,804	89.3%	89.6%
Non quoted in an active market	421	368	1.8%	1.6%
Variable income securities	1,363	1,387	5.8%	5.9%
Quoted in an active market	1,352	1,378	5.8%	5.9%
Non quoted in an active market	11	9	0.0%	0.0%
Structured investments	130	82	0.6%	0.4%
Quoted in an active market	-	-	0.0%	0.0%
Non quoted in an active market	130	82	0.6%	0.4%
Real estate	504	506	2.2%	2.2%
Loans to participants	78	78	0.3%	0.3%
Total	23,343	23,225	100.00%	100.0%

The defined benefit plan assets include shares of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, its main parent company (ITAÚSA) and of subsidiaries of the latter, with a fair value of R\$ 11 (R\$ 11 at 12/31/2020), and real estate rented to group companies, with a fair value of R\$ 423 (R\$ 410 at 12/31/2020).

d) Other post-employment benefits

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

Assumptions for discount rate, inflation, mortality table and actuarial method are the same used for retirement plans. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING used the percentage of 4% p.a. for medical inflation and the percentage of 3% p.a. for aging factor, additionally considering, inflation rate of 4% p.a.

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

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

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

	03/31/2021								
	BD and CV plans				CD plans			Other post-employment benefits	Total
	Net assets	Actuarial liabilities	Asset ceiling	Recognized amount	Pension plan fund	Asset ceiling	Recognized amount	Liabilities	Recognized amount
Amounts at the beginning of the period	23,225	(20,662)	(3,642)	(1,079)	1,454	(951)	503	(922)	(1,498)
Amounts recognized in income (1+2+3+4)	427	(393)	(67)	(33)	13	(18)	(5)	(17)	(55)
1 - Cost of current service	-	(13)	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	(13)
2 - Cost of past service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - Net interest ⁽¹⁾	427	(380)	(67)	(20)	28	(18)	10	(17)	(27)
4 - Other expenses ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	(15)	-	(15)	-	(15)
Amounts recognized in stockholders' equity - other comprehensive income (5+6+7)	3	(7)	1	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)
5 - Effects on asset ceiling	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
6 - Remeasurements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 - Exchange variation	3	(7)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)
Other (8+9)	(312)	328	-	16	-	-	-	31	47
8 - Benefits paid	(328)	328	-	-	-	-	-	31	31
9 - Contributions and investments from sponsor	16	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	16
Amounts at end of the period	23,343	(20,734)	(3,708)	(1,099)	1,467	(969)	498	(908)	(1,509)
Amount recognized in Assets (Note 18a)				83			498		581
Amount recognized in Liabilities (Note 18b)				(1,182)				(908)	(2,090)

	12/31/2020								
	BD and CV plans				CD plans			Other post-employment benefits	Total
	Net assets	Actuarial liabilities	Asset ceiling	Recognized amount	Pension plan fund	Asset ceiling	Recognized amount	Liabilities	Recognized amount
Amounts at the beginning of the period	22,732	(19,659)	(3,761)	(688)	1,475	(849)	626	(967)	(1,029)
Amounts recognized in income (1+2+3+4)	1,731	(1,578)	(287)	(134)	20	(65)	(45)	(76)	(255)
1 - Cost of current service	-	(80)	-	(80)	-	-	-	-	(80)
2 - Cost of past service	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	(1)
3 - Net interest ⁽¹⁾	1,731	(1,497)	(287)	(53)	112	(65)	47	(76)	(82)
4 - Other expenses ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	(92)	-	(92)	-	(92)
Amounts recognized in stockholders' equity - other comprehensive income (5+6+7)	(75)	(669)	406	(338)	(41)	(37)	(78)	6	(410)
5 - Effects on asset ceiling	-	-	406	406	-	(37)	(37)	-	369
6 - Remeasurements	(113)	(588)	-	(701)	(41)	-	(41)	6	(736)
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	(11)	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	(11)
Changes in financial assumptions	-	13	-	13	-	-	-	12	25
Experience of the plan ⁽³⁾	(113)	(590)	-	(703)	(41)	-	(41)	(6)	(750)
7 - Exchange variation	38	(81)	-	(43)	-	-	-	-	(43)
Other (8+9)	(1,163)	1,244	-	81	-	-	-	115	196
8 - Benefits paid	(1,244)	1,244	-	-	-	-	-	115	115
9 - Contributions and investments from sponsor	81	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	81
Amounts at end of the period	23,225	(20,662)	(3,642)	(1,079)	1,454	(951)	503	(922)	(1,498)
Amount recognized in Assets (Note 18a)				82			503	-	585
Amount recognized in Liabilities (Note 18b)				(1,161)			-	(922)	(2,083)

⁽¹⁾ Corresponds to the amount calculated on 01/01/2021 based on the initial amount (Net Assets, Actuarial Liabilities and Restriction of Assets), taking into account the estimated amount of payments/ receipts of benefits/ contributions, multiplied by the discount rate of 7.64% p.a. (on 01/01/2020 the rate used was 7.64% p.a.).

⁽²⁾ Corresponds to the use of asset amounts allocated in pension funds of the defined contribution plans.

⁽³⁾ Correspond to the income obtained above/below the expected return and comprise the contributions made by participants.

f) Defined benefit contribution

	Estimated contribution	Contributions made	
	2021	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Retirement plan - FIU	47	6	7
Retirement plan - FUNBEP	3	1	1
Total	50	7	8

g) Maturity profile of defined benefit liabilities

	Duration ^(*)	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 to 2030
Pension plan - FIU	11.65	882	915	949	985	1,021	5,595
Pension plan - FUNBEP	10.51	457	472	488	503	517	2,757
Other post-employment benefits	9.51	124	125	136	131	35	198
Total		1,463	1,512	1,573	1,619	1,573	8,550

(*) Average duration of plan's actuarial liabilities.

h) Sensitivity analysis

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

Main assumptions	BD and CV plans			Other post-employment benefits		
	Present value of liability	Income	Stockholders' equity (Other Comprehensive Income) ^(*)	Present value of liability	Income	Stockholders' equity (Other Comprehensive Income) ^(*)
Discount rate						
Increase by 0.5%	(1,019)	-	346	(39)	-	39
Decrease by 0.5%	1,116	-	(533)	44	-	(44)
Mortality table						
Increase by 5%	(281)	-	94	(14)	-	14
Decrease by 5%	295	-	(99)	15	-	(15)
Medical inflation						
Increase by 1%	-	-	-	101	-	(101)
Decrease by 1%	-	-	-	(81)	-	81

(*) Net of effects of asset ceiling

Note 27 – Insurance contracts and private pension

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, through its subsidiaries, offers to the market insurance and private pension products, with the purpose of assuming risks and restoring the economic balance of the insured's assets. Products are offered through insurance brokers (independent and captive brokers), Itaú Unibanco's electronic channels and branches, in compliance with the regulatory requirements, of the National Council of Private Insurance – CNSP and the Superintendence of Private Insurance - SUSEP.

I – Insurance

A contract entered into by the parties to protect the customer's assets, upon payment of a premium, by means of replacement or pre-established financial compensation, against damage their property or their person. As backing, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING insurance companies set up technical reserves, through specialized areas within the conglomerate, with the objective of indemnifying policyholders' losses in the event of claims of insured risks.

The insurance risks sold by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's insurance companies are divided into property and casualty insurance, covering loss, damage or liabilities for assets or persons, and life insurance that includes coverage for death and personal accidents.

II – Private pension

Designed to ensure the maintenance of the quality of life of participants, as a supplement to the government plans, through long term investments, private pension products are divided into three major groups:

- **PGBL – Free Benefit Generating Plan:** The main objective of this plan is the accumulation of financial resources, but it can be purchased with additional risk coverage. Recommended for customers that file the full version of the income tax return, because they can deduct contributions paid for tax purposes up to 12% of their annual taxable gross income;
- **VGBL - Free Benefit Generating Life Plan:** This is insurance structured as a pension plan. Its taxation differs from the PGBL; in this case, the tax basis is the earned income; and
- **FGB – Benefit Generating Fund:** This is a pension plan with minimum income guarantee, and possibility of receiving earnings from asset performance. Although there are plans still in existence, they are no longer sold.

III – Technical provision for insurance and private pensions

The technical provisions for insurance and private pensions are recognized according to the technical notes approved by SUSEP and criteria established by current legislation, as follows:

- **Provision for unearned premiums (PPNG)** - this provision is recognized, based on insurance premiums, to cover amounts payable for future claims and expenses. In the calculation, the term to maturity of risks assumed and issued and risks in effect but not issued (PPNG-RVNE) in the policies or endorsements of contracts in force is taken pro rata on a daily basis;
- **Provision for unsettled claims (PSL)** - this provision is recognized to cover expected amounts for reported and unpaid claims, including administrative and judicial claims. It includes amounts related to indemnities, reserve funds and past-due income, all gross of reinsurance operations and net of coinsurance operations, when applicable. When necessary, it must cover adjustments for IBNER (claims incurred but not sufficiently reported) for the total of claims reported but not yet paid, a total which may change during the process up to final settlement;
- **Provision for claims incurred and not reported (IBNR)** - this provision is recognized for the coverage of expected amount for settlement of claims incurred but not reported up to the calculation base date, including administrative and judicial claims. It includes amounts related to indemnities, reserve funds and income, all gross of reinsurance operations and net of coinsurance operations;
- **Mathematical provisions for benefits to be granted (PMBAC)** - recognized for the coverage of commitments assumed to participants or policyholders, based on the provisions of the contract, while the event that gives rise to the benefit and/or indemnity has not occurred;

- **Mathematical provisions for benefits granted (PMBC)** - recognized for the coverage of commitments to payment of indemnities and/or benefits to participants or insured parties, based on the provisions of the contract, after the event has occurred;
- **Provision for financial surplus (PEF)** - it is recognized to guarantee amounts intended for the distribution of financial surplus, if provided for in the contract. Corresponds to the financial income exceeding the minimum return guaranteed in the product;
- **Supplemental Coverage Reserve (PCC)** - recognized when technical reserves are found to be insufficient, as shown by the Liability Adequacy Test, provided for in the regulations;
- **Provision for redemptions and other amounts to be regularized (PVR)** - this provision is recognized for the coverage of amounts related to redemptions to be regularized, returned premiums or funds, transfers requested but, for any reason, not yet transferred to the recipient insurance company or open private pension entity, and where premiums have been received but not quoted;
- **Provision for related expenses (PDR)** - recognized for the coverage of expected amounts related to expenses on benefits and indemnities, due to events which have occurred or will occur.

IV - Main information related to Insurance and Private Pension operations

a) Indexes

Main Insurance Lines	Sales ratio		Loss ratio	
	%		%	
	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Group Accident Insurance	32.4	34.3	13.0	9.2
Individual Accident Insurance	19.0	18.7	23.6	26.8
Credit Life Insurance	23.4	24.4	23.0	19.4
Random Events	23.2	23.7	35.4	34.7
Multiple Peril	43.2	45.5	29.6	74.9
Mortgage Insurance in Market Policies – Credit Life Insurance	20.3	20.3	17.8	13.0
Group Life	23.8	24.2	52.5	35.6

b) Revenues from insurance premiums and private pension

Main lines	Premiums and contributions	
	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Group Accident Insurance	210	212
Individual Accident Insurance	43	50
Disability Savings Pension	60	66
PGBL	447	471
Credit Life Insurance	190	185
Random Events	49	56
Multiple Peril	122	81
Mortgage Insurance in Market Policies – Credit Life Insurance	91	78
Traditional	27	27
VGBL	1,780	2,626
Group Life	275	223
Other lines	172	156
Total	3,466	4,231

c) Technical provisions balances

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Insurance	Private Pension	Total	Insurance	Private Pension	Total
Unearned premiums (PPNG)	2,387	11	2,398	2,298	12	2,310
Mathematical provisions for benefits to be granted (PMBAC) and granted benefits (PMBC)	19	212,079	212,098	17	215,216	215,233
Redemptions and Other Unsettled Amounts (PVR)	17	379	396	16	332	348
Financial surplus (PEF)	2	651	653	2	655	657
Unsettled claims (PSL)	514	75	589	515	68	583
Claims / events incurred but not reported (IBNR)	314	22	336	294	22	316
Related Expenses (PDR)	29	90	119	29	88	117
Other provisions	132	1,302	1,434	132	1,304	1,436
Total	3,414	214,609	218,023	3,303	217,697	221,000
Current	2,627	579	3,206	2,537	526	3,063
Non-current	787	214,030	214,817	766	217,171	217,937

d) Change in technical provisions

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Insurance	Private pension	Total	Insurance	Private pension	Total
Opening balance - 01/01	3,303	217,697	221,000	3,688	214,646	218,334
(+) Additions arising from premiums / contributions	1,149	2,280	3,429	4,176	10,389	14,565
(-) Deferral due to elapsed risk	(1,063)	-	(1,063)	(4,221)	-	(4,221)
(-) Payment of claims / benefits	(348)	(91)	(439)	(1,263)	(364)	(1,627)
(+) Reported claims	331	-	331	1,322	-	1,322
(-) Redemptions	-	(4,123)	(4,123)	-	(15,431)	(15,431)
(+/-) Net Portability	-	(725)	(725)	-	563	563
(+) Adjustment of reserves and financial surplus	4	(422)	(418)	12	7,837	7,849
(+/-) Other (increase / reversal)	34	(7)	27	(190)	57	(133)
(+/-) Corporate Reorganization	4	-	4	(221)	-	(221)
Closing balance	3,414	214,609	218,023	3,303	217,697	221,000

Through actuarial models based mainly on the portfolio historical experience and on macroeconomic projections, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING establishes the assumptions that influence the assessment of technical provisions. The assumptions are reassessed annually by experts of the actuarial and risk area, and are subsequently submitted to the executive's approval. The effects on assumptions are recognized in income for the period in which they occurred.

