BASE PROSPECTUS



Banco Itaú Chile

acting directly
or through its New York Branch,

Itaú Chile New York Branch

US$2,000,000,000
Medium Term Notes Program

Under this US$2,000,000,000 Medium-Term Notes Program (the "**Program**"), Banco Itaú Chile ("**we**," "**our**," "**us**," the "**Bank**," "**Banco Itaú Chile**" or "**Itaú Chile**"), acting directly or through Itaú Chile New York Branch (the "**New York Branch**"), may from time to time issue medium term notes ("**Notes**") which may be issued on a senior or subordinated basis or as capital securities. The Notes will be offered outside the United States to non-U.S. persons (as such term is defined in Rule 902 under the Securities Act (a "**non-U.S. Person**")) pursuant to Regulation S ("**Regulation S**") under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "**Securities Act**").

The Notes will be denominated in any currency agreed upon between Banco Itaú Chile, acting directly or through the New York Branch (each of Banco Itaú Chile and its New York Branch, as the case may be, being an "**Issuer**") and the relevant dealers referred to herein with any other dealers appointed in connection with an issue of Notes (collectively, the "**Dealers**"), as specified in any preliminary terms (as superseded by any Final Terms (as defined herein)) or of each Note provided for in the Final Terms. For more information, see "Description of the Notes."

Each initial and subsequent purchaser of the Notes offered hereby in making its purchase will be deemed to have made certain acknowledgements, representations and agreements intended to restrict the resale or other transfer of such Notes and may in certain circumstances be required to provide confirmation of compliance with such resale or other transfer restrictions below and as set forth in "Important Notices" and "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."

Notice of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes, interest (if any) payable in respect of Notes, the issue price of Notes and any other terms contemplated herein which are applicable to a particular issuance of Notes will be set out in the relevant final terms relating to such Notes (the relevant "**Final Terms**").

See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 13 of this Base Prospectus for a discussion of certain significant risks you should consider in connection with an investment in the Notes.

Application will be made to the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited (the "**SGX-ST**") for permission to deal in, and for quotation of, any Notes which are agreed at the time of issue to be so listed on the SGX-ST. The Issuer may also apply to list, and for quotation of, any Notes in other stock exchanges or they may remain unlisted, as specified in the relevant Final Terms. There is no assurance that the application to the Official List of the SGX-ST or to other stock exchanges for the listing of the Notes of any Series will be approved. The SGX-ST or any other stock exchange assume no responsibility for the accuracy of any of the statements made or opinions expressed or reports contained herein or the contents of this document, make no representations as to its accuracy or completeness and expressly disclaim any liability whatsoever for any loss howsoever arising from or in reliance upon any part of the contents of this Base Prospectus. The admission of any Notes to the Official List of the SGX-ST or to other stock exchanges is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer, the Program or the Notes.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") will be made pursuant to an exemption under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended or superseded, the "**Prospectus Regulation**") from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in that Member State of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated in this Base Prospectus may only do so to legal entities which are qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation, provided that no offer of Notes shall result in an obligation arising for the Issuer or any of the Dealers to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation, in each case in relation to such offer.

Neither the Issuer nor the Dealers have authorised, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of Notes to any legal entity which is not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation or in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or the Dealers to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer. Neither the Issuer nor the Dealers have authorised, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of Notes through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the Dealers, which constitute the final placement of the Notes contemplated in this Base Prospectus.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in the United Kingdom ("**UK**") will be made pursuant to an exception from the prohibition on offers to the public under The Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024 (the "**POATRS**").

This Base Prospectus (the "**Base Prospectus**") may be used only for the purposes for which it has been prepared.

Arrangers

BNP PARIBAS **BofA Securities** **Itaú BBA** **J.P. Morgan**

Dealers

BBVA	**BNP PARIBAS**	**BofA Securities**	**Citigroup**	**Crédit Agricole CIB**	**Daiwa Capital Markets**	**Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC**	**HSBC**	**Itaú BBA**	**J.P. Morgan**	**Morgan Stanley**	**SMBC**	**UBS Investment Bank**

October 16, 2026

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CERTAIN DEFINED TERMS

In this Base Prospectus, except where otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all references to "**we**," "**us**," "**our**" or "**ourselves**" are references to Banco Itaú Chile, or any successor thereof, and its subsidiaries, except where otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires. The business of Banco Itaú Chile is described in this Base Prospectus on a consolidated basis, except where otherwise specified or where the context otherwise requires. References to the "**New York Branch**" are to the New York branch of Banco Itaú Chile. References to the "**Issuer**" are to Banco Itaú Chile, acting directly or through the New York Branch. The term "**Chile**" refers to the Republic of Chile, the phrase "**Chilean government**" refers to the government of Chile, the term "**Central Bank**" means the Central Bank of Chile, and the term "**CMF**" means the Chilean Financial Market Commission (*Comisión para el Mercado Financiero*).

IMPORTANT NOTICES

NOT FOR DISTRIBUTION TO ANY PERSON OR ADDRESS IN THE UNITED STATES OR TO ANY U.S. PERSON OR ANY PERSON ACTING FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF A U.S. PERSON (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT).

IMPORTANT: Prospective purchasers of the Notes should be aware that the Notes are not guaranteed by, nor do they constitute, an obligation of Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A. ("**Itaú Unibanco Holding**"), or any of its subsidiaries, including Itaú Unibanco S.A. ("**Itaú Unibanco**").

Additional arrangers (collectively, the "**Arrangers**") and additional dealers (collectively, the "**Dealers**") may be added to the Program pursuant to a Terms Agreement (as defined in the Amended and Restated Dealer Agreement dated November 12, 2025 (the "**Dealer Agreement**")) in connection with an offering of Notes under the Program.

This Base Prospectus should be read and understood in conjunction with any supplement hereto. Full information on the Issuer and any Notes issued under the Program is only available on the basis of the combination of this Base Prospectus (including any supplement), the Annexes hereto and the relevant Final Terms.

Copies of the Final Terms will be available at the registered office of the Issuer and the specified office set out below of each of the Paying Agents (as defined below) (save that a Final Terms relating to a Note which is neither admitted to trading on a regulated market in the EEA nor offered in the EEA in circumstances where a prospectus is required to be published under the Prospectus Regulation will only be available for inspection by a holder of such Note and such holder must produce evidence satisfactory to the Issuer and the relevant Paying Agent as to its holding of Notes and identity). Final Terms in respect of Notes to be listed on the SGX-ST (or another stock exchange) will be delivered to the SGX-ST (or such other exchange) before the listing of such Notes.

Having made all reasonable enquiries, the Issuer confirms that this Base Prospectus, the Annexes hereto and the relevant Final Terms contain all information with respect to the Issuer and its subsidiaries taken as a whole and the Program and the Notes to be issued under the Program which is material in the context of the issue and offering of the Notes, that such information contained in this Base Prospectus is true and accurate in all material respects and is not misleading, that the opinions and intentions expressed in this Base Prospectus are honestly held and have been reached after considering all relevant circumstances and are based on reasonable assumptions, and that there are no other facts the omission of which would, in the context of the offering and issue of the Notes hereunder, make any statement in this Base Prospectus, when taken together with the Annexes hereto and the relevant Final Terms as a whole, misleading in any material respect. The Issuer accepts responsibility accordingly.

For so long as any Notes remain outstanding, the Issuer will, in the event of any significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information included in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting the assessment of any Notes, prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new Base Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent issue of Notes.

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of the Notes offered hereby by any person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make an offer or solicitation. The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus comes are required by the Issuer, the Dealer(s) and the Trustee (as defined hereinafter) to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. For a description of certain further restrictions on offers and sales of Notes and distribution of this Base Prospectus, see "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."

You should rely only on the information contained in this Base Prospectus. No person is or has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation, other than those contained in this Base Prospectus, in connection with the Program or the issue and sale of the Notes and, if given, or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorized by or on behalf of the Issuer, any of the Dealer(s) or the Fiscal Agent. The information contained in this Base Prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this Base Prospectus and any Annex herein is accurate only as of its date. The delivery of this Base Prospectus at any time does not imply that the information contained in it is correct as at any time subsequent to its date, regardless of such time of delivery of this Base Prospectus or any sale of Notes.

This Base Prospectus contains summaries intended to be accurate with respect to certain terms of certain documents, but reference is made to the actual document, all of which will be made available to you upon request to the Issuer when available, for complete information with respect thereto, and all such summaries are qualified in their entirety by such reference.

In receiving this Base Prospectus and any supplement (including any relevant Final Terms), you hereby acknowledge that (i) you have been afforded an opportunity to request from the Issuer and to review, and have received, all additional public information considered by you to be necessary to verify the accuracy of, or to supplement, the information contained herein; (ii) you have had the opportunity to review all of the documents described or herein; (iii) you have not relied on the Dealer(s) or any person affiliated with the Dealer(s) in connection with any investigation of the accuracy of such information or the investment decision and (iv) no person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation concerning the Issuer or the Notes (other than as contained herein) and, if given or made, you should not rely upon any such other information or representation as having been authorized by the Issuer or the Dealer(s).

Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Program or any Notes (i) is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation or (ii) should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer or any of the Dealers that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any recipient of any other information supplied in connection with the Program or any Notes should purchase any Notes. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Issuer. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Program or the issue of any Notes constitutes an offer or invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or any of the Dealers to subscribe for or to purchase any Notes in any jurisdiction where it is illegal to do so.

Each prospective purchaser of the Notes must comply with all applicable laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers or sells the Notes and must obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer or sale by it of the Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers or sales, and neither the Issuer nor any Dealer(s) shall have any responsibility therefor.

None of this Base Prospectus, any preliminary terms, any Annexes hereto or any Final Terms may be used for the purpose of an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorized or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer or solicitation.

The Issuer has prepared this Base Prospectus for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes outside the United States to non-U.S. Persons in accordance with Regulation S, under the Program. Its use for any other purpose is not authorized. You may not distribute this Base Prospectus to any person, other than a person retained to advise you in connection with the purchase of the Notes.

None of this Base Prospectus, any preliminary terms, any Annexes hereto or any Final Terms should be considered as a recommendation or a statement of an opinion (or a report of either of those things) by the Issuer, the Dealer(s) or any of them that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any preliminary terms, any Annexes hereto or any Final Terms should subscribe for or purchase any Notes. Each recipient of this Base Prospectus, any preliminary terms, any Annexes hereto or any Final Terms shall be taken to have made its own appraisal of the condition (financial or otherwise) of the Issuer.

See "Risk Factors" in this Base Prospectus for a description of certain factors relating to an investment in the Notes, including information about its business. In addition, any applicable Final Terms may contain specific risk factors relating to the relevant issue of Notes. None of the Dealers, the Issuer and any of its or their respective representatives is making any representation to any purchaser of the Notes regarding the legality of its investment under any applicable laws, nor is providing any business, legal, financial or accounting advice. Any purchaser of the

Notes should be able to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time. You should consult with your own advisers as to legal, tax, business, financial and related aspects of a purchase of the Notes.

The Dealers have not verified (and no Dealer will separately verify) the information contained herein or in any supplement hereto or in any Final Terms. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made and no responsibility is accepted by the Dealers as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer. The Dealers do not accept any liability in relation to the information contained in this Base Prospectus or any other information provided by the Issuer in connection with the Program. Any references to websites included in this Base Prospectus are for information purposes only and do not form part of this Base Prospectus.

In connection with any offering of Notes, the Dealers will not be acting for anyone other than the Issuer and will not be responsible to anyone other than the Issuer for providing the protections afforded to their clients nor for providing advice in relation to any offering of Notes.

NOTICE TO U.S. INVESTORS

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION, YOU MUST RELY ON YOUR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE ISSUER'S BUSINESS AND THE TERMS OF THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS BASE PROSPECTUS, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED. THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ("SEC"), ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (THE "UNITED STATES") OR ANY OTHER U.S. REGULATORY AUTHORITY, NOR HAVE ANY OF THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR THE ADEQUACY OF THIS BASE PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE NOTES HAVE NOT BEEN, AND WILL NOT BE, REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT, OR UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OR JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE NOTES MAY INCLUDE BEARER NOTES THAT ARE SUBJECT TO U.S. TAX LAW REQUIREMENTS. SUBJECT TO CERTAIN EXCEPTIONS, THE NOTES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR DELIVERED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR TO, OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OR BENEFIT OF, U.S. PERSONS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S). THIS BASE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE ISSUER FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH THE OFFER AND SALE OF THE NOTES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES TO NON-U.S. PERSONS IN RELIANCE ON REGULATION S AND FOR LISTING OF THE NOTES ON THE SGX-ST OR ON ANOTHER STOCK EXCHANGE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES. THE NOTES ARE SUBJECT TO RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFERABILITY AND RESALE AND MAY NOT BE TRANSFERRED OR RESOLD EXCEPT AS PERMITTED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PURSUANT TO REGISTRATION OR EXEMPTION THEREFROM. AS A PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER, YOU SHOULD BE AWARE THAT YOU MAY BE REQUIRED TO BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF THIS INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME. FOR A DESCRIPTION OF THESE AND CERTAIN FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON OFFERS AND SALES OF THE NOTES AND DISTRIBUTION OF THIS BASE PROSPECTUS, SEE "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION" AND "TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS."

NOTICE TO INVESTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

This document is for distribution only to persons who (i) have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended, the "**Financial Promotion Order**"); (ii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) ("high net worth companies, unincorporated associations etc.") of the Financial Promotion Order, (iii) are outside the United Kingdom; or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended, the "**FSMA**")) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). This document is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN CHILE

The Notes may not be publicly offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Chile, or to any resident of Chile, except as permitted by applicable Chilean law. The Notes will not be registered under Law No. 18,045, as amended (*Ley de Mercado de Valores* or the securities market law of Chile) with the Commission for the Financial Markets (*Comisión para el Mercado Financiero*, and together with any predecessor agency, commission or superintendency, the "**CMF**") and, accordingly, the Notes cannot and will not be offered or sold to persons in Chile except in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in a public offering under Chilean law, and in compliance with Rule (*Norma de Carácter General*) No. 336, dated June 27, 2012, issued by the CMF ("**CMF Rule 336**"). The Notes being offered will not be registered under the Securities Market Law in the Securities Registry (*Registro de Valores*) or in the Foreign Securities Registry (*Registro de Valores Extranjeros*) of the CMF. Accordingly, the Notes cannot and will not be publicly offered to persons in Chile unless they are registered in the corresponding securities registry. The Notes may only be offered in Chile in circumstances that do not constitute a public offering under Chilean law or in compliance with CMF Rule 336 of the CMF. Pursuant to CMF Rule 336, the Notes may be privately offered in Chile to certain "qualified investors" identified as such therein (which in turn are further described in General Rule No. 216, dated June 12, 2008, of the CMF).

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS IN SINGAPORE

This Base Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this Base Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes, has not been and will not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore, as modified or amended from time to time (the "**SFA**")) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA or (ii) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA and (where applicable) Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Any reference to the SFA is a reference to the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore and a reference to any term as defined in the SFA or any provision in the SFA is a reference to that term or provision as modified or amended from time to time including by such of its subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the "**IDD**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "**PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO UK RETAIL INVESTORS

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold, distributed, or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold, distributed, or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom ("**UK**"). For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is either one (or both) of: (i) not a "professional client," as defined point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 ("**EUWA**") (the "**UK MiFIR**"); or (ii) not a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024 ("**POATRS**"). Consequently no disclosure document required by the FCA Product Disclosure Sourcebook ("**DISC**") for offering, selling, or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering, selling or distributing the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under DISC and the Consumer Composite Investments (Designated Activities) Regulations 2024 (the "**CCI Regulation**").

MIFID II PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS AND ECPS ONLY TARGET MARKET

Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (for the purposes of this paragraph, a "distributor") should take into consideration the manufacturers' target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of such Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers' target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

UK MIFIR PRODUCT GOVERNANCE / PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS AND ECPS ONLY TARGET MARKET

Solely for the purposes of each manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook ("**COBS**"), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA ("**UK MiFIR**"); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (for the purposes of this paragraph, a "distributor") should take into consideration the manufacturers' target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of such Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturers' target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

ENFORCEABILITY OF JUDGMENTS

Banco Itaú Chile is a banking corporation organized under the laws of Chile. None of the Bank´s directors and the majority of its executive officers are not residents of the United States, the Bank is not a resident of the United States, and all or a substantial portion of the Bank's assets and those of such persons are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for you to effect service of process within the United States upon the Bank or such persons or to enforce against them or the Bank in the United States or other foreign courts, judgments obtained in the United States predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

No treaty exists between the United States and Chile for the reciprocal enforcement of court judgments. Chilean courts, however, have enforced final judgments rendered in the United States, subject to the review in Chile of the United States judgment in order to ascertain whether certain basic principles of due process and public policy have been respected, without reviewing the merits of the subject matter of the case. If a United States court grants a final judgment in an action based on the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States, enforceability of this judgment in Chile will be subject to the obtaining of the relevant "exequatur" (i.e., recognition and enforcement of the foreign judgment) according to Chilean civil procedure law in force at that time, and consequently, subject to the satisfaction of certain factors. Currently, the most important of these factors are the absence of any conflict between the foreign judgment and Chilean laws (excluding for this purpose the laws of civil procedure) and public policies; the absence of a conflicting judgment by a Chilean court relating to the same parties and arising from the same facts and circumstances; the absence of any further means for appeal or review of the judgment in the jurisdiction where judgment was rendered; the Chilean courts' determination that the United States courts had jurisdiction; that service of process was appropriately served on the defendant and that the defendant was afforded a real opportunity to appear before the court and defend its case; and that enforcement would not violate Chilean public policy. Nevertheless, there is doubt as to the enforceability, in original actions in Chilean courts, of liabilities predicated solely upon the U.S. federal securities laws and as to the enforceability in Chilean courts of judgments of U.S. courts obtained in actions predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

In general, the enforceability in Chile of final judgments of United States courts does not require retrial in Chile.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Base Prospectus contains statements that constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements include statements preceded by, followed by or that include "believes," "expects," "intends," "plans," "projects," "estimates" or "anticipates" and similar expressions. These statements are not based on historical facts but instead represent only our belief regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside our control and include statements regarding our current intent, belief or expectations with respect to (1) our asset growth and financing plans, (2) trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations, (3) the impact of competition and regulations, (4) projected capital expenditures, and (5) liquidity. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and actual results may differ materially from those described in such forward-looking statements included in this Base Prospectus as a result of various factors (including, without limitation, the actions of competitors, future global economic conditions, market conditions, currency exchange rates and operating and financial risks), many of which are beyond our control. The occurrence of any such factors, not currently expected by us, would significantly alter the results set forth in these statements.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely include, but are not limited to:

- trends affecting our financial condition or results of operations;
- our dividend policy;
- changes in the participation of our shareholders or any other factor that may result in a change of control;
- the amount of our indebtedness;
- adverse developments with respect to the financial stability and conditions of our shareholders, counterparties, and business partners;
- natural disasters, including earthquakes or tsunamis, and climate change;
- public health crisis, including pandemics;
- cyber-attacks, terrorism and other criminal activities;
- any failures in, or breaches of, our operational, security, technology systems and artificial intelligence and any failure to protect personal data;
- changes in general economic, business, regulatory or political conditions in Chile, Colombia, Latin America and the rest of the world;
- global economic and political conditions, as well as geopolitical instability, including in relation to the developing conflicts between Russia and Ukraine, the conflicts in the Middle East and any restrictive actions that may be taken by the United States and other countries in response, such as sanctions;
- changes in capital markets in general that may affect policies or attitudes towards lending to Chile or Colombia, Chilean or Colombian companies or securities issued by Chilean companies;
- the monetary and interest rate policies of the Central Bank, or the Central Bank of Colombia (Banco de la República de Colombia);
- inflation or deflation;
- unemployment;
- social unrest;
- our counterparties' failure to meet contractual obligations;
- unanticipated increases in financing and other costs or the inability to obtain additional debt or equity financing on attractive terms;
- unanticipated turbulence in interest rates;
- movements in currency exchange rates;

- movements in equity prices or other rates or prices;
- changes in Chilean, Colombian and foreign laws and regulations;
- changes in Chilean or Colombian tax rates or tax regimes;
- competition, changes in competition and pricing environments;
- concentration of financial exposure;
- our inability to hedge certain risks economically;
- the adequacy of our loss allowances, provisions or reserves;
- technological changes;
- changes in consumer spending and saving habits;
- successful implementation of new technologies;
- loss of market share;
- changes in, or failure to comply with, applicable banking, insurance, securities or other regulations;
- changes in accounting standards;
- difficulties in successfully integrating recent and future acquisitions into our operations;
- our ability to address and forecast economic and social trends affecting our business, and to effectively implement the appropriate strategies; and
- the other factors identified or discussed under "Risk Factors" in this Base Prospectus.

You should not place undue reliance on such statements, which speak only as of the date that they were made. These cautionary statements should be considered in connection with any written or oral forward-looking statements that we may make in the future. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to such forward-looking statements after the date of this Base Prospectus to reflect later events or circumstances or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

General

Banco Itaú Chile is a Chilean bank and maintains its financial books and records in Chilean pesos. As required by local regulations, its financial statements filed with the CMF, which are the basis for dividend distributions, have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles issued by the CMF ("**Chilean Banking GAAP**"). CMF regulations provide that for those matters not specifically regulated by it, financial statements prepared under Chilean Banking GAAP should follow the accounting principles established by International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**"). The Issuer has included herein certain information in Chilean Banking GAAP with respect to the Chilean financial system and the financial performance of the Bank. These disclosures are not considered non-GAAP measures as they are required for regulatory purposes in Chile.

The financial data set out in this Base Prospectus is derived from and should be read in conjunction with the following documents:

- the English language translation of the Issuer's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes as of June 30, 2026 and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, prepared in accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP (the "**Unaudited Financial Statements**"), which form part of this Base Prospectus and are included as Annex B;
- the English language translation of the Issuer's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for the two years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, prepared in accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP (the "**2025-2024 Audited Financial Statements**"), which form part of this Base Prospectus and are included as Annex C; and
- the English language translation of the Issuer's audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for the two years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, prepared in accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP (the "**2024-2023 Audited Financial Statements**" and, together with the 2025-2024 Audited Financial Statements, the "**Audited Financial Statements**"), which form part of this Base Prospectus and are included as Annex D.

Our Audited Financial Statements have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultores, Auditores y Compañía Limitada ("**PwC**"), an independent registered public accounting firm. Our Unaudited Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Chilean Banking GAAP. The accounting principles used in the preparation of the Unaudited Financial Statements are consistent with those used in the preparation of the Audited Financial Statements. Our Unaudited Financial Statements do not include all the information and disclosures required in the Audited Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with them. Our historical results for the six months ended June 30, 2026 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2026 or any future period.

The Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements include the results of the New York Branch.

Foreign Currency

In this Base Prospectus, references to "$," "US$," "U.S. dollars" and "dollars" are to United States dollars, references to "euro," "euros," "EUR" and "€" are to European Union euros, references to "Chilean pesos," "Ch$" or "CLP" are to Chilean pesos, references to "CHF" are to Swiss Francs, references to "PEN" are to Peruvian Soles, references to "UF" are to Chilean *Unidades de Fomento* and references to "Colombian pesos" or "COP$" are to Colombian pesos. The UF is an inflation-indexed, Chilean peso-denominated unit that is linked to and adjusted daily to reflect changes in the previous month's Chilean Consumer Price Index of the Chilean National Statistics Institute (*Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas*) ("**INE**"). As of December 31, 2025, one UF equaled US$43.81, Ch$39,727.96 and COP$165,464.22. As of June 30, 2026, one UF equaled US$44.32, Ch$40,820.31 and COP$152,371.44.

This Base Prospectus contains translations of certain Chilean peso amounts into U.S. dollars and Colombian pesos amounts at specified rates solely for the convenience of the reader. These translations should not be construed as representations that such Chilean peso amounts actually represent such U.S. dollar or Colombian pesos amounts, were converted from U.S. dollars or Colombian pesos amounts at the rate indicated in preparing the Audited Financial Statements or could be converted into U.S. dollars or Colombian pesos amounts at the rate indicated or any particular

rate at all. Unless otherwise indicated, such U.S. dollar and Colombian pesos amounts have been translated from Chilean pesos based on the Issuer's own exchange rate of Ch$921.03 and COP$3,437.96, respectively, per US$1.00, as the case may be, as of June 30, 2026.

Specific Loan Information

Unless otherwise specified, all references in this Base Prospectus to total loans are to loans and financial leases before deduction for allowances for loan losses, and they do not include loans to banks or unfunded loan commitments. In addition, all market share data and financial indicators for the Chilean banking system when compared to Banco Itaú Chile's financial information, included in this Base Prospectus, are based on information published periodically by the CMF, which is published under Chilean Banking GAAP and prepared on a consolidated basis. Non-performing loans include the principal and accrued interest on any loan with at least one installment more than 89 days overdue. Impaired loans include those loans on which there is objective evidence that customers will not meet some of their contractual payment obligations.

Decree with Force of Law No. 3 of 1997, as amended from time to time, including by Law No. 21,130 (the *Ley General de Bancos* or the "**Chilean General Banking Act**"), sets forth new capital requirements for banks in Chile that are in line with Basel III standards. According to Article 66 of the Chilean General Banking Law, the base capital requirement corresponds to 4.5% of common equity tier 1 ("**CET1**") on risk-weighted assets ("**RWA**"), 6.0% of Tier 1 capital ("**T1**") on RWA, and 8.0% of effective equity on RWA. In addition, a leverage ratio greater than or equal to 3.0% must be maintained.

Note, however, that in addition to the minimum requirements described above, all banks must hold a higher effective net equity and/or higher basic capital through the conservation and counter-cyclical buffers, which apply generally to all banks. In addition, in certain cases, such as a systemic importance designation or the outcome of a CMF supervisory review (Pillar 2), a bank may be required to hold additional capital. The foregoing is subject to regulations issued by the CMF to implement in Chile the new capital requirements established by Law No. 21,130, and includes the following:

- A bank is required to have an additional basic capital ("**Conservation Buffer**") equal to 2.5% of its risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances, above the minimum requirements, with a transitional implementation period that ended in December 2024.
- The Central Bank may impose an additional basic capital requirement ("**Counter-Cyclical Buffer**") of up to 2.5% of a bank's risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances, above the minimum requirements. This additional requirement may be imposed by the Central Bank on a general basis applicable to all banking institutions, as a counter-cyclical measure. The current charge in Chile is 0.5%; however, in May 2026 the Central Bank decided to increase the charge to 1.0% of risk-weighted assets, with such increase becoming effective within 24 months from the adoption of the decision.
- In case of a bank or group of banks of systemic importance (as determined by the CMF through a grounded resolution and with the affirmative consent of the Counsel of the Central Bank), the CMF is entitled to impose, among others, one or more of the following conditions: (y) an increase between 1% and 3.5% to the basic capital over risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances, above the aforementioned 8% minimum effective net equity requirement and (z) an increase of up to 2% to the basic capital over total assets, net of required allowances, above the aforementioned 3% minimum basic capital requirement. The conditions imposed on a bank qualified of systemic importance may be terminated in the event the Council of the CMF determines that a bank is no longer of systemic importance. Banco Itaú Chile is deemed to be of systemic importance under the Chapter 21-11 of the Updated Compilation of Rules for Banks (*Recopilación Actualizada de Normas*) issued by CMF, which also provides the additional basic capital requirements to be imposed on a bank if it is considered of systemic importance. This regulation became effective on December 1, 2020, and provided for a progressive phase-in of the additional basic capital requirements, which was completed on December 1, 2025, and from which date such requirements have applied in full.
- If after a review process, to the judgment of the CMF, a bank presents risks not properly protected with the equity requirements mentioned above, the CMF may impose additional equity requirements. Such additional equity requirements may consist of an additional basic capital requirement, or one or more of the instruments that make up the additional tier 1 (AT1) capital and tier 2 (T2) capital. In any event, the

additional equity requirements shall not exceed 4% of its risk-weighted assets, net of required allowances. To this end, the CMF has issued regulation setting forth the general criteria and guidelines for assessing capital adequacy under this process. This regulation requires banks to prepare and submit to the CMF, no later than April of each year, an Informe de *Autoevaluación de Patrimonio Efectivo* ("**IAPE**").

The Chilean General Banking Act provides that certain assets and liabilities must be deducted from the capital base for purposes of calculating a bank's effective net equity. Within this framework, in 2020, the CMF issued regulations setting forth such deductions from regulatory capital, which became effective on December 1, 2020, and provided for a five-year progressive phase-in period. This phase-in period ended on December 1, 2025, from which date the deductions have applied in full.

Pursuant to the above-mentioned regulation, the effective net equity or regulatory capital of a bank is the sum of the following factors: (a) Tier 1 capital (T1), plus (b) Tier 2 capital (T2). In turn, (y) tier 1 (T1) capital is the sum of (1) the bank's basic capital or common equity tier 1 (CET1) (i.e., book equity, net of regulatory capital deductions) and (2) the additional tier 1 (AT1) capital (i.e., bonds issued without a maturity date and preferred stocks valued at their issue price, for an amount up to one third of the banks' basic capital), and (z) tier 2 (T2) capital corresponds to (1) subordinated bonds issued by the bank valued at their issue price and for an amount of up to 50% of its basic capital (provided that the value of the bonds shall decrease by 20% for each year that elapses during the period commencing six years prior to their maturity) and (2) the bank's voluntary allowances for loan losses up to (A) 1.25% of its credit risk-weighted assets, if standard methodologies are applied, or (B) 0.625% in the event non-standard methodologies are applied.