V - Deferred acquisition costs

They are recorded in assets and charges are shown in the table below:

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Opening Balance - 01/01	496	495
Increase	297	1,089
Amortization	(274)	(1,088)
Closing Balance	519	496
Balance to be amortized in up to 12 months	396	380
Balance to be amortized after 12 months	123	116

VI - Table of Claims Development

The amounts shown in the tables express the position at 12/31/2020, since the actuarial calculations are made on a half-yearly basis:

Provision for unsettled claims (PSL)	583
(-) IBNER	245
(-) Reinsurance	20
(-) Retrocession and other estimates	(19)
Liability claims presented in the claims development table (a + b)	337

The amount of obligations of the ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING may change. The first part of the table shows how the final loss estimate changes through time. The second part of the table reconciles the amounts pending payment and the liability disclosed in the balance sheet.

a) Administratives claims - net of reinsurance

Occurrence date	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	Total
At the end of reporting period	938	934	993	1,149	1,222	
After 1 year	981	977	1,012	1,132		
After 2 years	1,001	975	1,014			
After 3 years	1,078	973				
After 4 years	1,075					
Current estimate	1,075	973	1,014	1,132	1,222	
Accumulated payments through base date	1,058	960	1,000	1,117	1,122	5,257
Liabilities recognized in the balance sheet	17	13	14	15	100	159
Liabilities in relation to prior periods						26
Total administratives claims						185

b) Judicial claims - net of reinsurance

Occurrence date	12/31/2016	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	Total
At the end of reporting period	26	28	16	20	12	
After 1 year	35	40	33	36		
After 2 years	43	51	47			
After 3 years	55	60				
After 4 years	63					
Current estimate	63	60	47	36	12	
Accumulated payments through base date	52	50	35	25	4	166
Liabilities recognized in the balance sheet	11	10	12	11	8	52
Liabilities in relation to prior periods						100
Total judicial claims						152

The breakdown of the claims development table into administrative and judicial shows the reallocation of administrative claims up to a certain base date and that become judicial claims afterwards, which may give the wrong impression of need for adjusting the provisions in each breakdown.

VII - Liability Adequacy Test

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING tests for Liability Adequacy semiannually, by comparing the amount recognized for its technical reserves with the current estimate of cash flow of its future obligations. The estimate should include all cash flows related to the business, which is the minimum requirement for carrying out the adequacy test.

The Liability Adequacy Test did not indicate significant insufficiency in 2020.

The assumptions used in the test are periodically reviewed and are based on best practices and an analysis of subsidiaries' experience, thus representing the best estimates for cash flow projections.

Methodology and test grouping

Specifically for insurance products, cash flows were projected using the method known as the run-off triangle for quarterly frequency periods. For pension products, cash flows for the deferral and concession phases are tested separately.

The risk grouping criteria include groups subject to similar risks that are jointly managed as a single portfolio.

Demographic tables

Demographic tables are instruments to measure the demographic risk represented by the probability of death, survival or disability of a participant.

For death and survival estimates, the latest Brazilian Market Insurer Experience tables (BR-EMS) are used, adjusted according to Scale G life expectancy development, and the Álvaro Vindas table is used to estimate benefit requests for disability.

Risk-free interest rate

The relevant risk-free forward interest-rate structure (ETTJ) is an indicator of the pure time value of money used to price the set of projected cash flows.

The ETTJ was obtained from the curve of securities deemed to be credit risk free, available in the Brazilian financial market and determined by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING using its own method, plus a spread, which takes into account the impact of the market result of securities classified as Financial assets at amortized cost in the Guarantee assets portfolio.

Annuity conversion rate

The annuity conversion rate represents the expected conversion of balances accumulated by participants in retirement benefits. The decision by participants convert into an annuity is influenced by behavioral, economic and tax factors.

Other assumptions

Related expenses, cancellations and partial redemptions, future additions and contributions, are among the assumptions that affect the estimate of projected cash flows since they represent expenses and income arising from insurance agreements assumed.

Note 28 – Fair value of financial instruments

In cases where market prices are not available, fair values are based on estimates using discounted cash flows or other valuation techniques. These techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions adopted, including the discount rate and estimate of future cash flows. The estimated fair value obtained through these techniques cannot be substantiated by comparison with independent markets and, in many cases, cannot be achieved on immediate settlement of the instrument.

The following table summarizes the book values and estimated fair values for financial instruments:

		03/31/2021		12/31/2020	
		Book value	Fair value ^(*)	Book value	Fair value
Cash	(a)	39,369	39,369	46,224	46,224
Financial assets		1,859,873	1,864,109	1,851,322	1,861,146
At Amortized Cost		1,268,601	1,272,837	1,275,799	1,285,623
Central Bank compulsory deposits	(a)	91,317	91,317	90,059	90,059
Interbank deposits	(b)	73,291	73,489	55,685	55,883
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	(a)	180,690	180,690	239,943	239,943
Securities	(c)	135,477	135,846	129,804	131,159
Loan and Financial Lease	(d)	742,123	745,792	714,104	722,375
Other financial assets	(e)	91,293	91,293	93,255	93,255
(-) Provision for Expected Loss		(45,590)	(45,590)	(47,051)	(47,051)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income		101,796	101,796	109,942	109,942
Securities	(c)	101,796	101,796	109,942	109,942
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		489,476	489,476	465,581	465,581
Securities	(c)	414,238	414,238	389,071	389,071
Derivatives	(c)	75,226	75,226	76,504	76,504
Other financial assets		12	12	6	6
Financial liabilities		1,572,584	1,573,997	1,579,686	1,581,953
At Amortized Cost		1,494,207	1,495,620	1,495,641	1,497,908
Deposits	(b)	821,379	821,356	809,010	808,965
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	(a)	254,278	254,278	273,364	273,364
Interbank market funds	(b)	160,500	160,519	156,035	156,106
Institutional market funds	(b)	144,255	145,672	138,308	140,549
Other financial liabilities	(e)	113,795	113,795	118,924	118,924
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss		73,854	73,854	79,653	79,653
Derivatives	(c)	73,714	73,714	79,505	79,505
Structured notes		129	129	143	143
Other financial liabilities		11	11	5	5
Provision for Expected Loss		4,523	4,523	4,392	4,392
Loan Commitments		3,597	3,597	3,485	3,485
Financial Guarantees		926	926	907	907

(*) In the period, the result of Derivatives, as well as Adjustment to Fair Value of Financial Assets (particularly private securities) had their amounts affected by oscillations of rates and other market variables arising from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the macroeconomic scenario in the period (Note 33a).

Financial instruments not included in the Balance Sheet (Note 32) are represented by Standby letters of credit and financial guarantees provided, which amount to R\$ 113,892 (R\$ 110,410 at 12/31/2020) with an estimated fair value of R\$ 350 (R\$ 520 at 12/31/2020).

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value are defined below:

- a) **Cash, Central Bank compulsory deposits, Securities purchased under agreements to resell and Securities sold under repurchase agreements** – The carrying amounts for these instruments are close to their fair values.
- b) **Interbank deposits, Deposits, Interbank and Institutional Market Funds** – they are calculated by discounting estimated cash flows at market interest rates.
- c) **Securities and Derivatives** – Under normal conditions, the prices quoted in the market are the best indicators of the fair values of these financial instruments. However, not all instruments have liquidity or quoted market prices and, in such cases, it is necessary to adopt present value estimates and other techniques to establish their fair value. In the absence of prices quoted by the Brazilian Association of Financial and Capital Markets Entities (ANBIMA), the fair values of government securities are determined based on the interest rates provided by brokers. The fair values of corporate securities are calculated by discounting estimated cash flows at market interest rates. The fair values of shares are based on the prices quoted in the market. The fair values of derivative financial instruments were determined as follows:
- **Swaps:** The cash flows are discounted to present value based on yield curves that reflect the appropriate risk factors, mainly following swap prices on B3 for derivatives, of Brazilian government securities in the secondary market or derivatives and securities traded abroad. These yield curves may be used to obtain the fair value of currency swaps, interest rate swaps and swaps based on other risk factors (commodities, stock exchange indices, etc.).
 - **Futures and forwards:** Quotations on exchanges or using criteria identical to those applied to swaps.
 - **Options:** Determined through mathematical models, such as Black-Scholes, using data, in general from Bloomberg, for implicit volatility, interest rate yield curve and fair value of the underlying asset. Current market prices of options are used to compute the implicit volatilities.
 - **Credit Derivatives:** They are inversely related to the probability of default (PD) in a financial instrument subject to credit risk. The process of adjusting the market price of these spreads is based on the differences between the yield curves with and without credit risk.
- d) **Loans and financial leases** – Fair value is estimated for groups of loans with similar financial and risk characteristics, using valuation models. The fair value of fixed-rate loans was determined by discounting estimated cash flows, at interest rates applicable to similar loans. For the majority of loans at floating rates, the carrying amount was considered to be close to their market value. The fair value of loan and lease operations not overdue was calculated by discounting the expected payments of principal and interest to maturity. The fair value of overdue loan and lease transactions was based on the discount of estimated cash flows, using a rate proportional to the risk associated with the estimated cash flows, or on the underlying collateral. The assumptions for cash flows and discount rates rely on information available in the market and knowledge of the individual debtor.
- e) **Other financial assets / liabilities** – primarily composed of receivables from credit card issuers, deposits in guarantee for contingent liabilities, provisions and legal obligations and trading and intermediation of securities. The carrying amounts for these assets/liabilities substantially approximate to their fair values, since they principally represent amounts to be received in the short term from credit card holders and to be paid to credit card issuers, deposits in guarantee (indexed to market rates) made by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to secure lawsuits or very short-term receivables (generally with a maturity of approximately 5 business days). All of these items represent assets / liabilities without significant associated market, credit or liquidity risks.

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

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

Level 3: Inputs are not observable for the asset or liability. Unobservable information is used to measure fair value to the extent that observable information is not available, thus allowing for situations in which there is little, or no market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, including Derivatives, and at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Level 1: Highly-liquid securities with prices available in an active market and derivatives traded on stock exchanges. This classification level includes most of the Brazilian government securities, other foreign government securities, shares and debentures traded on stock exchanges and other securities traded in an active market.

Level 2: When pricing information is not available for a specific security, valuation is usually based on prices quoted in the market for similar instruments, pricing information obtained from pricing services, such as Bloomberg, Reuters and brokers (only when the prices represent actual transactions) or discounted cash flows, which use information for assets actively traded in an active market. These securities are classified at Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy and consist of certain Brazilian government securities, debentures, some government securities quoted in a less liquid market than for Level 1, and some share prices in investment funds.

Derivatives included in Level 2 are credit default swaps, cross-currency swaps, interest rate swaps, simple options and some forwards, since information adopted by pricing models is immediately observable in actively quoted markets. The models used for these instruments are Black-Scholes, Garman & Kohlhagen, Monte Carlo and discounted cash flow.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not hold positions in alternative investment funds or private equity funds.

Level 3: When there is no pricing information in an active market, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING uses internally developed models, from curves generated according to a proprietary model. Level 3 classification includes some Brazilian government and corporate securities falling due after 2025 which are not usually traded in an active market.

Derivatives with fair values classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are composed of exotic options, certain swaps indexed to non-observable inputs, and swaps with other products, such as swap with options or with verification, credit derivatives and futures of certain commodities.

All the above methods may result in a fair value that is not indicative of the net realizable value or future fair values. However, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING believes that all the method used are appropriate and consistent with other market participants. Moreover, the adoption of different methods or assumptions to estimate fair value may result in different fair value estimates at the balance sheet date.

Distribution by level

The following table presents the breakdown of fair value hierarchy levels.

	03/31/2021				12/31/2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	337,005	72,429	2,197	411,631	312,572	70,791	1,968	385,331
Investment funds	470	10,296	-	10,766	576	13,628	-	14,204
Brazilian government securities	298,021	6,928	-	304,949	279,180	6,705	-	285,885
Government securities – other countries	8,152	-	-	8,152	8,210	-	-	8,210
Argentina	2,100	-	-	2,100	1,498	-	-	1,498
Chile	1,361	-	-	1,361	840	-	-	840
Colombia	1,749	-	-	1,749	3,603	-	-	3,603
United States	2,710	-	-	2,710	2,085	-	-	2,085
Italy	137	-	-	137	130	-	-	130
Mexico	17	-	-	17	5	-	-	5
Paraguay	4	-	-	4	3	-	-	3
Peru	8	-	-	8	5	-	-	5
Uruguay	66	-	-	66	41	-	-	41
Corporate securities	30,362	55,205	2,197	87,764	24,606	50,458	1,968	77,032
Shares	18,734	4,909	-	23,643	14,176	4,871	-	19,047
Rural product note	-	3,719	67	3,786	-	2,285	64	2,349
Bank deposit certificates	-	774	-	774	-	729	-	729
Real estate receivables certificates	-	-	630	630	-	-	548	548
Debentures	8,790	24,633	1,491	34,914	7,962	20,625	1,350	29,937
Eurobonds and others	2,826	-	4	2,830	2,383	-	-	2,383
Financial bills	-	15,602	5	15,607	-	15,777	6	15,783
Promissory notes	-	4,918	-	4,918	-	5,616	-	5,616
Other	12	650	-	662	85	555	-	640
Other Financial Assets	-	12	-	12	-	6	-	6
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	100,478	1,318	-	101,796	108,018	1,924	-	109,942
Brazilian government securities	65,794	1,295	-	67,089	66,701	1,248	-	67,949
Government securities – other countries	28,749	-	-	28,749	34,402	-	-	34,402
Argentina	13	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Chile	15,000	-	-	15,000	21,651	-	-	21,651
Colombia	4,461	-	-	4,461	3,986	-	-	3,986
United States	4,133	-	-	4,133	3,750	-	-	3,750
Mexico	1,193	-	-	1,193	1,181	-	-	1,181
Paraguay	3,206	-	-	3,206	2,947	-	-	2,947
Uruguay	743	-	-	743	887	-	-	887
Corporate securities	5,935	23	-	5,958	6,915	676	-	7,591
Shares	1,101	-	-	1,101	1,382	-	-	1,382
Bank deposit certificates	71	13	-	84	109	198	-	307
Debentures	378	-	-	378	419	470	-	889
Eurobonds and others	4,385	10	-	4,395	5,005	8	-	5,013
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,607	-	-	2,607	3,740	-	-	3,740
Brazilian external debt bonds	2,607	-	-	2,607	3,740	-	-	3,740
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	11	-	11	-	5	-	5
Other financial liabilities	-	11	-	11	-	5	-	5
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	129	-	129	-	143	-	143
Structured notes	-	129	-	129	-	143	-	143

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

	03/31/2021				12/31/2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets	22	75,080	124	75,226	23	76,376	105	76,504
Swap Contracts – adjustment receivable	-	37,252	88	37,340	-	45,926	93	46,019
Option Contracts	-	22,668	36	22,704	4	20,402	12	20,418
Forward Contracts	-	8,712	-	8,712	-	2,085	-	2,085
Credit derivatives	-	256	-	256	-	156	-	156
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	-	5,705	-	5,705	-	7,596	-	7,596
Other derivative financial instruments	22	487	-	509	19	211	-	230
Liabilities	(33)	(73,557)	(124)	(73,714)	(22)	(79,373)	(110)	(79,505)
Swap Contracts – adjustment payable	-	(37,142)	(102)	(37,244)	-	(51,680)	(109)	(51,789)
Option Contracts	(7)	(24,563)	(22)	(24,592)	(13)	(20,248)	(1)	(20,262)
Forward Contracts	-	(6,761)	-	(6,761)	-	(905)	-	(905)
Credit derivatives	-	(293)	-	(293)	-	(76)	-	(76)
NDF - Non Deliverable Forward	-	(4,763)	-	(4,763)	-	(6,426)	-	(6,426)
Other derivative financial instruments	(26)	(35)	-	(61)	(9)	(38)	-	(47)

There were no significant transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 during the periods of 03/31/2021 and 12/31/2020. Transfers to and from Level 3 are presented in movements of Level 3.