The following table sets forth the Basel III Implementation Calendar for Chilean banks:

	December 1,					
	2022	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**
Conservation Buffer ..	1.25%	1.875%	2.5%	Basel III	Basel III	Basel III
AT1	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%	Basel III	Basel III	Basel III
SIB	25%	50%	75%	100%	Basel III	Basel III
Capital discounts	15%	30%	65%	100%	Basel III	Basel III
Counter – Cyclical Buffer.....	0%	Transition to 0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	Transition to 1%	Transition to 1%
Pillar III report.....			First report			
Pillar II report.....	IAPE simplified	IAPE full	IAPE full	IAPE full	IAPE full	IAPE full
Pillar II capital add-on phase-in	N/A	N/A	25%	50%	75%	100%

Strategic Reorganization in Colombia

In December 2025, as part of a strategic reorganization of our Colombian operations, our subsidiaries, Itaú Colombia and Itaú Panamá entered into an agreement with Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panamá, respectively, for the transfer of certain assets, liabilities and contracts associated with our retail banking business (the "**Colombian Retail Banking Transaction**"). The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction was subject to authorization by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (*Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia*), which was granted on June 16, 2026. The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction was completed on July 31, 2026, following the satisfaction of all closing conditions.

As of June 30, 2026, the date of our most recent interim consolidated financial statements included in this Base Prospectus, the assets and liabilities subject to the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction had not been classified as held for sale under *IFRS 5 — Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*. Although the agreement for the transfer had been entered into in December 2025 and regulatory authorization had been received in June 2026, the transaction had not been legally completed as of June 30, 2026 and certain closing conditions remained outstanding. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities associated with the retail banking business continued to be fully recognized in our consolidated statement of financial position as of June 30, 2026 at their carrying amounts and under their original measurement categories. The credit, liquidity, solvency, and operational risks associated with such assets and liabilities remained with us as of that date.

As a result, our Unaudited Financial Statements as of and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026 included in this Base Prospectus reflect the full consolidation of Itaú Colombia's retail banking operations, including the consumer and mortgage loan portfolio and related deposits.

The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction was completed on July 31, 2026, and on August 1, 2026, we completed the derecognition of the consumer and mortgage loan portfolio totaling approximately Ch$1.8 billion, as well as deposits of approximately Ch$1.2 billion, from Itaú Colombia's balance sheet. The closing of the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction resulted in an estimated total extraordinary after-tax impact of approximately CLP$561.7 billion, of which CLP$505 billion was recognized as of the end of July 2026, with approximately CLP$56.7 billion expected to be recognized during the remaining months of 2026. These impacts are extraordinary and non-recurring in nature and are primarily related to restructuring costs and the unwinding of hedging positions associated with the transferred business. The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction also reduced risk-weighted assets by approximately CLP$3.8 trillion.

Investors should be aware that the financial statements included in this Base Prospectus do not yet reflect the effects of the completion of the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, and future consolidated financial statements will reflect significant changes in the composition of our Colombia segment, including lower total loans and deposits and the recognition of extraordinary restructuring-related charges. Therefore, our historical results for the six months ended June 30, 2026 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2026 or any future period.

For further information regarding the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, see "Summary—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Business—Lines of Business—Retail Banking—Itaú Colombia."

Rounding and Other Matters

Certain figures included in this Base Prospectus have been rounded for ease of presentation. Percentage figures included in this Base Prospectus have in all cases not been calculated on the basis of such rounded figures but on the basis of such amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, percentage amounts may vary slightly from those obtained by performing the same calculations using the figures in the Issuer's Audited Financial Statements for the periods indicated therein. Certain other amounts that appear in this Base Prospectus may similarly not sum due to rounding.

Inflation figures relating to Chile are those reported by the INE, unless otherwise stated herein or required by the context. Inflation figures relating to Colombia are those reported by the Colombian National Administrative Department of Statistics (*Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística*) ("**DANE**"), unless otherwise stated herein or required by the context.

In this Base Prospectus, all macroeconomic data related to the Chilean economy is based on information published by the Central Bank and all macroeconomic data related to the Colombian economy is based on information published by the Central Bank of Colombia or DANE. All market share and other data related to the Chilean financial system is based on information published by the CMF as well as other publicly available information and all market share and other data related to the Colombian financial system is based on information published by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (*Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia*) as well as other publicly available information. The CMF publishes the consolidated risk index (ratio of allowance for loans losses over total loans) of the Chilean financial system on a monthly basis. The Colombian Financial Superintendency publishes every month the consolidated data required to calculate the risk index of the Colombian banking system (loan loss allowances and total loans).

SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this Base Prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information that may be important to you in making an investment decision. Before deciding to invest in the Notes, we urge you to read this entire Base Prospectus carefully, including "Presentation of Financial and Other Information," "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements," "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and the financial statements and the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

The following discussion does not take into account the effects of the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, completed on July 31, 2026. Future consolidated financial statements will reflect significant changes in the composition of our Colombia segment. For additional information on the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia" and "Summary—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia."

Overview

We are one of the leading private banks in Chile, with over 150 years of history and a nationwide presence in Chile through an extensive network of branches and digital channels. We are part of the Itaú Unibanco group, the largest private bank in Latin America, which holds a controlling interest of 67.42% as of June 30, 2026.

Through our operations in Chile, Colombia, and Panama, as well as a branch in New York and a representative office in Peru, we offer a comprehensive suite of financial products and services. These include commercial banking, investment banking, asset management, treasury, and digital solutions for individuals, businesses, and institutional clients.

We are a publicly traded company organized under the laws of Chile, and licensed by the CMF to operate as a commercial bank. Our business is conducted in accordance with applicable banking laws and regulations, and we are committed to maintaining compliance with local and international regulatory standards, including capital adequacy and risk management requirements.

We are the resulting entity from the merger of two leading banks in Chile: Corpbanca, the oldest private bank in Chile, and Banco Itaú Chile, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Itaú Unibanco Holding that, since the merger of the former Itaú Chile with and into the former Corpbanca on April 1, 2016 (the "**Merger**"), has been our sole controlling shareholder. In 2023, we changed our legal name from Itaú Corpbanca to Banco Itaú Chile. Our common shares are currently listed in Chile on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "ITAUCL" (prior to April 24, 2023, the ticker symbol was "ITAUCORP").

Our business model combines local expertise, a culture of client-centric innovation, and the strategic and technological backing of Itaú Unibanco. This approach has allowed us to consolidate a leading position in the Chilean market and to support our growth in Colombia and other regional markets.

We provide a broad range of wholesale and retail banking services to our customers in Chile and Colombia. In addition, we provide financial advisory services, asset management, insurance brokerage and securities brokerage services through our subsidiaries, and banking services through our New York Branch. For more information on our services offerings, see "Business."

We are one of Chile's largest private financial institutions, with a market share of 9.7% (considering only loan operations in Chile) as of December 31, 2025, according to the CMF. In Colombia, as of December 31, 2025, we held a market share of 2.5% as reported under local regulatory and accounting principles, according to the Colombian Financial Superintendency.

As of June 30, 2026, we operated a network of 127 physical branches and 14 digital branches in Chile, with high adoption of our digital channels, which account for a significant share of client interactions and product originations. As of June 30, 2026, we operated 134 ATMs in Chile, and through our agreement with Redbanc, our customers had access to more than 7,500 additional ATMs in Chile.

Additionally, in Colombia, as of June 30, 2026, we operated 65 branch offices and 111 ATMs, and provided our customers with access to 16,000 additional ATMs through Colombia's other financial institutions. For additional information regarding our strategic reorganization in Colombia, see "—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia."

As of June 30, 2026, we had total assets of Ch$48,684,304 million, total loans of Ch$30,811,607 million, a workforce of 6,395 employees (4,637 in Chile and 1,758 in Colombia), total liabilities of Ch$44,291,733 million including time deposits and other time liabilities of Ch$16,167,464 million; and shareholders' equity of Ch$4,392,571 million. Our annualized return on average tangible shareholders' equity was 9.7% as of June 30, 2026. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, we had net interest income of Ch$532,559 million, and consolidated net income for the period was Ch$179,724 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2026, and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 80.5%, 82.7% and 80.8%, respectively, of our net interest income was derived from our business in Chile and 19.5%, 17.3% and 19.2%, respectively, was derived from our business in Colombia. Our strategy is centered on client satisfaction, operational efficiency, digital innovation, and building long-term relationships, leveraging a distinctive organizational culture that fosters transformation and continuous learning. We are recognized for our brand, corporate culture, sustainability focus, and leadership in client satisfaction, having been named as the market leader for retail client satisfaction for the fourth consecutive year by Ipsos Servitest.

Our risk management strategy has enabled us to maintain what we believe are stable solvency ratios and risk indicators. As of June 30, 2026, the regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratio was 16.82% under CMF rules aligned with Basel III. Our allowance for loan losses, as of June 30, 2026, was Ch$820,859 million (excluding allowances for loan losses on loans and receivable to banks), and our risk index (ratio of allowance for loan losses over total loans) was 2.7%, as of the same date.

We have specialized subsidiaries in brokerage, asset management, insurance, and financial advisory, allowing us to deliver integrated solutions across all client segments. Our commercial segmentation groups products and services into two major business units: Corporate and Investment Banking (including large companies and real estate) and Retail Banking (individuals, SMEs and high-net-worth clients), supported by an active treasury and asset-liability management platform.

Commitment to sustainability, robust corporate governance, and prudent risk management are central to our vision, mission, and strategy, as reflected in transparent dividend policies, a three-lines-of-defense risk model, and recognition for workplace culture and gender equity. Our mission is to deliver comprehensive financial solutions to individuals and businesses, with the purpose of empowering transformation. For a discussion of the material risks that could affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations, see "Risk Factors."

During 2025, Feller Rate and ICR Chile upgraded our national-scale rating to AAA, and in April 2026, Standard & Poor's upgraded our long-term international credit rating to "A-," with a stable outlook.

Strategic Reorganization in Colombia

In December 2025, as part of a strategic reorganization of our Colombian operations, our subsidiaries, Itaú Colombia and Itaú Panamá entered into an agreement with Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panamá, respectively, for the transfer of certain assets, liabilities and contracts associated with our retail banking business (the "**Colombian Retail Banking Transaction**").

The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction involved the transfer of a portfolio of approximately 267,000 customers, comprising nearly COP$6.45 trillion in consumer and mortgage loans and approximately COP$4.80 trillion in deposits. The final transaction price was determined based on the book value of the assets and liabilities transferred and amounted to approximately COP$1.64 trillion, subject to customary contractual adjustments.

On June 16, 2026, the Colombian Financial Superintendency (*Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia*) granted its authorization for the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, and on July 31, 2026, it was successfully completed following the satisfaction of all closing conditions. On August 1, 2026, we completed the derecognition of the consumer and mortgage loan portfolio totaling approximately Ch$1.8 billion, as well as deposits of approximately Ch$1.2 billion, from Itaú Colombia's balance sheet.

The closing of the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction resulted in an estimated total extraordinary after-tax impact of approximately CLP$561.7 billion, of which CL$505 billion was recognized as of the end of July 2026, with approximately CLP$56.7 billion expected to be recognized during the remaining months of 2026. These impacts are extraordinary and non-recurring in nature and are primarily related to restructuring costs and the unwinding of hedging positions associated with the transferred business. In addition, as of June 30, 2026, we incurred non-recurring expenses of Ch$5,757 million related to the strategic reorganization of our Colombian operations. The transaction

reduced risk-weighted assets by approximately CLP$3.8 trillion, which we believe significantly lowers the capital intensity and risk profile of Itaú Colombia's balance sheet.

As part of the strategic reorganization in Colombia, on July 28, 2026, Itaú Colombia completed a capital increase of COP$240,000,000,000 through the subscription and payment in cash of 61,565,294 common shares by Banco Itaú Chile and Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S., its current majority shareholders. We believe that the capital increase strengthens Itaú Colombia's capital base, supports the growth of its wholesale banking operations, and reflects our continued commitment to the Colombian market.

The strategic reorganization is consistent with our objective of reallocating capital toward businesses in which we have scale, regional capabilities, and a differentiated value proposition. The reduction in risk-weighted assets and the resulting balance sheet flexibility are expected to support a more efficient and less capital-intensive operating model in Colombia, with greater profitability potential. Colombia remains a strategic market for the consolidation and expansion of Itaú's regional platform, and we remain committed to our long-term presence in the country through Itaú Colombia's Corporate Banking, Treasury, and specialized financial subsidiary operations.

For further information regarding the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Business—Lines of Business—Retail Banking—Itaú Colombia."

Acquisition of Klap

In December 2025, we entered into an agreement to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Multicaja S.A. and I-Switch S.A. (collectively "**Klap**"), which operate under the *Klap* brand (the "**Klap Acquisition**"). Klap is a Chilean enterprise specializing in payment acquiring and processing services. We aim to strengthen our position within the payments ecosystem and expanding our value proposition for merchants, SMEs and corporate clients with the Klap Acquisition. The transaction price is Ch$40 billion, subject to customary adjustments. As of August 2026, we have obtained the principal regulatory approvals required for the Klap Acquisition, subject, where applicable, to compliance with related mitigation measures and other conditions.

As of the date of this Base Prospectus, completion of the Klap Acquisition remains subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the remaining customary closing conditions, and we currently expect the transaction to close and Klap to be consolidated in the fourth quarter of 2026. However, there can be no assurance that the remaining conditions will be satisfied, that the transaction will close within the anticipated timeframe or at all, or that additional conditions, costs, restrictions or delays will not arise.

Neither the Colombian Retail Business Transaction nor the Klap Acquisition are significant when measured in terms of the investment, asset and income tests used to assess the materiality of an acquisition or a disposition under Rule 3-05 or Article 11 of Regulation S-X. As such, no separate financial statements for the Colombian retail segment or Klap, or proforma financial statements giving effect to these transactions, are included in this Base Prospectus.

Termination of our ADS Program

Our American Depositary Shares ("**ADSs**"), each representing one-third of one common share, were previously listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "ITCL" ("ITCB" prior to May 1, 2023). The ADS program was voluntarily terminated, with delisting from the New York Stock Exchange effective November 20, 2023, and deregistration with the SEC completed by February 18, 2024. Since early 2024, we have no SEC reporting obligations. The Bank continues to maintain its New York Branch, which provides specialized international corporate banking services.

We remain a publicly traded company organized under Chilean law, licensed by the CMF, with our common shares listed and traded only on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange. We continue to maintain an active branch in New York, which provides specialized international corporate banking services, but we operate without any U.S. listing or SEC reporting obligations.

Ownership Structure

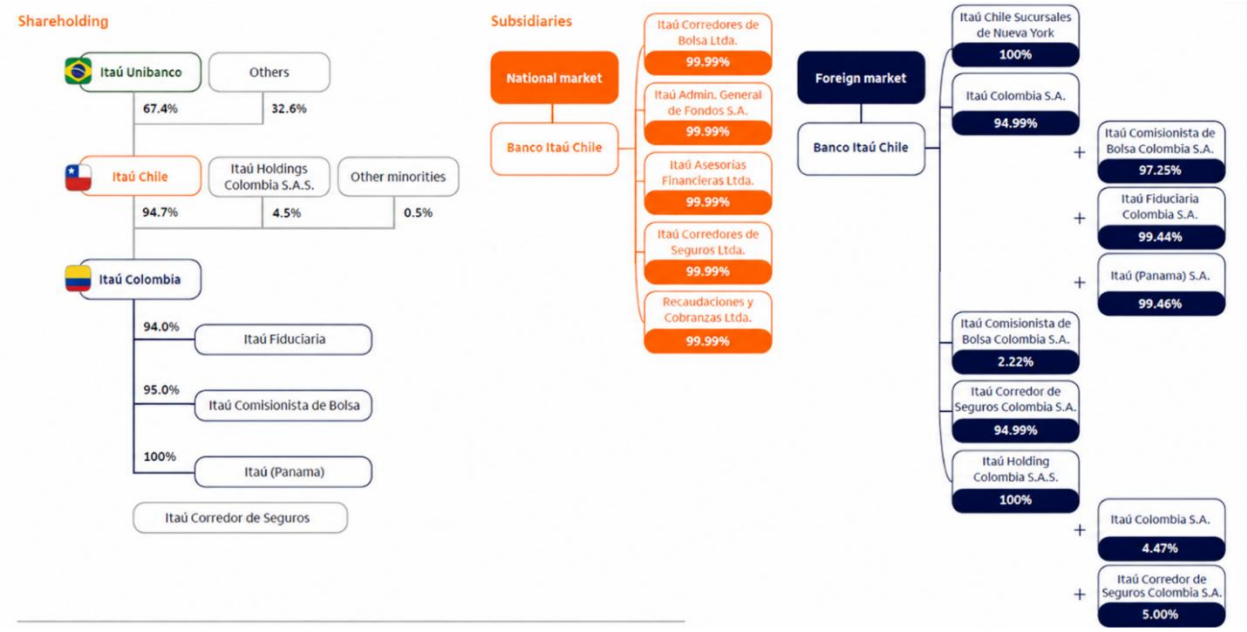
We have one class of common shares, without par value.

As of June 30, 2026, we had 216,340,749 outstanding common shares of which were fully subscribed and paid. At our shareholders' meetings, each shareholder has one vote for each common share he/she owns or represents. Our common shares are listed in Chile on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange under the symbol "ITAUCL" ("ITAUCORP" prior to April 24, 2023).

As of June 30, 2026, we had 5,170 shareholders of record, and Itaú Unibanco Holding was our sole controlling shareholder, which beneficially owned 67.42% of our outstanding common shares. The remaining shares constitute our public float held by minority shareholders, of which 15.5% were held through securities brokerage accounts, 10.7% were held by local institutional investors, 5.2% were held by foreign institutional investors and 1.1% represented other types of holdings.

Organizational Chart

The following diagram presents our corporate structure, including our principal subsidiaries and affiliates, as of June 30, 2026.



Our Competitive Strengths

We believe we have emerged as a leading banking platform and deepened our expansion in the Andean Region because of the following competitive strengths:

Key banking player in the Andean Region, with the support from the largest private bank in Latin America: Itaú Unibanco.

We conduct most of our business in Chile and a significant share in Colombia, two countries in the Andean Region with banking systems that have high growth potential and improving trends, as well as substantial room for banking sector penetration. We believe that our increased footprint in Chile and Colombia gives us an enhanced ability to grow and compete more effectively within these countries, further strengthening our market position there. Our largest shareholder is the largest private bank in Latin America and a premier banking franchise, Itaú Unibanco. We believe its sponsorship and support provide us with an opportunity to leverage its strong global client relationships and enhance our opportunities to grow regionally, adapt more quickly to changing trends in the banking sector and share the best practices. We have been able to expand our offering of banking products by learning from Itaú Unibanco's management model, as well as its segmentation and digitalization strategies.

Attractive portfolio in Chile with a strong wholesale segment and increasing retail share.

We believe we have the scale and resources to grow and compete effectively, particularly in Chile. We have an attractive credit portfolio in Chile, which represents a significant part of our consolidated business, with a strong wholesale segment complemented by our mortgage and consumer loan portfolios. Since 2016, we have pursued a strategy focused on balancing our wholesale and retail loan portfolios. During this period, the share of retail loans in our portfolio has increased, strengthening our position in consumer lending and supporting our continued growth in the Chilean market.

Focus on increasing functionality and improving customer experience on digital channels.

One of the key elements of our strategy is to drive customer satisfaction and efficiency through the development of better technological solutions. Our senior management is focused on implementing technological solutions that will allow us to identify means of improving our overall profitability and to optimize our cost structure.

Customer-centric business model.

We have a strategic customer-centric business model with strong focus on digital transformation, including a program that aims to transform us into a customer-centric organization, that is agile, digital and simple, data-driven, and that takes risks and experiments. As a pillar of our culture, we aim to achieve a top position on client experience in Chile and Colombia. This pillar is reflected in the way we do business and serve our clients and the basis of our digital transformation.

Expanding and enhancing our financial services with different partnerships.

We have worked alongside our partners to offer new products to our clients, benefiting from the synergies generated by their expertise in order to provide our customers with world-class products.

Strong corporate governance and experienced management team in line with long-term growth strategy.

We have an experienced management team and strive to ensure that we have the right structure and the right talent with the necessary skillset to lead our transformation. As part of these efforts, we have (i) created the Digital Business Development Management Division, which is in charge of our digital transformation overall and takes the lead in innovation; (ii) decentralized back-office operations, which is key to reinforce customer centricity and agility; (iii) reorganized our risk management function during 2025, separating it into Corporate Risk Management and Corporate Credit Management, and created a dedicated Fraud Management Department to strengthen technical specialization and control mechanisms; and (iv) strengthened our leadership team in Colombia.

Our Strategy

Our strategy is based on a management model focused on sustainable value creation through capital mobilization and responsible financial intermediation. We align our objectives, incentives, and performance indicators across our subsidiaries and business segments in Chile and Colombia through a structured system of objectives, key results (OKRs) and key performance indicators (KPIs). Our strategic plan is guided by the following pillars:

Customer Relationship.

Customer satisfaction is the cornerstone of our business success, directly influencing our recommendation and loyalty rates. In 2025, at Itaú Chile, we were recognized for the fourth consecutive year as the market leader in customer satisfaction in the retail segment, in the Servitest survey conducted by Ipsos. We also achieved first place in the business and high-income consumer segments and, for the first time, first place in the SME segment.

Integrated and Differentiated Financial Solutions.

During 2026, we continued to strengthen a comprehensive value proposition that combines transactional products, investments, specialized advisory services and digital capabilities, with the aim of deepening client

relationships and becoming their primary bank. In Chile, demand deposit balances and time deposits grew 13% and 16% from June 30, 2025 to June 30, 2026, respectively, reflecting stronger client engagement and transactional activity, even in a highly competitive environment. In addition, assets under management increased 12% over the last twelve months, recording the highest growth among our peer group, while commissions and fees represented 16% of operating revenues as of June 30, 2026. Together with the 9.6% growth in loans in Chile from June 30, 2025 to June 30, 2026, these advances reflect the Bank's ability to comprehensively address its clients' financial needs and diversify its revenue sources.

Operational Efficiency and Scalability.

During the second quarter of 2026, we continued to advance our digital transformation and process simplification, leveraging technology, analytical capabilities, artificial intelligence and omnichannel solutions to improve client experience, increase productivity and scale our operations. In Chile, as of the end of the second quarter of 2026, we operated 14 digital branches, with a high adoption of our digital channels. In addition, our application remained the highest-rated by users on the Apple Store and Google Play throughout 2023, 2024, 2025 and through the end of the second quarter of 2026. In Colombia, digital sales reached 69%, while the client digitalization ratio stood at 54% as of June 30, 2026. These advances were recognized by the Latam Marketing Association at Fintech Americas, where our ItaúX platform received an award for its use of data, artificial intelligence and omnichannel capabilities to anticipate client needs and strengthen the management capabilities of our relationship managers. In the second quarter of 2026, we continued our technological advances by adding new AI-powered capabilities to deliver customer experiences that are increasingly simple, useful, and accessible.

Strategic Enablers.

To achieve the objectives associated with our strategic levers, we mobilize talent across the Bank and foster a culture that supports development and encourages the transformative power of our people. In terms of the adoption of our institutional culture by our Itubers, according to the April 2026 internal survey, Itaú Chile recorded a 4-percentage increase in employee net promoter score ("**eNPS**") from December 31, 2025 to June 30, 2026. In Chile, we were recognized by Great Place to Work as the best place to work in the country. We were also ranked No. 1 in EFY FEM as the best company for female professionals under the age of 35 in Chile, an award that recognizes companies that most actively support the professional development of their female employees. In addition, for the third consecutive year, we were recognized as one of the Best Places to Work for LGBTI+ Talent 2026 by Pride Connection, the Human Rights Campaign and *Fundación Iguales*.

This approach is designed to strengthen sustainable profitability, enhance stakeholder value, and support our long-term growth in the Andean Region.

Recent Developments

On July 1, 2026, we acquired all of the shares held by our subsidiary Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada in Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A., thereby becoming the direct owner of 100% of the shares issued by Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A. As a result, and pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 103 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, having elapsed an uninterrupted period of more than ten days during which all the shares were held by a single shareholder, Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A. was dissolved due to the concentration of all its shares in Banco Itaú Chile, which, effective of July 12, 2026, became its successor for all legal purposes.

As a result of the dissolution of Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A., the activities and services previously provided by such company were assumed and are now performed directly by Banco Itaú Chile in the capacity of sole legal successor.

General Information about the Issuer

Our legal name is Banco Itaú Chile, and our marketing names are Banco Itaú, Itaú Chile and/or Itaú. The Legal Entity Identifier of Banco Itaú Chile is 549300DDPTTIZ06NIV06. The principal executive offices of Banco Itaú Chile are located at Presidente Riesco 5537, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile. The telephone number of Banco Itaú Chile is +(562) 2660 8000 and its main websites are www.itau.cl and ir.itau.cl. Banco Itaú Chile's agent in United States is Itaú Chile New York Branch, Attention: Joaquín Rojas Walbaum, located at 885 Third Avenue, 33rd Floor, New York, NY 10022. Information set forth on our websites does not constitute a part of this Base Prospectus.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAM

This overview must be read as an introduction to this Base Prospectus and is provided as an aid to investors when considering whether to invest in the Notes, but is not a substitute for the Base Prospectus. Any decision to invest in the Notes should be based on a consideration of the Base Prospectus as a whole, including any Final Terms.

Conditions for Determining Price to be Included in the Base Prospectus

The price and amount of Notes to be issued under the Program will be determined by the Issuer and each relevant Dealer at the time of issue in accordance with prevailing market conditions.

Risk Factors

There are certain factors that may affect the ability of the Issuer to fulfill its obligations under the Notes issued under the Program. Such factors include liquidity, credit and event risks. In addition, there are certain factors that are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes issued under the Program, including the structure of a particular issue of Notes and risks related to the market generally. See "Risk Factors" in this Base Prospectus.

The Notes and the Program

Issuer:	Banco Itaú Chile, acting directly or through the New York Branch, as specified in any preliminary terms (as superseded by any Final Terms) or the Final Terms.
Arrangers:.....	BNP PARIBAS, BofA Securities, Inc., Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc. and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC
Dealers:	BBVA Securities Inc., BNP PARIBAS, BofA Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, HSBC Bank plc, Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc, SMBC Bank International plc, and UBS AG London Branch, and any other Dealer who determines to participate in an offer of Notes and becomes a Dealer under the Program by executing a joinder agreement attached as an exhibit to the Dealer Agreement executed by BBVA Securities Inc., BNP PARIBAS, BofA Securities, Inc., Citigroup Global Markets Inc., Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Daiwa Capital Markets America Inc., Goldman Sachs & Co. LLC, HSBC Bank plc, Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc, SMBC Bank International plc, and UBS AG London Branch at the establishment of the Program. Notes may also be issued to other dealers and to third parties other than dealers.
Fiscal Agent, Paying Agent, Transfer Agent, Calculation Agent and Registrar:	Citibank, N.A., London Branch
Distribution:	Notes may be distributed outside the United States to persons other than U.S. persons (as such terms are

	defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act) (a "**U.S. Person**"), subject to the selling restrictions under "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."
Specified Currencies:	Subject to any applicable legal or regulatory restrictions, such currencies as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms).
Maximum Amount:	The aggregate principal amount of Notes outstanding at any time shall not exceed US$2,000,000,000 or the approximate equivalent thereof in another currency calculated as at the issue date of the relevant Notes.
Maturities:	Notes may be issued in such maturities as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms as the stated maturity), subject to such minimum or maximum term as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the Issuer or the relevant Specified Currency (as defined herein).
Issue Price:	Notes may be issued at an issue price which is equal to, less than or more than their principal amount, as provided in the applicable Final Terms.
Form of Notes:	Notes will be issued in either registered or bearer form as specified in the applicable Final Terms. Notes issued by the New York Branch will be issued solely in registered form. Each Bearer Note will be represented initially by a temporary global Note, without interest coupons, or a permanent global Note, to be deposited with either a Common Safekeeper (as defined below) (if the global Note is intended to be issued in new global note (the "**NGN**") form) or a Common Depositary (as defined below) (if the global Note is intended to be issued in classic global note ("**CGN**") form) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, for credit to the account designated by or on behalf of the purchaser thereof. The interests of the beneficial owner or owners in a temporary global Note will be exchangeable after the Exchange Date (as defined under "Description of the Notes—Forms of Notes") for an interest in a permanent global Note to be held by either a Common Safekeeper (if the permanent global Note is intended to be issued in NGN form) or a Common Depositary (if the permanent global Note is intended to be issued in CGN form) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, for credit to the account designated by or on behalf of the beneficial owner thereof, or for definitive Bearer Notes or for definitive Registered Notes (as defined below), as provided in the applicable Final Terms. The interests of the beneficial owner or owners in a permanent global Note will be

	exchangeable for definitive Bearer Notes or for definitive Registered Notes, as provided in the applicable Final Terms. If specified in the applicable Final Terms, Notes of each Tranche will be in fully registered form ("**Registered Notes**"). The Registered Notes of any Tranche offered and sold to in reliance on Regulation S, will initially be represented by a global note in registered form (a "**Regulation S Global Note**"). Prior to expiry of the distribution compliance period (as defined in Regulation S) applicable to a Tranche of Notes, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may not be offered or sold to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. Person and such Regulation S Global Note will bear a legend regarding such restrictions on transfer. Global Notes exchangeable for definitive Notes shall be tradeable only in principal amounts of at least the Specified Denomination (or if more than one Specified Denomination, the lowest Specified Denomination).
Fixed Rate Notes:	The Issuer will pay interest on Fixed Rate Notes on the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms. Fixed interest on Notes will be calculated on the basis of such Fixed Day Count Fraction (as defined under "Description of the Notes—Interest and Interest Rates") as may be set forth in the applicable Final Terms.
Floating Rate Notes:	The Issuer will pay interest on Floating Rate Notes on the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms. Each Series of Floating Rate Notes will have one or more interest rate bases as indicated in the applicable Final Terms. Interest on Floating Rate Notes will be calculated on the basis of such Floating Day Count Fraction (as defined under "Description of the Notes—Interest and Interest Rates") as may be set forth in the applicable Final Terms.
Interest Period(s) or Interest Payment Date(s) for Floating Rate Notes:	Such period(s) or date(s) as may be indicated in the applicable Final Terms.
Indexed Notes:	Notes may be issued with the principal amount payable at maturity, or interest to be paid thereon, or both, to be determined with reference to the price or prices of specified commodities or stocks, indices, formulae or other assets or bases of reference as may be specified in such Note and the applicable Final Terms. A separate prospectus comprising the relevant Note and an overview document (as the case may be) will be used for the documentation of an issuance of Indexed Notes.
Redemption:	The Final Terms relating to each Tranche of Notes will indicate (i) that the Notes of that Series can be redeemed prior to their stated maturity for taxation reasons, and (ii) whether the Notes of that Series can be redeemed

	prior to their stated maturity at the option of the Issuer upon giving not more than 60 nor less than 10 days written notice to the Noteholders, on a date or dates specified prior to such stated maturity and at a price or prices and on such other terms as are indicated in the applicable Final Terms; provided, however, that Notes denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars may be subject to different restrictions on redemption as described in "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption."
Denomination of Notes:	Notes may be issued in such denominations as may be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) and as indicated in the applicable Final Terms. In the case of any Notes of any Series where one or more such Notes is to be admitted to trading on a regulated market within the European Economic Area or the United Kingdom or offered to the public in any Member State of the European Economic Area or the United Kingdom in circumstances which would otherwise require the publication of a prospectus under the Prospectus Regulation or POATRS, the minimum specified denomination or minimum consideration of the Notes will be at least €100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than euro, the equivalent amount in such currency).
Taxation:	All payments with respect to the Notes will be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of taxes imposed by any Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as described in "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts"), unless such withholding is required by law, in which case, subject to certain exceptions, the Issuer will generally pay Additional Amounts as described in "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts." See also "Taxation."
Status of the Notes:	Each Note will be unsecured and will be either a senior or a subordinated debt obligation or capital securities of the Issuer. Notes which are senior debt obligations will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated debt obligations of the Issuer (except as otherwise provided by applicable law). Notes which are subordinated debt obligations will rank junior in right of payment to all senior indebtedness of the Issuer (except as otherwise provided by applicable law) as specified in the applicable Final Terms, which will set forth the precise terms of such subordination. The terms and conditions of Notes intended to be treated as capital securities pursuant to applicable local Chilean and/or international capital adequacy regulations will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms. See "Description of the Notes—General."

Rating:	The Notes of each Tranche issued under the Program may be rated or unrated. Where the Notes of a Tranche are rated, such rating (i) will be set out in the Final Terms and (ii) will not necessarily be the same as the rating(s) assigned to the Program. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.
Modification and Amendment of the Notes:	Except for certain matters that require unanimous consent of the holders of each Note of any Series directly and adversely affected thereby, the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the terms and conditions of the notes of a Series may be modified or amended (and future compliance therewith or past Events of Default may be waived) by holders of (i) a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes of such Series or (ii) 75% of the principal amount of Notes of such Series represented and voting at the meeting. See "Description of the Notes—Modification of Fiscal Agency Agreement and Notes." Notes owned by the Issuer or any of its affiliates shall not be deemed to be outstanding for, among other purposes, declaring the acceleration of the maturity of the Notes.
Listing and Admission to Trading:	Application will be made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in, and for quotation of, any Notes which are agreed at the time of issue to be so listed on the SGX-ST. The Issuer may also apply to list, and for quotation of, any Notes in other stock exchanges outside the United States. There is no assurance that the application to the Official List of the SGX-ST or to such other stock exchanges for the listing of the Notes of any Series will be approved. For so long as any Notes are listed on the SGX-ST and the rules of the SGX-ST so require, such Notes will be traded on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of S$200,000 (or its equivalent in other currencies). The Notes will trade on any other stock exchange in a minimum board lot size pursuant to applicable regulation thereof so long as any of the Notes remain listed on such stock exchange.
Clearing System:	As specified in the applicable Final Terms.
Governing Law:	New York law.
Selling Restrictions:	The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold except in accordance with Regulation S under the Securities Act or pursuant to another exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. In addition, Notes issued in bearer form are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales and deliveries of Notes in the United States, the European Economic Area, the United

	Kingdom, Australia and certain other jurisdictions, see "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."
Risk Factors:	Prospective purchasers of the Notes should consider carefully all of the information set forth in this Base Prospectus or any supplement hereto and, in particular, the information set forth under the caption "Risk Factors" in this Base Prospectus.

RISK FACTORS

The following section does not describe all the risks we face or that relate to an investment in the Notes. Prior to making an investment decision, prospective investors should carefully read the information contained in this Base Prospectus, including the following factors, considering, among other things, the risk factors with respect to our business, to the countries in which it operates, the expansion and integration of acquired businesses, and risks associated with emerging markets, which may not be typically associated with investments in securities of issuers from the United States, Europe or other similar jurisdictions.

The following risk factors are the risks we consider material as of the date of this Base Prospectus. There may be additional risks that it currently considers immaterial or of which it is currently unaware, and any of these risks could have similar effects to those set forth below. Any applicable Final Terms may contain specific risk factors relating to the relevant issue of Notes.

Potential investors are cautioned that the following important risk factors, and those contained in any applicable Final Terms, among other factors, could affect our actual results and could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. In particular, as we are incorporated in Chile and we operate primarily in Chile and Colombia, there are certain risks associated with an investment in the Notes that may not be typically encountered when investing in securities of entities incorporated or operating outside these jurisdictions.

Risks Relating to Us and Our Business

The growth and composition of our loan portfolio expansion may expose us to increased loan losses.

Our business strategy is to grow profitably while increasing our loan portfolio size. Through the further expansion of our loan portfolio in Chilean retail segments, we are seeking to decrease our corporate segment concentration in that market and, as a result, balance our loan portfolio and strengthen our retail operation (particularly in the consumer segment), which may expose us to a higher level of loan losses and require us to establish higher levels of provisions for loan losses.

Our strategy to expand our loan portfolio, particularly in the Chilean consumer and retail categories, may expose us to increased loan losses due to the higher risk profile of these segments. Consumer loans, often unsecured or with limited collateral, are particularly vulnerable to borrower-specific risks such as unemployment, inflation, or economic downturns. This may require us to maintain higher levels of provisions for loan losses, which could adversely impact our financial performance.

We believe our total allowances for loan losses is adequate as of the date hereof to cover all known and expected losses in our total loan portfolio. The growth of our loan portfolio may expose us to a higher level of loan losses and require us to establish proportionately higher levels of provisions for loan losses, which would offset the increased income that we can expect to receive as our loan portfolio grows.

Our loan portfolio may not continue to grow sustainably.

Past performance of our loan portfolio may not be indicative of future performance. Our loan portfolio may not continue to grow at the same or similar rates as the growth rate that we historically experienced.

Additionally, changes in the Chilean or Colombian economies, including inflationary pressures, currency depreciation, or reduced foreign investment, a slowdown in the growth of customer demand, an increase in market competition, or changes in governmental regulations could adversely affect the rate of growth of our loan portfolio and increase our risk exposure.

For example, during the six months ended June 30, 2026, economic activity in Chile weakened compared to the momentum observed during the fourth quarter of 2025, with slower private consumption and weakness in certain sectors, while inflationary pressures increased due in part to higher international oil prices. In Colombia, inflation increased from 5.1% as of December 31, 2025 to 6.14% as of June 30, 2026, while the Banco de la República increased its policy rate by 100 basis points, from 10.25% as of March 31, 2026 to 11.25% as of June 30, 2026, and fixed investment continued to lag. These conditions could adversely affect demand for credit, increase credit risk and limit the sustainable growth of our loan portfolio.

Accordingly, there can be no assurance that our loan portfolio will maintain its historical growth trends or performance levels. Any prolonged period of slower loan growth, deterioration in credit quality, or adverse macroeconomic conditions in the markets where we operate could materially and negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations, and prospects. Furthermore, if we are unable to adapt our business strategy to changing market conditions or effectively manage credit and market risks, our profitability and competitive position could be adversely affected.

Our allowances for loan losses may not be adequate to cover actual losses.

The amount of allowance for loan losses is based on our ongoing assessment and expectations concerning various factors affecting the quality of our loan portfolio, including macroeconomic conditions in Chile and Colombia, borrower financial health, collateral values, and regulatory changes.

These factors include, among others, our customers' financial condition, repayment abilities and repayment intentions, the realizable value of any collateral, the prospects for support from any guarantor, the condition of the Chilean and Colombian economies, government macroeconomic policies, interest rates, and the legal and regulatory environment. Many of these factors are beyond our control**.** In addition, as these factors evolve, the models we use to determine the appropriate level of allowance for loan losses require recalibration, which may lead to increased provisions for loan losses.

If our assessment of, and expectations concerning, the abovementioned factors differ from actual developments, or if the quality of our loan portfolio deteriorates, additional reserves may be required, potentially impacting our financial results.

The quality of our loan portfolio may deteriorate, adversely affecting our financial condition and results of operations.

We cannot assure you that our credit risk management policies, procedures, and systems are free from any deficiency. Failure of credit risk management policies, procedures or systems may result in an increase in the level of non-performing loans and adversely affect the quality of our loan portfolio. In addition, the quality of our loan portfolio may deteriorate due to various reasons, including factors beyond our control, such as macroeconomic factors affecting the Chilean or Colombian economies**.** If such deterioration were to occur, it could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, due to limitations in the availability of information and the developing information infrastructure in Chile and Colombia, our assessment of the credit risks associated with a particular customer may not be based on complete, accurate or reliable information. In addition, although we have been improving our credit scoring systems to better assess borrowers' credit risk profiles, we cannot assure you that our credit scoring systems collect complete or accurate information reflecting the actual behavior of customers or that their credit risk can be assessed correctly.

Furthermore, a substantial number of our customers consist of individuals and small-to-medium-sized enterprises ("**SMEs**"). Our retail and SME business is more likely to be adversely affected by downturns in the Chilean and Colombian economies, including by unemployment and currency volatility, than our business from large corporations and high-income individuals. For example, unemployment directly affects the capacity of individuals to obtain and repay consumer loans. Consequently, this could materially and adversely affect the liquidity, business, and financial condition of our customers, which may in turn cause us to experience higher levels of past-due loans, and result in higher allowances for loan losses, which could in turn materially affect our asset quality, results of operations, and financial condition.

The value of any collateral securing our loans may not be sufficient, and we may be unable to realize the full value of the collateral securing our loan portfolio.

The value of any collateral securing our loan portfolio may significantly fluctuate or decline due to factors beyond our control, such as market factors, environmental risks, natural disasters, macroeconomic factors, and political events affecting the Chilean or Colombian economies. Any decline in the value of the collateral securing our loans may result in a reduction in the recovery from collateral realization and may have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition. We may also not have sufficiently recent information on the value of

collateral, which may result in an inaccurate assessment for impairment losses of our loans secured by such collateral, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, we may face difficulties in enforcing our rights as a secured creditor. In particular, timing delays and procedural problems in enforcing against collateral and local protectionism in the markets in which we operate may make foreclosures on collateral and enforcement of judgments difficult and may result in losses that could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We may be unable to meet capital and liquidity adequacy requirements.

We are subject to certain regulatory capital requirements. We may be required to raise additional capital in order to maintain our capital adequacy ratios above the minimum required levels set by Chilean and Colombian regulators, which align with Basel III standards. Our ability to raise additional capital may be limited by numerous factors, including financial condition, results of operations general market conditions for capital-raising activities by commercial banks, and global economic, political, and regulatory conditions. If we require additional capital in the future, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain such capital on favorable terms, in a timely manner, or at all. Furthermore, the regulators may increase the minimum capital adequacy requirements applicable to us. Accordingly, we may face difficulties in meeting these requirements in the future.

If we fail to meet capital adequacy requirements, we may be required to take corrective actions or be subject to sanctions. These measures or sanctions could materially and adversely affect our business reputation, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, if we are unable to raise enough capital in a timely manner, the growth of our loan portfolio and other risk-weighted assets may be restricted, and we may face significant challenges in implementing our business strategy. As a result, our prospects, results of operations and financial condition could be materially and adversely affected.

We are also subject to liquidity requirements. There can be no assurance that the application of the existing regulatory liquidity requirements, standards or recommendations will not require us to issue additional securities that qualify as own funds or eligible liabilities, to maintain a greater proportion of our assets in highly-liquid but lower-yielding financial instruments, to liquidate assets, to curtail business or to take any other actions. As a result, we cannot assure you that liquidity requirements imposed by our regulators will not have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations.

We are dependent on key personnel.

Our development, operation, and growth depend significantly on the expertise and continuity of our senior management and other key personnel. The loss of key personnel for any reason, including retirement, or our inability to attract and retain qualified replacements, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our risk management system may not be sufficient to avoid losses.

In addition to lending, our financial activities involve trading of securities and derivatives by our treasury division. Our financial success depends on, among other factors, our ability to accurately balance risks and returns from our operations. We use various processes to identify, analyze, manage, and control our risk exposure, both in favorable and adverse market conditions. However, these processes involve complex models and assumptions, based on historical data, correlations, and macroeconomic projections, which ultimately require judgment and may not fully capture future developments. Because of the nature of these risks, we cannot guarantee that our risk management efforts will prevent us from experiencing losses that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In particular, we may experience losses if, among other factors:

- we are not capable of identifying all the risks that may affect our portfolio;
- our risk analysis or our measures taken in response to such risks are inadequate or inaccurate;
- the markets move in an unexpected and adverse way with respect to speed, direction, strength, or other aspects, and our ability to manage risks in such a scenario is restricted;
- our clients are affected by unforeseen events resulting in their default or losses in an amount higher than those considered in our risk analyses; or

- collateral pledged in our favor is insufficient to cover our clients' obligations to us if they default.

We are subject to concentration risk.

Concentration risk is the risk associated with potentially high financial losses triggered by significant exposure to a particular component of risk, whether it is related to a particular counterparty, industry, geographic region, mitigating instruments, index, or currency. Examples of such risks include significant exposure to a single counterparty, to counterparties operating in the same economic sector or geographical region, to business segments or credit products, or to financial instruments that depend on the same index or currency. For instance, our exposure to Chile's copper-dependent economy heightens our vulnerability to fluctuations in global commodity prices.

While our risk appetite statement and risk management policies and controls are designed to mitigate concentration risk, we cannot assure you that they will prevent the existence of concentrated risk exposures that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Currency fluctuations could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

As a material portion of our assets and liabilities is denominated in currencies other than the Chilean Peso, such as the U.S. dollar, and the Colombian Peso, and we are only partially hedged against currency fluctuations, any future fluctuations in the U.S. dollar and Colombian Peso may result in changes to our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income. Additionally, significant changes may occur in the values of these U.S. dollar- and Colombian Peso-denominated assets and liabilities when translated into Chilean Peso. Therefore, our results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates between and among the Chilean peso, the Colombian peso, and the U.S. dollar despite our internal policy and Chilean and Colombian regulations relating to the general avoidance of material exchange rate gaps.

We may decide to change our policy regarding exchange rate gaps. Regulations that limit such gaps may also be amended or eliminated. Greater exchange rate gaps could increase our exposure to the devaluation of the Chilean peso and/or the Colombian peso, and any such devaluation may impair our capacity to service our foreign-currency obligations and may, therefore, materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is highly dependent on information technology systems.

Our business is highly dependent on the ability of our information technology systems to accurately process a large number of transactions across numerous and diverse markets and products in a secure and timely manner. The proper functioning of our financial control, risk management, accounting, customer service, and other data processing systems is critical to our business and our ability to compete effectively. We have backup data for our key data processing systems that could be used in the event of a catastrophe or a failure of our primary systems and have established alternative communication networks where available. However, we cannot assure you that our business activities would not be materially disrupted if we experience a partial or complete failure of our information technology systems or communication networks. Such failures could be caused by, among other things, software bugs, server malfunctions, computer virus attacks, cyber-attacks, system upgrades, malware and ransomware, social engineering and phishing attacks, denial-of-service attacks, misconduct, fraud, and other events. In addition, a cyber-attack, including any security breach caused by unauthorized access to information or systems, intentional malfunctions, or loss or corruption of data, software, hardware, or other computer equipment, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. As the cyber-threat landscape evolves, these attacks are growing in frequency, sophistication, and intensity, and may remain undetected for a period of time. See "—Security breaches, including cyber-attacks, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations."

Additionally, new technologies and technological solutions, such as artificial intelligence, are continually being released. Our ability to remain competitive and achieve further growth will depend in part on our ability to upgrade our information technology systems and increase our capacity on a timely and cost-effective basis. There is no assurance that we will be able to successfully adopt new technology as critical systems and applications become obsolete and better ones become available. Any substantial failure to improve or upgrade information technology systems effectively or on a timely basis could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Further, during the last five years, the number of our employees working remotely has increased. This may cause increases in the unavailability of our systems and infrastructure, interruption of telecommunication services, generalized system failures and heightened vulnerability to cyberattacks. Accordingly, our ability to conduct our business may be adversely impacted.

We are subject to counterparty risk.

We are exposed to counterparty risk in addition to credit risks associated with our lending and other financial activities. We routinely conduct transactions with counterparties in the financial services industry, including brokers and dealers, commercial banks, investment banks, mutual and hedge funds, and other institutional clients. Many of the routine transactions we enter into expose us to significant credit risk in the event of default by one of our significant counterparties.

We may incur losses if any of our counterparties fail to meet their contractual obligations, due to bankruptcy, lack of liquidity, operational failure, or other reasons. Counterparty risk may arise from, for example, investing in securities of third parties, entering into derivative contracts under which counterparties have obligations to make payments to us, or executing securities, futures, currency, or commodity trades from proprietary trading activities that fail to settle at the required time due to non-delivery by the counterparty or systems failure by clearing agents, clearing houses, or other financial intermediaries. Failure to meet contractual obligations by our counterparties could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Security breaches, including cyber-attacks, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

In the conduct of our banking operations, we receive, manage, hold, transmit and process certain confidential or sensitive information, including personal information of customers and employees, and offer various internet-based services to our clients, including online banking services and mobile banking apps. A portion of those services are provided through our reliance on third-party systems.

We could be liable for breaches of security in our online banking services, including cybersecurity breaches. The secure transmission of confidential information over the internet is essential to maintain our clients' confidence in our online services. In certain cases, we are responsible for protecting customers' proprietary information as well as their accounts with us. Cyber-attacks are rapidly evolving (including computer viruses, malicious code, ransomware, phishing, or other information security breaches), and we may not be able to anticipate or prevent all such attacks, which could result in the unauthorized release, gathering, monitoring, misuse, loss, or destruction of our or our customers' confidential, proprietary, and other information. Individuals may also seek to intentionally disrupt our online banking services or compromise the confidentiality of customer information with criminal intent. Failure to protect against or mitigate breaches of security or other unauthorized disclosures remains a possibility.

If such events occur, we could be in breach of privacy laws or other laws and/or regulations, which could make us subject to legal proceedings and administrative sanctions, including damages, and, in turn, adversely affect our ability to offer and grow our online services, cause a loss of customer relationships, negatively impact our reputation, and have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

In recent years, computer systems of companies and organizations have been targeted, not only by cyber criminals, but also by activists, rogue states, state-supported actors and others. Additionally, in recent years there has been a global trend of increasing security threats. Such security threats are expected to accelerate even more on a global basis in frequency and magnitude as threat actors become increasingly sophisticated in leveraging techniques and tools (including artificial intelligence) that circumvent security controls, evade detection and even remove forensic evidence. In addition, employees working from home and longer-term shifts towards remote or hybrid work may increase cybersecurity risks. The risk of cyberattack may also be heightened in the context of ongoing conflicts and in response to sanctions imposed, such as increased cyberattacks associated with the Russia-Ukraine conflict and conflicts in the Middle-East.

Security threats could give rise to the loss of significant amounts of customer data and other sensitive information, as well as significant levels of liquid assets (including cash). In addition, cyber-attacks could disrupt our electronic systems used to service our customers. As attempted attacks continue to evolve in scope and sophistication, we may incur significant costs in order to modify or enhance our protective measures against such attacks, or to investigate or remediate any vulnerability or resulting breach, or in communicating cyber-attacks to our customers. If

we fail to effectively manage our cybersecurity risk, for example by failing to update our systems and processes in response to new threats (or by failing to ensure that our third-party providers have adequate systems and process in place for such purposes), our reputation could be harmed, and our operating results, financial condition, and prospects could be adversely affected through the payment of customer compensation, regulatory penalties, and fines and/or through the loss of assets. In addition, we may also be impacted by cyber-attacks against national critical infrastructures of the countries where we operate, for example, the telecommunications network. Our information technology systems are dependent on such national critical infrastructure and any cyber-attack against such critical infrastructure could negatively affect our ability to service our customers. As we do not operate such national critical infrastructure, we have limited ability to protect our information technology systems from the adverse effects of such a cyber-attack.

We utilize artificial intelligence, which could expose us to liability or adversely affect our business.

We utilize, and are continuing to explore further uses of, artificial intelligence in connection with our business, products and services. We integrate artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies into various aspects of our operations, products, and services. These technologies are used to enhance efficiency, automate processes, analyze data, and improve decision-making.

However, there are significant risks involved in utilizing artificial intelligence and no assurance can be provided that its use will enhance our products or services or produce the intended results. For example, artificial intelligence algorithms may be flawed, insufficient, of poor quality, reflect unwanted forms of bias or contain other errors or inadequacies, any of which may not be easily detectable, artificial intelligence has been known to produce false inferences or outputs, artificial intelligence may subject us to new or heightened legal, regulatory, ethical or other challenges, artificial intelligence may involve inappropriate or controversial data practices by developers and end-users, or other factors adversely affecting public opinion of artificial intelligence, which could impair the acceptance of artificial intelligence solutions, including those incorporated into our products and services.

If the artificial intelligence solutions that we create or use are deficient, inaccurate or controversial, we could incur operational inefficiencies, competitive harm, legal liability, brand or reputational harm, or other adverse impacts on our business and financial results. Further, there can be no assurance that our use of artificial intelligence will be successful in reducing our operational risk or increasing our operational efficiencies or otherwise result in our intended outcomes. Additionally, if any of our employees, contractors, vendors or service providers use any third-party artificial intelligence -powered solutions in connection with our business, it may lead to the inadvertent public disclosure of our proprietary, confidential, sensitive or personal information which may impact our ability to realize the benefit of our intellectual property or proprietary, confidential, sensitive or personal information, harming our competitive position and business. If we do not have sufficient rights to use the data or other material or content on which our artificial intelligence solutions or other artificial intelligence tools we use or rely, we also may incur in liability through the violation of applicable laws and regulations, third-party intellectual property, privacy or other rights, or contracts to which we are a party.

We rely on third parties for important products and services.

Third-party vendors provide key components of our business infrastructure, such as loan and deposit servicing systems, back-office and business process support, information technology production and support, internet connections, and network access. Relying on these third parties can be a source of operational and regulatory risk to us, including with respect to security breaches affecting such parties. We are also subject to risk with respect to security breaches affecting the vendors and other parties that interact with these service providers. As our interconnectivity with these third parties increases, we face the risk of operational failure with respect to their systems. We may be required to take steps to protect the integrity of our operational systems, thereby increasing our operational costs and potentially decreasing customer satisfaction. In addition, any problems caused by these third parties, including as a result of them not providing us their services for any reason or performing their services poorly, could adversely affect our ability to deliver products and services to customers and otherwise conduct our business, which could lead to reputational damage and regulatory investigations and intervention.

Replacing these third-party vendors could also entail significant delays and expense, which could negatively impact our business.

We may experience operational problems, errors, or misconduct.

We are exposed to many types of operational risks, including the risk of misconduct by employees, failure to obtain proper authorizations, failure to properly document transactions, equipment failures, and errors by employees. Although we maintain a system of operational controls, there can be no assurances that operational problems or errors will not occur and that their occurrence will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Our anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, anti-bribery and anti-corruption measures may not prevent third parties from using us as a conduit for those activities.

We are required to comply with applicable anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, and anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws and regulations, and we have adopted various policies and procedures, including internal controls and "know-your-customer" procedures, aimed at preventing money laundering, terrorist financing and other financial crime activities. In addition, we also rely on our correspondent banks having their own appropriate anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, anti-bribery and anti-corruption procedures, and use what we believe are commercially reasonable procedures for monitoring our correspondent banks.

However, these measures, procedures, and compliance may not be entirely effective in preventing third parties from using us as a conduit for money laundering (including illegal cash operations), terrorist financing, or other financial crime activities without our knowledge or consent. If we were to be associated with money laundering (including illegal cash operations) or terrorist financing, our reputation could be harmed and we could become subject to fines, sanctions, or legal enforcement (including restrictions on international transactions), which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Additionally, we have been, and may in the future be, subject to negative coverage in the media about us or our clients, including with respect to alleged conduct such as failure to detect and/or prevent any financial crime activities or comply with anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing laws and regulations. Negative media coverage of this type about us, whether it has merit or not, could materially and adversely affect our reputation and perception among current and potential clients, investors, vendors, partners, regulators and other third parties, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition and prospects as well as damage our customers' and investors' confidence and the market price of our securities.

Moreover, financial and economic crimes have become the subject of enhanced regulatory scrutiny and supervision by regulators globally. Anti-money laundering, anti-bribery and corruption and sanctions laws and regulations are also increasingly complex and detailed. For example, on August 17, 2023, Chilean Law No. 21,595 on economic crimes and offenses against the environment was enacted in Chile.

Given the increasing complexity and evolving nature of anti-money laundering, anti-terrorist financing, and anti-bribery and anti-corruption frameworks, we cannot guarantee that our policies, procedures, and internal controls will always be sufficient to detect or prevent all improper or illegal activities. Any failure, whether actual or perceived, to comply with these laws and regulations or to prevent financial crime could result in significant regulatory actions, monetary penalties, reputational damage, and increased scrutiny from authorities. Such outcomes could adversely affect our ability to conduct business, maintain relationships with counterparties and correspondent banks, and could materially and negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations, and overall business prospects.

Our loan and investment portfolios are subject to risk of prepayment, which may result in reinvestment on less profitable terms.

Our loan and investment portfolios are subject to prepayment risk, which results from the ability of a borrower or issuer to pay a debt obligation prior to maturity without adequate (or any) prepayment penalties. Increases in repayment activity reduce the weighted average lives of our earning assets and may adversely affect our operating results. Prepayment risk also has an adverse impact on our residential mortgage portfolio, since prepayments could shorten the weighted average life of this portfolio, which may result in a mismatch in funding or in reinvestment at lower yields. Prepayment risk is inherent to our commercial activity, and an increase in prepayments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Exposure to government debt could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We invest in debt securities issued by the Chilean and Colombian governments and the Central Bank of Chile, which, for the most part, are short-term and highly liquid instruments. A default or delay in payment by either the Chilean or Colombian governments could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

A downgrade of our credit ratings could increase funding costs and limit access to capital markets.

We cannot predict the actions rating agencies may take in the future and our ratings or outlook could be revised (including downwards) at any time and without any notice by any ratings agency. In general, the future evolution of our ratings will be linked, to a large extent, to the impact of the general global macroeconomic outlook (including as a result of the continuance or escalation of the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East), the local macroeconomic outlook, and the evolution of Chile's and Colombia's political environment, among other factors.

Any adverse revision to our credit ratings in Chile or Colombia for domestic and international debt by international rating agencies may adversely affect our cost of funding, including interest rates paid on our deposits and securities. If this were to happen, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial performance, and ability to access capital markets.