Measurement of Level 2 fair value based on pricing services and brokers

To ensure that the fair value of these instruments is properly classified as Level 2, in-house analysis of information received are conducted, so as to understand the nature of the inputs used by the service provider.

Prices provided by pricing services that meet the following requirements are considered Level 2: input is immediately available, regularly distributed, provided by sources actively involved in significant markets and it is not proprietary.

For financial instruments classified as Level 2, the pricing service or brokers were used to price securities substantially represented by:

- **Debentures:** When available, we use price information for transactions recorded in the Brazilian Debenture System (SND), an electronic platform operated by B3, which provides multiple services for transactions involving debentures in the secondary market. Alternatively, prices of debentures provided by ANBIMA are used. Its methodology includes obtaining, on a daily basis, illustrative non-binding prices from a group of market players deemed to be significant. Such information is subject to statistical filters intended to eliminate outliers.
- **Financial Bills:** In order to mark Financial Bills to market, it is necessary to calculate its future value by projecting the notional issue value and its yields established by contract (fixed rate, floating rate or price index) and discounting the fixed curve in reais, obtained through DI Futures prices traded on B3.
- **Global and corporate securities:** The pricing process for these securities consists of capturing from 2 to 8 quotes from Bloomberg, depending on the asset. The method then compares the highest purchase prices and the lowest sale prices of trades provided by Bloomberg for the last day of the month. These prices are compared with information from purchase orders that the Institutional Treasury of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING provides to Bloomberg. Should the difference between them be lower than 0.5%, the average price of Bloomberg is used. If it is higher than 0.5% or if the Institutional Treasury does not provide information on this specific security, the average price gathered directly from other banks is used. The Institutional Treasury price is used as a reference only and never in the computation of the final price.

Level 3 recurring fair value measurements

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

The most frequent cases of assets classified as Level 3 are justified by the discount factors used. Factors such as the fixed interest curve in Brazilian Reais and the TR coupon curve – and, as a result, their related factors – have inputs with terms shorter than the maturities of fixed-income assets. For swaps, the indexers for both legs are analyzed. There are some cases in which the input periods are shorter than the maturity of the derivative.

Level 3 recurring fair value changes

The tables below show balance sheet changes for financial instruments classified by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Derivative financial instruments classified in Level 3 correspond to other derivatives indexed to shares.

	Fair value at 12/31/2020	Total gains or losses (realized / unrealized)		Purchases	Settlements	Transfers in and / or out of Level	Fair value at 03/31/2021	Total Gains or Losses (Unrealized)
		Recognized in income	Recognized in other comprehensive income					
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,968	100	-	227	(72)	(26)	2,197	(648)
Corporate securities	1,968	100	-	227	(72)	(26)	2,197	(648)
Real estate receivables certificates	548	(66)	-	171	(23)	-	630	(31)
Debentures	1,350	169	-	30	(49)	(9)	1,491	(616)
Rural Product Note	64	(1)	-	21	-	(17)	67	-
Eurobonds and other	-	(1)	-	5	-	-	4	(1)
Financial bills	6	(1)	-	-	-	-	5	-
Derivatives - assets								
Swap Contracts – adjustment receivable	93	1	-	1	(3)	(4)	88	87
Option Contracts	12	24	-	145	(145)	-	36	(42)
Derivatives - liabilities	(110)	67	-	(140)	55	4	(124)	(80)
Swap Contracts – adjustment payable	(109)	1	-	(1)	3	4	(102)	(83)
Option Contracts	(1)	66	-	(139)	52	-	(22)	3
Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income								
Corporate securities	34	5	-	298	(221)	(116)	-	-
Real estate receivables certificates	26	-	-	-	(26)	-	-	-
Debentures	-	(2)	6	50	(54)	-	-	-
Eurobonds and other	8	7	(6)	248	(141)	(116)	-	-
Derivatives - Assets								
Swap Contracts – adjustment receivable	32	107	-	10	(11)	(45)	93	91
Option Contracts	71	(18)	-	183	(223)	(1)	12	(40)
Derivatives - Liabilities	(85)	(93)	-	(130)	177	21	(110)	(90)
Swap Contracts – adjustment payable	(46)	(74)	-	(12)	1	22	(109)	(90)
Option Contracts	(39)	(19)	-	(118)	176	(1)	(1)	-

Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 operations

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

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

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

Sensitivity – Level 3 Operations		03/31/2021		12/31/2020	
Market risk factor groups	Scenarios	Impact		Impact	
		Income	Stockholders' equity	Income	Stockholders' equity
Interest rates	I	(0.8)	-	(0.8)	-
	II	(20.1)	-	(19.8)	-
	III	(40.0)	-	(38.2)	-
Commodities, Index and Shares	I	-	-	-	-
	II	-	-	-	-
Nonlinear	I	(38.4)	-	(8.3)	-
	II	(66.8)	-	(11.6)	-

The following scenarios are used to measure sensitivity:

Interest rate

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

Commodities, Index and Shares

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

Nonlinear

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

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

Note 29 - Contingent Assets and Liabilities, Provisions and Legal Obligations

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

- a) **Contingent Assets:** There are no contingent assets recorded.
- b) **Provisions and contingencies:** The criteria to quantify provisions and contingencies are adequate in relation to the specific characteristics of civil, labor and tax lawsuits portfolios, as well as other risks, taking into consideration the opinion of its legal advisors, the nature of the lawsuits, the similarity with previous lawsuits and the prevailing previous court decisions. A provision is recognized whenever the loss is classified as probable.

Legal liabilities arise from lawsuits filed to discuss the legality and unconstitutionality of the legislation in force, being subject to an accounting provision.

I- Civil lawsuits

In general, provisions and contingencies arise from claims related to the revision of contracts and compensation for material and moral damages. The lawsuits are classified as follows:

Collective lawsuits: Related to claims of a similar nature and with individual amounts that are not considered significant. Provisions are calculated on a monthly basis and the expected amount of losses is accrued according to statistical references that take into account the nature of the lawsuit and the characteristics of the court (Small Claims Court or Regular Court). Contingencies and provisions are adjusted to reflect the amounts deposited into court as guarantee for their execution when realized.

Individual lawsuits: Related to claims with unusual characteristics or involving significant amounts. The probability of loss is ascertained periodically, based on the amount claimed and the special nature of each case. The amounts considered as probable losses are recorded as provisions.

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

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

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

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

II- Labor claims

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

Collective lawsuits: related to claims considered similar and with individual amounts that are not considered significant. The expected amount of loss is determined and accrued on a monthly basis in accordance with a statistical model which calculates the amount of the claims, and is reassessed taking into account court rulings. Provisions for contingencies are adjusted to reflect the amounts deposited into court as security for execution.

Individual lawsuits: related to claims with unusual characteristics or involving significant amounts. These are periodically calculated based on the amounts claimed. The probability of loss is estimated in accordance with the actual and legal characteristics of each lawsuit.

III- Other Risks

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

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

	03/31/2021			
	Civil	Labor	Other Risks	Total
Opening balance - 01/01	3,511	8,015	1,483	13,009
(-) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause (Note 2.4.n)	(216)	(950)	-	(1,166)
Subtotal	3,295	7,065	1,483	11,843
Adjustment / Interest (Note 23)	59	123	-	182
Changes in the period reflected in income (Note 23)	183	1,142	47	1,372
Increase	262	1,180	47	1,489
Reversal	(79)	(38)	-	(117)
Payment	(315)	(349)	(10)	(674)
Subtotal	3,222	7,981	1,520	12,723
(+) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause (Note 2.4.n)	221	952	-	1,173
Closing balance	3,443	8,933	1,520	13,896
Current	1,298	3,015	1,520	5,833
Non-current	2,145	5,918	-	8,063

	12/31/2020			
	Civil	Labor	Other Risks	Total
Opening balance - 01/01	3,634	8,579	976	13,189
(-) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause (Note 2.4.n)	(216)	(980)	-	(1,196)
Subtotal	3,418	7,599	976	11,993
Adjustment / Interest (Note 23)	191	482	-	673
Changes in the period reflected in income (Note 23)	889	2,110	547	3,546
Increase	1,179	2,296	550	4,025
Reversal	(290)	(186)	(3)	(479)
Payment	(1,203)	(3,126)	(40)	(4,369)
Subtotal	3,295	7,065	1,483	11,843
(+) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause (Note 2.4.n)	216	950	-	1,166
Closing balance	3,511	8,015	1,483	13,009
Current	1,254	3,125	1,483	5,862
Non-current	2,257	4,890	-	7,147

IV- Tax proceedings and legal obligations

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

The table below shows the changes in the provisions:

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Opening balance - 01/01	6,810	8,266
(-) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause (Note 2.4 n)	(71)	(68)
Subtotal	6,739	8,198
Adjustment / Interest ^(*)	40	220
Changes in the period reflected in income	30	56
Increase ^(*)	66	142
Reversal ^(*)	(36)	(86)
Payment	(42)	(1,735)
Subtotal	6,767	6,739
(+) Provisions guaranteed by indemnity clause (Note 2.4 n)	71	71
Closing balance	6,838	6,810
Current	71	65
Non-current	6,767	6,745

(*) The amounts are included in the headings Tax Expenses, General and Administrative Expenses and Current Income Tax and Social Contribution.

The main discussions related to Tax Lawsuits and Legal Obligations are described below:

- INSS – Non-compensatory Amounts – R\$ 1,786: the non-levy of social security contribution on amounts paid as profit sharing is defended. The balance of the deposits in guarantee is R\$ 995;
- PIS and COFINS – Calculation Basis – R\$ 642: defending the levy of PIS and COFINS on revenue, a tax on revenue from the sales of assets and services. The balance of the deposits in guarantee is R\$ 620.

c) Contingencies not provided for in the Balance Sheet

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

I- Civil and Labor Claims

In Civil Lawsuits with possible loss, total estimated risk is R\$ 4,503 (R\$ 4,470 at 12/31/2020), and in this total there are no amounts arising from interests in Joint Ventures.

For Labor Claims with possible loss, estimated risk is R\$ 428 (R\$ 389 at 12/31/2020).

II - Tax proceedings

The tax proceedings of possible loss totaled R\$ 31,419 (R\$ 31,330 at 12/31/2020), and the main cases are described below:

- INSS – Non-compensatory Amounts – R\$ 6,438: defends the non-levy of this contribution on these amounts, among which are profit sharing and stock options;
- IRPJ, CSLL, PIS and COFINS – Funding Expenses – R\$ 4,803: the deductibility of raising costs (Interbank deposits rates) for funds that were capitalized between Group companies;
- ISS – Banking Activities – R\$ 4,168: the levy and/or payment place of ISS for certain banking revenues are discussed;
- IRPJ and CSLL – Goodwill – Deduction – R\$ 3,416: the deductibility of goodwill for future expected profitability on the acquisition of investments;
- IRPJ, CSLL, PIS and COFINS – Requests for Offsetting Dismissed - R\$ 1,545: cases in which the liquidity and the certainty of credits offset are discussed;
- PIS and COFINS - Reversal of Revenues from Depreciation in Excess – R\$ 1,350: discussing the accounting and tax treatment of PIS and COFINS upon settlement of leasing operations;
- IRPJ and CSLL – Disallowance of Losses – R\$ 1,192: discussion on the amount of tax loss (IRPJ) and/or social contribution (CSLL) tax loss carryforwards used by the Federal Revenue Service when drawing up tax assessment notes that are still pending a final decision;
- IRPJ and CSLL – Deductibility of Losses with Derivatives – R\$ 658: the deductibility of losses calculated in the disposal of financial derivative contracts is being discussed.

d) Accounts Receivables – Reimbursement of Provisions

The receivables balance arising from reimbursements of contingencies totals R\$ 919 (R\$ 919 at 12/31/2020) (Note 18a), arising basically from the collateral established in Banco Banerj S.A. privatization process occurred in 1997, when the State of Rio de Janeiro created a fund to guarantee the equity recomposition in provisions for Civil, Labor and Tax Claims.

e) Guarantees of contingencies, provisions and legal obligations

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

	03/31/2021				12/31/2020
	Civil	Labor	Tax	Total	Total
Deposits in guarantee (Note 18a)	1,466	2,158	9,072	12,696	12,693
Investment fund quotas	591	292	84	967	987
Surety	68	63	3,928	4,059	4,012
Insurance bond	1,868	1,247	15,624	18,739	18,402
Guarantee by government securities	14	-	231	245	249
Total	4,007	3,760	28,939	36,706	36,343