Mismatches in the maturity of our loan portfolio and our funding sources could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are exposed to maturity mismatches between our loans and sources of funding. The majority of our loan portfolio consists of fixed interest rate loans, and the yield from our loans depends on our ability to balance our cost of funding with the interest rates we charge our borrowers. An increase in market interest rates in Chile or Colombia could increase our cost of funding, especially the cost of time deposits, and could reduce the spread we earn on our loans, materially and adversely affecting our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Any mismatch between the maturity of our loan portfolio and our sources of funding would magnify the effect of any imbalance in interest rates, also representing a liquidity risk if we fail to obtain funding on an ongoing basis. In addition, since part of our funding comes from securities denominated in U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies that we issue abroad, any devaluation of the Chilean or Colombian peso against the U.S. dollar or such other foreign currencies could increase the cost of funding in relation to these securities. While we seek to avoid significant mismatches between assets and liabilities due to foreign currency exposure, we may have mismatches from time to time. The Chilean peso has experienced large devaluations and appreciations in the past and could be subject to significant fluctuations in the future. Our results of operations may be affected by fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar despite our policy and Chilean regulations relating to the general avoidance of material exchange rate exposure, especially if there is a lack of sources of funding in foreign currency. Greater exchange rate risk increases our exposure to the devaluation of the Chilean peso, and any such devaluation may impair our capacity to service foreign currency obligations and may, therefore, materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We enter into forward exchange transactions or other derivatives to avoid material exchange rate exposure, but our policy regarding exchange rate exposure is subject to change and regulations limiting such exposures may also be amended or eliminated. An increase in our total cost of funds for any of these reasons could result in an increase in the interest rates on our loans, which could, as a result, affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to attract new customers and expand our loan business.

We are subject to financial and operational risks associated with derivative transactions.

We enter into derivative transactions primarily to deliver services to our clients, for hedging purposes, and, on a limited basis, for trading purposes. These transactions are subject to market, liquidity, counterparty (the risk of insolvency or other inability of a counterparty to perform its obligations to us), and operational risks.

Market practices and documentation for derivative transactions in Chile and Colombia may differ from those in other jurisdictions. For example, documentation may not incorporate terms and conditions of derivatives transactions as commonly understood internationally. In addition, the execution and performance of these transactions depend on our ability to develop adequate control and management systems and to hire and retain qualified personnel.

Moreover, our ability to monitor and analyze these transactions relies on our information technology systems. These factors may further increase risks associated with derivative transactions and, if they are not adequately controlled, could materially and adversely affect the results of our operations and financial condition.

Our level of insurance might not be sufficient to fully cover all liabilities that may arise in the course of our business.

We maintain insurance for losses resulting from fire, explosions, floods, and electrical shorts and outages at our various buildings and facilities. We also have civil liability insurance covering material and physical losses and damages that may be suffered by third parties. We cannot assure you that our level of insurance is sufficient to fully cover all liabilities that may arise in the course of our business or that insurance will continue to be available in the future. In addition, we may not be able to obtain insurance on comparable terms in the future. Our business and results of operations may be adversely affected if we incur liabilities that are not fully covered by our insurance policies.

The occurrence of natural disasters or terrorist events or events of civil unrest in the regions where we operate could impair our ability to conduct business effectively and could adversely affect our results of operations.

We are exposed to the risk of natural disasters such as earthquakes or tsunamis, floods, mudslides, and volcanic eruptions in the regions where we operate. We also recognize that natural disasters could be amplified by the effects of climate change. For example, in January 2026, Chile experienced major wildfires in the Biobío and Ñuble regions. In August 2026, Colombia declared a national disaster following a significant earthquake. In early 2024, Chile experienced devastating wildfires exacerbated by a severe heatwave and drought conditions linked to the El Niño phenomena and rising temperatures. Similarly, in 2024, Colombia faced record-breaking temperatures and drought-related challenges affecting local communities and infrastructure.

In the event of a natural disaster, unanticipated problems with our disaster recovery systems could have a material adverse impact on our ability to conduct business in the affected region, particularly if those problems affect our computer-based data processing, transmission, storage, and retrieval systems and destroy valuable data. In addition, if a significant number of our local employees and managers were unavailable in the event of a disaster, our ability to effectively conduct business could be severely compromised. A natural disaster could damage some of our branches and automated teller machines, or ATMs, forcing us to close damaged facilities or locations, increasing recovery costs as well as causing economic harm to our clients. A natural disaster could have a material adverse effect on local businesses in the affected region and could result in substantial volatility or adverse harm in our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Furthermore, we could be exposed to terrorist events in the regions where we operate and elsewhere in the world. The potential for military action and heightened security measures in response to such threats may cause significant disruptions to commerce on a global basis, including restrictions on cross-border transport and trade. The consequences of terrorism and the responses thereto are unpredictable and could have an adverse effect on our business operations.

We could also be exposed to events of civil unrest. While recent years have not seen large-scale events comparable to the civil protests in Chile in October 2019, the potential for political or social disturbances remains in both Chile and Colombia. Such events can result in physical damage to our buildings (including our headquarters, offices, branches and ATMs) and/or injury to customers, employees and others. There can be no assurance that such events will not occur and that their occurrence will not have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

Climate change may have adverse effects on our business.

The risks associated with climate change are gaining increasing social, regulatory, economic, and political relevance, both nationally and internationally. New regulations related to climate change may affect our operations and business strategy, leading us to incur financial costs resulting from: (i) the physical risk of climate change and (ii) the risk of transition to a low-carbon or carbon-neutral economy.

The physical risks of climate change are related to the gradual increase in the average temperature of the planet and to the increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events, such as sea level rise and more frequent and prolonged drought. The impact on the economy is expected to be significant. The potential impact includes significant changes in asset prices and industry profitability. Damage to borrowers' properties and operations

may impair asset values and credit quality of customers, leading to non-performing loans, write-offs, and impairment charges in our portfolios. In addition, our facilities may also suffer physical damage due to weather events, leading to increased costs for us.

As the economy transitions to a low-carbon or carbon-neutral model, financial institutions may face significant and rapid developments in stakeholder expectations, policy, law, and regulation, which could impact the lending activities we undertake, as well as the risks associated with our lending portfolios, and the value of our financial assets.

As concerns about climate change increase and societal preferences change, initiatives and business practices of financial institutions with respect to climate matters and other matters of public policy, including environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") matters, have recently become the subject of significant scrutiny by regulatory agencies and government officials. Therefore, we may face greater adverse media coverage, and reputational damage, which may in turn impact customer demand for our products, returns on certain business activities, and the value of certain assets and trading positions, leading to impairment charges. Furthermore, we could face conduct risks derived from misrepresentations in our sustainability-related disclosures, including our practices, achievements, metrics, goals and targets or the sustainability characteristics of our products or of our customers, investors or other stakeholders (greenwashing).

The impacts of climate change may also increase losses for sensitive sectors, as a result of the effects of both physical and transition risks, causing loss of profitability for companies exposed to these risks and impairing their ability to repay loans. Possible carbon pricing mechanisms (e.g., the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism, which entered its definitive phase in 2026 for specified carbon-intensive goods of affected exporters and their supply chains) can affect companies' costs and compromise their ability to generate cash flows. Any subsequent increase in defaults and rising unemployment could create recessionary pressures, which may lead to an increased deterioration in the creditworthiness of our clients, higher expected credit losses, and increased charge-offs and defaults among wholesale and retail customers. If we do not adequately integrate risks associated with climate change into our risk framework to appropriately assess, manage, and disclose the various financial and operational risks we face as a result of climate change, or fail to adapt our strategy and business model to the changing regulatory requirements and market expectations on a timely basis, it may have a material and adverse impact on our business growth rate, competitiveness, profitability, capital requirements, cost of funding, and financial condition.

Other potential risks arise from climate-related litigation claims, which are compelling governments and corporate actors to pursue actions or better practices to adapt to changes in order to mitigate the impacts resulting from loss and damage due to climate change. Financial institutions are exposed to the risk of being defendants in a climate-related suit, and they may also be indirectly affected through their clients' portfolios**.** Clients can be directly or indirectly held legally liable for a climate-related event or impact, which may result in associated remediation costs, potential impact on the value of their companies, and difficulty in recovering after paying for damages. Litigation can also cause stranded assets, mainly in the carbon-intensive industries, due to unanticipated, premature write-downs or devaluations caused by climate change.

Reputational and business risks from affiliated entities of Itaú Unibanco Holding could adversely impact our business.

We are currently controlled by Itaú Unibanco Holding and its affiliates, which as of June 30, 2026 had a 67.42% beneficial ownership stake in us. Since we are part of a larger conglomerate of companies owned by Itaú Unibanco Holding, if other businesses controlled by Itaú Unibanco Holding face difficulties from a business or reputational standpoint, we may suffer adverse consequences. If we were to be associated with adverse events affecting affiliated entities, our reputation could be harmed, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are subject to arbitration and litigation proceedings that could materially adversely affect our business, financial position, and results of operations.

We are subject to legal proceedings. Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings may occur. From time to time, we may become involved in arbitration, litigation, and other legal proceedings relating to claims arising from our operations in the normal course of business. We cannot assure you that legal proceedings will not materially affect our ability to conduct our business or result in unfavorable rulings, which could have a

material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. See Note 29 to our 2025-2024 Audited Financial Statements in respect of lawsuits and legal proceedings.

We may incur financial losses and damages to our reputation from environmental, social and compliance risks.

In recent years, environmental and social risks have been recognized as increasingly relevant, since they can affect the creation of shared value in the short, medium and long terms from the standpoint of the organization and its main stakeholders.

Environmental and social risks may affect our activities and the revenue of our clients, causing reputational damage, delays in payments, or default, especially in the case of significant environmental and social incidents. We could also be deemed to be indirectly responsible for environmental damages caused by projects we finance, and could consequently be held liable for certain damages.

In addition, compliance risks including those associated with anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing expose us to potential breaches of legal, regulatory and normative requirements. Such events could result in financial losses, sanctions, reputational damage, adverse impacts on the integrity of the financial system and increased scrutiny from regulators and stakeholders.

Our business strategy may not provide us the results we expect.

Our business strategy and its implementation are determined by management based on assumptions about future economic, regulatory, and political conditions. These assumptions are subject to subjective elements and other potential inaccuracies, which could result in certain risks not being correctly identified or anticipated. Accordingly, the results and consequences arising from any possible inaccurate assumptions may compromise our capacity to fully or partially implement our business strategy, as well as to achieve the results and benefits expected, which might give rise to financial losses.

Additionally, factors beyond our control, such as, but not limited to, economic and market conditions, changes in laws and regulations, and other risk factors may make it difficult or impossible to implement fully or partially our business strategy and achieve the results and benefits expected therefrom.

We may not be able to manage our growth successfully.

As we continue to grow, we must improve our operational, technical, and managerial knowledge and compliance systems in order to effectively manage our operations across the expanded group. Failure to integrate, monitor and manage expanded operations could have a material adverse effect on our business, reputation, and financial results. Our future growth will also depend on our access to internal and external financing sources. We may be unable to access such financing on commercially acceptable terms or at all.

Integration of acquired or merged businesses involves certain risks that may have a material adverse effect on us.

We have engaged in a number of mergers and acquisitions in the past, including the Merger, the Santander Colombia Acquisition, the Helm Bank Acquisition (and the subsequent merger of Helm Bank with and into Itaú Colombia in 2014), as well as the acquisition and integration of MCC S.A. Corredores de Bolsa ("**MCC Corredores**") and MCC Asesorías SpA ("**MCC Asesorías**" and, jointly with MCC Corredores, "**MCC**") in 2022.

In December 2025, we entered into an agreement for the Klap Acquisition, which, as of the date of this Base Prospectus, remains subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the remaining customary closing conditions. There can be no assurance that the remaining conditions will be satisfied, that the transaction will close within the anticipated timeframe or at all, or that additional conditions, costs, restrictions or delays will not arise.

Furthermore, we may make additional mergers and acquisitions in the future as part of our growth strategy.

These acquisitions and mergers, and the integration of such institutions and assets involve certain risks, which as of the current stage of such transactions may still include remaining risks such as:

- integrating new networks, information systems, merchant-acquiring, payment-acceptance and transaction-processing platforms, financial and accounting systems, risk and other management systems, financial planning and reporting, products, merchant relationships, and customer bases into our existing

business may prove difficult, cause us to incur unexpected costs and operating expenses, and place additional demands on management's time; and

- the expected operational and financial synergies and other expected benefits from such mergers or acquisitions may not be fully achieved.

If we fail to achieve the business growth opportunities, cost savings, and other benefits we anticipate from mergers or acquisition transactions, or incur greater integration costs than we have estimated, our results of operations and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Acquisitions and strategic partnerships may not perform in accordance with expectations or may disrupt our operations and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

A component of our strategy is to identify and pursue growth-enhancing strategic acquisitions and alliances from time to time, inside and outside of Chile and Colombia. Strategic acquisitions and alliances could expose us to risks with which we have limited or no experience. Future acquisitions may also be subject to regulatory approval, which we may not receive, particularly in view of our increasing market share in the Colombian banking industry.

We must necessarily base any assessment of potential acquisitions and alliances on assumptions with respect to operations, profitability, and other matters that may subsequently prove to be incorrect. Future acquisitions and alliances may not produce anticipated synergies or perform in accordance with our expectations and could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. In addition, new demands on our existing organization, management, and employees resulting from the integration of new acquisitions could disrupt our operations and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction may not achieve some or all of the expected benefits and may adversely affect our business.

We may not be able to achieve the expected strategic, financial, operational and other benefits from the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, or the associated benefits may be delayed. Even if we do realize the benefits from the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, the costs may outweigh the benefits. The divestiture of our Colombian Retail Segment reduces the scope and diversification of our retail business in Colombia, which may increase our operational risks and exposure to adverse conditions affecting our business, impair our ability to attract new clients or impede our ability retain and expand our relationships with existing clients. We further expect that in the short term, our total revenue, gross profit, net income (loss) and Adjusted EBITDA may be negatively impacted due to the disposition of this business. If we are unable to successfully manage the transition following the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction or realize the anticipated strategic and financial benefits of the divestiture of the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be materially adversely affected.

Risk Related to the Banking Industry

Increased competition and industry consolidation may adversely affect our operations.

The Chilean and Colombian markets for financial services are highly competitive, and competition is likely to increase.

In Chile, we face competition from banking and non-banking institutions with respect to the different products we offer. In the consumer and other loans businesses, we compete with other banks, credit unions, and public social security funds. In some of our credit products, we face competition from department stores, large supermarket chains, leasing, factoring, and automobile finance companies, and other non-banking businesses involved in the issuance of private label credit cards. In the savings products and mortgage loans businesses, we compete with mutual funds, pension funds, insurance companies, and residential mortgage loan managers. Furthermore, under the Chilean General Banking Act, representative offices of non-Chilean banks are allowed to promote the credit products and services of their headquarters, which has increased, and may further increase, competition in our industry and, thus, have an adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition.

Non-traditional providers of banking services, such as fintech companies, e-commerce providers, mobile telephone companies, and internet companies, may offer and/or increase their offerings of financial products and

services directly to customers, including through financial innovations such as open finance, banking-as-a-service, tokenization, and artificial intelligence. These non-traditional providers may operate under different regulatory requirements than traditional financial institutions, which can provide them with greater flexibility in offering new products and services. Several of these competitors may have long operating histories, large customer bases, strong brand recognition, and significant financial, marketing, and other resources. They may adopt more aggressive pricing and rates and devote more resources to technology, infrastructure, and marketing.

We may also face the challenge to compete in an ecosystem where the relationship with the consumer is based on access to digital data and increasingly shaped by financial innovations and ecosystem-based business models, including open finance and banking-as-a-service. This access is increasingly dominated by digital platforms and fintech companies, which already have a significant presence in relevant markets, such as payments. This privileged access to data can be used as an advantage to compete with us in other adjacent markets, alter customer expectations and competitive dynamics and may reduce our operations and margins in core businesses such as lending or wealth management.

Furthermore, the widespread adoption of new technologies and financial innovations, including open finance, banking-as-a-service, tokenization, distributed ledger, artificial intelligence and/or biometrics, to provide services such as cryptocurrencies and payments, could require substantial expenditures to modify or adapt our existing products and services as we continue to grow our internet and mobile banking capabilities and could entail new direct risks (including financial and nonfinancial risks) and indirect risks related to loss of business opportunities. Our customers may choose to conduct business or offer products in areas that may be considered speculative or risky. Such new technologies and mobile banking platforms in recent years could negatively impact the value of our investments in bank premises, equipment and personnel for our branch network.

The persistence or acceleration of this shift in demand towards internet and mobile banking may necessitate further changes our retail distribution strategy, which may include closing and/or selling certain branches (as we have been doing in recent years) and restructuring its remaining branches and work force. These actions could lead to losses on these assets and may lead to increased expenditures to renovate, reconfigure or close a number of our remaining branches or to otherwise reform our retail distribution channel. Furthermore, our failure to implement such changes to our distribution strategy swiftly and effectively could have an adverse effect on our competitive position.

We make estimates and assumptions in connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, and any changes to those estimates and assumptions could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

In connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, we use certain estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other factors. These estimates and assumptions are subject to significant uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. Should any of these estimates and assumptions change or prove to have been incorrect, our reported operating results could be materially adversely affected.

Changes in accounting standards could impact our reported earnings.

The accounting standard setters and other regulatory bodies periodically change the financial accounting and reporting standards that govern the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. These changes can materially impact how we record and report our financial condition and results of operations. In some cases, we could be required to apply a new or revised standard retroactively, resulting in the restatement of prior period financial statements. We cannot assure you that future changes in financial accounting and reporting standards will not substantially affect our results of operations or performance indicators, as we do not know the extent of future changes.

Complex tax regulations may lead to adverse financial impacts.

We are subject to the tax laws and regulations of Chile, Colombia, and relevant foreign jurisdictions. These tax laws are complex and subject to different interpretations by the taxpayer and relevant governmental taxing authorities, which are sometimes subject to prolonged evaluation periods. In establishing a provision for income tax expense and filing returns, we must make judgments and interpretations about the application of these inherently complex tax laws.

If the judgment, estimates, and assumptions we use in preparing our tax returns are subsequently found to be incorrect, there could be a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Limitations in disclosure and accounting controls may lead to misstatements.

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us is accumulated and communicated to management, recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in applicable regulatory requirements. However, our disclosure controls and procedures can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. In addition, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by an unauthorized override of the controls. As a result, misstatements due to error or misconduct may occur and may not be detected, potentially impacting the reliability of our financial reporting.

Our reliance on short-term deposits exposes us to funding risks which could adversely affect our revenue.

Time deposits and other term deposits are important sources of funding. If a substantial number of our depositors withdraw their demand deposits or do not roll over their time deposits upon maturity, our liquidity position, results of operations, and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected. We cannot assure you that in the event of a sudden or unexpected shortage of funds, any money markets in which we operate will be able to maintain levels of funding without incurring higher funding costs or the liquidation of certain assets. If this were to happen, our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected.

Banking regulations may restrict our operations and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to regulation in the markets in which we operate, including by the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile in Chile, and by the Central Bank of Colombia, the Colombian Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the Colombian Financial Superintendency, in Colombia. For more information, see "Business—Policy and Regulatory Framework for the Performance of Our Businesses—Chilean Regulation."

Regulators may in the future impose more restrictive limitations on the activities of banks, including us. Regulation may also be increased in Chile and/or in Colombia, including the imposition of higher capital requirements, heightened disclosure standards, and restrictions on certain types of transaction structures. In addition, numerous novel regulatory proposals may emerge. If and when enacted, new regulations could require us to inject further capital into our business, restrict the type or volume of transactions we enter into, or set limits on or require the modification of rates or fees that we charge on certain loans or other products, any of which could lower the return on our investments, assets, and equity. We may also face increased compliance costs and limitations on our ability to pursue certain business opportunities.

The banking regulatory and capital markets environment in which we operate is continually evolving and may change.

Changes in banking regulations may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Chilean laws, regulations, policies, and interpretations of laws relating to the financial system are continually evolving and changing. For more information, see "Business—Policy and Regulatory Framework for the Performance of Our Businesses—Chilean Regulation."

Colombia has also experienced changes in applicable laws, regulations, and policies, such as those regarding financial inclusion and consumer protection. Such changes and trends may increase competition in the Colombian financial market and may impair our ability to expand or retain our customer base. For more information, see "Business—Policy and Regulatory Framework for the Performance of Our Businesses—Colombian Regulation."

We also have limited operations or offices outside of Chile and Colombia, including the United States, Panama and Peru. Changes in the laws or regulations applicable to our business in the jurisdictions where we operate, or the adoption of new laws, and related regulations or their applicability or interpretation, may have an adverse effect on our operations and financial condition.

We are subject to regulatory inspections, examinations, and fines by regulatory authorities in Chile and in Colombia.

We are subject to various inspections, examinations, inquiries, audits, and other regulatory requirements by Chilean and Colombian regulatory authorities. Deficiencies in the implementation of risk management system for money laundering and terrorism financing parameters and the performance of unauthorized financial activities were the most common reasons for the opening of these examination processes during recent years. We cannot assure you that we will be able to meet all of the applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines, or that we will not be subject to sanctions, fines, restrictions on our business, or other penalties in the future as a result of non-compliance. Non-compliance with regulatory requirements could result in sanctions, fines, or restrictions on our business, which may materially and adversely affect us.

Risks Relating to Chile, Colombia, and Other Countries in Which We Operate

Chile's political, legal, and economic uncertainty could adversely impact our business.

A series of protests over economic inequality in Chile were initially sparked by the announcement of a subway fare increase in Santiago in 2019. After weeks of nationwide protests, the majority of the local political parties in Chile agreed on a new constitutional process. When the government announced the process of enacting a new constitution, there was increased volatility in the Chilean stock market and exchange rate fluctuations that resulted in a weakening of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar. After a prolonged drafting process, the draft of the constitution was widely rejected by the Chilean citizens in the national mandatory referendum held on September 4, 2022. On December 17, 2023, a second draft of the constitution was put to vote and more than 55% of voters elected to reject the constitutional amendment. As a result, the Chilean constitution drafted in 1980 remains in force. Following these results, the then President of Chile announced that during his electoral term there would be no more referendums to approve a new Chilean constitution. Although no new constitutional process has been initiated since 2023, we cannot assure you whether additional referendums to amend the Chilean constitution will be held and, if so, what will be the outcome of these referendums.

Chile held general elections in 2025, including the presidential election, a complete renewal of the Chilean House of Deputies, and a partial renewal of the Senate. Following a second-round election held on December 14, 2025, José Antonio Kast was elected President of Chile and took office on March 11, 2026. Changes and other reforms adopted by the new administration may create uncertainty and affect various sectors of the economy.

The long-term effects of political and economic uncertainty in Chile remain difficult to predict and may result in slower economic growth and higher unemployment rates that could adversely affect our profitability and prospects. While recent years have seen periods of political debate and reform initiatives, the long-term effects on economic stability and the broader business environment remain difficult to predict.

We cannot assure investors that these uncertainties will not continue or intensify, nor that they will not negatively affect Chile's economic growth or our results of operations and financial condition.

Adverse changes in labor relations in Chile or Colombia could impact our business.

Approximately 93% of our workforce are covered by collective bargaining agreements across five unions representing our employees in Chile and Colombia. In 2024, we renewed an agreement with a union representing a subsidiary in Chile, and in 2025 we will negotiate with four unions. However, there is no assurance that future collective bargaining agreements will be renewed on favorable terms or at all. Failure to do so could result in strikes, work stoppages, or increased labor costs, which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations. Additionally, broader labor movements could further increase employee-related costs.

In Chile, the progressive implementation of Law No. 21,561, published in April 2023, reduces the maximum workweek from 45 to 40 hours without salary reduction, with full implementation expected by April 2028. This law also introduces flexible working time arrangements and limits the categories of exempted employees. Additionally, the Law No. 21,643 effective August 2024, establishes a legal framework to prevent and to punish labor, sexual harassment and violence in the workplace, requiring employer investigation procedures and prevention protocols. The Inclusion Law, amended in early 2025, tightens obligations for companies with 100 or more employees to hire people with disabilities, with stricter compliance and sanction frameworks. New occupational health and safety regulations

introduced under Decree No. 44 (effective February 2025) require employers to strengthen preventive risk management programs focusing on workplace safety and employee well-being.

As part of the implementation schedule of Law No. 21,561, the statutory maximum workweek was further reduced from 44 hours to 42 hours effective April 26, 2026, and is expected to be reduced to 40 hours in 2028.

Chile's labor reforms continue to emphasize flexibility, inclusion, and worker protections, while reforms aiming to reduce labor costs remain under discussion amid evolving political and economic contexts. The implementation of these reforms may increase labor costs, reduce profitability, and limit operational flexibility.

In Colombia, Law No. 2,101 of 2021 requires a gradual reduction of the statutory workweek from 48 to 42 hours by 2026, with the first reduction effective from July 2023. Recent laws have expanded paid parental leaves, introduced flexible work arrangements, and strengthened job security during such leaves. In 2025, Colombia enacted Law No. 2,466 of 2025 strengthening worker protections; limiting certain fixed-term and contracting arrangements; expanding benefits; revising night-shift and Sunday pay; and imposing new workplace-procedure, telework, disability-inclusion, and other compliance requirements. Certain provisions are being phased in through 2027. Legislative discussions on reforms to the health care system, pension framework, and labor regime are ongoing, reflecting Colombia's dynamic regulatory environment with potential material impacts on labor costs and employment conditions.

These and any additional legislation or regulation in Chile, Colombia or other countries, and any required changes to our business operations resulting from such labor legislation and regulations, including with respect to shortened work hours, may increase our labor costs and related expenses. These legal and regulatory actions could also result in higher operational costs, reduced profitability, limit our operational flexibility, or otherwise adversely affect our businesses, results of operations or financial condition.

Colombia's political and legal uncertainty could adversely impact our business.

On August 7, 2022, Gustavo Petro was sworn in as Colombia's president. Throughout his term, Mr. Petro submitted various pension, labor, and tax reform bills to the Colombian Congress. President Petro's administration proposed, debated or enacted significant labor and pension reforms. Following the 2026 election, Abelardo de la Espriella, an independent whose policies represented a shift from that administration, took office on August 7, 2026. Prior reforms or further changes in fiscal, labor, tax, regulatory or security policies as a result of the new administration, may create uncertainty regarding Colombia's economic outlook and business environment. We cannot predict the impact of the laws, regulations policies adopted by the Colombian government, which may result in legislation that increases our tax burden, or that of other Colombian companies, which could, in turn, impact the overall economy.

In addition, Colombia has experienced periods of significant political unrest and instability, including widespread violence primarily due to the activities of paramilitary and guerrilla groups, such as the ELN, urban militias, former members of FARC and of drug cartels. Colombia faces ongoing security challenges, including organized crime and social unrest. Although the Colombian government has made efforts to address this situation, including the signing in 2016 of a peace deal with the FARC and the negotiations held between 2022 and 2024 with the ELN, these efforts have not produced to date an outright end to the violence caused by these insurgent and criminal groups.

On July 5, 2024, President Petro declared a bilateral ceasefire, which was ended by presidential order on August 3, 2024. Colombia's sociopolitical landscape in 2025 was marked by escalating tensions and governance challenges. In January 2025, President Petro suspended peace negotiations with the ELN following violent clashes in the Catatumbo region that resulted in several fatalities. The Colombian government's subsequent declaration of a state of emergency underscored the challenging nature of Colombia's internal security and the complexities of achieving sustainable peace which continue in 2026. Political transitions, changes in government leadership, shifts in public policy priorities, legislative gridlock, fiscal challenges, social unrest, and uncertainty regarding the implementation or effectiveness of security, economic and social policies may adversely affect investor confidence, economic activity and financial markets in Colombia.

The continuation of, or escalation in, any violence may have a negative impact on the Colombian economy or on us, and may affect our customers, employees, assets and projects in the region, as well as our ability to acquire new assets, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, tensions with countries which share a border with Colombia, such as Venezuela, may disrupt trade and economic stability in Colombia, potentially increasing operational risks and reducing loan demand.

Developments and the perception of risk in other countries may adversely affect us.

We are affected by changes in global economic and geopolitical conditions, as both domestic and international factors and market structures impact our activities. As a bank with regional exposure, market risk, which is the risk of losses from movements in market prices, is inherent in the products and instruments associated with our operations, including loans, deposits, securities, bonds, proprietary trading in assets and liabilities, and derivatives. Changes in market conditions that may affect our financial condition and results of operations include fluctuations in interest and currency exchange rates, securities prices, and changes in the implied volatility of interest rates and foreign exchange rates, among others.

For example, the conflict between Russia and Ukraine has resulted in the imposition of significant financial and economic sanctions by the United States, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and other jurisdictions, including restrictions on transactions with Russian entities and sovereign debt, as well as trade and investment in certain regions. These measures, along with the ongoing military actions, have contributed and may continue to contribute to disruptions in global distribution channels, increased input and energy costs, heightened volatility in foreign exchange rates, and a rise in global inflationary pressures.

Additionally, geopolitical tensions involving other regions, such as the conflicts in the Middle East, and the growing tensions between China and the United States, have impacted and may further impact global trade and capital flows. These developments could result in supply constraints of raw materials, higher energy and food prices, tighter global financial conditions, and capital flow reversals, all of which may negatively affect economic growth in our core markets and increase compliance risks for our operations.

Actions taken by the United States federal administration and other U.S. governmental authorities could have a negative impact on the Chilean and Colombian economies, such as reductions in remittances, reduced commercial activity or bilateral trade or declining foreign direct investment in Chile and Colombia. In addition, increased, or perceptions of increased, economic protectionism in the United States and geopolitical trade tensions could lead to lower levels of trade, investment and economic growth, which could have a negative impact on the Chilean and Colombian economies and therefore, on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

These measures present potential risks to international trade, foreign relations, and labor markets. In particular, the Chilean and Colombian economies can be negatively impacted by these measures and, as a result, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected. The extent and duration of the tariffs by the U.S. government and the resulting impact on general economic conditions and on our business are uncertain and depend on various factors, such as negotiations between the United States and affected countries, the responses of other countries or regions, and exemptions or exclusions that may be granted.