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

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

Note 30 – Segment Information

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

- **Retail Banking**

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

- **Wholesale Banking**

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

- **Activities with the Market + Corporation**

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

a) **Basis of Presentation**

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

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

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

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

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

- **Reclassification and application of managerial criteria**

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

The main reclassifications between the accounting and managerial results are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Consolidated Statement of Managerial Result

	01/01 to 03/31/2021					
	Retail Banking	Wholesale Banking	Activities with the Market + Corporation	ITAÚ UNIBANCO	Adjustments	IFRS consolidated ⁽³⁾
Operating revenues	17,557	8,614	3,858	30,029	(1,756)	28,273
Interest margin ⁽¹⁾	9,966	5,304	3,364	18,634	(1,534)	17,100
Revenues from banking services and bank charges	5,885	3,190	491	9,566	237	9,803
Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and selling expenses	1,706	120	3	1,829	(734)	1,095
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	275	275
Cost of Credit	(4,049)	(62)	-	(4,111)	2,450	(1,661)
Claims	(354)	(2)	-	(356)	-	(356)
Operating margin	13,154	8,550	3,858	25,562	694	26,256
Other operating income / (expenses)	(9,562)	(4,350)	(317)	(14,229)	(3,489)	(17,718)
Non-interest expenses ⁽²⁾	(8,382)	(3,927)	(141)	(12,450)	(4,005)	(16,455)
Tax expenses for ISS, PIS and COFINS and Other	(1,180)	(423)	(176)	(1,779)	79	(1,700)
Share of profit or (loss) in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	437	437
Income before income tax and social contribution	3,592	4,200	3,541	11,333	(2,795)	8,538
Income tax and social contribution	(1,279)	(1,621)	(1,489)	(4,389)	2,071	(2,318)
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	(102)	(126)	(318)	(546)	10	(536)
Net income	2,211	2,453	1,734	6,398	(714)	5,684
Total assets ⁽¹⁾ - 03/31/2021	1,235,728	993,719	150,757	2,124,817	(101,600)	2,023,217
Total liabilities - 03/31/2021	1,188,927	925,591	113,338	1,972,469	(109,026)	1,863,443
⁽¹⁾ Includes:						
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,043	-	14,148	16,191	(360)	15,831
Fixed assets, net	5,409	996	-	6,405	492	6,897
Goodwill and Intangible assets, net	4,747	10,620	-	15,367	2,692	18,059

⁽¹⁾ Includes interest and similar income and expenses of R\$ 14,640, result of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of R\$ 5,364 and foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions of R\$ (2,904).

⁽²⁾ Refers to general and administrative expenses including depreciation and amortization expenses of R\$ (1,307).

⁽³⁾ The IFRS Consolidated figures do not represent the sum of the parties because there are intercompany transactions that were eliminated only in the consolidated statements. Segments are assessed by top management, net of income and expenses between related parties.

01/01 to 03/31/2020

	Retail Banking	Wholesale Banking	Activities with the Market + Corporation	ITAÚ UNIBANCO	Adjustments	IFRS consolidated ⁽³⁾
Operating revenues	19,705	7,593	1,908	29,206	(15,234)	13,972
Interest margin ⁽¹⁾	11,632	4,489	1,684	17,805	(15,257)	2,548
Commissions and Banking Fees	6,301	3,047	166	9,514	568	10,082
Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and selling expenses	1,772	57	58	1,887	(752)	1,135
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	207	207
Cost of Credit	(6,919)	(3,168)	-	(10,087)	333	(9,754)
Claims	(326)	(3)	-	(329)	-	(329)
Operating margin	12,460	4,422	1,908	18,790	(14,901)	3,889
Other operating income / (expenses)	(10,101)	(3,613)	(38)	(13,752)	576	(13,176)
Non-interest expenses ⁽²⁾	(8,786)	(3,256)	(19)	(12,061)	(845)	(12,906)
Tax expenses for ISS, PIS and COFINS and Other	(1,315)	(357)	(19)	(1,691)	1,131	(560)
Share of profit or (loss) in associates and joint ventures	-	-	-	-	290	290
Income before income tax and social contribution	2,359	809	1,870	5,038	(14,325)	(9,287)
Income tax and social contribution	(546)	7	(436)	(975)	13,940	12,965
Non-controlling interest in subsidiaries	(53)	(89)	(9)	(151)	(68)	(219)
Net income	1,760	727	1,425	3,912	(453)	3,459
Total assets ⁽¹⁾ - 12/31/2020	1,265,620	981,034	143,715	2,112,586	(93,335)	2,019,251
Total liabilities - 12/31/2020	1,218,977	915,253	108,432	1,964,880	(100,154)	1,864,726

(*) Includes:

Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,012	-	13,879	15,891	(321)	15,570
Fixed assets, net	4,587	806	-	5,393	1,544	6,937
Goodwill and Intangible assets, net	4,978	9,901	-	14,879	2,451	17,330

(1) Includes interest and similar income and expenses of R\$ 5,565, result of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of R\$ (9,068) and foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions of R\$ 6,051.

(2) Refers to general and administrative expenses including depreciation and amortization expenses of R\$ (1,211).

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

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

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Brazil	Abroad	Total	Brazil	Abroad	Total
Non-current assets	17,253	7,703	24,956	17,095	7,172	24,267

	01/01 to 03/31/2021			01/01 to 03/31/2020		
	Brazil	Abroad	Total	Brazil	Abroad	Total
Income related to financial operations ^{(1) (2)}	21,854	10,580	32,434	22,631	9,661	32,292
Income from insurance and private pension operations before claim and selling expenses	1,095	-	1,095	1,135	-	1,135
Commissions and Banking Fees	8,608	1,195	9,803	9,138	944	10,082

(1) Includes interest and similar income, result of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and foreign exchange results and exchange variations in foreign transactions.

(2) ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING does not have customers representing 10% or higher of its revenues.

Note 31 – Related parties

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

Transactions between companies and investment funds, included in consolidation (note 2.4a), have been eliminated and do not affect the consolidated statements.

The principal unconsolidated related parties are as follows:

- Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A. (IUPAR), Companhia E. Johnston de Participações S.A. (shareholder of IUPAR) and ITAÚSA, direct and indirect shareholders of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING;
- The associates, non-financial subsidiaries and joint ventures of ITAÚSA, in particular Duratex S.A., Copagaz – Distribuidora de Gás S.A. and Alpargatas S.A.;
- Investments in associates and joint ventures, in particular Porto Seguro Itaú Unibanco Participações S.A., BSF Holding S.A. and XP Inc.;
- Pension Plans: Fundação Itaú Unibanco – Previdência Complementar and FUNBEP – Fundo de Pensão Multipatrocinado, closed-end supplementary pension entities, that administer retirement plans sponsored by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, created exclusively for employees;
- Associations: Associação Cubo Coworking Itaú – a partner entity of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING its purpose is to encourage and promote the discussion and development of alternative and innovative technologies, business models and solutions; the produce and disseminate the resulting technical and scientific knowledge; the attract and bring in new information technology talents that may be characterized as startups; and to research, develop and establish ecosystems for entrepreneur and startups;
- Foundations and Institutes maintained by donations from ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING and by the proceeds generated by their assets, so that they can accomplish their objectives and to maintain their operational and administrative structure:

Fundação Itaú para a Educação e Cultura – promotes education, culture, social assistance, defense and guarantee of rights, and strengthening of civil society.

Instituto Unibanco – supports projects focused on social assistance, particularly education, culture, promotion of integration into the labor market, and environmental protection, directly or as a supplement to civil institutions.

Instituto Unibanco de Cinema – promotes culture in general and provides access of low-income families to screenings of films, videos, video-laser discs etc, in theaters and movie clubs which it owns or manages including showings of popular movies, in particular Brazilian productions.

Associação Itaú Viver Mais – provides social services for the welfare of beneficiaries, on the terms defined in its Internal Regulations, and according to the funds available. These services may include the promotion of cultural, educational, sports, entertainment and healthcare activities.

a) Transactions with related parties:

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING					
	Annual rate	Assets / (Liabilities)		Revenues / (Expenses)	
		03/31/2021	12/31/2020	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Short-term Interbank investments		4,000	18,539	23	-
Other	2.65%	4,000	18,539	23	-
Loan operations		582	591	4	13
Duralex S.A.	CDI + 1,45%	520	515	4	1
Other	2.5% to 6%	62	76	-	12
Securities and derivative financial instruments (assets and liabilities)		1,989	1,716	25	(2)
Investment funds		146	107	8	(2)
Copagaz – Distribuidora de Gás S.A.	CDI + 1,7% to 3%	1,100	950	9	-
Itaúsa S.A.	CDI + 2,4%	743	771	8	-
Other		-	(112)	-	-
Deposits received under securities repurchase agreements		(299)	(165)	(1)	(27)
Alpargatas S.A.	101% CDI	(8)	(107)	-	(1)
Duralex S.A.	95% CDI	(17)	(49)	-	(1)
Other	2,5% / 75% to 100% CDI	(274)	(9)	(1)	(25)
Amounts receivable (payable) / Commissions and/or Other General and Administrative expenses		(121)	(26)	6	9
Instituto Unibanco		-	123	1	1
Fundação Itaú Unibanco – Previdência Complementar		(82)	(93)	9	11
ConectCar Soluções de Mobilidade Eletrônica S.A.		(34)	(46)	2	3
Olimpia Promoção e Serviços S.A.		(5)	(9)	(11)	(9)
Other		-	(1)	5	3
Rent		-	-	(8)	(9)
Fundação Itaú Unibanco – Previdência Complementar		-	-	(7)	(8)
FUNBEP – Fundo de Pensão Multipatrocinado		-	-	(1)	(1)
Donation		-	(500)	-	-
Fundação Itaú para a Educação e Cultura		-	(500)	-	-
Sponsorship		12	12	(2)	(3)
Associação Cubo Coworking Itaú		12	12	(2)	(3)

Operations with Key Management Personnel of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING present Assets of R\$ 64, Liabilities of R\$ (6,581) and Results of R\$ (8) (R\$ 65, R\$ (6,623) at 12/31/2020 and R\$ 146 from 01/01 to 03/31/2020, respectively).

b) Compensation and Benefits of Key Management Personnel

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

	01/01 to 03/31/2021	01/01 to 03/31/2020
Fees	(123)	(127)
Profit sharing	(49)	(22)
Post-employment benefits	(6)	(4)
Share-based payment plan	(33)	(49)
Total	(211)	(202)

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

Note 32 – Risk and Capital Management

a) Corporate Governance

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING invests in robust risk management processes and capital management that are the basis for its strategic decisions to ensure business sustainability and maximize shareholder value creation.

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

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

Additionally, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has collegiate bodies with capital and risk management responsibilities delegated to them, under the responsibility of CRO (Chief Risk Officer). To support this structure, the Risk Department has departments to ensure, on an independent and centralized basis, that the institution's risks and capital are managed in compliance with the defined policies and procedures.

b) Risk Management

Risk Appetite

The risk appetite of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is based on the Board of Director's statement:

"We are a universal bank, operating mainly in Latin America. Supported by our risk culture, we insist on with strict ethical standards and regulatory compliance, seeking high and increasing returns, with low volatility, through lasting relationships with our customers, accurate risk pricing, widespread funding and proper use of capital."

Based on this statement, five dimensions have been defined, each dimension consists of a set of metrics associated with the main risks involved, combining supplementary measurement methods, to give a comprehensive vision of our exposure.

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

The limits for risk appetite are monitored regularly and reported to risk committees and to the Board of Directors, which will oversee the preventive measures to be taken to ensure that exposure is aligned with the strategies of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

The five dimensions of risk appetite are:

- **Capitalization:** establishes that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING must have capital sufficient to face any serious recession period or a stress event without the need to adjust its capital structure under unfavorable circumstances. It is monitored by tracking ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's capital ratios, both in normal and stress scenarios, and of the ratings of the institution's debt issues.
- **Liquidity:** establishes that the liquidity of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING must withstand long periods of stress. It is monitored tracking liquidity indicators.
- **Composition of results:** defines that business will be focused primarily on Latin America, where ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has a diversified base of customers and products, with low appetite for income volatility or for high risk. This dimension comprises aspects related to business, profitability, market risk and credit risk. By adopting exposure concentration limits, such as industry sectors, counterparty quality, countries and geographical regions and risk factors, these monitored metrics are intended to ensure well-adjusted portfolios, low income volatility and business sustainability.

- **Operational risk:** focuses on the control of operating risk events that may adversely impact business and operating strategy, and involves monitoring the main operational risk events and losses incurred.
- **Reputation:** addresses risks that may impact the institution's brand value and reputation with customers, employees, regulatory bodies, investors and the general public. The risk monitoring in this dimension is carried out by tracking customer satisfaction or dissatisfaction and media exposure, in addition to monitoring the institution's conduct.

Risk appetite, risk management and guidelines for employees of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING for routine decision-making purposes are based on:

- **Sustainability and customer satisfaction:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING vision is to be the leading bank in sustainable performance and customer satisfaction and, accordingly, we are committed to creating shared value for staff, customers, stockholders and society, ensuring the continuity of the business. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is committed to doing business that is good both for the customer and the institution itself;
- **Risk culture:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's risk culture goes beyond policies, procedures or processes, reinforcing the individual and collective responsibility of all employees so that they will do the right thing at the right time and in the proper manner, respecting the ethical way of doing business;
- **Risk pricing:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's operates and assumes risks in business that it knows and understands, avoids the ones that are unknown or that do not provide competitive advantages, and carefully assesses risk-return ratios;
- **Diversification:** ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has little appetite for volatility in earnings, and it therefore operates with a diverse base of customers, products and business, seeking to diversify risks and giving priority to lower risk business;
- **Operational excellence:** It is the wish of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING to be an agile bank, with a robust and stable infrastructure enabling us to offer top quality services;
- **Ethics and respect for regulations:** for ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, ethics is non-negotiable, and it therefore promotes an institutional environment of integrity, encouraging staff to cultivate ethics in relationships and business and to respect the rules, thus caring for the institution's reputation.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has various ways of disseminating risk culture, based on four principles: conscious risk-taking, discussion of the risks the institution faces, the corresponding action taken, and the responsibility of everyone for managing risk.