These economic and geopolitical events could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance, including through increased costs of compliance, restrictions on our and our clients' ability to enter into transactions with counterparties in specific regions of the world, higher volatility in foreign currency exchange rates, and increased input costs (such as commodities).

Our results of operations are affected by interest rate volatility and inflation.

Our results of operations depend to a great extent on our net interest income. Changes in market interest rates in Chile or Colombia could affect the interest rates earned on our interest-earning assets differently from the interest rates paid on our interest-bearing liabilities and could result in a reduction of our net interest income. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors beyond our control, including the monetary policies of the Central Bank of Chile and the Central Bank of Colombia, changes in regulation of the financial sector in Chile and Colombia, economic and political conditions, and other factors.

In the current global economic climate, there is a greater degree of uncertainty and unpredictability in the policy decisions and the setting of interest rates by the Central Bank of Chile and the Central Bank of Colombia, particularly in response to global inflationary pressures and monetary tightening by major economies. In addition, inflation volatility, particularly in the event of sharp inflation increases, could adversely affect our net interest income due to the structural gap that exists between inflation-indexed assets and liabilities.

Furthermore, any increase in interest rates in other countries, could reduce overall liquidity and investor interest in the Chilean and Colombian capital markets. While tight monetary policies in Chile and Colombia with high interest rates may restrict growth and the availability of credit, more lenient policies and interest rate decreases may trigger increases in inflation, and, consequently, growth volatility and the need for sudden and significant interest rate increases, which could adversely affect our financial performance.

In Colombia, we also operate in a highly competitive environment, and increased competitive conditions are to be expected. Intensified merger activity in the financial services industry produces larger, better-capitalized, and more geographically diverse firms that are capable of offering a wider array of financial products and services at more competitive prices. Our ability to maintain our competitive position in Colombia depends mainly on our ability to fulfill new customers' needs through the development of new products and services and to offer adequate services as well as to strengthen our customer bases through cross-selling. In addition, our efforts to offer new services and products may not succeed if product or market opportunities develop more slowly than expected or if the profitability of opportunities is undermined by competitive pressures.

Chilean corporate disclosure and accounting standards may differ from those from jurisdictions outside Chile.

As a regulated financial institution, we are required to submit to the CMF unaudited consolidated and unconsolidated balance sheets and income statements on a monthly basis. These statements must be prepared in accordance with the Compendium of Accounting Standards (*Compendio de Normas Contables y Manual del Sistema de Información*) (the "**Compendium**") and the rules of the CMF. Certain exceptions introduced by the CMF prevent banks from achieving full convergence with international standards, for example, with respect to loan loss provisions and assets received in lieu of payment, among others. The CMF is also vested with the authority to issue specific orders to banks, including on accounting matters. In situations not addressed by the guidance issued by the CMF, institutions must follow IFRS. As a result, our financial statements may not be directly comparable to those of financial institutions subject to accounting standards in jurisdictions outside Chile.

The securities laws of Chile, which govern open or publicly listed companies such as ours, have as one of their principal objectives the promotion of disclosure of all material corporate information to the public. However, Chilean disclosure requirements differ from those applicable in jurisdictions outside Chile in certain important respects. Although Chilean law imposes restrictions on insider trading and price manipulation, applicable Chilean laws may differ from those in jurisdictions outside Chile, and in certain respects, the Chilean securities markets are not as highly regulated or supervised as certain jurisdictions outside Chile.

The legal restrictions on the exposure of Chilean pension funds may adversely affect our access to funding.

Pension funds are important funding providers to us and to the Chilean banking system in general. Chilean regulations impose restrictions on the share of assets that a Chilean pension fund management company (*Administradora de Fondos de Pensiones*) ("**AFP**") may allocate: (i) per fund (considering all sub-funds within an AFP (A, B, C, D, or E)), to deposits in checking accounts and term deposit accounts and in debt securities issued by a single banking institution (or guaranteed by such bank); (ii) per type of sub-fund, to shares, deposits, derivatives, and debt securities of a single banking institution (or guaranteed by such bank); and (iii) per fund (considering all sub-funds), to shares issued by a single banking institution. Additionally, each fund managed by an AFP is permitted to make deposits with a bank for an amount not to exceed the equivalent of such bank's equity. If the exposure of a pension fund managed by an AFP to a single bank exceeds such limit for investments in securities, the AFP for such pension fund is required to reduce the fund's exposure below the limit within three years.

If the exposure of any AFP to us exceeds the regulatory limits, or if changes in pension fund regulations that reduce the funds available to pension funds or constrain their ability to invest in bank deposits and securities are implemented, this could lead us to seek alternative sources of funding, which could be more expensive and, as a consequence, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Pension funds must also comply with other investment limits. If the AFPs significantly change the composition of their portfolios and withdraw a considerable part of their term deposits with us, we may not be able to substitute these institutional funds with retail deposits, which would have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

See "—Chile's 2025 pension reform will increase our labor costs, which may impact our financial results."

Changes in taxes of the countries in which we operate may have a material adverse effect on us.

The Chilean government has introduced several tax reforms in 2014, 2016 and 2020 in order to finance increased social spending. The most significant change was the increase in the corporate income tax rate to 27% in 2018. On October 24, 2024, the Congress approved a new tax reform aimed at increasing tax revenues by 1.5% of gross domestic product. This reform includes measures to strengthen the tax authorities' powers to combat tax avoidance and evasion, such as changes to Chile's general anti-avoidance rule provisions, corporate reorganizations, the statute of limitations, and audit powers and procedures. On April 22, 2026, the Chilean government submitted to Congress a tax reform package that includes, among other measures, a phased reduction in the corporate income tax rate and changes to the income tax system. On July 21, 2026, Congress approved substantially all key elements of the proposal, although the final legislative and implementation status of certain aspects of the reform remained subject to further developments. As of the date hereof, we cannot predict whether these reforms will have a material impact on our business or our clients, or whether other tax reforms will be enacted in the future.

The government of Colombia also regularly proposes tax reforms and enacts changes to tax regulations and interpretations through rulings/opinions issued by the Colombian Tax Authority *(Dirección de Impuestos y Aduanas Nacionales*). The latest tax reform in Colombia was enacted by means of Law No. 2,277 of 2022, which introduced changes to corporate taxation, capital gains and dividend taxation.

Changes in legislation, regulation, and jurisprudence can affect tax burdens by increasing tax rates and fees, creating new taxes, limiting stated expenses and deductions, and eliminating incentives and non-taxed income. We cannot assure you that the manner in which taxes are interpreted and applied in the jurisdictions where we operate will not change in the future. In addition, governments may decide to levy additional taxes in the jurisdictions where we operate. Any changes to taxes in the jurisdictions where we operate could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Furthermore, uncertainty relating to tax legislation in the jurisdictions where we operate poses a constant risk to the Bank and our operations.

Chile's 2025 pension reform will increase our labor costs, which may impact our financial results.

In March 2025, Chile enacted Law No. 21,735, constituting a significant reform to the national pension system. This reform establishes a new mixed pension scheme combining individual capitalization accounts administered by private pension fund administrators with a new public social security fund, the Autonomous Pension Protection Fund. The objective is to improve pension sustainability, equity, and social protections, including measures to reduce gender disparities.

A key component of the reform is the introduction of mandatory employer contributions to the pension system, which commenced on August 1, 2025. The employer contribution starts at 1.0% of employees' taxable income and increases gradually, and is expected to reach a total of 8.5% by 2033. Contributions are allocated across individual accounts, the new social security fund, and insurance schemes previously funded separately. Additionally, the reform integrates disability and survivorship insurance contributions into the new system, with further adjustments planned.

As a result, Chilean employers, including us, will face a materially higher labor cost burden compared to the pre-reform regime. The gradual but significant increase in mandatory contributions is expected to increase our payroll expenses, which may have a material adverse impact on our financial results, profitability, and cost structure.

Colombian tax haven regulation could adversely affect our business and financial results.

A 2014 Colombian tax decree designates 37 jurisdictions (including Panama) as tax havens for Colombian tax purposes. However, in October 2014, Panama and Colombia signed a memorandum of understanding by which they agreed to execute a double taxation treaty. Therefore, Panama is currently not considered a tax haven for Colombian tax purposes.

If Panama or other jurisdictions are considered a tax haven under Colombian tax regulations, the clients of our Colombian subsidiaries in such jurisdictions who are residents in those jurisdictions would be subject to the following regulations: (i) higher withholding tax rates (up to 35%), including higher withholding rates over financial yields derived from investments in the Colombian securities market, (ii) the Colombian transfer pricing regime and its reporting duties, (iii) an assumption for Colombian authorities of residency for the purposes of qualifying a conduct as abusive under tax regulations, (iv) the disallowance of payments made to residents or entities located in tax havens as costs or deductions, unless the respective withholding tax has been applied, and (v) other additional information disclosure requirements. In October 2021, the Colombian Government issued a decree that regulates the criteria for

classifying a ring-fencing regime, i.e., a kind of preferential regime which is subject to the same regulations of tax havens. Since Colombia is a member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("**OECD**") since April 2020, the criteria for assessing preferential tax regimes are based on certain key factors described by the OECD in its Harmful Tax Practices Report from 2019. These key factors include: (i) the imposition of no or low effective tax rates on income from geographically mobile financial and other service activities, (ii) the regime is ring-fenced from the domestic economy, (iii) the regime lacks transparency, (iv) there is no effective exchange of information with respect to the regime, and (v) the regime fails to require substantial activities. Every corporate income taxpayer should apply these criteria to the list of preferential regimes issued by the Forum on Harmful Tax Practices.

There are no special exceptions from the rules above for financial entities situated in tax havens, low tax jurisdictions, or that belong to a preferential tax regime.

As of the date hereof, we cannot predict whether the classification of Panama or any other jurisdiction as a tax haven or preferential tax regime under Colombian tax regulations may change in the future, or the effect that any such change could have on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Any downgrades in Chile's or Colombia's credit ratings could adversely impact our financial performance.

Chile's and Colombia's credit ratings are currently rated by S&P Global Ratings ("**S&P**"), Moody's Investors Services Inc. ("**Moody's**") and Fitch Ratings ("**Fitch**").

In October 2025, S&P affirmed its A/A-1 long-term foreign currency and its A+/A-1 long-term local currency sovereign credit ratings on Chile, and changed the outlook from negative to stable.

In January 2025, Fitch affirmed the credit rating of Chile's long-term foreign currency as A-, with stable outlook. In December 2025, Fitch downgraded Colombia's long-term foreign currency rating from BB+ to BB, with a stable outlook.

In June 2025, S&P downgraded Colombia's long-term foreign currency rating from BB+ to BB, with negative outlook. Also in June 2025, Moody's affirmed the credit rating of Chile's long-term foreign currency as A2, with stable outlook, and downgraded Colombia's long-term foreign currency rating from Baa2 to Baa3, with stable outlook.

In April 2026, S&P downgraded Colombia's long-term foreign currency rating from BB to BB-, with a stable outlook.

If adverse revisions to Chile's or Colombia's credit ratings or rating outlook were to occur, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, future financial performance, shareholders' equity and the value of our securities. In addition, any adverse revisions to Chile's or Colombia's credit ratings by international rating agencies may adversely affect our ratings, and, as a result, our cost of funding, including interest rates paid on our deposits and securities.

Chilean and Colombian authorities exercise influence on the Chilean and Colombian economies. Changes in monetary, fiscal, and foreign exchange policies may adversely affect us.

Chilean and Colombian authorities exercise influence on the Chilean and Colombian economies, through changes in fiscal, monetary, and foreign exchange policies, which may adversely affect us. For example, from August 2021 to November 2022, the Central Bank of Chile raised the monetary policy interest rate from 0.75% to 11.25%. From July 2023 to January 2026, the Central Bank of Chile progressively reduced the monetary policy interest rate from 11.25% to 4.50%, which was maintained as of December 31, 2025 and June 30, 2026.

These changes may impact variables that are crucial for our growth strategy (such as foreign exchange and interest rates, liquidity in the currency market, tax burden, and economic growth), thus limiting our operations in certain markets, affecting our liquidity and our clients' ability to pay and, consequently, affecting us.

In addition, changes in the policies of the Chilean and Colombian governments may result in changes in government policies, which may affect us. This uncertainty may, contribute to an increase in the volatility of the Chilean and Colombian capital markets, which, in turn, may have an adverse impact on us.

Our growth and profitability depend on the level of economic activity in Chile, Colombia, and other markets.

Substantially all of our loans are to borrowers doing business in Chile or Colombia. Accordingly, the recoverability of these loans is dependent to a significant extent on the level of economic activity in Chile and Colombia. The Chilean and Colombian economies have been influenced, to varying degrees, by economic conditions in other Latin American and emerging markets, as well as the United States, Europe and other countries. To the extent the conditions of the global markets or global economy deteriorate, Chilean and Colombian companies may have their businesses adversely affected.

Adverse global economic and market conditions may be marked by, among other adverse factors, lower levels of consumer and corporate confidence, decreased business investment and consumer spending, increased unemployment, reduced income and asset values, reduction of global growth rates, bank failures, persistent inflation, currency volatility and limited availability of credit and access to capital. The economic and market conditions of other countries, including the United States, European countries, other Latin American and emerging markets, may affect the availability of credit and the volume of foreign investments in Chile, Colombia and in the countries in which we do business, to varying degrees.

Developments or economic conditions in other emerging market countries have at times significantly affected the availability of credit to Chilean and Colombian companies and resulted in considerable outflows of funds from Chile and Colombia, decreasing the amount of foreign investments in those countries, which impacted overall growth expectations for the Chilean and Colombian economy. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, future developments in or adversely affecting the Chilean or Colombian economies and other emerging and developed markets, such as those of our neighbor countries, and a deceleration in the economic growth of Asian or other developed nations to which Chile and Colombia export a majority of their respective goods, could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

Our results of operations and financial condition could also be affected by changes in economic or other policies of the Chilean or Colombian governments, which have each exercised and continue to exercise a substantial influence over many aspects of the private sector, or other political or economic developments in Chile. In addition, our financial condition and results of operations could also be affected by regulatory changes in administrative practices or other political or economic developments in or affecting Chile or Colombia, over which we have no control.

Inflation and government measures to curb inflation could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Chile experienced inflation of 12.8%, 3.9% and 4.5% during 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively. Inflation in Chile was 3.5% for the year ended December 31, 2025, and accumulated a 2.9% increase during the six months ended June 30, 2026. In Colombia, during 2022 there was an increase in the inflation rate of more than 13.0%, which decreased to 8.8% and 5.8% in December 2023 and 2024, respectively. Inflation in Colombia was 5.1% as of December 31, 2025 and increased to 6.14% as of June 30, 2026.

While inflationary pressures in Chile and Colombia have abated in recent years pursuant to measures taken by the respective governments (such as the increase in the maximum interest rate for loan portfolios in Colombia in order to control the inflation and consumption levels, as well as strong contractionary fiscal and monetary macroeconomic policies), there is no guarantee that such inflationary pressures will not resurface. Extended periods of high levels of inflation could have an adverse effect on our results of operations mainly through increases in credit losses and expenses, which may not be fully offset by higher revenues or other positive impacts on earnings due to high inflation. Contractionary fiscal and monetary macroeconomic policies could also have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition mainly through lower revenues, higher funding costs, higher credit losses or potential devaluation of our securities portfolio due to higher interest rates**.**

We may be unsuccessful in addressing the challenges and risks presented by our operations in Colombia.

We operate a banking business in Colombia through Itaú Colombia S.A. ("**Itaú Colombia**"). Our operations are focused on wholesale and commercial banking. We may face a variety of risks presented by our operations in Colombia, including delays in payments by customers and higher delinquency rates, which could necessitate higher

provisions for loan losses. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in adequately addressing the risks presented by our operations in Colombia, and these risks could have an adverse effect on our financial performance.

Constitutional collective actions (Acciones Populares), class actions (Acciones de Grupo), and other similar legal actions in Chile and Colombia involving claims for significant monetary awards against financial institutions may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Under Law No. 19,496, or the "Chilean Consumer Protection Act," and the Colombian Constitution and Law No. 472 of 1998, individuals may initiate collective or class actions to protect their collective or class rights, as applicable. In the past few years, Chilean financial institutions have experienced limited numbers of collective and class actions, mostly relating to abusive clauses in standard contracts.

In the past few years, Colombian financial institutions, including Itaú Colombia, have experienced a substantial increase in the aggregate number of these actions. The great majority of such actions have been related to fees, financial services and interest rates, and their outcome is uncertain. Pursuant to Law No. 1,425 of 2010, monetary incentives for plaintiffs in constitutional collective actions have been eliminated since 2011. Nevertheless, individuals continue to have the right to initiate constitutional or class actions against financial institutions, including Itaú Colombia.

Current and future restrictions on interest rates or banking fees could negatively affect our profitability.

The Colombian Commerce Code limits the amount of interest that may be charged in commercial transactions. In the future, regulations could impose limitations regarding interest rates or fees we charge. Any such limitations could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial position. In the past, there have been disputes in Colombia among merchants, payment services and banks regarding interchange fees. Although such disputes have been resolved, the SIC may initiate new investigations relating to the interchange fees. This possibility may lead to additional decreases in such fees, which in turn could adversely affect our operations in Colombia and our consolidated financial results.

The Colombian government has the authority to establish and define criteria and formulas applicable to the calculation of banking fees and other charges and to establish caps on the banking fees, credit card fees, and other charges that we impose on our customers. Pursuant to that authority, the Colombian government has established a cap on the fees banks can charge on withdrawals from ATMs outside their own networks. Additionally, under Colombian regulation, other than in connection with mortgage loans, banks are prohibited from charging prepayment penalties or fees on loans, other than in mortgage loans, except when the outstanding amount of a loan is more than the equivalent of 880 monthly minimum wages ("**SMMLV**") (approximately US$180,000). In other loans in which the outstanding amount is greater than 880 SMMLV, prepayment penalties or fees may be charged but only when expressly contemplated under the governing loan agreement. With respect to long-term mortgage loans granted in connection with the acquisition of homes, banks are prohibited from charging prepayment penalties. In addition, Law No. 2,009 of 2019 provides that financial institutions, including banks (such as Itaú Colombia), which are authorized to collect public savings and charge management fees for savings accounts, debit cards and credit cards, must grant their clients access to a minimum package of products and services at no additional cost. Further limits or regulations regarding banking fees and services, and uncertainties with respect thereto, could have a negative effect on Itaú Colombia and our results of operations and financial condition.

Insolvency laws may limit our monetary collection and ability to enforce our rights.

Colombian insolvency laws provide that creditors of an insolvent debtor in default are prohibited from initiating collection proceedings outside the bankruptcy or reorganization process of such debtor. In addition, all collection proceedings outstanding at the beginning of any bankruptcy or reorganization process of any insolvent debtor must be suspended and creditors are prevented from enforcing their rights against the collateral and other assets of the debtor until the reorganization has been agreed (in which case the collection proceeding is resolved within the reorganization agreement) or it is declared that no reorganization was agreed. Additionally, Colombian laws provide insolvency protection for non-merchant individuals.

This insolvency protection entails that, once a non-merchant individual has ceased paying his or her debts, such individual can initiate a voluntary insolvency proceeding before a notary public or mediator to reach an agreement with its creditors. The terms of any agreement reached with a group (two or more) of creditors that represent more

than 50% of the total amount of the claims will be mandatorily applicable to all relevant creditors. There are other protections such as an automatic stay for 80 days, which could be extended by 30 additional days.

These legal limitations make it difficult to recover on defaulted loans, and as a result, may cause Itaú Colombia to enhance its credit requirements, which would result in decreased lending to individuals by making it more expensive. In addition, increased difficulties in enforcing debt and other monetary obligations due to this insolvency law could have an adverse effect on Itaú Colombia and our results of operations and financial condition.

In Colombia, Law No. 2,445 of 2025 brought reforms expanding the insolvency regime to small merchants, increasing procedural flexibility, and strengthening debtor protections, which may further limit Itaú Colombia's ability to recover on defaulted loans.

Insolvency proceedings may adversely affect our foreclosure rights in respect to security registered as personal property.

Pursuant to Article 50 of Law No. 1,676 of 2013, secured creditors in Colombia with collateral registered as personal property (i) may be allowed to foreclose the respective collateral owned by the debtor subject to a reorganization proceeding, provided that the assets under the security do not constitute essential assets for the economic activity of the debtors or such assets are at risk of being destroyed and the competent judge authorizes such foreclosure, and (ii) once the reorganization agreement is confirmed, each secured creditor may have priority over the other creditors that are part of the agreement. However, in accordance with a judicial precedent, such rights will only be available to the secured creditors to the extent that the other assets of the debtor are sufficient to ensure the payment of the salary and benefits derived from the employment contracts as well as alimony, if any. Any inability to enforce our foreclosure rights under Law No. 1,676 of 2013 could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

The Central Bank of Colombia may impose requirements on the ability of Colombian residents (including us) to obtain loans in foreign currency.

The Central Bank of Colombia may impose certain mandatory deposit requirements in connection with foreign currency denominated loans obtained by Colombian residents, including Itaú Colombia, although no such mandatory deposit requirement is currently in effect. We cannot predict or control future actions by the Central Bank of Colombia in respect of deposit requirements, which may involve the establishment of a mandatory deposit percentage, and the use of such measures by the Central Bank of Colombia may raise our cost of raising funds and reduce our financial flexibility.

Public health crises disrupted, and could in the future disrupt, our operations and financial performance.

Public health crises, or the public perception of the risks of public health crises, have disrupted, and could in the future disrupt, economic activity in Chile and Colombia, potentially leading to reduced loan demand, increased credit losses, and operational challenges, adversely affecting our financial performance.

Risks Relating to the Notes Generally

There is no trading market for the Notes; you may be unable to sell your Notes if a trading market for the Notes does not develop or is not maintained.

Each series of Notes (each a "**Series**") will constitute a new issue of securities with no established trading market or trading history and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any state securities laws. The Issuer will apply to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in, and for quotation of, any Notes which are agreed at the time of issue thereof to be so listed on the SGX-ST but there can be no assurance that such listing will occur on or prior to the date of issue of such Notes or at all. The Issuer may also apply to other stock exchanges outside the United States to list, and for quotation of, any Notes which are agreed at the time of issue thereof to be so listed on such other stock exchange but there can be no assurance that such listing will occur on or prior to the date of issue of such Notes or at all. The Issuer cannot assure you that the application will be accepted or an active trading market for the Notes will develop or, if developed, be maintained. If a trading market does not develop or is not maintained, holders of the Notes may experience difficulty in reselling the Notes or may be unable to sell them at all.

Even if a market develops, the liquidity of any market for the Notes will depend on many factors, including the number of holders of the Notes, the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the Notes and other factors. Accordingly, there can be no assurance as to the development or liquidity of any market for the Notes, the ability of holders to sell the Notes or the prices at which the Notes could be sold. Because the market for any Series may not be liquid, you may have to bear the economic risk of an investment in the Notes for an indefinite period of time. If an active trading market does not develop, the market price and liquidity of the Notes may be adversely affected. If the Notes are traded, they may trade at a discount from their initial offering price depending upon prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities, general economic conditions, the Issuer's performance and business prospects and other factors.

Declines in the market for debt and equity securities generally may also materially and adversely affect the liquidity of the Notes, independent of the Issuer's performance. See "Description of the Notes" and "Transfer and Selling Restrictions." The Dealers or any initial purchasers, underwriters, or agents will not be obligated to make a trading market in any Notes and may discontinue market making at any time at their sole discretion. Therefore, no assurance can be given as to the liquidity of or trading markets for any Series of Notes.

The Notes are subject to market price risk.

The market price of each Series depends on various factors, such as changes of interest rate levels, the policy of central banks, overall economic developments, inflation rates or the supply and demand for the relevant type of Note. The market price of each Series may also be negatively affected by an increase in the Issuer's credit spreads (i.e., the difference between yields on its debt and the yield of government bonds or swap rates of similar maturity). Its credit spreads are mainly based on its perceived creditworthiness but also influenced by other factors such as general market trends as well as supply and demand for such Series.

The Notes are subject to exchange rate risk and payments under the Notes may be subject to exchange controls.

An investment in Notes that are denominated in, or the payment of which is to be or may be made in or related to the value of, a currency or composite currency other than the currency of the country in which the purchaser is a resident or the currency in which the purchaser conducts its business or activities (the "**home currency**") entails significant risks that are not associated with a similar investment in a security denominated in the home currency. Such risks include the possibility of significant changes in rates of exchange between the home currency and the various foreign currencies (or composite currencies) after the issuance of such Note and the possibility of the imposition or modification of foreign exchange controls by either the U.S. or foreign governments. Such risks generally depend on economic and political events over which it has no control. In recent years, rates of exchange between certain currencies have been highly volatile and such volatility may be expected to continue in the future. Fluctuations in any particular exchange rate that have occurred in the past are not necessarily indicative, however, of fluctuations in such rate that may occur during the term of any Note. Depreciation of the currency in which a Note is denominated against the relevant home currency would result in a decrease in the effective yield of such Note below its coupon rate and, in certain circumstances, could result in a loss to the investor on a home currency basis. In addition, depending on the specific terms of a currency linked Indexed Note, changes in exchange rates relating to any of the currencies involved may result in a decrease in the effective yield of such currency linked Indexed Note and, in certain circumstances, could result in a loss of all or a substantial portion of the principal of a currency linked Indexed Note to the investor.

Foreign exchange rates can either be fixed by sovereign governments or float. Exchange rates of most economically developed nations are permitted to fluctuate in value relative to the U.S. dollar. National governments, however, rarely voluntarily allow their currencies to float freely in response to economic forces. Governments in fact use a variety of techniques, such as intervention by a country's central bank or imposition of regulatory controls or taxes, to affect the exchange rate of their currencies. Governments may also issue a new currency to replace an existing currency, or alter the exchange rate or relative exchange characteristics by devaluation or revaluation of a currency. Thus, a special risk in purchasing non-home currency denominated Notes or currency linked Indexed Notes is that their home currency-equivalent yields could be affected by governmental actions, which could change or interfere with theretofore freely determined currency valuation, fluctuations in response to other market forces, and the movement of currencies across borders. There will be no adjustment or change in the terms of such Notes in the event that exchange rates should become fixed, or in the event of any devaluation or revaluation or imposition of exchange or other regulatory controls or taxes, or in the event of other developments affecting the U.S. dollar or any applicable Specified Currency.

Governments have imposed from time to time, and may in the future impose, exchange controls which could affect exchange rates as well as the availability of a specified foreign currency at the time of payment of principal and of premium, if any, or interest, if any, on a Note. Even if there are no actual exchange controls, it is possible that the Specified Currency for any particular Note not denominated in U.S. dollars would not be available at such Note's maturity. In that event, the Issuer would make required payments in U.S. dollars on the basis of the market exchange rate on the date of such payment, or if such rate of exchange is not then available, on the basis of the market exchange rate as of the most recent practicable date. See "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Payments on Foreign Currency Notes."

The Notes are subject to interest rate risk.

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Notes.

The Fiscal Agency Agreement provides limited covenants and protection.

While the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes contain terms intended to provide you protection upon the occurrence of certain events, these terms are limited and may not be sufficient to protect your investment in the Notes.

In addition, in acting as the Fiscal Agent for the Notes, Citibank, N.A., London Branch, is the agent of the Issuer, is not a trustee or agent for the holders of the Notes and does not have the same responsibilities or duties to act for such holders as would a trustee or agent if the Notes were to be issued pursuant to an indenture.

Notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars permit us to make payments in U.S. dollars if we are unable to obtain such Specified Currency.

If the Specified Currency for any Note denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars is unavailable to us due to the imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond our control or if the Specified Currency is no longer being used by the government of the country issuing such Specified Currency (or, in the case of the euro, the then member states of the European Monetary Union that have adopted the euro as their currency) or for the settlement of transactions by public institutions of or within the international banking community, then all payments in respect of Notes denominated in such Specified Currency will be made in U.S. dollars until such Specified Currency is again available to us or so used. The amount payable on any date in such Specified Currency will be converted into U.S. dollars on the basis of the market exchange rate for the Specified Currency most recently available on, or prior to, the second business day before the relevant payment date. Any payment in respect of the Notes denominated in such Specified Currency so made in U.S. dollars will not constitute an Event of Default under the applicable Notes or Fiscal Agency Agreement.

The Issuer may not effectively manage risks associated with the replacement of benchmark indices.

Interest rate, equity, foreign exchange rate and other types of indices which are deemed to be "benchmarks," including those in widespread and long-standing use, have been the subject of ongoing international, national and other regulatory scrutiny and initiatives and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented or are under consideration. These reforms may cause benchmarks to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences, which cannot be fully anticipated.

Any of the benchmark reforms which have been proposed or implemented, or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of benchmarks, could also increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of benchmarks and complying with regulations or requirements relating to benchmarks. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or contribute to certain benchmarks, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain benchmarks or lead to the disappearance of certain benchmarks or result in other consequences that cannot be predicted.