These principles serve as a basis for ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING guidelines, helping employees to conscientiously understand, identify, measure, manage and mitigate risks.

1. Credit risk

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

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

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

For personal customers and small and middle-market companies, credit rating is based on statistical application models (at the early stages of the relationship with a customer) and behavior score (used for customers with which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING already has a relationship).

For large companies, the rating is based on information such as economic and financial condition of the counterparty, their cash-generating capability, the economic group to which they belong, and the current and prospective situation of the economic sector in which they operate. Credit proposals are analyzed on a case by case basis, through an approval-level mechanism.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING strictly controls the credit exposure of customers and counterparties, taking action to address situations in which the current exposure exceeds what is desirable. For this purpose, measures provided for in loan agreements are available, such as accelerated maturity or a requirement for additional collateral.

1.1 Collateral and policies for mitigating credit risk

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

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

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

1.2 Policy for Provisioning and Economic Scenarios

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

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

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

Provisions for expected losses take into account the expected risk linked to contracts with similar characteristics and in anticipation of signs of deterioration, over a loss horizon suitable for the remaining period of the contract to maturity. For contracts of products with no determined termination date, average results of deterioration and default are used to determine the loss horizon.

Additionally, information on economic scenarios and public data with internal projections are used to determine and adjust the expected credit loss in line with expected macroeconomic realities.

Sensitivity analysis

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING prepares studies on the impact of estimates in the calculation of expected credit loss. The expected loss models use three different scenarios: Optimistic, Base and Pessimistic. In Brazil, where operations are substantially carried out, these scenarios are combined by weighting their probabilities: 15%, 40% and 45%, respectively, which are updated so as to reflect the new economic conditions. For loan portfolios originated in other countries, the scenarios are weighted by different probabilities, considering regional economic aspects and conditions.

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

03/31/2021					12/31/2020				
Financial Assets ⁽¹⁾	Expected Loss ⁽²⁾	Reduction/(Increase) of Expected Loss			Financial Assets ⁽¹⁾	Expected Loss ⁽²⁾	Reduction/(Increase) of Expected Loss		
		Pessimistic scenario	Base scenario	Optimistic scenario			Pessimistic scenario	Base scenario	Optimistic scenario
979,862	(50,145)	(865)	510	1,481	951,343	(51,480)	(830)	491	1,416

(1) Composed of Loan operations, lease operations and securities.

(2) Comprises expected credit loss for Financial Guarantees R\$ (926) (R\$ (907) at 12/31/2020) and Loan Commitments R\$ (3,597) (R\$ (3,485) at 12/31/2020).

1.3 Classification of Stages of Credit Impairment

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

Rules for changing stages take into account lower and higher internal limits (quantitative criteria), in addition to the relative variation in the rating since the initial recognition. Information on days of delay, used on an absolute basis, is an important factor for the classification of stages, and after a certain credit status has been defined for an agreement, it is classified in one of the three stages of credit deterioration. Based on this classification, rules for measuring expected credit loss in each stage are used, as described in Note 2.4d.

For retail and middle market portfolios, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING classifies loan agreements which are over 30 days overdue in stage 2, except payroll loans for government agency, for which the figure is 45 days, due to the dynamics of payment for transfer of the product.

For the Wholesale business portfolio, information on arrears is taken into account when allocating a rating.

Default parameters are: 90 days with no payments made^(*); debt restructuring; adjudication of bankruptcy; loss; and court-ordered restructuring.

(*) For the real estate loans portfolio, the figure is 180 days with no payments made.

1.4 Maximum Exposure of Financial Assets to Credit Risk

	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Brazil	Abroad	Total	Brazil	Abroad	Total
Financial Assets	1,282,590	485,966	1,768,556	1,294,428	466,835	1,761,263
At Amortized Cost	820,617	356,667	1,177,284	861,485	324,255	1,185,740
Interbank deposits	17,789	55,502	73,291	17,775	37,910	55,685
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	178,042	2,648	180,690	237,528	2,415	239,943
Securities	111,847	23,630	135,477	103,146	26,658	129,804
Loan and lease operations	475,646	266,477	742,123	468,461	245,643	714,104
Other financial assets	69,020	22,273	91,293	67,425	25,830	93,255
(-) Provision for Expected Loss	(31,727)	(13,863)	(45,590)	(32,850)	(14,201)	(47,051)
At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	45,302	56,494	101,796	48,992	60,950	109,942
Securities	45,302	56,494	101,796	48,992	60,950	109,942
At Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	416,671	72,805	489,476	383,951	81,630	465,581
Securities	392,463	21,775	414,238	365,718	23,353	389,071
Derivatives	24,196	51,030	75,226	18,227	58,277	76,504
Other financial assets	12	-	12	6	-	6
Financial liabilities - provision for expected loss	3,693	830	4,523	3,655	737	4,392
Loan Commitments	3,176	421	3,597	3,135	350	3,485
Financial Guarantees	517	409	926	520	387	907
Off balance sheet	387,781	74,115	461,896	372,542	58,773	431,315
Financial Guarantees	56,344	18,703	75,047	51,830	17,103	68,933
Letters of credit to be released	38,845	-	38,845	41,477	-	41,477
Loan commitments	292,592	55,412	348,004	279,235	41,670	320,905
Mortgage loans	6,628	-	6,628	6,357	-	6,357
Overdraft accounts	129,940	-	129,940	126,302	-	126,302
Credit cards	153,591	4,042	157,633	144,386	3,859	148,245
Other pre-approved limits	2,433	51,370	53,803	2,190	37,811	40,001
Total	1,666,678	559,251	2,225,929	1,663,315	524,871	2,188,186

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

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

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

1.4.1. By business sector

Loan and lease operations

	03/31/2021	%	12/31/2020	%
Industry and commerce	173,039	23.3	163,784	22.9
Services	176,805	23.8	172,322	24.1
Other sectors	38,489	5.2	37,565	5.3
Individuals	353,790	47.7	340,433	47.7
Total	742,123	100.0	714,104	100.0

Other financial assets ^(*)

	03/31/2021	%	12/31/2020	%
Public sector	695,767	70.9	713,705	71.2
Services	119,816	12.2	79,788	8.0
Other sectors	58,492	6.0	67,636	6.8
Financial	106,643	10.9	139,820	14.0
Total	980,718	100.0	1,000,949	100.0

() Includes Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss, Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income and Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, except for Loan and Lease Operations and Other Financial Assets.*

The exposure of Off Balance financial instruments (Financial Collaterals and Loan Commitments) is neither categorized nor managed by business sector.

1.4.2 By type and classification of credit risk

Loan and lease operations

03/31/2021																
Stage 1					Stage 2				Stage 3				Total Consolidated of 3 stages			
	Loan Operations	Loan commitments	Financial Guarantees	Total	Loan Operations	Loan commitments	Financial Guarantees	Total	Loan Operations	Loan commitments	Financial Guarantees	Total	Loan Operations	Loan commitments	Financial Guarantees	Total
Individuals	207,129	198,371	868	406,368	30,569	19,087	-	49,656	23,376	845	-	24,221	261,074	218,303	868	480,245
Corporate	127,964	19,070	48,549	195,583	2,372	34	580	2,986	6,457	88	2,558	9,103	136,793	19,192	51,687	207,672
Micro/Small and medium companies	98,030	55,839	5,309	159,178	15,637	3,818	414	19,869	9,130	252	148	9,530	122,797	59,909	5,871	188,577
Foreign loans - Latin America	184,796	47,961	15,526	248,283	17,445	2,476	912	20,833	19,218	163	183	19,564	221,459	50,600	16,621	288,680
Total	617,919	321,241	70,252	1,009,412	66,023	25,415	1,906	93,344	58,181	1,348	2,889	62,418	742,123	348,004	75,047	1,165,174
%	61.2	31.8	7.0	100.0	70.8	27.2	2.0	100.0	93.2	2.2	4.6	100.0	63.7	29.9	6.4	100.0
12/31/2020																
Stage 1					Stage 2				Stage 3				Total Consolidated of 3 stages			
	Loan Operations	Loan commitments	Financial Guarantees	Total	Loan Operations	Loan commitments	Financial Guarantees	Total	Loan Operations	Loan commitments	Financial Guarantees	Total	Loan Operations	Loan commitments	Financial Guarantees	Total
Individuals	199,158	190,273	854	390,285	30,793	19,387	-	50,180	25,532	987	-	26,519	255,483	210,647	854	466,984
Corporate	123,665	17,670	43,602	184,937	2,793	16	595	3,404	8,063	93	2,516	10,672	134,521	17,779	46,713	199,013
Micro/Small and medium companies	96,784	50,813	5,434	153,031	15,965	3,884	440	20,289	9,206	307	131	9,644	121,955	55,004	6,005	182,964
Foreign loans - Latin America	167,601	35,960	14,498	218,059	16,692	1,414	676	18,782	17,852	101	187	18,140	202,145	37,475	15,361	254,981
Total	587,208	294,716	64,388	946,312	66,243	24,701	1,711	92,655	60,653	1,488	2,834	64,975	714,104	320,905	68,933	1,103,942
%	62.1	31.1	6.8	100.0	71.5	26.7	1.8	100.0	93.3	2.3	4.4	100.0	64.7	29.1	6.2	100.0
Internal Rating	03/31/2021								12/31/2020							
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total loan operations	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total loan operations								
Low	531,389	12,344	-	543,733	501,463	13,172	-	514,635								
Medium	85,459	37,129	-	122,588	84,193	37,249	-	121,442								
High	1,071	16,550	-	17,621	1,552	15,822	-	17,374								
Credit-Impaired	-	-	58,181	58,181	-	-	60,653	60,653								
Total	617,919	66,023	58,181	742,123	587,208	66,243	60,653	714,104								
%	83.3	8.9	7.8	100.0	82.2	9.3	8.5	100.0								

Other financial assets

03/31/2021							
	Fair Value	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
		Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Investment funds	10,766	4,050	3,764	7,002	7,002	-	-
Government securities	501,357	502,236	501,357	-	-	-	-
Brazilian government	440,709	441,241	440,709	-	-	-	-
Other Public	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries	60,648	60,959	60,648	-	-	-	-
Argentina	2,113	2,078	2,113	-	-	-	-
United States	7,014	7,031	7,014	-	-	-	-
Mexico	12,556	12,561	12,556	-	-	-	-
Italy	137	137	137	-	-	-	-
Spain	5,473	5,477	5,473	-	-	-	-
Korea	5,463	5,470	5,463	-	-	-	-
Chile	17,142	17,307	17,142	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3,210	3,271	3,210	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	831	823	831	-	-	-	-
Colombia	6,701	6,796	6,701	-	-	-	-
Peru	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
Corporate securities	136,735	132,529	131,175	3,517	2,795	5,541	2,765
Rural product note	7,256	7,118	7,158	31	30	118	68
Real estate receivables certificates	5,304	5,270	5,230	78	74	-	-
Bank deposit certificate	880	878	880	-	-	-	-
Debentures	67,343	62,957	62,839	2,485	1,886	5,100	2,618
Eurobonds and other	7,487	7,403	7,487	-	-	-	-
Financial bills	15,607	15,605	15,607	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	6,784	6,767	6,784	-	-	-	-
Other	26,074	26,531	25,190	923	805	323	79
Total	648,858	638,815	636,296	10,519	9,797	5,541	2,765

12/31/2020							
	Fair Value	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3	
		Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Investment funds	14,204	3,232	2,997	10,943	10,943	1,232	264
Government securities	483,791	479,477	483,791	-	-	-	-
Brazilian government	422,098	417,782	422,098	-	-	-	-
Other Public	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
Other countries	61,693	61,659	61,693	-	-	-	-
Argentina	1,498	1,480	1,498	-	-	-	-
United States	5,835	5,847	5,835	-	-	-	-
Mexico	10,222	10,227	10,222	-	-	-	-
Italy	130	133	130	-	-	-	-
Spain	4,844	4,847	4,844	-	-	-	-
Korea	3,947	3,951	3,947	-	-	-	-
Chile	23,195	23,183	23,195	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2,950	3,011	2,950	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	978	964	978	-	-	-	-
Colombia	8,089	8,012	8,089	-	-	-	-
Peru	5	4	5	-	-	-	-
Corporate securities	127,757	122,695	122,326	3,485	2,738	5,873	2,693
Rural product note	5,823	5,717	5,723	38	36	115	64
Real estate receivables certificates	5,342	5,290	5,268	77	73	-	1
Bank deposit certificate	1,066	1,064	1,066	-	-	-	-
Debentures	62,723	57,963	58,365	2,402	1,779	5,462	2,579
Eurobonds and other	7,604	7,445	7,604	-	-	-	-
Financial bills	15,783	15,784	15,783	-	-	-	-
Promissory notes	7,629	7,611	7,629	-	-	-	-
Other	21,787	21,821	20,888	968	850	296	49
Total	625,752	605,404	609,114	14,428	13,681	7,105	2,957

Other Financial Assets - Internal Classification by Level of Risk

03/31/2021					
Internal rating	Financial Assets - At Amortized Cost		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ^(*)	Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
	Interbank deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell	Securities			
Low	253,850	129,985	485,950	101,796	971,581
Medium	-	4,142	3,166	-	7,308
High	131	1,350	348	-	1,829
Total	253,981	135,477	489,464	101,796	980,718
%	25.9	13.8	49.9	10.4	100.0

(*) Includes Derivatives in the amount of R\$ 75,226 at 03/31/2021.

12/31/2020					
Internal rating	Financial Assets - At Amortized Cost		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ^(*)	Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
	Interbank deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell	Securities			
Low	295,334	123,553	463,168	109,942	991,997
Medium	-	4,396	2,192	-	6,588
High	294	1,855	215	-	2,364
Total	295,628	129,804	465,575	109,942	1,000,949
%	29.5	13.0	46.5	11.0	100.0

(*) Includes Derivatives in the amount of R\$ 76,504 at 12/31/2020.

1.4.3 Collateral for loans and lease operations

	03/31/2021				12/31/2020			
	Over-collateralized assets		Under-collateralized assets		Over-collateralized assets		Under-collateralized assets	
	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral	Carrying value of the assets	Fair value of collateral
Individuals	89,214	223,772	1,215	1,136	80,907	202,819	1,746	1,621
Personal ⁽¹⁾	1,984	7,019	794	744	1,960	6,759	737	698
Vehicles ⁽²⁾	23,366	53,543	409	384	21,595	44,673	999	918
Mortgage loans ⁽³⁾	63,864	163,210	12	8	57,352	151,387	10	5
Micro, small and medium companies and corporates ⁽⁴⁾	157,684	471,277	29,558	25,344	151,129	444,696	31,582	27,011
Foreign loans - Latin America ⁽⁴⁾	177,229	333,529	16,529	9,509	161,987	309,489	15,381	9,050
Total	424,127	1,028,578	47,302	35,989	394,023	957,004	48,709	37,682

(1) In general requires financial collaterals.

(2) Vehicles themselves are pledged as collateral, as well as assets leased in lease operations.

(3) Properties themselves are pledged as collateral.

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

Of total loan and lease operations, R\$ 270,694 (R\$ 271,372 at 12/31/2020) represented unsecured loans.

1.4.4 Repossessed assets

Assets received from the foreclosure of loans, including real estate, are initially recorded at the lower of: (i) the fair value of the asset less the estimated selling expenses, or (ii) the carrying amount of the loan.

Further impairment of assets is recorded as a provision, with a corresponding charge to income. The maintenance costs of these assets are expensed as incurred.

The policy for sales of these assets includes periodic auctions that are announced to the market in advance, and provides that the assets cannot be held for more than one year, as stipulated by BACEN.

Total repossessed assets in the period were R\$ 50 (R\$ 99 from 01/01 to 03/31/2020), mainly composed of real estate.

2. Market risk

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

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

The market risk structure categorizes transactions as part of either the banking portfolio or the trading portfolio, in accordance with general criteria established by CMN Resolution 4,557, of February 23, 2017, and BACEN Circular 3,354, of June 27, 2007. The trading portfolio consists of all transactions involving financial instruments and commodities, including derivatives, which are held for trading. The banking portfolio is basically characterized by transactions for the banking business, and transactions related to the management of the balance sheet of the institution, where there is no intention of sale and time horizons are medium and long term.

Market risk management is based on the following metrics:

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

Management of interest rate risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB) is based on the following metrics:

- Δ EVE (Delta Economic Value of Equity): difference between the present value of the sum of repricing flows of instruments subject to IRRBB in a base scenario and the present value of the sum of repricing flows of these instruments in a scenario of shock in interest rates;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1 VaR - Consolidated ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING

It is calculated by Historical Simulation, i.e. the expected distribution for profits and losses (P&L) of a portfolio over time can be estimated from past behavior of returns of market risk factors for this portfolio. VaR is calculated at a confidence level of 99%, historical period of 4 years (1000 business days) and a holding period of one day. In addition, in a conservative approach, VaR is calculated daily, with and without volatility weighting, and the final VaR is the more restrictive of the values given by the two methods.

From 01/01 to 03/31/2021, the average total VaR in Historical Simulation was R\$ 271 or 0.2% of total stockholders' equity (R\$ 282 from 01/01 to 12/31/2020 or 0.2% of total stockholders' equity).

	VaR Total (Historical Simulation) (in millions of Reais)							
	03/31/2021 ^(*)				12/31/2020 ^(*)			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Var Total	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Var Total
VaR by Risk Factor Group								
Interest rates	652	425	949	893	614	292	1,961	431
Currencies	22	10	37	10	20	9	71	24
Shares	36	20	55	45	23	9	49	30
Commodities	5	1	8	6	2	1	4	1
Effect of diversification	-	-	-	(658)	-	-	-	(263)
Total risk	271	198	329	296	282	166	763	223

^(*) VaR by Group of Risk Factors considers information from foreign units.

2.1.1 Interest rate risk

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

	03/31/2021						12/31/2020					
	0-30 days	31-180 days	181-365 days	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total	0-30 days	31-180 days	181-365 days	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial assets	530,519	303,814	174,033	583,779	213,092	1,805,237	478,065	335,803	185,587	568,219	227,397	1,795,071
At amortized cost	407,696	238,479	131,127	323,692	112,971	1,213,965	406,497	251,388	121,432	314,949	125,282	1,219,548
Compulsory deposits in the Central Bank of Brazil	85,096	-	-	-	-	85,096	83,133	-	-	-	-	83,133
Interbank deposits	54,494	8,372	2,490	7,726	154	73,236	34,998	5,410	8,178	6,864	187	55,637
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	150,134	30,169	159	4	220	180,686	196,053	43,625	170	10	77	239,935
Securities	4,370	15,423	8,265	69,245	35,521	132,824	9,325	16,907	11,440	55,070	33,997	126,739
Loan and lease operations	113,602	184,515	120,213	246,717	77,076	742,123	82,988	185,446	101,644	253,005	91,021	714,104
At fair value through other comprehensive income	5,444	9,178	5,380	60,304	21,490	101,796	13,357	12,557	6,958	54,452	22,618	109,942
At fair value through profit and loss	117,379	56,157	37,526	199,783	78,631	489,476	58,211	71,858	57,197	198,818	79,497	465,581
Securities	105,641	46,679	19,594	180,457	61,867	414,238	40,577	63,455	48,092	178,565	58,382	389,071
Derivatives	11,737	9,474	17,925	19,326	16,764	75,226	17,634	8,403	9,099	20,253	21,115	76,504
Other financial assets	1	4	7	-	-	12	-	-	6	-	-	6
Financial liabilities	606,380	134,359	128,512	356,337	232,093	1,457,681	624,542	141,647	122,233	452,797	118,616	1,459,835
At amortized cost	594,979	124,676	110,428	333,790	219,954	1,383,827	607,741	134,640	109,560	426,488	101,753	1,380,182
Deposits	388,905	75,198	48,466	185,829	122,981	821,379	370,604	80,456	59,955	277,055	20,940	809,010
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	194,198	2,560	1,112	27,229	29,179	254,278	220,219	3,001	1,962	23,811	24,371	273,364
Interbank market funds	11,289	41,644	45,234	57,083	5,250	160,500	9,542	48,407	36,972	56,482	4,632	156,035
Institutional market funds	247	5,221	15,469	60,774	62,544	144,255	6,950	2,247	10,142	67,159	51,810	138,308
Premium bonds plans	340	53	147	2,875	-	3,415	426	529	529	1,981	-	3,465
At fair value through profit and loss	11,401	9,683	18,084	22,547	12,139	73,854	16,801	7,007	12,673	26,309	16,863	79,653
Derivatives	11,400	9,675	18,082	22,489	12,068	73,714	16,791	7,002	12,672	26,252	16,788	79,505
Structured notes	-	1	-	57	71	129	10	-	1	57	75	143
Other financial liabilities	1	7	2	1	-	11	-	5	-	-	-	5
Difference assets / liabilities (*)	(75,861)	169,455	45,521	227,442	(19,001)	347,556	(146,477)	194,156	63,354	115,422	108,781	335,236
Cumulative difference	(75,861)	93,594	139,115	366,557	347,556		(146,477)	47,679	111,033	226,455	335,236	
Ratio of cumulative difference to total interest-bearing assets	-4.2%	5.2%	7.7%	20.3%	19.3%		-8.2%	2.7%	6.2%	12.6%	18.7%	

(*) The difference arises from the mismatch between the maturities of all remunerated assets and liabilities, at the respective period-end date, considering the contractually agreed terms.

2.1.2 Currency risk

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

The currency (or foreign exchange) risk arises from positions that are sensitive to oscillations in foreign exchange rates. These positions may be originated by financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency in which the balance sheet is measured or through positions in derivative instruments (for negotiation or hedge). Sensitivity to currency risk is disclosed in the table VaR Total (Historical Simulation) described in item 2.1 – VaR Consolidated – ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

2.1.3 Share Price Risk

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

3. Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Additionally the following items for monitoring and supporting decisions are periodically prepared and submitted to senior management:

- Different scenarios projected for changes in liquidity;
- Contingency plans for crisis situations;
- Reports and charts that describe the risk positions;
- Assessment of funding costs and alternative sources of funding;
- Monitoring of changes in funding through a constant control of sources of funding, considering the type of investor, maturities and other factors.

3.1 Primary sources of funding

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has different sources of funding, of which a significant portion is from the retail segment. Of total customers' funds, 37.9% or R\$ 393.5 billion, are immediately available to customers. However, the historical behavior of the accumulated balance of the two largest items in this group – demand and savings deposits – is relatively consistent with the balances increasing over time and inflows exceeding outflows for monthly average amounts.

Funding from customers	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	0-30 days	Total	%	0-30 days	Total	%
Deposits	388,905	821,379		370,604	809,010	
Demand deposits	141,657	141,657	13.6	134,805	134,805	13.2
Savings deposits	183,265	183,265	17.6	179,470	179,470	17.5
Time deposits	61,416	491,630	47.3	55,778	491,234	48.0
Other	2,567	4,827	0.5	551	3,501	0.3
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities ⁽¹⁾	4,441	140,351	13.5	1,978	136,638	13.4
Funds from own issue ⁽²⁾	204	1,188	0.1	218	1,985	0.2
Subordinated debt	-	76,587	7.4	6,657	74,916	7.3
Total	393,550	1,039,505	100.0	379,457	1,022,549	100.0

(1) Includes mortgage notes, guaranteed real estate credit bills, agribusiness, financial recorded in interbank markets funds and Obligations on the issue of debentures, Securities abroad and structured operations certificates recorded in Institutional Markets Funds.

(2) Refer to deposits received under securities repurchase agreements with securities from own issue.

3.2 Control over liquidity

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING manages its liquidity reserves based on estimates of funds that will be available for investment, assuming the continuity of business in normal conditions.

During the period of 2021, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING maintained sufficient levels of liquidity in Brazil and abroad. Liquid assets totaled R\$ 286.5 billion and accounted for 72.8% of the short term redeemable obligations, 27.6% of total funding, and 20.7% of total assets.

The table below shows the indicators used by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in the management of liquidity risk:

Liquidity indicators	03/31/2021 %	12/31/2020 %
Net assets ⁽¹⁾ / customers funds within 30 days ⁽²⁾	72.8	85.2
Net assets ⁽¹⁾ / total customers funds ⁽³⁾	27.6	31.6
Net assets ⁽¹⁾ / total financial assets ⁽⁴⁾	20.7	23.4

(1) Net assets (present value): Cash, Securities purchased under agreements to resell – Funded position and Government securities - available. Detailed in the table Non discounted future flows – Financial assets.

(2) Funding from customers table (Total funding from customers 0-30 days).

(3) Funding from customers table (Total funding from customers).

(4) Detailed in the table Non discounted future flows – Financial assets, total present value regards R\$ 1,386,539 (R\$ 1,381,769 at 12/31/2020).

Assets and liabilities according to their remaining contractual maturities, considering their undiscounted flows, are presented below:

Undiscounted future flows, except for derivatives which are fair value	03/31/2021					12/31/2020				
	0 - 30	31 - 365	366 - 720	Over 720 days	Total	0 - 30	31 - 365	366 - 720	Over 720 days	Total
Financial assets ⁽¹⁾										
Cash	39,369	-	-	-	39,369	46,224	-	-	-	46,224
Interbank investments	201,395	31,412	6,997	1,171	240,975	234,755	43,276	6,273	1,092	285,396
Securities purchased under agreements to resell – Collateral held ⁽²⁾	30,316	-	-	-	30,316	44,743	-	-	-	44,743
Securities purchased under agreements to resell – Collateral repledge	116,610	20,623	-	-	137,233	150,474	31,561	-	-	182,035
Interbank deposits ⁽⁴⁾	54,469	10,789	6,997	1,171	73,426	39,538	11,715	6,273	1,092	58,618
Securities	226,867	21,786	22,385	140,628	411,666	239,964	16,348	17,144	101,908	375,364
Government securities - available	210,898	279	423	6,565	218,165	226,615	393	379	5,779	233,166
Government securities – under repurchase commitments	110	10,182	11,243	36,502	58,037	93	3,905	6,749	15,132	25,879
Corporate securities - available	15,790	10,669	8,707	64,954	100,120	13,256	11,113	8,352	51,927	84,648
Corporate securities – under repurchase commitments	69	656	2,012	32,607	35,344	-	937	1,664	29,070	31,671
Derivative financial instruments - Net position	11,737	27,399	7,787	28,303	75,226	17,634	17,502	6,478	34,890	76,504
Swaps	165	4,434	6,177	26,564	37,340	4,064	2,952	5,117	33,886	46,019
Options	3,107	17,938	1,064	595	22,704	10,103	8,783	992	540	20,418
Forwards	6,661	1,570	4	477	8,712	1,323	757	5	-	2,085
Other derivatives	1,804	3,457	542	667	6,470	2,144	5,010	364	464	7,982
Loan and lease operations ⁽³⁾	77,732	239,333	126,204	329,150	772,419	60,896	236,173	114,523	317,492	729,084
Other financial assets	1	11	-	-	12	-	6	-	-	6
Total financial assets	557,101	319,941	163,373	499,252	1,539,667	599,473	313,305	144,418	455,382	1,512,578

(1) The assets portfolio does not take into consideration the balance of compulsory deposits in Central Bank, amounting to R\$ 91,317 (R\$ 90,059 at 12/31/2020), which release of funds is linked to the maturity of the liability portfolios. The amounts of PGBL and VGBL are not considered in the assets portfolio because they are covered in Note 26.

(2) Net of R\$ 10,763 (R\$ 11,119 at 12/31/2020) which securities are linked to guarantee transactions at B3 S.A. - Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão and in the BACEN.

(3) Net of payment to merchants of R\$ 66,271 (R\$ 71,820 at 12/31/2020) and the amount of Liabilities from transactions related to credit assignments R\$ 1,185 (R\$ 1,623 at 12/31/2020).

(4) Includes R\$ 48,475 (R\$ 32,477 at 12/31/2020) related to Compulsory Deposits with Central Banks of other countries.