Any of these developments, and any future initiatives to regulate, reform or change the administration of benchmarks, could result in material adverse consequences to the return on, value of and market for loans, mortgages, securities, derivatives and other financial instruments whose returns are linked to any such benchmark, including those issued, funded or held by the Issuer.

The benchmark reform could have a material impact on Notes linked to such benchmark, including the discontinuance in use of a benchmark if its administrator does not obtain the requisite authorization or satisfy other applicable requirements. In such event, depending on the particular benchmark and the applicable terms of the Notes, the Notes could be de-listed, adjusted, redeemed prior to maturity or otherwise impacted. Furthermore, the benchmark reform could also result in a change in the methodology or terms of the benchmark in order to comply with the requirements of the benchmark reform and such changes could have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level or affecting the volatility of the published rate or level, and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the Notes, including, in certain circumstances, the selection of a substitute or successor reference rate.

Various regulators, industry bodies and other market participants in the U.S. and other countries have been engaged in initiatives to develop, introduce and encourage the use of alternative rates to replace certain benchmarks. There is no assurance that these new rates will be accepted or widely used by market participants, or that the characteristics of any of these new rates will be similar to, or produce the economic equivalent of, the benchmarks that they seek to replace. If a particular benchmark were to be discontinued and an alternative rate has not been successfully introduced to replace that benchmark, this could result in widespread dislocation in the financial markets, engender volatility in the pricing of securities, derivatives and other instruments, and suppress capital markets activities, all of which could have adverse effects on the Issuer's results of operations. In addition, the transition of a particular benchmark to a replacement rate could affect hedge accounting relationships between financial instruments linked to that benchmark and any related derivatives, which could adversely affect the Issuer's results.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks, and the Issuer cannot assure you that such ratings will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn by the rating agencies.

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Notes. Where a Series is rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Notes to be issued under the Program. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. The credit ratings of the Notes may change after issuance. Such ratings are limited in scope, and do not address all material risks relating to an investment in the Notes but rather reflect only the views of the rating agencies at the time the ratings are issued. An explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from the rating agencies. The Issuer cannot assure you that such credit ratings will remain in effect for any given period of time or that such ratings will not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, if, in the judgment of such rating agencies, circumstances are so warranted. Any lowering, suspension or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price and marketability of the Notes. A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised or withdrawn by the rating agency at any time. Any ratings assigned to Notes as of the date of this Base Prospectus are not indicative of future performance of the Issuer's business or future creditworthiness.

Changes in tax laws could lead to a redeeming of the Notes.

Payments of interest in respect of the Notes made by the Issuer to foreign holders will be subject to Chilean interest withholding tax currently assessed at a rate of 4.0%. Subject to certain exemptions, the Issuer will pay Additional Amounts (as defined in "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts") so that the amount received by the holder after Chilean withholding tax (including any Chilean withholding taxes imposed on additional amounts) will equal the amount that would have been received if no such taxes had been applicable. The Notes can be redeemable at the Issuer's option, subject to applicable Chilean law, in whole but not in part, at any time, at the principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest and any Additional Amounts due thereon if, as a result of changes in the laws or regulations affecting taxation in a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as defined in "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts"), the Issuer becomes obligated to pay Additional Amounts on the Notes based on a rate of withholding or deduction in excess of 4.0%. The Issuer cannot assure you that an increase in withholding tax rate will not be presented to or enacted by the Chilean Congress. See "Description of the Notes—Redemption Prior to Maturity Solely for Taxation Reasons" and "Taxation—Chilean Taxation."

The Notes are subject to certain transfer restrictions.

The Notes have not been registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any state or other jurisdiction of the United States. Accordingly, the Notes may be transferred or resold only in a transaction registered under or exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act and in compliance with any other applicable securities law. See "Transfer and Selling Restrictions."

Holders of Notes may find it difficult to enforce civil liabilities against the Issuer or its directors, executive officers and controlling persons outside Chile.

The Issuer is organized under the laws of Chile and its principal place of business (*domicilio social*) is in Santiago, Chile. Most of the Issuer's executive officers and controlling persons reside in Chile.

In addition, a substantial portion of its assets and directors, executive officers and controlling persons are located in Chile. As a result, it may be difficult for holders of Notes to effect service of process within jurisdictions outside Chile on such persons or to enforce judgments against them, including in any action based on civil liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws. There is doubt as to the enforceability against such persons in Chile, whether in original actions or in actions to enforce judgments of courts in countries outside Chile, of liabilities based solely on the securities laws of countries outside Chile. See "Enforceability of Judgments."

The Issuer's obligations under the Notes will be subordinated to certain statutory liabilities and the liabilities of its subsidiaries.

Under Chilean bankruptcy law, the Issuer's obligations under the Notes are subordinated to certain statutory preferences. In the event of the Issuer's liquidation, such statutory preferences, including among others, claims for salaries, wages, secured obligations, social security, taxes and court fees and expenses related thereto, will have preference over any other claims, including claims by any investor in respect of the Notes. The aforementioned statutory preferences have not been included in a legal order. In addition, the liabilities of its subsidiaries are structurally senior to the Notes.

In addition, the Issuer's creditors may hold negotiable instruments or other instruments governed by local law that grant rights to attach its assets at the inception of judicial proceedings in the relevant jurisdiction, which attachment is likely to result in priorities benefitting those creditors when compared to the rights of holders of the Notes.

The Notes contain provisions which may permit their modification without the consent of all investors.

The Notes contain provisions for calling meetings of holders of Notes to consider matters affecting their interests generally. Except for certain matters that require unanimous consent of the holders of each Note of any Series directly and adversely affected thereby, the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the terms and conditions of the notes of a Series may be modified or amended (and future compliance therewith or past Events of Default may be waived) by holders of (i) a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes of such Series or (ii) 75% of the principal amount of Notes of such Series represented and voting at the meeting. These provisions permit such defined majorities to bind all holders of the Notes of a Series, including holders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and holders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority. See "Description of the Notes—Modification of Fiscal Agency Agreement and Notes."

Investors who purchase interests in global Bearer Notes in denominations that are not an integral multiple of the Specified Denomination may be adversely affected if definitive Bearer Notes are subsequently required to be issued.

In relation to any issue of Notes in global bearer form which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that interests in such Notes may be traded in amounts in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. In such a case a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in their account with the relevant clearing system would not be able to sell the remainder of such holding without first purchasing a principal amount of Notes at or in excess of the minimum Specified Denomination. Further, a holder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in their account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive a definitive Note in bearer form in respect of such holding (should definitive Notes replace the applicable global Bearer Notes) and would need to purchase or sell a principal amount of Notes such that its holding amounts to a Specified Denomination. If definitive Notes in bearer form are issued, holders should be aware that definitive Notes which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

Reliance on Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg procedures.

Unless issued in definitive form, Notes issued under the Program will be represented on issue by one or more global Notes that may be deposited with or registered in the name of a nominee for a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Except in the circumstances described in the applicable global Note, investors in a global Note will not be entitled to receive Notes in definitive form. Each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and their respective direct and indirect participants will maintain records of the beneficial interests in each global Note held through it. While the Notes are represented by a global Note, investors will be able to trade their beneficial interests only through the relevant clearing systems and their respective participants. For so long as the Notes are represented by global Notes, the Issuer will discharge its payment obligation under the Notes by making payments through the relevant clearing systems. A holder of a beneficial interest in a global Note must rely on the procedures of the relevant clearing system and its participants to receive payments under the Notes. The Issuer has no responsibility or liability for the records relating to, or payments made in respect of, beneficial interests in any global Note. Holders of beneficial interests in a global Note will not have a direct right to vote in respect of the Notes so represented. Instead, such holders will be permitted to act only to the extent that they are enabled by the relevant clearing system and its participants to appoint appropriate proxies.

The Issuer can issue further debt or other instruments which may rank senior to or pari passu with the Notes.

There are no restrictions on the Issuer's ability to incur additional indebtedness that is senior to, or pari passu with, any Series. The issuance of any such instruments may reduce the amount recoverable by holders upon any bankruptcy, insolvency, liquidation, reorganization, dissolution or other winding-up.

The Issuer's interests and the regulatory authorities' interests may not be aligned with those of the holders.

The Issuer's financial condition will depend in part on decisions made by it relating to its business and operations, as well as the management of its capital position. It will have no obligation to consider the interest of holders in connection with its strategic decisions, including in respect of capital management. Holders will not have any claim against it relating to decisions that affect the Issuer's capital position, regardless of whether they result in the occurrence of a write-off.

Investors will be deemed to have waived all rights of set-off.

Subject to applicable law, holders may not exercise or claim any right of set-off in respect of any amount the Issuer owes arising under or in connection with the Notes, and the holders will be deemed to have waived all such rights of set-off.

The Notes will be unsecured and effectively subordinated to the rights of the Issuer's existing and future secured creditors.

The Notes are unsecured and therefore do not have the benefit of any collateral. Accordingly, the Notes will be effectively subordinated to the Issuer's secured indebtedness to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness, if any, with respect to which the Issuer is not required to secure senior Notes equally and ratably pursuant to the negative pledge covenant applicable to senior Notes. There is no covenant requiring that the Notes be secured equally and ratably and the Issuer is permitted to incur a significant amount of secured indebtedness. Secured creditors will have a prior right to collateral securing their indebtedness in case of an event of default under the Issuer's secured indebtedness and that of its subsidiaries, to the exclusion of the holders of the Notes, even if the Issuer is in default under the Notes. In that event, such collateral would first be used to repay in full all indebtedness and other obligations secured in favor of such secured creditors, resulting in all or a portion of the collateral being unavailable to satisfy the claims of the holders of the Notes and other unsecured indebtedness. Therefore, in the event of any distribution or payment to secured creditors of the Issuer or its subsidiaries of collateral in any foreclosure, dissolution, winding-up, liquidation, reorganization, or other bankruptcy proceeding, holders of Notes would have rights with respect to its remaining assets ratably with all holders of its unsecured indebtedness that are deemed to be of the same class as such Notes, and potentially with all other general creditors, based upon the respective amounts owed to each holder or creditor. In any of the foregoing events, holders of Notes should expect to receive less, ratably, than holders of secured indebtedness.

Judgments of Chilean courts enforcing the Issuer's obligations under any Notes would be payable only in Chilean pesos.

If proceedings were brought in Chile seeking to enforce the Issuer's obligations under the Notes, the Issuer would not be required to discharge its obligations in a currency other than Chilean pesos. Under Chilean law, an obligation to pay amounts denominated in a currency other than Chilean currency, which is payable in Chile, may only be satisfied in Chilean currency at the rate of exchange, as determined by the Central Bank, in effect on the date of payment. Any such amount payable in Chilean pesos may not be able to generate the applicable amount of non-Chilean currency based on exchange rates in effect when the judgment amount, if any, is obtained.

The statute of limitations of the Notes may not be respected by Chilean courts.

The terms and conditions of the Notes provide that claims with respect to principal or interest will not be possible unless made within a period of six years, with respect to principal or interest, while the Chilean Civil Code provides that the statute of limitations for claims with respect to principal or interest generally is five years. In the event enforcement proceedings are initiated in Chile in connection with the Notes or a foreign judgment is brought for enforcement in Chile after the statute of limitations provided in the Chilean Civil Code has elapsed, there can be no assurance that a Chilean court will respect the statute of limitations period provided in the terms of the Notes.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments.

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult their legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (1) Notes are legal investments for it, (2) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (3) other restrictions apply to their purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Notes issued under the Program may not be a suitable investment for all investors.

The Notes issued under the Program may not be a suitable investment for all investors. Each potential investor in Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Notes, the merits and risks of investing in such Notes and the information contained in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the relevant Notes and the impact such Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the relevant Notes, including Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more Specified Currencies, or where the Specified Currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's usual currency for holding investments;
- understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Notes and be familiar with the behavior of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment in the relevant Notes and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc., who acts as Arranger and Dealer, is an affiliate of Itaú Unibanco Holding, and if such Arranger and Dealer participate in the bookbuilding process, conflicts of interest may occur in the setting of the material terms of the Notes.

Itau BBA USA Securities, Inc., who acts as Arranger and Dealer for the Program, is an affiliate of our controlling shareholder, Itaú Unibanco Holding, and may participate in the setting of the issue price, interest rate and

other material terms of the Notes, together with other dealers. This participation in the bookbuilding process may cause the appearance of conflicts of interest in the setting of such terms of the Notes.

Risks Relating to the Structure of a Particular Issue of Notes

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Program. Some Notes are complex financial instruments and such instruments may be purchased as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the relevant Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of such Notes and the impact such investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio. Certain Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of the most common such features:

The subordinated notes are the Issuer's subordinated obligations.

Upon the occurrence of a bankruptcy event, the Issuer's subordinated notes will be subordinated in right of payment to all present and future senior liabilities. There is a significant risk that an investor in subordinated notes will lose all or some of such investor's investment in the event of the Issuer's winding-up, bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution or similar proceeding.

If the Issuer does not satisfy its obligations under the subordinated notes, your remedies will be limited.

Payment of principal of the subordinated notes may be accelerated in the case of certain events involving the Issuer's insolvency or events that may affect the safety of the Issuer's depositors and creditors, in which cases the CMF will require the Issuer's liquidation and termination of its banking license. There will be no right of acceleration in the case of a default in the performance of any of the Issuer's covenants, including the payment of principal or interest in respect of the subordinated notes.

Even if the payment of principal of the subordinated notes is accelerated, the Issuer's assets will be available to pay those amounts only after all Issuer's senior creditors have been paid in full (including unsecured creditors).

The amount of interest payable on any Floating Rate Notes is set periodically based on the relevant benchmark on the interest determination date, which rate may fluctuate substantially.

In the case of Notes specified as being Floating Rate Notes (as defined below) in the applicable Final Terms, you should note that historical levels, fluctuations and trends of the relevant benchmark are not necessarily indicative of future levels. Any historical upward or downward trend in the relevant benchmark is not an indication that the relevant benchmark is more or less likely to increase or decrease at any time during a floating interest rate period, and you should not take the historical levels of relevant benchmark as an indication of its future performance. You should further note that although the actual relevant benchmark on an interest payment date or at other times during an interest period may be higher than the relevant benchmark on the applicable interest determination date, you will not benefit from the relevant benchmark at any time other than the interest determination date for such period. As a result, changes in the relevant benchmark may not result in a comparable change in the market value of the Notes.

In addition, you will be exposed to risks not associated with a conventional fixed-rate debt instrument. These risks include fluctuation of the relevant benchmark (and hence, the interest rate) and the possibility that for any given interest payment period you may receive a lesser amount of interest than for one or more other interest payment periods. The Issuer does not have control over a number of factors that may affect market interest rates, including geopolitical conditions and economic, financial, political, regulatory, agricultural, judicial or other events that affect the markets generally and that re important in determining the existence, magnitude, and longevity of these risks and their results. Also, the floating interest rate for any floating rate notes may be less than the floating rate payable on a similar debt instrument of the same maturity issued by an issuer of comparable creditworthiness.

Certain Notes may be subject to optional redemption by the Issuer.

Notes with an optional redemption are likely to have a market value that is limited by the redemption price. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of such Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The Issuer may expect to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Variable rate Notes with a multiplier or other leverage factor.

Notes with variable interest rates can be volatile investments. If they are structured to include multipliers or other leverage factors, or caps or floors, or any combination of those features or other similar related features, their market values may be even more volatile than those for securities that do not include those features.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon a reference rate such as the European Interbank Offered Rate ("**EURIBOR**") or the Secured Overnight Funding Rate ("**SOFR**"). The market values of such Notes typically are more volatile than market values of other conventional floating rate debt securities based on the same reference rate (and with otherwise comparable terms). Inverse Floating Rate Notes are more volatile because an increase in the reference rate not only decreases the interest rate of the Notes, but may also reflect an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these Notes.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may bear interest at a rate that the Issuer may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. The Issuer's ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market value of such Notes since the Issuer may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the Issuer converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on the Fixed/Floating Rate Notes may be less favorable than then prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the Issuer converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on the Notes.

Uncertainty about the future of EURIBOR and the potential discontinuance of EURIBOR could adversely affect the market value of any EURIBOR Notes, limit your ability to resell them and/or the payment of interest under such EURIBOR Notes.

Various interest rates and indices which are deemed to be benchmarks (including EURIBOR) are the subject of national and international regulatory guidance and reform aimed at supporting the transition to robust benchmarks. Most reforms have now reached their planned conclusion and benchmarks remain subject to ongoing monitoring.

The EU Benchmark Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/1011) (the "**Benchmarks Regulation**") applies, subject to certain transitional provisions, to the provision of a wide range of benchmarks (including EURIBOR), the contribution of input data to a benchmark and the use of a benchmark within the European Union. In particular, the Benchmark Regulation, among other things, (i) requires benchmark administrators to be authorized or registered (or, if non-EU-based, to be subject to an equivalent regime or otherwise recognized or endorsed) and to comply with extensive requirements in relation to the administration of benchmarks and (ii) prevents certain uses by EU-supervised entities of benchmarks of administrators that are not authorized or registered (or, if non-EU-based, deemed equivalent or recognized or endorsed). At this time, the nature and overall timeframe of the transition away from EURIBOR is uncertain and no consensus exists as to what rate or rates may become accepted alternatives to EURIBOR. It is impossible to predict the effect of the transition and any alternative rates on the value of EURIBOR-based securities, including EURIBOR-based Floating Rate Notes. The resulting uncertainty could adversely affect the market value of any EURIBOR Notes and/or limit your ability to resell them.

If the three-month EURIBOR rate is not published, the rate of interest on the Notes will be determined using alternative methods. See "Description of the Notes—Interest and Interest Rates—Floating Rate Notes—Types of Floating Rate Notes—EURIBOR Notes." These alternative methods may result in lower interest payments than would have been made if three-month EURIBOR were published in its current form. The alternative methods may also be subject to factors that make the three-month EURIBOR impossible or impracticable to determine. If a published EURIBOR is unavailable and banks are unwilling to provide quotations, the rate of interest on EURIBOR Notes for

an interest period will be the same as the immediately preceding interest period, and could remain the rate of interest for the remaining life of such EURIBOR Notes.

Investors should consult their own independent advisers and make their own assessment about the potential risks imposed by the Benchmarks Regulation reforms or possible cessation or reform EURIBOR in making any investment decision with respect to the Floating Rate Notes.

SOFR differs fundamentally from, and may not be a comparable substitute for, U.S. dollar LIBOR.

The rate of interest for Floating Rate Notes (as defined below) will be determined by reference to SOFR on the basis of the SOFR Index published on the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the "**FRBNY**"). The composition and characteristics of SOFR are not the same as those to the London interbank offered rate ("**LIBOR**") for U.S. dollar obligations ("**U.S. dollar LIBOR**"). SOFR is a broad treasury repo financing rate that represents overnight secured funding transactions and is not the economic equivalent of U.S. dollar LIBOR. SOFR differs in a number of material respects from U.S. dollar LIBOR, including (without limitation) that SOFR is a compounded daily rate or weighted average rate that is a backwards-looking, risk-free overnight rate, and a single daily rate is a risk-free overnight non-term rate, whereas LIBOR was expressed on the basis of a forward-looking term and included a risk-element based on inter-bank lending. As a result, there can be no assurance that SOFR will perform in the same way as U.S. dollar LIBOR would have performed at any time, including, without limitation, as a result of changes in interest and yield rates in the market, bank credit risk, market volatility or global or regional economic, financial, political, regulatory, judicial or other events.

SOFR has a limited history, and the future performance of SOFR cannot be predicted based on historical performance.

The publication of SOFR began in April 2018 and it therefore has a limited history. The future performance of SOFR cannot be predicted based on the limited historical performance. Future levels of SOFR may bear little or no relation to the historical actual or historical indicative SOFR data. Prior observed patterns, if any, in the behavior of market variables and their relation to SOFR, such as correlations, may change in the future. While some pre-publication historical data has been released by the FRBNY, production of such historical indicative SOFR data inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. No future performance of SOFR may be inferred from any of the historical actual or historical indicative SOFR data. Hypothetical or historical performance data are not indicative of, and have no bearing on, the potential performance of SOFR.

Term SOFR has a limited history, and the future performance of Term SOFR cannot be predicted based on historical performance.

The publication of Term SOFR (as defined under "Description of the Notes—Interest and Interest Rates—Floating Rate Notes—Types of Floating Rate Notes—Term SOFR Notes") began in April 2021, and, therefore, it has a very limited history. In addition, the future performance of Term SOFR cannot be predicted based on its limited historical performance. Future levels of Term SOFR may bear little or no relation to the historical actual or historical indicative data. Prior observed patterns, if any, in the behavior of market variables and their relation to Term SOFR, such as correlations, may change in the future. Because only limited historical data has been released by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited, as administrator of Term SOFR, such analysis inherently involves assumptions, estimates and approximations. The future performance of Term SOFR is impossible to predict and therefore no future performance of Term SOFR may be inferred from any of the historical actual or historical indicative data. Hypothetical or historical performance data are not indicative of, and have no bearing on, the potential performance of Term SOFR or any Term SOFR Notes.

SOFR and Term SOFR may be more volatile than other benchmark or market rates.

Since the initial publication of SOFR and Term SOFR, daily changes in the rate have, on occasion, been more volatile than daily changes in other benchmark or market rates, such as U.S. dollar LIBOR, during corresponding periods. In addition, although changes in Term SOFR, compounded SOFR and weighted average daily SOFR generally are not expected to be as volatile as changes in SOFR on a daily basis, the return on, value of and market for any Floating Rate Notes based on SOFR may fluctuate more than floating-rate debt securities with rates of interest based on less volatile rates. The FRBNY has at times conducted operations in the overnight U.S. Treasury repo market in order to help maintain the federal funds rate within a target range. There can be no assurance that the FRBNY will

continue to conduct such operations in the future, and the duration and extent of any such operations is inherently uncertain. The effect of any such operations, or of the cessation of such operations to the extent they are commenced, is uncertain and could be materially adverse to investors in Notes linked to SOFR.

The administrator of SOFR may make changes that could change the value of SOFR or discontinue SOFR.

SOFR is a relatively new rate, and the FRBNY (or a successor), as administrator of SOFR, may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of SOFR, including changes related to the method by which SOFR is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate SOFR, or timing related to the publication of SOFR. If the manner in which SOFR is calculated is changed, that change may result in a reduction of the amount of interest payable on Floating Rate Notes based on SOFR, which may adversely affect the trading prices of such Floating Rate Notes. The administrator of SOFR may withdraw, modify, amend, suspend or discontinue the calculation or dissemination of SOFR in its sole discretion and without notice and has no obligation to consider the interests of holders of such Floating Rate Notes in calculating, withdrawing, modifying, amending, suspending or discontinuing SOFR.

To the extent the SOFR rate is not published, the applicable rate to be used to calculate the interest rate on SOFR Notes will be determined using the fallback provisions set out in the Final Terms which apply specifically to Notes referencing SOFR and are distinct to those applying to other types of Notes. Any of these fallback provisions may result in interest payments that are lower than, or do not otherwise correlate over time with, the payments that would have been made on such SOFR Notes if the relevant SOFR rate had been so published in its current form. In addition, use of the fallback provisions may result in the effective application of a fixed rate of interest to such SOFR Notes.

There can be no assurance that SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of holders of Notes linked to SOFR.

The administrator of Term SOFR may make changes that could change the value of Term SOFR or discontinue Term SOFR.

Term SOFR is a relatively new rate, and CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (or a successor), as administrator of Term SOFR, may make methodological or other changes that could change the value of Term SOFR, including changes related to the methods by which Term SOFR is calculated, eligibility criteria applicable to the transactions used to calculate Term SOFR, or the averages or periods used to report Term SOFR. If the manner in which Term SOFR is calculated is changed, that change may result in a reduction of the amount of interest payable on Term SOFR notes, which may adversely affect the trading prices and marketability of those notes. The administrator of Term SOFR may withdraw, modify, amend, suspend or discontinue the calculation or dissemination of Term SOFR in its sole discretion and without notice and has no obligation to consider the interests of holders of the notes in calculating, withdrawing, modifying, amending, suspending or discontinuing Term SOFR.

To the extent the Term SOFR rate is not published, the applicable rate to be used to calculate the interest rate on Term SOFR Notes will be determined using the fallback provisions set out in the Final Terms which apply specifically to Notes referencing Term SOFR and are distinct to those applying to other types of Notes. Any of these fallback provisions may result in interest payments that are lower than, or do not otherwise correlate over time with, the payments that would have been made on such Term SOFR Notes if the relevant Term SOFR rate had been so published in its current form. In addition, use of the fallback provisions may result in the effective application of a fixed rate of interest to such Term SOFR Notes.

There can be no assurance that Term SOFR will not be discontinued or fundamentally altered in a manner that is materially adverse to the interests of holders of Notes linked to Term SOFR.

The total amount of interest payable with respect to each interest period for SOFR Notes will not be known until near the end of the interest period.

The total amount of interest payable with respect to each interest period for a SOFR Note will not be known until near the end of such interest period. As a result, you will not know the total amount of interest payable with respect to each such interest period until shortly prior to the related interest payment date and it may be difficult for you to reliably estimate the amount of interest that will be payable on each such interest payment date, and some

investors may be unable or unwilling to trade such Notes, both of which factors could adversely impact the liquidity of any SOFR Notes.

Any market for SOFR Notes may be illiquid or unpredictable.

The market continues to develop in relation to SOFR as reference rates in the capital markets and their adoption as alternative to the relevant interbank offered rates and the secondary trading market for floating rate securities with rates based on SOFR may be limited. If SOFR does not prove to be widely used as a benchmark in securities that are similar or comparable to Floating Rate Notes based on SOFR, the trading price of such Floating Rate Notes may be lower than those of debt securities with interest rates that are based on rates that are more widely used. Similarly, market terms for debt securities with rates that are based on SOFR, including, but not limited to, the spread over the reference rate reflected in the interest rate provisions or manner of compounding the reference rate (if applicable), may evolve over time, and as a result, trading prices of any Floating Rate Notes based on SOFR may be lower than those of later-issued debt securities that are based on SOFR. Investors in any such Floating Rate Notes may not be able to sell such Notes at all or may not be able to sell them at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

The manner of adoption or application of reference rates based on SOFR in the bond market may differ materially compared with the application and adoption of SOFR in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. You should carefully consider how any potential inconsistencies between the adoption of reference rates based on SOFR across these markets may impact any hedging or other financial arrangements which you may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposal of the SOFR Notes.

Any market for Term SOFR Notes may be illiquid or unpredictable.

The market continues to develop in relation to Term SOFR as reference rates in the capital markets and their adoption as alternative to the relevant interbank offered rates and the secondary trading market for floating rate securities with rates based on Term SOFR may be limited. If Term SOFR does not prove to be widely used as a benchmark in securities that are similar or comparable to Floating Rate Notes based on Term SOFR, the trading price of such Floating Rate Notes may be lower than those of debt securities with interest rates that are based on rates that are more widely used. Similarly, market terms for debt securities with rates that are based on Term SOFR, including, but not limited to, the spread over the reference rate reflected in the interest rate provisions or manner of compounding the reference rate (if applicable), may evolve over time, and as a result, trading prices of any Floating Rate Notes based on Term SOFR may be lower than those of later-issued debt securities that are based on Term SOFR. Investors in any such Floating Rate Notes may not be able to sell such Notes at all or may not be able to sell them at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market, and may consequently suffer from increased pricing volatility and market risk.

The manner of adoption or application of reference rates based on Term SOFR in the bond market may differ materially compared with the application and adoption of Term SOFR in other markets, such as the derivatives and loan markets. You should carefully consider how any potential inconsistencies between the adoption of reference rates based on Term SOFR across these markets may impact any hedging or other financial arrangements which you may put in place in connection with any acquisition, holding or disposal of the Term SOFR Notes.

The selection of a Benchmark Replacement could adversely affect the return on, value of or market for Notes linked to a benchmark during the Interest Reset Period.

If the Issuer or its designee, after consulting with the Issuer, determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the relevant Benchmark, the applicable Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for all purposes relating to such Floating Rate Notes. If a particular Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment cannot be determined, then the next-available Benchmark Replacement or Benchmark Replacement Adjustment will apply. See "Description of the Notes—Interest and Interest Rates—Floating Rate Notes—Benchmark Replacement Provisions."

The application of a Benchmark Replacement and Benchmark Replacement Adjustment, and any implementation of Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes, could result in adverse consequences to the amount of interest payable on any Notes linked to such Benchmark, which could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for such Floating Rate Notes.

Further, (i) the composition and characteristics of any Benchmark Replacement will not be the same as those of the then-current Benchmark (ii) the Benchmark Replacement will not be the economic equivalent of the then-current Benchmark (iii) there can be no assurance that the Benchmark Replacement will perform in the same way as the then-current Benchmark would have at any time, (iv) there is no guarantee that the Benchmark Replacement will be a comparable substitute for the then-current Benchmark (which means that a Benchmark Transition Event could adversely affect the return on, value of and market for the applicable Floating Rate Notes), (v) any failure of the Benchmark Replacement to gain market acceptance could adversely affect such Floating Rate Notes, (vi) the Benchmark Replacement may have a very limited history and the future performance of the Benchmark Replacement may not be able to be predicted based on historical performance, (vii) the secondary trading market for debt securities linked to the Benchmark Replacement may be limited and (viii) the administrator of the Benchmark Replacement may make changes that could change the value of the Benchmark Replacement or discontinue the Benchmark Replacement and would not have any obligation to consider the interests of holders of any Floating Rate Notes in doing so.