Undiscounted future flows, except for derivatives which are fair value	03/31/2021					12/31/2020				
	0 – 30	31 – 365	366 – 720	Over 720 days	Total	0 – 30	31 – 365	366 – 720	Over 720 days	Total
Financial liabilities										
Deposits	387,545	125,063	50,264	337,959	900,831	369,957	145,085	36,258	344,261	895,561
Demand deposits	141,657	-	-	-	141,657	134,805	-	-	-	134,805
Savings deposits	183,265	-	-	-	183,265	179,470	-	-	-	179,470
Time deposit	59,934	123,192	50,190	337,781	571,097	53,978	143,446	36,182	343,974	577,580
Interbank deposits	2,605	1,871	74	178	4,728	1,633	1,639	76	287	3,635
Other deposits	84	-	-	-	84	71	-	-	-	71
Compulsory deposits	(36,960)	(15,243)	(5,725)	(33,389)	(91,317)	(36,337)	(16,874)	(4,412)	(32,436)	(90,059)
Demand deposits	(6,221)	-	-	-	(6,221)	(6,926)	-	-	-	(6,926)
Savings deposits	(23,078)	-	-	-	(23,078)	(22,672)	-	-	-	(22,672)
Time deposit	(7,661)	(15,243)	(5,725)	(33,389)	(62,018)	(6,739)	(16,874)	(4,412)	(32,436)	(60,461)
Securities sold under repurchase agreements ⁽¹⁾	252,425	3,922	4,970	16,841	278,158	260,846	5,024	5,183	22,591	293,644
Government securities	173,554	1,022	2,201	16,816	193,593	182,848	2,070	2,414	22,564	209,896
Corporate securities	22,505	2,900	2,769	25	28,199	22,056	2,954	2,769	27	27,806
Foreign	56,366	-	-	-	56,366	55,942	-	-	-	55,942
Funds from acceptances and issuance of securities ⁽²⁾	4,508	41,622	37,605	67,915	151,650	2,391	40,463	35,189	68,573	146,616
Loans and onlending obligations ⁽³⁾	7,522	73,142	4,059	8,579	93,302	11,891	64,735	6,239	6,388	89,253
Subordinated debt ⁽⁴⁾	51	16,543	25,536	52,504	94,634	6,797	8,428	28,994	45,762	89,981
Derivative financial instruments - Net position	11,400	27,757	9,439	25,118	73,714	16,791	19,674	6,895	36,145	79,505
Swaps	367	5,208	8,206	23,463	37,244	7,344	3,612	5,573	35,260	51,789
Options	3,594	19,540	854	604	24,592	6,355	12,381	998	528	20,262
Forwards	6,293	2	-	466	6,761	892	13	-	-	905
Other derivatives	1,146	3,007	379	585	5,117	2,200	3,668	324	357	6,549
Other financial liabilities	1	9	1	-	11	-	5	-	-	5
Total financial liabilities	626,492	272,815	126,149	475,527	1,500,983	632,336	266,540	114,346	491,284	1,504,506

(1) Includes own and third parties' portfolios.

(2) Includes mortgage notes, Guaranteed real estate notes, agribusiness, financial recorded in interbank market funds and Obligations on issue of debentures, Securities abroad and Structured Transactions certificates recorded in institutional markets funds.

(3) Recorded in funds from interbank markets.

(4) Recorded in funds from institutional markets.

Off balance commitments	03/31/2021					12/31/2020				
	0 – 30	31 – 365	366 – 720	Over 720 days	Total	0 – 30	31 – 365	366 – 720	Over 720 days	Total
Financial Guarantees	5,805	21,473	8,129	39,640	75,047	2,859	24,491	6,428	35,155	68,933
Commitments to be released	140,304	25,410	15,617	166,673	348,004	128,792	27,144	11,776	153,193	320,905
Letters of credit to be released	38,845	-	-	-	38,845	41,477	-	-	-	41,477
Contractual commitments - Fixed and Intangible assets (Notes 13 and 14)	-	24	-	-	24	-	36	-	-	36
Total	184,954	46,907	23,746	206,313	461,920	173,128	51,671	18,204	188,348	431,351

c) Capital Management Governance

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is subject to the regulations of BACEN, which determines minimum capital requirements, procedures to obtain information to assess the global systemic importance of banks, fixed asset limits, loan limits and accounting practices, and requires banks to conform to the regulations based on the Basel Accord for capital adequacy. Additionally, CNSP and SUSEP issue regulations on capital requirements that affect our insurance operations and private pension and premium bonds plans.

The capital statements were prepared in accordance with BACEN's regulatory requirements and with internationally accepted minimum requirements according to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS).

I – Composition and Capital Adequacy

The Board of Directors is the body responsible for approving the institutional capital management policy and guidelines for the capitalization level of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING. The Board is also responsible for the full approval of the ICAAP (Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process) report, the purpose of which is to assess the capital adequacy of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING.

The result of the last ICAAP, which comprises stress tests – which was dated December 2020 – indicated that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has, in addition to capital to cover all material risks, a significant capital surplus, thus assuring the solidity of the institution's equity position.

In order to ensure that ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING is sound and has the capital needed to support business growth, the institution maintains PR levels above the minimum level required to face risks, as demonstrated by the Common Equity, Tier I Capital and Basel ratios.

	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Available capital (amounts)		
Common Equity Tier 1	121,025	119,960
Tier 1	139,552	137,157
Total capital (PR)	155,280	151,244
Risk-weighted assets (amounts)		
Total risk-weighted assets (RWA)	1,072,193	1,042,207
Risk-based capital ratios as a percentage of RWA		
Common Equity Tier 1 ratio (%)	11.3%	11.5%
Tier 1 ratio (%)	13.0%	13.2%
Total capital ratio (%)	14.5%	14.5%
Additional CET1 buffer requirements as a percentage of RWA		
Capital conservation buffer requirement (%) ^(*)	1.25%	1.25%
Countercyclical buffer requirement (%)	0.0%	0.0%
Bank G-SIB and/or D-SIB additional requirements (%)	1.0%	1.0%
Total of bank CET1 specific buffer requirements (%)	2.25%	2.25%

^(*) For purposes of calculating the Conservation capital buffer, BACEN Resolution 4,783 establishes, for defined periods, percentages to be applied to the RWA value with a gradual increase until April/22, when it reaches 2.5%.

The Total Capital Ratio reached 14.5% at 03/31/2021, maintaining the same level when compared to 12/31/2020. The mainly positive effects are the net income in the period and the issuance of Tier II Subordinated Notes offset by the increase in the Credit Risk Weighted Assets and in the prudential adjustments.

Additionally, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has a surplus over the required minimum Referential Equity of R\$ 69,505 (R\$ 67,867 at 12/31/2020), well above the ACP of R\$ 24,124 (R\$ 23,450 at 12/31/2020), generously covered by available capital.

In December 2020, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING issued R\$ 2.1 billion in Tier II Subordinated Financial Notes. These Subordinated Financial Notes have a repurchase option as from 2025 and were approved by BACEN for the composition of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING'S Tier II Capital, according to the eligible value, with an increase of 0.20 p.p. in its Basel Ratio.

In January 2021, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING issued USD 500 million in Tier II Subordinated Notes with maturity term of 10 years and 3 months. These notes were approved by BACEN for the composition of Tier II Capital, with an increase of 0.25 p.p. in its Basel Ratio.

The fixed assets ratio shows the commitment percentage of adjusted Referential Equity with adjusted permanent assets. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING falls within the maximum limit of 50% of adjusted PR, established by BACEN. At 03/31/2021, fixed assets ratio reached 23.1% (24.0% at 12/31/2020), showing a surplus of R\$ 41,805 (R\$ 39,274 at 12/31/2020).

Funds from the issuance of subordinated debt securities are considered Tier II capital for purpose of capital to risk-weighted assets ratio, as shown below. According to current legislation, the balance of subordinated debt in December 2012 was used for calculating the reference equity as of March 2021, totaling R\$ 49,100.

Name of security / currency	Principal amount (original currency)	Issue	Maturity	Return p.a.	Account balance	
					03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Subordinated financial bills - BRL						
	6	2011	2021	109.25% to 110.5% of CDI	15	14
	2,307	2012	2022	IPCA + 5.15% to 5.83%	5,689	5,484
	20			IGPM + 4.63%	40	38
	2,333			Total	5,744	5,536
Subordinated euronotes - USD						
	1,000	2010	2021	5.75%	-	5,360
	730	2011	2021	5.75% to 6.20%	2,895	3,805
	550	2012	2021	6.20%	3,134	2,858
	2,600	2012	2022	5.50% to 5.65%	14,885	13,764
	1,851	2012	2023	5.13%	10,745	9,677
	7,721			Total	31,659	35,464
Debt instruments eligible as capital - USD						
	740	2019	2029	4.50%	4,285	3,865
	495	2021	2031	3.90%	2,819	-
	1,235			Total	7,104	3,865
Debt instruments eligible as capital - BRL						
	50	2019	2028	CDI + 0.72%	52	52
	2,280		2029	CDI + 0.75%	2,395	2,379
	450	2020	2029	CDI + 2%	456	-
	106	2020	2030	IPCA + 4.63%	112	-
	1,555	2020	2030	CDI + 2%	1,578	-
	4,441			Total	4,593	2,431
Total					49,100	47,296

II - Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)

For calculating minimum capital requirements, RWA must be obtained by taking the sum of the following risk exposures:

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

- RWA_{CPAD} = portion related to exposures to credit risk, calculated using the standardized approach;
- RWA_{MINT} = portion related to capital required for market risk, composed of the maximum between the internal model and 80% of the standardized model, regulated by BACEN Circular nº 3,646 and nº 3,674;
- RWA_{OPAD} = portion related to capital required for operational risk, calculated based on the standardized approach.

	RWA	
	03/31/2021	12/31/2020
Credit Risk - standardized approach	963,403	921,934
Credit risk (excluding counterparty credit risk)	820,024	778,153
Counterparty credit risk (CCR)	45,217	45,674
Of which: standardized approach for counterparty credit risk (SA-CCR)	27,544	27,119
Of which: other CCR	17,673	18,555
Credit valuation adjustment (CVA)	6,960	5,960
Equity investments in funds - look-through approach	6,950	4,897
Equity investments in funds - mandate-based approach	-	623
Equity investments in funds - fall-back approach	1,265	716
Securitisation exposures - standardized approach	1,174	1,506
Amounts below the thresholds for deduction	81,813	84,405
Market Risk	26,764	27,481
Of which: standardized approach (RWA_{MPAD})	33,455	34,351
Of which: internal models approach (RWA_{MINT})	25,227	22,362
Operational Risk	82,026	92,792
Total	1,072,193	1,042,207

III – Recovery Plan

In response to the latest international crises, the Central Bank published Resolution No. 4,502, which requires the development of a Recovery Plan by financial institutions within Segment 1, with total exposure to GDP of more than 10%. This plan aims to reestablish adequate levels of capital and liquidity above regulatory operating limits in the face of severe systemic or idiosyncratic stress shocks. In this way, each institution could preserve its financial viability while also minimizing the impact on the National Financial System.

IV - Stress testing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

V – Leverage Ratio

The Leverage Ratio is defined as the ratio of Capital Tier I to Total Exposure, calculated pursuant to BACEN Circular 3,748, of February 27, 2015. The purpose of this ratio is to be a simple measure of leverage not sensitive to risk, thus it does not consider weighting or mitigation factors. According to instructions in BACEN Circular Letter 3,706, of May 5, 2015, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has sent the Leverage Ratio monthly to BACEN, whose minimum requirement is 3%.

d) Management Risks of insurance and private pension

I – Management Structure, roles and responsibilities

In line with good domestic and international practices, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has a risk management structure that ensures that the risks arising from insurance and pension plans products are properly monitored and reported to the appropriate bodies. The management process of insurance and pension plans risks is independent and focuses on the specific nature of each risk.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING has committees to define the management of funds from the technical reserves for insurance and private pensions, to issue guidelines for managing these funds with the objective of achieving long term returns, and to define valuation models, risk limits and strategies on allocation of funds to specific financial assets. The members of these committees are not only executives and those directly responsible for the business management process, but also heads and coordinators of commercial and financial areas.

II – Risks of Insurance and Private Pensions

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING offers its products to customers through a bancassurance structure or direct distribution. Life, personal accident, loan and multiple peril insurance products are mainly distributed by a bancassurance operation.

Life insurance and pension plans are, in general, medium or long-term products and the main risks involved in the business may be classified as demographic, financial and behavioral.

- Demographic risk relates to: i) a greater than expected increase in life expectancies for products with survivorship coverage (mostly pension plans); and ii) a greater than expected decrease in mortality rates for products with life coverage (mostly life insurance).
- Financial risk: is inherent in the underwriting risk of products that offer a contractual financial guarantee, this risk being considered insurance risk.
- Behavioral risk relates to a greater than expected increase in the rates of conversion into annuity income, resulting in increased payments of retirement benefits.

Estimated actuarial assumptions are based on the past experience of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, on market benchmarks and on the experience of the actuaries.

a) Effect of changes on actuarial assumptions

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

Sensitivity Test	Impact in Income and Stockholders' Equity ⁽¹⁾			
	03/31/2021 ⁽²⁾		12/31/2020	
	Private Pension	Insurance	Private Pension	Insurance
Mortality Rates				
5% increase	56	2	56	2
5% decrease	(59)	(2)	(59)	(2)
Risk-free Interest Rates				
0.1% increase	98	10	98	10
0.1% decrease	(100)	(11)	(100)	(11)
Conversion in Income Rates				
5% increase	(9)	-	(9)	-
5% decrease	9	-	9	-
Claims				
5% increase	-	(52)	-	(52)
5% decrease	-	52	-	52

(1) Amounts net of tax effects.

(2) The amounts shown in the tables express the position at 12/31/2020, since the actuarial calculations are made on a half-yearly basis.

b) Risk concentration

For ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING, there is no product concentration in relation to insurance premiums, reducing the risk of product concentration and distribution channels.

	01/01 to 03/31/2021			01/01 to 03/31/2020		
	Insurance premiums	Retained premium	Retention (%)	Insurance premiums	Retained premium	Retention (%)
Individuals						
Group accident insurance	210	210	100.0	212	212	100.0
Individual accident	43	43	100.0	50	50	100.0
Credit life	190	190	100.0	185	185	100.0
Group life	275	275	100.0	223	223	100.0

III) Market, credit and liquidity risk

a) Market risk

Market risk is analyzed, in relation to insurance operations, using the following metrics and sensitivity and loss control measures: Value at Risk (VaR), Losses in Stress Scenarios (Stress Test), Sensitivity (DV01-Delta Variation) and Concentration. In the table, the sensitivity analysis (DV01 – Delta Variation) is presented in relation to insurance operations that demonstrate the impact on the market value of cash flows when submitted to a one basis point increase in the current interest rate or indexer rate and one percentage point in the share price and currency.

Class	03/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	Account balance	DV01	Account balance	DV01
Government securities				
National Treasury Notes (NTN-C)	7,535	(3.13)	7,025	(3.11)
National Treasury Notes (NTN-B)	5,018	(5.33)	5,215	(5.42)
National Treasury Notes (NTN-F)	113	(0.07)	134	(0.08)
National Treasury Bills (LTN)	1,685	(0.23)	2,098	(0.31)
Corporate securities				
Indexed to IPCA	270	(0.26)	22	(0.01)
Indexed to PRE	84	-	85	-
Indexed to PYG	5	-	-	-
Shares	1,150	12	1,320	13
Post-fixed assets	2,557	-	2,414	-
Under agreements to resell	750	-	697	-
Total	19,167		19,010	

b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is identified by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING as the risk of lack of liquid resources available to cover its current obligations at a given moment. For insurance operations, the liquidity risk is managed continuously by monitoring payment flows against liabilities, compared to the inflows generated by its operations and financial assets portfolio.

Financial assets are managed in order to optimize the risk-return ratio of investments, considering, on a careful basis, the characteristics of their liabilities. The risk integrated control considers the concentration limits by issuer and credit risk, sensitivities and market risk limits and control over asset liquidity risk. Thus, investments are concentrated in government and private securities with good credit quality in active and liquid markets, keeping a considerable amount invested in short-term assets, available on demand, to cover regular needs and any liquidity contingencies. Additionally, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING constantly monitors the solvency conditions of its insurance operations.

Liabilities	Assets	03/31/2021			12/31/2020		
		Liabilities amounts ⁽¹⁾	Liabilities DU ⁽²⁾	Assets DU ⁽²⁾	Liabilities amounts ⁽¹⁾	Liabilities DU ⁽²⁾	Assets DU ⁽²⁾
Insurance operations	Backing asset						
Unearned premiums	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB, LF and debentures	2,387	57.7	19.1	2,298	57.8	19.1
IBNR, PDR e PSL	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB, LF and debentures	857	50.7	27.4	838	50.9	27.2
Redemptions and Other Unsettled Amounts	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB, LF and debentures	17	16.3	18.3	16	16.3	18.3
Mathematical reserve for benefits to be granted and benefits granted	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, NTN-C, debentures	19	169.1	25.8	17	172.6	24.0
Financial surplus	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, NTN-C, CDB, LF and debentures	2	204.1	18.3	2	204.1	18.3
Other provisions	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB, LF and debentures	132	7.0	96.4	132	7.0	96.4
Subtotal	Subtotal	3,414			3,303		
Pension plan, VGBL and individual life operations							
Related expenses	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB, LF and debentures	90	109.4	81.3	88	109.4	81.3
Unearned premiums	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB and debentures	11	17.4	22.2	12	17.4	22.2
Unsettled claims	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB and debentures	75	17.4	22.2	68	17.4	22.2
IBNR	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB and debentures	22	17.4	22.2	22	17.4	22.2
Redemptions and Other Unsettled Amounts	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, CDB and debentures	379	17.4	22.2	332	17.4	22.2
Mathematical reserve for benefits granted	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, NTN-C, NTN-F, CDB, LF and debentures	3,423	109.4	81.4	3,278	109.4	81.4
Mathematical reserve for benefits to be granted – PGBL/ VGBL	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, NTN-C, NTN-F, CDB, LF and debentures ⁽³⁾	201,859	166.5	56.2	205,670	166.5	56.2
Mathematical reserve for benefits to be granted – traditional	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, NTN-C, debentures	6,797	188.5	80.9	6,268	188.5	80.9
Other provisions	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, NTN-C, CDB, LF and debentures	1,302	188.4	80.9	1,304	188.4	80.9
Financial surplus	LFT, repurchase agreements, NTN-B, NTN-C, CDB, LF and debentures	651	188.5	80.9	655	188.5	80.9
Subtotal	Subtotal	214,609			217,697		
Total technical reserves	Total backing assets	218,023			221,000		

(1) Gross amounts of Credit Rights, Deposits in Guarantee and Reinsurance.

(2) DU = Duration in months.

(3) Excluding PGBL / VGBL reserves allocated in variable income.

c) Credit Risk

I - Reinsurers

Reinsurance operations are controlled through an internal policy, in compliance with the provisions of the regulatory authority governing the reinsurers with which ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING operates.

We present below a breakdown of the risks assigned by ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING's subsidiaries to reinsurance companies:

- **Insurance Operations:** reinsurance premiums operations are basically represented by: IRB Brasil Resseguros S.A. with 80% (59% at 12/31/2020), Austral Resseguradora S.A. with 11% (20% at 12/31/2020) and Mapfre Re do Brasil Companhia de Resseguros with 9% (21% at 12/31/2020).
- **Private Pension Operations:** related to reinsurance premiums are entirely represented by Mapfre Re do Brasil Companhia de Resseguros with 45%, Austral Resseguradora S.A. with 30% and IRB Brasil Resseguros S.A. with 25% (same percentages (%) observed at 12/31/2020).

II – Premiums Receivable

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING considers the credit risk arising from past-due premiums immaterial, since cases with coverage payment in default may be canceled, pursuant to Brazilian regulations.

III - Risk level of financial assets

The table below shows insurance financial assets, individually evaluated, classified by rating:

Internal rating	03/31/2021				
	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (*)	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Interbank deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell	Securities			
Low	4,067	27,647	204,035	895	236,644
Medium	-	-	-	-	-
High	-	-	5	-	5
Total	4,067	27,647	204,040	895	236,649
%	1.7	11.7	86.2	0.4	100.0

(*) Includes Derivatives in the amount of R\$ 2,246.

Internal rating	12/31/2020				
	Financial Assets at Amortized Cost		Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (*)	Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Interbank deposits and securities purchased under agreements to resell	Securities			
Low	3,517	30,614	205,099	1,194	240,424
Medium	-	-	3	-	3
High	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,517	30,614	205,102	1,194	240,427
%	1.5	12.7	85.3	0.5	100.0

(*) Includes Derivatives in the amount of R\$ 1,336.

Note 33 – Supplementary information

a) “Coronavirus” COVID-19 relief efforts

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING monitors the economic effects of this COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil and the other countries where it operates, which may adversely affect its Profit or Loss. At the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak, the Institutional Crisis Management Committee was set up. The Executive Committee established an intensified agenda to manage the crisis, which is responsible for the monitoring the pandemic and its impacts on its operations, in addition to the government actions to mitigate the effects of this pandemic.

In Brazil, measures were taken to mitigate the impacts caused by COVID-19 throughout 2020, by the Federal Government, the National Monetary Council (CMN) and the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN), particularly:

- i) CMN Resolution No. 4,782/20, and amendments made by CMN Resolutions No. 4,791/20 and No. 4,856/20, which established, for a determined period of time, criteria for characterization of restructuring of loan operations;
- ii) CMN Resolution No. 4,838/20, which regulates the Working Capital Program for Business Preservation (CGPE);
- iii) CMN Resolution No. 4,846/20 which provides for loan operations for financing of payroll carried out by financial institutions, under the Emergency Employment Support Program (PESE);
- iv) Law No. 13,999/20 that instituted the National Support Program for Micro and Small Companies (Pronampe) with the purpose of developing and strengthening small businesses;
- v) Law No. 14,042/20 that established the Emergency Program for Access to Credit (Peac), with the purpose of making easier the access to credit and preserving companies, for the protection of jobs and income. The Peac has two modalities: Emergency Program for Access to Credit in the modality of guarantee (Peac-FGI) and Emergency Program for Access to Credit in the modality guarantee of receivables (Peac-Maquinhã); and
- vi) BACEN Circular No. 3,990/20 and amendments made by BACEN Circular 3,992/20 which permits to carry out repurchase agreements in foreign currency by BACEN.

ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING identified the following impacts on its results, as well as effects on estimates and critical judgments for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements:

- (a) increase in 2020 in loan and financing operations, especially for micro, small and medium-sized companies due to the measures adopted for mitigation of the impacts of COVID-19 by the authorities with the creation of programs such as PESE, Pronampe, Peac-FGI and CGPE, which balance in March 2021 is R\$ 23,921. Through timely monitoring of credit standards and behavior of clients, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING maintained the regularity of its operations, despite the adverse conditions, and helped clients in the sustainable search for their financial rebalancing;
- (b) with the purpose of treating indebtedness in a structured way and giving financial impetus to clients, initiatives were established that allowed the extension of grace periods, terms and better interest rate conditions for individuals, and micro and small business clients. In March 2020, the Program 60+ was established, which, among other measures, allowed a 60-day grace period for defaulting agreements and in mid-April the *Travessia* (Crossing) Program. *Travessia* allowed the extension of grace periods between 120 and 180 days and terms of operations between 5 and 6 years, respectively, for individual and micro and small companies clients, under better interest rate conditions;
- (c) 2.72% increase in the period in applications of renegotiation and extension of terms for loan operations as the economic situation changed;
- (d) the allowance for loan losses in the amount of R\$ 47,401 was affected due to the level of risk and default, due to the changes in the financial perspectives of clients and the visible deterioration of macroeconomic variables. To fully reflect the risk of its loan operations, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING adopts the expected loss model for provisioning of operations since the moment they are granted and it is periodically updated according to the macroeconomic variables and circumstances of the client, and in 2020, in view of the pandemic, a weighting in the economic scenarios was added. In March 2021, the level of coverage of provisions in the loan portfolio of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING accounted for 238% as compared to 255% in December 2020. Specifically for the expected loss of operations that have not shown any signs of deterioration so far (default or downgrading of the client's rating), provisioning posted a decrease of 1.9% in the period. The credit risk governance allowed ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING a quick response for monitoring the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the loan portfolio, permitting quick access to the information needed for discussions and actions of the crisis management daily forums;

- (e) the mark-to-market component of the securities portfolio was -1.3% in the first quarter of 2020, partially due to rate fluctuations and high price volatility in the markets in the beginning of the pandemic, influencing the measurement of items stated at fair value in their different levels;
- (f) due to the COVID-19 pandemic, instability in the variable income market was noted causing a migration to fixed income instruments with liquidity. This movement resulted in the increase in the Bank Deposit Certificates portfolio. Additionally, there were impacts on funding, with an increase in deposits too. With the purpose of mitigating the system's liquidity risk, BACEN made available in 2020 to financial institutions credit lines through repurchase agreements in foreign currency and purchase of financial bills with guarantee, and operations in the total amount of R\$ 30,547 were contracted during the period of life of these lines;
- (g) increase in the recognition of deferred income tax and social contribution in 2020 due to the greater volume of deductible temporary differences recorded for the period. The pandemic reduced the projections of taxable income, however, it was not responsible for the generation of tax loss and social contribution loss carryforwards in ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING. In the period, there were no significant impacts of the pandemic in the recognition of deferred income tax and social contribution in ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING; and
- (h) increase in expenses with claims related to COVID-19 of R\$ 67, mainly related to credit life and life insurance.

There was a reduction in the face-to-face service staff and an increase in the spacing between people in call centers to reduce the circulation of people and the possibilities of contagion. The average number of people circulating in administrative centers was reduced, since they started to work remotely. Employees in the central management, service centers and digital branches are substantially working from home. It should be noted that despite the aforementioned measures, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING maintains its operating activities.

In order to reduce the effects of the crisis and ensure the employee's health and safety, self-declaration was encouraged for employees who consider themselves at risk and those who cannot work remotely were put on vacation. In 2020, with the purpose of supporting those who possibly had additional expenses due to the current crisis, the 13th salary was advanced in full. Additionally, a process of communication and transparency with employees was established through e-mails, internal employee's portal and periodic videos prepared by our Chief Executive Officer communicating news related to COVID-19. At the branches, masks were delivered to all employees who work in customer service, acrylic protections were implemented and cleaning protocols were reviewed.

The adaptation of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in the crisis is the result not only of investments in technology, which allows for these virtual interactions, but also of investments in flexibility in the work environment, such as work from home, communities integrated between different areas of the bank and new layouts in the administrative centers that promote the employees' mobility.

In 2020, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING created the initiative "Todos pela Saúde" from the donation of R\$ 1 billion, with the purpose of combating the new Coronavirus and its effects on Brazilian society. "Todos Pela Saúde" is conducted based on four axes: Informing, Protecting, Caring, and Resuming.

In February 2021, the "Todos pela Saúde" initiative was formalized as an Institute, and ongoing actions are being maintained. The mission of the "Todos pela Saúde" Institute is to contribute to strengthening and innovation in the health surveillance area in Brazil. The activities to be developed include both research funding and genomic (or metagenomic) surveys, in addition to the training of field epidemiologists.

In April 2021, ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING worked together with competitors to fight hunger resulting from the pandemic and the economic crisis. ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING contributed for the purchase and distribution of basket of food staples.

b) Provisional Measure (MP) No. 1,034/21

Enacted on March 1, 2021, it amends Law No. 7,689/88, which mainly provides for the increase in the tax rate of the Social contribution on net income of the financial sector in the period from July 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, with the reestablishment of the tax rate on January 1, 2022. Below is the list of impacted institutions and changes in tax rates:

- **Banks of any kind** - increase from 20% to 25%; and
- **Private insurance companies, capitalization, securities dealers, foreign exchange and securities brokers, credit, financing and investment companies, real estate credit companies, credit card administrators, leasing companies and savings and loans associations, and credit cooperatives** – increase from 15% to 20%.

This MP did not have any effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements of ITAÚ UNIBANCO HOLDING in the period ended March 31, 2021, since it is not in force, will still be analyzed by the National Congress, and it may be amended or rejected.