The Issuer or its affiliate will make determinations with respect to Notes linked to a Benchmark that may be adverse to your interests and could affect the value of and return on the Notes.

The Issuer or its designee will make certain determinations, decisions and elections with respect to the interest rate on Notes linked to a Benchmark. See "Description of the Notes—Interest and Interest Rates—Floating Rate Notes—Benchmark Replacement Provisions." The Issuer or its designee will make any such determination, decision or election in its sole discretion, and any such determination, decision or election that is made could affect the amount of interest payable on Notes linked to such Benchmark. For example, if the Issuer or its designee determines that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to Floating Rate Notes linked to SOFR, then the Issuer or its designee will determine, among other things, the Benchmark Replacement, Benchmark Replacement Adjustment and Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes. Any exercise of discretion by the Issuer or one of its designee, under the terms of the Notes linked to a Benchmark could present a conflict of interest. The interests of the Issuer or its designee in making these determinations described above may be adverse to your interests as a holder of such Notes. All determinations, decisions or elections by the Issuer or its designee, including those made by a designee acting as calculation agent, will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error.

Notes linked to currency prices, commodity prices, single securities, baskets of securities or indices entail significant risks.

In addition to potential currency risks as described above, an investment in currency-linked Notes and Notes linked to commodity prices, single securities, baskets of securities or indices presents certain significant risks not associated with other types of securities. Currency-linked Notes and Notes linked to commodity prices, single securities, baskets of securities or indices may present a high level of risk, and holders of Notes may lose their entire investment if they have purchased such Notes.

The principal amount of currency-linked Notes and Notes linked to commodity prices, single securities, baskets of securities or indices payable at maturity, and the amount of interest payable on an interest payment date may be determined by reference to one or more of the following (each, an "**index**"):

- currencies, including baskets of currencies;
- commodities, including baskets of commodities;
- securities, including baskets of securities; or
- any other index.

The direction and magnitude of the change in the value of the relevant index will determine either or both the principal amount of Notes linked to such index payable at maturity or the amount of interest payable on an interest payment date. The terms of particular Notes may not include a guaranteed return of a percentage of the face amount at maturity or a minimum interest rate. If the interest rate of a Note is indexed, it may result in an interest rate that is less than that payable on a conventional fixed-rate debt security issued by the Issuer at the same time, including the possibility that no interest will be paid, and, if the principal amount of a Note is indexed, the principal amount payable at maturity may be less than the original purchase price of such Note, including the possibility that no principal will be paid (but in no event shall the amount of interest and principal paid with respect to such Note be less than zero).

Accordingly, holders of Notes linked to an index may lose all or a portion of the principal invested in such Notes and may receive no interest on such Notes.

Volatility may affect the value of or return on Notes linked to indices. Certain indices are highly volatile. The expected principal amount payable at maturity of, or the interest rate on, Notes based on a volatile index may vary substantially from time to time. Because the principal amount payable at the maturity of, or interest payable on, Notes linked to an index is generally calculated based on the value of the relevant index on a specified date or over a limited period of time, volatility in the index increases the risk that the return on such Notes may be adversely affected by a fluctuation in the level of the relevant index.

The volatility of an index may be affected by, among other things, political or economic events, including governmental actions, or by the activities of participants in the relevant markets. Any of these could adversely affect the value of or return on Notes linked to such index.

The availability and composition of certain indexes may affect the value of or return on Notes linked to indexes. Certain indexes reference several different currencies, commodities, securities or other financial instruments. The compiler of such an index typically reserves the right to alter the composition of the index and the manner in which the value of the index is calculated. Such an alteration may result in a decrease in the value of or return on Notes which are linked to such index.

An index may become unavailable due to such factors as war, natural disasters, cessation of publication of the index, or suspension of or disruption in trading in the currency or currencies, commodity or commodities, security or securities or other financial instrument or instruments comprising or underlying such index. If an index becomes unavailable, the determination of principal of or interest on Notes linked to that index may be delayed or an alternative method may be used to determine the value of the unavailable index. Alternative methods of valuation are generally intended to produce a value similar to the value resulting from reference to the relevant index. However, it is unlikely that such alternative methods of valuation will produce values identical to those that would be produced were the relevant index to be used. An alternative method of valuation may result in a decrease in the value of or return on Notes linked to an index. Certain Notes may be linked to indexes that are not commonly utilized or have been recently developed. The lack of a trading history may make it difficult to anticipate the volatility or other risks to which such Notes are subject. In addition, there may be less trading in such indices or instruments underlying such indices, which could increase the volatility of such indices and decrease the value of or return on Notes relating thereto.

Additionally, if the formula used to determine the principal amount or interest payable with respect to Notes linked to indexes contains a multiple or leverage factor, the effect of any change in the applicable index may be increased. The historical experience of the relevant index should not be taken as an indication of future performance of such index during the term of any such Note. Accordingly, prospective investors should consult their own financial and legal advisors as to the risks entailed by an investment in Notes linked to an index and the suitability of such Notes in light of their particular circumstances.

Notes issued at a substantial discount.

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the Notes, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing Notes with comparable maturities.

Particular tax consequences to holding Bearer Notes.

Any potential investor should consult its own independent tax adviser for more information about the tax consequences of acquiring, owning and disposing of Bearer Notes in its particular circumstances. Bearer Notes may be subject to restrictions on offer, sale and transfer in the European Union, Singapore, and other jurisdictions. The tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of Bearer Notes will depend on the laws applicable in the investor's country of residence or tax domicile.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW YORK BRANCH

General

Established in 2009, the New York Branch supports the business needs of Latin American companies, particularly those from Chile, Peru, and Colombia, in their international operations. Located at 885 Third Avenue 33rd Floor, the New York Branch provides financial services to corporate and institutional clients through various products. The New York Branch may sell certificates of deposit directly or through U.S. distributors and other distributors under a Yankee Certificate of Deposit program. In addition, the New York Branch funds its operations through interbank deposits, deposits from financial institutions and corporations.

The New York Branch participates in bilateral and syndicated loans alongside other international institutions to finance investment projects mainly in Chile, Peru, and Colombia, providing financial support to its clients. Additionally, New York Branch offers a range of banking services, including traditional demand deposit accounts in U.S. dollars, foreign currency exchange, and efficient fund transfer services both within and outside the U.S., particularly between Chile and U.S. The Legal Entity Identifier of the New York Branch is 254900TH0O71SXGPQ758.

As of June 30, 2026, the New York Branch had total assets of US$4.9 billion, a 71.8% increase compared to US$2.8 billion as of June 30, 2025.This growth was primarily driven by growth of the loan portfolio and head office deposits, funded primarily by an increase in the Yankee Certificate of Deposit program, U.S. commercial papers, and notes issues under the Program. The New York Branch has a short-term rating of A-2 from Standard & Poor's and P-2 from Moody's and a long-term rating of A- from Standard & Poor's and A3 from Moody's, same as its head office in Chile.

Supervision and Regulation of the New York Branch and Banco Itaú Chile in the United States

The New York Branch is licensed by the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "**OCC**") under the federal laws of the United States. The New York Branch is supervised and regulated the OCC and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "**Federal Reserve**") and is subject to U.S. banking laws and regulations applicable to a foreign bank that operates a federally-licensed New York branch office.

Under U.S. federal banking laws and regulations, the New York Branch must maintain a capital equivalency deposit with banks located in New York consisting of specified types of investment securities, U.S. dollar deposits, investment-grade certificates of deposit or other specified assets in an amount not less than 5% of its total liabilities (excluding accrued expenses and liabilities to other offices, branches, agencies and subsidiaries of Banco Itaú Chile, and any amounts due to Banco Itaú Chile).

Under U.S. federal banking laws and regulations, the New York Branch is generally subject to the same lending limits to a single borrower, expressed as a ratio of capital, that apply to a U.S. national bank, except that the limits are based on the capital of Banco Itaú Chile. The lending limits to a single borrower do not apply to loans made by the New York Branch to Banco Itaú Chile.

The New York Branch's deposits are not permitted to be, and are not, insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("**FDIC**"). In general, under the International Banking Act of 1978 (the "**IBA**"), the New York Branch is not permitted to accept or maintain deposits having a balance of less than US$250,000.

Under U.S. federal banking laws and regulations, all branches and agencies of foreign banks in the United States are subject to reporting and examination requirements similar to those imposed on U.S. domestic banks. The OCC and the Federal Reserve conduct regular examinations and assessments to ensure that the New York Branch operates in a safe and sound manner and complies with applicable laws and regulations. This supervision includes adherence to the Bank Secrecy Act, which mandates stringent anti-money laundering ("**AML**") protocols, and compliance with the provisions of the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, which enhances AML measures and requires robust customer due diligence procedures.

The New York Branch must also implement comprehensive risk management practices, which include maintaining effective internal controls, conducting regular audits, and performing ongoing risk assessments to identify and mitigate potential risks. To facilitate effective supervision, the New York Branch is required to submit regular reports detailing its financial and operational status to the OCC and the Federal Reserve.

If the OCC determines that there is reasonable cause to believe that Banco Itaú Chile has violated or failed to comply with any of the provisions of the IBA, other applicable federal laws or regulations, or orders of the OCC, the OCC may revoke the New York Branch's license. Additionally, the Federal Reserve may recommend to the OCC that the license of any federal branch of a foreign bank be terminated if the Federal Reserve has reasonable cause to believe that the foreign bank is not subject to comprehensive supervision on a consolidated basis in its home country (unless the home country is making demonstrable progress toward establishing such supervision) or has reasonable cause to believe that the foreign bank, or an affiliate, has violated the law or engaged in an unsafe or unsound banking practice in the United States, and as a result, the continued operation of the branch would be inconsistent with the public interest or the purposes of the IBA. If Banco Itaú Chile was to be closed by the OCC pursuant to such authority or Banco Itaú Chile was voluntarily to discontinue the operations of the New York Branch, the holders of the Notes would have recourse only against Banco Itaú Chile, subject to any arrangements made for the payment of Banco Itaú Chile's liabilities by the relevant regulatory authorities.

The Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the "**BHCA**"), imposes significant restrictions on Banco Itaú Chile's ability to engage in non-banking activities in the U.S. and on Banco Itaú Chile's world-wide holdings of equity interests in companies operating in the U.S. Under the BHCA, Banco Itaú Chile is also required to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before acquiring, directly or indirectly, the ownership or control of more than 5% of any class of voting securities of any U.S. bank, bank holding company or certain other types of U.S. depository institution or depository institution holding company. Under federal banking law and regulations issued by the Federal Reserve, the New York Branch is also restricted from engaging in certain "tying" arrangements involving products and services.

SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION

The following tables present selected consolidated financial and other information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024, and 2025, and as of and for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2026. The financial information for the years ended December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 has been derived from our Audited Financial Statements prepared under the Banking Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by Chile's *Comisión para el Mercado Financiero* ("**CMF**"), with International Financial Reporting Standards ("**IFRS**") applied in those areas where the Compendium is silent. The financial information for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2025 and 2026 is unaudited and has been prepared on a basis consistent with our Audited Financial Statements.

The information presented in the tables does not take into account the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, completed on July 31, 2026. For additional information on the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia" and "Summary—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia."

Investors should read this information in conjunction with the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, and the sections "Presentation of Financial and Other Information," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

All financial data is presented in millions of Chilean pesos (Ch$), unless otherwise indicated. Certain figures and percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Consolidated Income Statement Data

	For the years ended December 31,			% Change from	
	2023	2024	2025	2024/2023	2025/2024
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)				
Net interest income	1,079,389	1,062,319	1,116,737	(1.6)%	5.1%
Net income from readjustments	39,126	115,836	9,340	196.1%	(91.9)%
Net fee and commission income	244,548	200,638	216,841	(18.0)%	8.1%
Total operating income	**1,501,992**	**1,625,751**	**1,518,134**	8.2%	(6.6)%
Operating expenses	(767,247)	(808,824)	(834,789)	5.4%	3.2%
Provision for loan losses	(350,078)	(323,855)	(319,329)	(7.5)%	(1.4)%
Consolidated net income	**354,883**	**376,702**	**428,109**	6.1%	13.6%

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Net interest income	575,228	532,559	(7.4)%
Net income from readjustments	(306)	7,498	(2,550.3)%
Net fee and commission income	105,216	116,642	10.9%
Total operating income	**713,268**	**808,903**	13.4%
Operating expenses	(408,063)	(429,166)	5.2%
Provision for loan losses	(156,263)	(162,929)	4.3%
Consolidated net income	**206,252**	**179,724**	(12.9)%

Consolidated Balance Sheet Data

	As of December 31,			% Change from	
	2023	2024	2025	2024/2023	2025/2024
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)				
Total Assets	**41,970,270**	**42,549,684**	**43,916,278**	1.4%	3.2%
Total Loans	**27,569,960**	**27,890,240**	**28,906,960**	1.2%	3.6%
Commercial loans	16,713,220	16,716,618	17,031,906	0.0%	1.9%
Consumer loans	3,321,210	3,240,358	3,295,176	(2.4)%	1.7%
Mortgage loans	7,535,530	7,933,264	8,579,878	5.3%	8.2%
Total Deposits	**19,791,306**	**20,826,565**	**21,456,815**	5.2%	3.0%
Demand deposits	5,866,386	6,320,474	6,895,773	7.7%	9.1%
Time deposits	13,924,920	14,506,091	14,561,042	4.2%	0.4%
Total Equity	**3,736,537**	**3,974,831**	**4,308,753**	6.4%	8.4%

	As of December 31,			% Change from	
	2023	2024	2025	2024/2023	2025/2024
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)				
Non-Performing Loans	632,979	625,976	662,641	(1.1)%	5.9%

	As of June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Total Assets	**41,369,806**	**48,684,304**	17.7%
Total Loans	**27,661,078**	**30,811,607**	11.4%
Commercial loans	16,281,275	18,175,140	11.6%
Consumer loans	3,196,827	3,412,464	6.7%
Mortgage loans	8,182,976	9,224,003	12.7%
Total Deposits	**19,906,451**	**23,189,363**	16.5%
Demand deposits	6,279,446	7,021,899	11.8%
Time deposits	13,627,005	16,167,464	18.6%
Total Equity	**4,110,760**	**4,392,571**	6.9%
Non-Performing Loans	654,804	663,695	1.4%

Key Financial Ratios

	As of December 31,			As of June 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
Return on Average Assets (RoTAA)[(1)]	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.8%
Return on Average Equity (RoTAE)[(2)]	12.9%	11.4%	11.8%	11.7%	9.7%
NPL Ratio[(3)]	2.3%	2.2%	2.3%	2.4%	2.2%
Tier 1 Capital Ratio[(4)]	11.1%	11.6%	13.1%	12.9%	12.4%
Total Capital Adequacy[(5)]	**15.6%**	**15.8%**	**17.7%**	**17.5%**	**16.8%**
The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)[(6)]	182.0	194.0	198.6	180.7	167.8
Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR)[(7)]	113.1	110.0	110.7	109.7	107.9

(1) We calculate RoTAA as net recurring result over average assets for the current period.
(2) We calculate RoTAE as net recurring result over average tangible equity for the current period.
(3) We calculate the NPL Ratio as the portfolio of loans with delinquencies of 90 days or more divided by total loans.
(4) We calculate the Tier 1 Capital Ratio as the ratio of Tier 1 capital, consisting of Common Equity Tier 1 and Additional Tier 1 capital, to risk-weighted assets.
(5) We calculate Total Capital Adequacy as the ratio of regulatory capital (effective equity) to risk-weighted assets.
(6) We calculate LCR as the ratio of high-quality liquid assets held by the Bank to stressed net cash outflows over a 30-day period.
(7) We calculate NSFR as the ratio of available stable funding to required stable funding. Available stable funding represents the portion of the Bank's own and borrowed resources expected to be reliable over the time horizon considered by the NSFR. Required stable funding is determined based on the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of the Bank's assets and off-balance-sheet positions.

Other Operating Data

	As of December 31,			As of June 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
Number of Branches[(1)]	231	217	209	209	206

(1) Branches include one Banco Itaú Chile branch in New York and one Itaú Colombia office in Panama. It considers 14 digital branches. Physical branches include integrated branches.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Audited Financial Statements and our Unaudited Financial Statements, together with the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this Base Prospectus, as well as with the information under "Presentation of Financial and Other Information," "Selected Financial and Other Information," "Risk Factors," and "Business."

Our Audited Financial Statements and our Unaudited Financial Statements have been prepared under the Compendium issued by the CMF, with IFRS applied where the Compendium is silent.

The following discussion does not take into account the effects of the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, completed on July 31, 2026. Future consolidated financial statements will reflect significant changes in the composition of our Colombia segment. For additional information on the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia" and "Summary—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia."

Overview of the Issuer

We are one of the leading private banks in Chile, with over 150 years of history and a nationwide presence in Chile through an extensive network of branches and digital channels. We are part of the Itaú Unibanco group, the largest private bank in Latin America, which holds a controlling interest of 67.42% as of June 30, 2026.

Through our operations in Chile, Colombia, and Panama, as well as a branch in New York and a representative office in Peru, we offer a comprehensive suite of financial products and services. These include commercial banking, investment banking, asset management, treasury, and digital solutions for individuals, businesses, and institutional clients.

We are a publicly traded company organized under the laws of Chile, and licensed by the CMF to operate as a commercial bank. Our business is conducted in accordance with applicable banking laws and regulations, and we are committed to maintaining compliance with local and international regulatory standards, including capital adequacy and risk management requirements.

We are the resulting entity from the merger of two leading banks in Chile: Corpbanca, the oldest private bank in Chile, and Banco Itaú Chile, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Itaú Unibanco Holding that, since the Merger, has been our sole controlling shareholder. In 2023, we changed our legal name from Itaú Corpbanca to Banco Itaú Chile. Our common shares are currently listed in Chile on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "ITAUCL" (prior to April 24, 2023, the ticker symbol was "ITAUCORP").

Our business model combines local expertise, a culture of client-centric innovation, and the strategic and technological backing of Itaú Unibanco. This approach has allowed us to consolidate a leading position in the Chilean market and to support our growth in Colombia and other regional markets.

We provide a broad range of wholesale and retail banking services to our customers in Chile and Colombia. In addition, we provide financial advisory services, asset management, insurance brokerage and securities brokerage services through our subsidiaries, and banking services through our New York Branch. For more information on our services offerings, see "Business."

We are one of Chile's largest private financial institutions, with a market share of 9.7% (considering only loan operations in Chile) as of December 31, 2025, according to the CMF. In Colombia, as of December 31, 2025, we held a market share of 2.5% as reported under local regulatory and accounting principles, according to the Colombian Financial Superintendency.

As of June 30, 2026, we operated a network of 127 physical branches and 14 digital branches in Chile, with high adoption of our digital channels, which account for a significant share of client interactions and product originations. As of June 30, 2026, we operated 134 ATMs in Chile, and through our agreement with Redbanc, our customers had access to more than 7,500 additional ATMs in Chile.

Additionally, in Colombia, as of June 30, 2026, we operated 65 branch offices and 111 ATMs, and provided our customers with access to 16,000 additional ATMs through Colombia's other financial institutions. For additional

information regarding our strategic reorganization in Colombia, see "Summary—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia."

As of June 30, 2026, we had total assets of Ch$48,684,304 million, total loans of Ch$30,811,607 million, a workforce of 6,395 employees (4,637 in Chile and 1,758 in Colombia), total liabilities of Ch$44,291,733 million including time deposits and other time liabilities of Ch$16,167,464 million; and shareholders' equity of Ch$4,392,571 million. Our annualized return on average tangible shareholders' equity was 9.7% as of June 30, 2026. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, we had net interest income of Ch$532,559 million, and consolidated net income for the period was Ch$179,724 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2026, and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 80.5%, 82.7% and 80.8%, respectively, of our net interest income was derived from our business in Chile and 19.5%, 17.3% and 19.2%, respectively, was derived from our business in Colombia. Our strategy is centered on client satisfaction, operational efficiency, digital innovation, and building long-term relationships, leveraging a distinctive organizational culture that fosters transformation and continuous learning. We are recognized for our brand, corporate culture, sustainability focus, and leadership in client satisfaction, having been named as the market leader for retail client satisfaction for the fourth consecutive year by Ipsos Servitest.

Our risk management strategy has enabled us to maintain what we believe are stable solvency ratios and risk indicators. As of June 30, 2026, the regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratio was 16.82% under CMF rules aligned with Basel III. Our allowance for loan losses, as of June 30, 2026, was Ch$820,859 million (excluding allowances for loan losses on loans and receivable to banks), and our risk index (ratio of allowance for loan losses over total loans) was 2.7%, as of the same date.

We have specialized subsidiaries in brokerage, asset management, insurance, and financial advisory, allowing us to deliver integrated solutions across all client segments. Our commercial segmentation groups products and services into two major business units: Corporate and Investment Banking (including large companies and real estate) and Retail Banking (individuals, SMEs and high-net-worth clients), supported by an active treasury and asset-liability management platform.

Commitment to sustainability, robust corporate governance, and prudent risk management are central to our vision, mission, and strategy, as reflected in transparent dividend policies, a three-lines-of-defense risk model, and recognition for workplace culture and gender equity. Our mission is to deliver comprehensive financial solutions to individuals and businesses, with the purpose of empowering transformation. For a discussion of the material risks that could affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations, see "Risk Factors."

During 2025, Feller Rate and ICR Chile upgraded our national-scale rating to AAA, and in April 2026, Standard & Poor's upgraded our long-term international credit rating to "A-," with a stable outlook.

The Economy

Primary Markets in Which We Operate

A majority of our investments and operations are located in Chile and Colombia. Accordingly, our financial condition and results of operations are substantially dependent upon economic conditions prevailing in these markets.

Developments in the Chilean Economy

Chile's economy grew by approximately 2.5% in 2025, consolidating the recovery observed during the previous year. Growth was supported by resilient consumption and steady mining activity, with non-mining GDP growth reaching approximately 2.5% in the fourth quarter of 2025. Household confidence and the labor market showed continued improvement, with the unemployment rate reaching historical lows and Chile's Central Bank signaling that the output gap continued to narrow as inflation converged toward target.

During the six months ended June 30, 2026, economic activity in Chile was weak compared to the momentum observed in the fourth quarter of 2025. The contraction was concentrated in mining, agriculture and fishing, while private consumption was constrained by slower real wage growth and a moderation in labor market dynamics compared to late 2025. Although fixed investment showed weakness early in the year, an increase in announced projects and measures aimed at streamlining project approvals pointed to a more favorable medium-term outlook. Inflation trends also shifted over this period. At the end of 2025, annual inflation stood at 3.5%, down from 4.5% in

2024. During the second quarter of 2026, headline inflation increased 1.5% quarter-on-quarter (1.4% in the first quarter of 2026), driven mainly by higher international oil prices and their rapid pass-through to fuel and tradable goods prices, while core inflation remained contained and second-round effects were limited.

The Central Bank of Chile (BCCh) maintained the Monetary Policy Rate (TPM) at 4.5% during the six months ended June 30, 2026, unchanged from December 31, 2025 and down from 5.0% as of June 30, 2025, a level the Bank considered consistent with a neutral real rate. On the fiscal side, tax revenues showed weakness during the period, particularly among non-mining taxpayers, and although higher copper-related revenues partially offset this decline, real public spending was projected to grow 2.8% during 2026, increasing the risk of a larger fiscal deficit than previously anticipated. The minimum wage increased from Ch$350,000 in early 2022 to Ch$553,553 in May 2026, a cumulative nominal rise of 58.16% in four years supporting household purchasing power.

Developments in the Colombian Economy

Colombia's economy grew by 2.6% in 2025. Economic activity during the fourth quarter of 2025, led by private and public consumption. The labor market remained tight, with a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of approximately 8.5%, while the annual average unemployment rate of 8.9% for 2025 was the lowest since the series began in 2001, while household confidence reached a decade-high level. Annual inflation continued rising during the year, from 4.8% in July 2025 to 5.1% in December 2025, above the upper limit around Colombia's Central Bank's 3% target.

Economic activity in Colombia remained resilient during the six months ended June 30, 2026, supported by services, private consumption and remittances; the economic activity index (ISE) grew 3.3% year-on-year in April 2026. Fixed investment, however, continued to lag reflecting weak construction activity and cautious corporate spending. The labor market improved steadily: in May 2026, the national unemployment rate decreased to 8.0% from 9.0% year-on-year, driven by public sector, private salaried and self-employment job creation. Inflation ended 2025 at 5.1% year-on-year, compared to 5.2% at the end of 2024. Inflation accelerated again in June 2026, with the Consumer Price Index ("**CPI**") rising 0.39% month-on-month to reach 6.14% year-on-year, while core inflation reached 6.52%. Price pressures were concentrated in housing and utilities, food, and restaurants and hotels, with services inflation remaining elevated at 7.53%, reflecting minimum wage indexation effects.

The Banco de la República reversed its previous easing cycle, raising its policy rate by 100 basis points to 11.25% at its March 31, 2026 meeting, effective April 1, and subsequently maintaining the rate unchanged at its April meeting. On June 30, 2026, Colombia's Central Bank announced a further 75-basis-point increase to 12.0%, effective July 1, 2026. Monetary conditions remained clearly restrictive in real terms, with the ex-ante real rate reaching 6.4%, well above the estimated neutral rate, as Colombia's Central Bank sought to contain persistent inflationary pressures and guide inflation expectations back toward its target. The minimum wage was raised by 23.0% effective January 1, 2026, to approximately COP$1.75 million per month, following a 9.5% increase in 2025. While supporting household consumption, these adjustments have also contributed to inflationary pressures, particularly through wage indexation in services.

Inflation

In the past, Chile experienced high levels of inflation, which significantly affected our financial condition and results of operations during such periods. In the period leading up to 2021, Chile experienced relatively low inflation rates, with sporadic episodes where price growth deviated from the Central Bank of Chile's 2% to 4% target range. For example, during the period from 2018 to 2020, the inflation rate in Chile stayed at or below approximately 3%. However, inflation in Chile has since increased and reached 7.2% in 2021 and 12.8% in 2022, the highest level since the early 1990s, primarily as a result of increased public spending and individual withdrawals from private pension funds as well as global supply chain issues, leading to price increases mainly with respect to food, energy, and services. Chile's annual inflation subsequently declined, closing 2025 at 3.5%, within the upper half of the Central Bank of Chile's 3% (+/-1%) tolerance range, compared to 4.5% at the end of 2024. During the six months ended June 30, 2026, inflation accumulated a 2.9% increase, rising 1.5% in the second quarter of 2026, driven mainly by higher international oil prices and their pass-through to fuel and tradable goods prices, while core inflation remained contained.

Our results of operations reflect the effect of inflation in the following ways:

- a substantial portion of our assets and liabilities are denominated in UF. The UF is a unit of account, the peso value of which is indexed daily to reflect inflation recorded in the previous month. The net increase or decrease in the nominal peso value of our UF-denominated assets and liabilities is reflected as income or loss in our income statement, and
- the rates of interest earned and paid on peso-denominated assets and liabilities reflect, to a certain degree, inflation, and expectations regarding inflation.

Under Chilean law, banks are authorized to earn interest income on loans that are adjustable for the effects of inflation. Most banks, including Banco Itaú Chile, charge an interest rate that includes an estimate of future inflation. In addition, the peso-denominated value of our assets and liabilities that are denominated in UF fluctuate as the UF is adjusted based on inflation. In the case of assets, these fluctuations are recorded as income (for increases in the peso-denominated value) and losses (for decreases in the peso-denominated value). In the case of liabilities, these fluctuations are recorded as losses (for increases in the peso-denominated value) and income (for decreases in the peso-denominated value).

Colombia has experienced high levels of inflation prior to the COVID-19 pandemic amid its currency depreciation and supply-side shocks affecting food prices. Historically low inflation in Colombia during 2020 was registered following the significant demand shock and various fiscal subsidies. The rate of inflation in Colombia in 2019 and 2020 was 3.80% and 1.61%, respectively. Inflation in Colombia closed 2021 at 5.6% and 2022 at 13.1%, the highest level since the late 1990s, primarily due to increases in food price, minimum wage adjustments and global supply chain issues. Inflation in Colombia closed 2025 at 5.1% year-on-year and subsequently accelerated to 6.14% year-on-year in June 2026, remaining above the Central Bank of Colombia's 3% target, driven mainly by increases in housing and utilities, food, and services, the latter reflecting minimum wage indexation effects.

While our results in Chile are naturally influenced by inflation and, in particular, by the composition of our balance sheet in UF-denominated portfolios, Banco Itaú Chile follows a clear objective of achieving stability in results. As part of its market risk management, the Bank undertakes specific actions to mitigate volatility derived from inflationary effects, which is reflected in the stable performance of its net interest margin ratios.

UF-Denominated Assets and Liabilities

The UF is revalued by the National Institute of Statistics of Chile (*Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas de Chile* or "**INE**") on a monthly basis. Every day in the period beginning the tenth day of the current month through the ninth day of the succeeding month, the nominal Chilean peso value of the UF is indexed up (or down in the event of deflation) in order to reflect each day a proportional amount of the prior calendar month's change in the CPI. One UF was equal to Ch$36,789.36, Ch$38,416.69 and Ch$39,727.96 as of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively. One UF was equal to Ch$40,820.31 as of June 30, 2026. The effect of any changes in the nominal Chilean peso value of our UF-denominated assets and liabilities is reflected in our results of operations as an increase (or decrease, in the event of deflation) in interest income and expense, respectively. Generally, our net interest income is positively affected by an inflationary environment to the extent that our average UF-denominated assets exceed our average UF-denominated liabilities, while our net interest income is negatively affected by inflation in any period in which our average UF-denominated liabilities exceed our average UF-denominated assets. Currently, we have more UF-denominated assets than liabilities.

Our June 30, 2026 quarter-end UF-denominated assets exceeded liabilities by Ch$4,987,347 million Chilean pesos and year-end UF-denominated assets exceeded liabilities by Ch$4,122,351 million Chilean pesos in 2025 (Ch$3,998,322 million in 2024), positively affecting net interest income in an inflationary environment.

Chilean Peso-Denominated Assets and Liabilities

Interest rates prevailing in Chile are materially affected by the current rate of inflation during the period and market expectations concerning future inflation. The responsiveness to such prevailing rates of our Chilean peso-denominated interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities varies. We maintain a substantial amount of non-interest-bearing Chilean peso-denominated demand deposits. The period-end balance ratio of such demand deposits to interest-earning assets was 97.3% as of June 30, 2026, and 90.6%, 99.9% and 99.6% as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. This ratio is calculated as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost divided by the

sum of financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, based on period-end balances as of June 30, 2026, December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. Any decline in prevailing interest rates or the rate of inflation adversely affects our net interest margin on assets funded with such deposits, and any increase in the prevailing interest rates or the rate of inflation increases the net interest margin on such assets.

Interest Rates

Interest rates earned and paid on our assets and liabilities, respectively, reflect, to a certain degree, inflation, expectations regarding inflation, shifts in short-term interest rates set by the Central Bank of Chile and the Central Bank of Colombia and movements in long-term real rates.

Interest Rates in Chile

The Central Bank of Chile manages short-term interest rates based on its objective of maintaining price stability in the economy. Because our liabilities are generally re-priced to reflect interest rate changes more frequently than our interest-earning assets, changes in the rate of inflation or in the monetary policy interest rate published by the Central Bank of Chile are reflected in the interest rates we pay on our liabilities before such changes are reflected in the interest rates we earn on our assets. Therefore, when short-term interest rates fall, our net interest margin is positively impacted, but when short-term rates increase, our interest margin is negatively affected. At the same time, our net interest margin tends to be adversely affected in the short-term by a decrease in inflation because, generally, our UF-denominated assets exceed our UF-denominated liabilities. An increase in long-term interest rates also has a positive effect on our net interest margin because our interest-earning assets generally have a longer duration than our interest-bearing liabilities. In addition, because our Chilean peso-denominated liabilities have relatively short re-pricing periods, they are generally more responsive to changes in inflation or short-term rates than our UF-Denominated liabilities. As a result, during periods when current inflation or expected inflation exceeds the previous month's inflation, customers often switch funds from Chilean peso-denominated deposits to more expensive UF-Denominated deposits, thereby adversely affecting our net interest margin.

Despite these dynamics, we seek to maintain the stability of our net interest margin through active management of its asset and liability structure, complemented by results from client funding, derivatives, and foreign exchange operations. This has allowed us to offset the impact of lower credit activity and variations in the monetary policy rate, while sustaining stable net interest margin ratios.

Interest Rates in Colombia

The Central Bank of Colombia manages short-term interest rates based on its objectives of maintaining low and stable inflation, stabilizing output near its natural level, and supporting financial stability. It sets the policy interest rate as its primary monetary tool in pursuit of these goals. Colombian commercial banks, finance corporations, and financing companies report weekly data on 90-day certificates of deposit, from which the Central Bank of Colombia calculates the Fixed Term Deposit ("**DTF**") rate—a weighted average interest rate serving as Colombia's main benchmark rate. The Central Bank of Colombia also calculates the Interbank Rate (IBR) for overnight and one-month loans based on daily quotes from selected banks. Article 884 of the Colombian Commercial Code limits commercial interest rates to 1.5 times the current banking interest rate, certified by the Financial Superintendency. Changes in the DTF impact banking subsidiaries' net interest income, thus affecting their net interest margin.

Currency Exchange Rates

A material portion of our assets and liabilities is denominated in foreign currencies, principally the U.S. dollar and the Colombian peso. Our reported income is affected by changes in the value of the Chilean peso with respect to foreign currencies (principally the U.S. dollar and Colombian peso) because such assets and liabilities, as well as interest earned or paid on such assets and liabilities, and gains (losses) realized upon the sale of such assets, are converted to Chilean pesos in preparing our Unaudited Financial Statements and Audited Financial Statements. The Chilean government's economic policies and any future changes in the value of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In the past, the Chilean peso has been subject to significant volatility when compared to the U.S. dollar. The exchange rate between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar as of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 was Ch$876.69, Ch$996.61 and Ch$906.90 per US$1.00, respectively. The exchange rate between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar as of June 30, 2026 was Ch$921.03.

The Chilean peso may be subject to significant fluctuations in the future and the Central Bank of Chile foreign exchange intervention strategy remains active with its utilization likely if the value of the Chilean Peso diverges significantly from its fundamental levels.

Entering into forward exchange transactions enables us to reduce the negative impact of material gaps between the balances of our foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities. As of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, the gap between foreign currency denominated assets and foreign currency denominated liabilities, including forward contracts, was Ch$1,160,132 million, Ch$1,630,580 million and Ch$1,399,829 million, respectively, and Ch$1,339,608 million as of June 30, 2026.

The Colombian peso traded at COP$3,777.03, COP$4,402.97 and COP$3,811.70 per US$1.00, at the end of 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, and as of June 30, 2026, it traded at COP$3,437.94 per US$1.00. The measures adopted by the Colombian government to mitigate the inflationary effects in the Colombian economy may impact the Colombian peso, preventing its meaningful appreciation.

Strategic Reorganization in Colombia

In December 2025, as part of a strategic reorganization of our Colombian operations, our subsidiaries, Itaú Colombia and Itaú Panamá entered into an agreement with Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panamá, respectively, for the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction. The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction was subject to authorization by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (*Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia*), which was granted on June 16, 2026. The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction was completed on July 31, 2026, following the satisfaction of all closing conditions. Thus, the following discussion regarding our results of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 and for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 does not take into account the effects of the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction. Future consolidated financial statements will reflect significant changes in the composition of our Colombia segment. For further information regarding the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia," "Summary—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia" and "Business—Lines of Business—Retail Banking—Itaú Colombia."

Key Components of Our Results of Operations

Revenues and Expenses

The following classification of our primary revenues and expenses is based on our Unaudited Financial Statements and Audited Financial Statements.

Revenues

The main sources of revenue, which include both cash and non-cash items, are as follows:

Interest Income

We earn interest income from our interest-earning assets, which are mainly represented by loans to customers.

Commission Income

We earn commission and fee income for services related to checking accounts, loans, mutual funds, credit cards and other financial services.

Readjustments Income

We generate inflation readjustment income from our financial assets, such as loans and investments, denominated in inflation-indexed units, such as the Unidad de Fomento ("**UF**"). This income reflects the periodic revaluation of these instruments to account for changes in the inflation index, as required under accounting standards of the CMF.

Other Operating Income

We earn financial income relating to changes in the fair value of our securities portfolio, other trading activities and foreign exchange transactions.

Expenses

The primary categories of expenses, which include both cash and non-cash items, are as follows:

Interest Expense

We incur interest expense on our interest-bearing liabilities, such as deposits, short-term borrowings, and long-term debt.

Readjustments Expenses

We incur inflation readjustment expenses from our financial liabilities, such as deposits and borrowings, denominated in inflation-indexed units, such as the UF. This expense reflects the periodic revaluation of these instruments to account for changes in the inflation index, as required under accounting standards of the CMF.

Expense for Credit Losses

Expense for credit losses includes provisions constituted for loan credit risk, special provision expenses or recoveries, recoveries from previously written-off credits, and impairment charges related to both financial assets at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Other Operating Expenses

We incur expenses relating to salaries and benefits, administrative expenses, and other non-interest expenses.

Results of Operations for the Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023

Introduction

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, consolidated net income for the period decreased by Ch$26,528 million, to Ch$179,724 million from Ch$206,252 million in the same period of 2025. This decrease was mainly due to the change from an income tax benefit to an income tax expense, as well as higher operating and credit loss expenses, partially offset by higher net financial income, net income from readjustments and fee and commission income.

We ended 2025 with Ch$428,109 million consolidated net income, an increase of Ch$51,407 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. This increase was mainly due to the change from an income tax expense to an income tax benefit, higher net interest and fee and commission income and lower credit loss expenses, partially offset by lower net income from readjustments and financial income and higher operating expenses.

We ended 2024 with Ch$376,702 million consolidated net income, an increase of Ch$21,819 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This increase was mainly due to higher net income from readjustments and financial income, partially offset by higher expenses and a decline in fee and commission income.

Consolidated Income

The following tables set forth the components of our consolidated income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Net interest income	575,228	532,559	(7.4)%
Net income from readjustments	(306)	7,498	(2,550.3)%
Net fee and commission income	105,216	116,642	10.9%

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Financial income (loss), net	27,085	133,744	393.8%
Other income	6,045	18,460	205.4%
Total operating income	**713,268**	**808,903**	13.4%
Operating expenses	(408,063)	(429,166)	5.2%
Expense for credit losses	(156,263)	(162,929)	4.3%
Income tax	57,310	(37,084)	(164.7)%
Consolidated income for the period	**206,252**	**179,724**	(12.9)%

	For the years ended December 31,			% Change from	
	2023	2024	2025	2024/2023	2025/2024
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)				
Net interest income	1,079,389	1,062,319	1,116,737	(1.6)%	5.1%
Net income from readjustments	39,126	115,836	9,340	196.1%	(91.9)%
Net fee and commission income	244,548	200,638	216,841	(18.0)%	8.1%
Financial income (loss), net	117,459	226,507	152,596	92.8%	(32.6)%
Other income	21,470	20,451	22,620	(4.7)%	10.6%
Total operating income	**1,501,992**	**1,625,751**	**1,518,134**	8.2%	(6.6)%
Operating expenses	(767,247)	(808,824)	(834,789)	5.4%	3.2%
Expense for credit losses	(350,078)	(323,855)	(319,329)	(7.5)%	(1.4)%
Income tax	(29,784)	(116,370)	64,093	290.7%	(155.1)%
Consolidated income for the year	**354,883**	**376,702**	**428,109**	6.1%	13.6%

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, consolidated income for the period decreased by Ch$26,528 million, to Ch$179,724 million from Ch$206,252 million in the same period of 2025. The principal factor contributing to this decrease was the change from an income tax benefit of Ch$57,310 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 to an income tax expense of Ch$37,084 million in the same period of 2026 as a result of exchange rate movements affecting the tax value of the Bank's investments abroad, the effect of which is substantially offset within net financial income through the Bank's tax hedging strategy. This more than offset an increase of Ch$95,635 million in total operating income, which was driven by a significant increase in net financial income (up Ch$106,659 million), mainly explained by the accounting effect of the tax hedge on the Bank's foreign investments, together with the performance of trading and treasury operations in Colombia, higher net fee and commission income (up Ch$11,426 million), and improved net income from readjustments (up Ch$7,804 million), partially offset by a decline of Ch$42,669 million in net interest income, primarily reflecting lower financial margins. The higher operating income was further offset by higher operating expenses, which increased by Ch$21,103 million, and a Ch$6,666 million increase in expense for credit losses.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, consolidated income increased by Ch$51,407 million, to Ch$428,109 million from Ch$376,702 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. The main contributors to this increase were higher net interest income (up Ch$54,418 million), driven primarily by loan growth and lower funding costs following the decline in interest rates, higher net fee and commission income (up Ch$16,203 million), mainly explained by stronger performance in asset management commissions, insurance and credit card fees, and a decrease of Ch$4,526 million in expense for credit losses, reflecting a more favorable credit cycle, particularly in the consumer portfolio in Chile. In addition, income tax shifted from an expense of Ch$116,370 million in 2024 to a tax benefit of Ch$64,093 million in 2025. These gains were partially offset by a significant decline in net income from readjustments (down Ch$106,496 million), primarily reflecting the lower inflation recorded during 2025 compared to 2024, which reduced the revaluation of inflation-indexed assets and the results from the management of the Bank's UF mismatch position, and by a decrease in net financial income (down Ch$73,911 million), mainly reflecting the exit of the Conditional Credit Facility for Increased Lending ("**FCIC**") funding facility in 2024, lower net gains from the management of the derivatives portfolio and liquidity management assets, and the impact of the depreciation of the Colombian peso and interest rate declines in Colombia. Operating expenses increased by Ch$25,965 million, or 3.2%, primarily as a result of higher personnel expenses.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, consolidated income increased by Ch$21,819 million from Ch$354,883 million in the year ended December 31, 2023. The main contributors to this increase were a sharp rise in net income from readjustments (up Ch$76,710 million, or 196.1%) and net financial income (up Ch$109,048 million, or 92.8%), in each case in the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. These

increases resulted from higher inflation during 2024, which positively impacted the value of inflation-indexed financial assets and contributed to better results in the management of the Bank's UF mismatch and fixed-income instruments and were complemented by a decrease of Ch$26,223 million in expense for credit losses in the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, due to a more favorable credit cycle, including an increase in recoveries of written-off loans and a decline in delinquency levels, particularly in consumer portfolios. These gains were partially offset by higher operating expenses, which increased by Ch$41,577 million (5.4%) in the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, primarily as a result of higher salary adjustments, partly explained by the impact of higher inflation during 2024 on these disbursements, greater transaction-related costs, and the deployment of new technology projects and an increase in income tax expense of Ch$86,586 million, reflecting higher taxable income and a stable effective tax rate. In addition, there was a Ch$43,910 million decline in the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, in net fee and commission income mainly explained by the non-recurring effect from the Bank's commercial alliance with Cardif (insurance products) recognized in 2023. In addition, 2024 reflected lower current account and overdraft fees and reduced insurance fees as compared to 2023 due to weaker loan origination activity and regulatory changes, partially offset by stronger performance in credit card fees, financial advisory services, and asset management commissions.

Net Interest Income and Net Income from Readjustments

The following tables set forth the components of our net interest income and net income from readjustments for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Interest income	1,248,555	1,289,938	3.3%
Interest expense	(673,327)	(757,379)	12.5%
Net interest income	**575,228**	**532,559**	(7.4)%
Readjustments income	189,410	236,872	25.1%
Readjustments expenses	(189,716)	(229,374)	20.9%
Net income from readjustments	**(306)**	**7,498**	(2,550.3)%

	For the Year Ended December 31,			% Change from	
	2023	2024	2025	2024/2023	2025/2024
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)				
Interest income	2,919,864	2,699,071	2,481,626	(7.6)%	(8.1)%
Interest expense	(1,840,475)	(1,636,752)	(1,364,889)	(11.1)%	(16.6)%
Net interest income	**1,079,389**	**1,062,319**	**1,116,737**	(1.6)%	5.1%
Readjustments income	429,906	485,677	293,074	13.0%	(39.7)%
Readjustments expenses	(390,780)	(369,841)	(283,734)	(5.4)%	(23.3)%
Net income from readjustments	**39,126**	**115,836**	**9,340**	196.1%	(91.9)%

The following tables set forth information as to the components of our interest income and interest expense for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

	As of and for the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Financial assets at amortized cost			
Commercial loans	568,616	593,113	4.3%
Mortgage loans	153,035	168,268	10.0%
Consumer loans	253,042	253,208	0.1%
Others	111,557	120,563	8.1%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	72,264	85,908	18.9%
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk	90,041	68,878	(23.5)%
Totals interest income	**1,248,555**	**1,289,938**	3.3%
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Deposits and other term deposits	(386,917)	(401,591)	3.8%
Obligations with banks	(49,988)	(53,251)	6.5%
Debt instruments issued	(108,281)	(122,968)	13.6%
Others	(128,141)	(179,569)	40.1%

	As of and for the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Total interest expenses	**(673,327)**	**(757,379)**	12.5%
Net interest income	**575,228**	**532,559**	(7.4)%

	For the years ended December 31,			% Change from	
	2023	2024	2025	2024/2023	2025/2024
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)				
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Commercial loans	1,455,400	1,346,133	1,158,967	(7.5)%	(13.9)%
Mortgage loans	261,234	298,518	311,994	14.3 %	4.5%
Consumer loans	528,100	536,807	503,884	1.6 %	(6.1)%
Others	190,326	285,365	213,456	49.9 %	(25.2)%
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	376,456	174,501	153,486	(53.6)%	(12.0)%
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk	108,348	57,747	139,839	(46.7)%	142.2%
Totals interest income	**2,919,864**	**2,699,071**	**2,481,626**	(7.6)%	(8.1)%
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost					
Deposits and other term deposits	(1,190,465)	(1,016,468)	(776,042)	(14.6)%	(23.7)%
Obligations with banks	(126,132)	(133,335)	(100,592)	5.7 %	(24.6)%
Debt instruments issued	(242,398)	(220,953)	(218,936)	(8.8)%	(0.9)%
Others	(281,480)	(265,996)	(269,319)	(5.5)%	1.2%
Total interest expenses	**(1,840,475)**	**(1,636,752)**	**(1,364,889)**	(11.1)%	(16.6)%
Net interest income	**1,079,389**	**1,062,319**	**1,116,737**	(1.6)%	5.1%

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026 Compared to Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, the net interest income ("**NII**") decreased by Ch$42,669 million (7.4%), to Ch$532,559 million from Ch$575,228 million in the same period in 2025, mainly due to a 12.5% (Ch$84,052 million) increase in interest expense, which offset a 3.3% (Ch$41,383 million) increase in interest income. The higher interest income was driven by increased revenues from commercial and mortgage loans, reflecting loan portfolio growth, as well as higher returns on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, partially offset by lower results from interest rate hedges. The increase in interest expense stemmed largely from higher costs on debt instruments issued and other financial liabilities, the latter mainly reflecting a 146.1% increase in obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending, from Ch$1,009,751 million as of June 30, 2025 to Ch$2,484,632 million as of June 30, 2026, consistent with the Bank's greater use of secured short-term funding, only partially offset by the continued decline in the average monetary policy rate.

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, the net income from readjustments (net inflation adjustment income) improved by Ch$7,804 million, shifting from a loss of Ch$306 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 to income of Ch$7,498 million in the same period in 2026. This was mainly due to a 25.1% (Ch$47,462 million) increase in readjustment income, which offset a 20.9% (Ch$39,658 million) increase in readjustment expenses. Net income from readjustments turned positive in the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, mainly reflecting a higher net UF mismatch position and the effect of higher inflation recorded during the period on the revaluation of the Bank's inflation-indexed assets, which offset the inflationary impact on UF-denominated liabilities.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

In the year ended December 31, 2025, NII increased by Ch$54,418 million (5.1%), to Ch$1,116,737 million from Ch$1,062,319 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, mainly due to a 16.6% decrease in interest expense, which offset an 8.1% drop in interest income. Lower interest income was driven by reduced revenues from commercial and consumer loans, reflecting the decline in the average monetary policy rate and lower spreads, partially offset by higher mortgage loan income. The decline in interest expense resulted from reduced deposit costs and lower costs on obligations with banks, reflecting the lower interest rate environment and an improved funding structure underpinned by growth in demand deposits, as compared to 2024.

Net income from readjustments decreased by Ch$106,496 million (91.9%) to Ch$9,340 million in the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily reflecting a 39.7% decrease in readjustment income. This was mainly driven by

the lower inflation recorded during 2025, measured in UF variation, which reduced the revaluation of the Bank's inflation-indexed financial instruments, particularly UF-denominated assets, partly mitigated by the lower inflationary impact on UF-denominated liabilities. This decrease was partially offset by a 23.3% decrease in related expenses as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

In the year ended December 31, 2024, NII decreased by Ch$17,070 million (1.6%), to Ch$1,062,319 million from Ch$1,079,389 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, mainly due to a 7.6% drop in interest income, partly offset by an 11.1% decline in interest expense. Lower interest income was driven by reduced revenues from commercial loans and financial assets, partially offset by higher mortgage and consumer loan income. The decline in interest expense resulted from reduced deposit costs, reflecting a lower average MPR, particularly in the second half of 2024, and an improved funding structure underpinned by growth in customer deposits (both demand and time deposits), which increased our self-funding ratio, reduced reliance on market funding, and supported better deposit pricing, as compared to 2023. In addition, 2024 results were impacted by lower growth in the loan portfolio and the expiration of the FCIC program.

In the year ended December 31, 2024, net income from readjustments increased by Ch$76,710 million (196.1%), to Ch$115,836 million from Ch$39,126 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, reflecting a 13.0% increase in readjustment income and a 5.4% decrease in readjustment expenses as compared to the year ended December 31, 2023. This was due to higher inflation-related asset revaluation and reduced inflationary impact on liabilities. The increase was driven by the positive effect of higher inflation recorded during 2024 on the net exposure to inflation-indexed financial instruments, particularly UF-denominated assets, along with a lower mismatch position in UF liabilities.

Allowances for Loan Losses

The table below presents information regarding our allowances for loan losses related to loans and accounts receivable from customers measured at amortized cost, in accordance with the requirements of the CMF Compendium, as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

	As of				% Change from		
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2025	June 30, 2026	December 31, 2024/2023	December 31, 2025/2024	June 30, 2026 to December 31, 2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)						
Total loans (excludes interbank loans)	**26,744,561**	**27,055,397**	**28,107,123**	**29,990,748**	1.2%	3.9%	6.7%
Past due loans [(1)]	345,202	401,799	361,019	362,990	16.4 %	(10.1)%	0.5%
Non-performing loans [(2)]	632,979	625,976	662,641	663,695	(1.1)%	5.9%	0.2%
Allowances for loan losses	825,400	834,843	787,854	820,859	1.1 %	(5.6)%	4.2%
Allowances for loan losses as a percentage of total loans	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.7	(0.0)%	(9.2)%	(2.4)%
Allowances for loan losses as a percentage of non-performing loans	130.4	133.4	118.9	123.7	2.3%	(10.9)%	4.0%
Non-performing loans as a percentage of total loans	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	(2.2)%	1.9%	(6.1)%
Allowances for loan losses as a percentage of past due loans	239.1	207.8	218.2	226.1	(13.1)%	5.0%	3.6%

(1) Past due loans include all installments and lines of credit between 30 and 89 days overdue. Do not include the aggregate principal amount of such loans.

(2) Non-performing loans include the principal and interest on any loan with one installment more than 89 days overdue.

As of June 30, 2026 Compared to as of December 31, 2025

Allowances for loan losses increased by Ch$33,005 million (4.2%) to Ch$820,859 million as of June 30, 2026, from Ch$787,854 million as of December 31, 2025, mainly due to a 6.7% increase in total loans to Ch$29,990,748 million, while past due loans remained stable, rising 0.5% to Ch$362,990 million. Allowances as a percentage of total loans decreased from 2.8% as of December 31, 2025 to 2.7% as of June 30, 2026, while allowances as a percentage of non-performing loans increased from 118.9% as of December 31, 2025 to 123.7% as of June 30, 2026. These changes reflect loan portfolio growth accompanied by stable asset quality, supported by the favorable

performance of the retail portfolio, improved risk ratings and lower provisioning in the corporate segment, which kept credit cost levels at the lower end of the Bank's expectations for the period.

Non-performing loans remained stable, rising by only Ch$1,054 million (0.2%) to Ch$663,695 million as of June 30, 2026, from Ch$662,641 million as of December 31, 2025, with the non-performing loan ratio declining from 2.4% to 2.2%. This dynamic, together with the growth of the loan portfolio, reflects contained delinquency levels and the continued improvement in the quality of the consumer loan portfolio.

As of December 31, 2025 Compared to as of December 31, 2024

Allowances for loan losses decreased by Ch$46,989 million (5.6%) to Ch$787,854 million as of December 31, 2025, from Ch$834,843 million as of December 31, 2024, despite a 3.9% increase in total loans to Ch$28,107,123 million. This was mainly due to a 10.1% decrease in past due loans to Ch$361,019 million and a solid performance of the loan portfolio during 2025, particularly in the consumer segment in Chile, supported by the recomposition of the portfolio mix and the adequate management of renegotiated and refinanced loans, which contributed to lower credit risk levels. The allowance to total loan ratio decreased from 3.1% as of December 31, 2024 to 2.8% as of December 31, 2025, while the allowance-to-non-performing loans ratio declined from 133.4% to 118.9%, as allowances decreased while non-performing loans increased during the year.

Non-performing loans increased by Ch$36,665 million (5.9%) to Ch$662,641 million as of December 31, 2025, from Ch$625,976 million as of December 31, 2024, with their ratio to total loans increasing slightly from 2.3% to 2.4%. This dynamic occurred even as delinquency levels in the consumer loan portfolio continued to decline during 2025, consistent with the recomposition of its mix and the reduction in refinanced and renegotiated loans.

As of December 31, 2024 Compared to as of December 31, 2023

Allowances for loan losses increased by 1.1% (Ch$9,443 million) to Ch$834,843 million as of December 31, 2024, from Ch$825,400 million as of December 31, 2023, despite only a 1.2% increase in total loans and a 1.1% reduction in the allowance as a percentage of total loans (now at 3.1%). This was mainly due to a 16.4% increase in the past due loans to Ch$401,799 million as of December 31, 2024, even as non-performing loans decreased by 1.1% to Ch$625,976 million. The allowance ratio to non-performing loans also increased, reflecting a conservative approach amid higher past due loans. The primary drivers for this increase include growth of the delinquent commercial loan portfolio observed in the fourth quarter of 2024 and a slower pace of credit activity during 2024. Additionally, the overall increase in delinquency levels across the financial industry following the expiration of Covid-19 economic support programs, combined with a high interest rate and inflationary environment and weaker household income, also contributed to this trend.

Non-performing loans decreased by Ch$7,003 million (1.1%) to Ch$625,976 million as of December 31, 2024, from Ch$632,979 million as of December 31, 2023, with their ratio to total loans falling slightly from 2.4% to 2.3%. This dynamic, alongside the rise in past due loans, reflects changes in portfolio composition, primarily influenced by a higher level of commercial and mortgage NPLs, partially offset by a lower delinquency ratio in the consumer loan portfolio.

Expense for Credit Losses

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026 Compared to Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, expense for credit losses increased by Ch$6,666 million, or 4.3%, to Ch$162,929 million from Ch$156,263 million for the same period in 2025. This increase was primarily due to higher provisions for credit risk on loans and accounts receivable from customers and lower recoveries of previously written-off loans, partially offset by lower special provisions for credit risk. This performance was consistent with a still favorable credit environment, supported by the behavior of the retail portfolio and improvements in risk ratings, which sustained credit cost at favorable levels during the period.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

For the year ended December 31, 2025, expense for credit losses decreased by Ch$4,526 million (1.4%) to Ch$319,329 million, from Ch$323,855 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This decrease reflected credit risk management in both Chile and Colombia, with the consumer portfolio showing a sustained decline in delinquency

levels, driven mainly by portfolio mix management focused on improving quality (changing the composition between installment consumer loans and renegotiated operations) in Chile. This effect was partially offset by the reversal of additional provisions recorded in 2024 to anticipate higher post-pandemic delinquency that ultimately proved lower than initially estimated, and by lower recoveries of previously written-off loans.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

For the year ended December 31, 2024, expense for credit losses decreased by Ch$26,223 million (7.5%) to Ch$323,855 million, from Ch$350,078 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, despite allowances for loan losses rising 1.1% to Ch$834,843 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, as compared to the previous year. This decrease primarily resulted from improved recoveries related to written off loans and special provisions which reflected more favorable credit cycle, including better collection management efforts, including stronger recoveries of previously written-off loans, the reversal of additional provisions recorded in prior periods, and a reduction in delinquency levels, particularly in the consumer loan portfolio.

Net Fees and Commission Income

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026 Compared to Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025

Net fee and commission income increased by 10.9% to Ch$116,642 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, from Ch$105,216 million in the same period of 2025, mainly due to a 9.4% (Ch$15,304 million) increase in commission income, which more than offset a 6.7% (Ch$3,878 million) increase in commission expense. The growth in commission income was driven by higher fees from insurance, credit and contingent operations, credit cards and assets under management in Chile, together with a better performance in financial advisory and investment banking in Colombia.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

Net fee and commission income for the year ended December 31, 2025, increased by Ch$16,203 million (8.1%) to Ch$216,841 million, from Ch$200,638 million in the same period of 2024, primarily due to a Ch$30,888 million (10.2%) increase in commission income, partially offset by a Ch$14,685 million (14.2%) rise in commission expense. The growth in commission income was mainly driven by investment management income (results from mutual fund management in Chile and Colombia), increased credit card activity, higher brokerage fees from equities and structured notes, growth in insurance commissions and improved financial advisory services, primarily for Itaú Corporate clients.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

In the year ended December 31, 2024, net fee and commission income dropped by Ch$43,910 million (18.0%) to Ch$200,638 million, from Ch$244,548 million in the same period of 2023, primarily due to a Ch$29,674 million (8.9%) decrease in commission income and a Ch$14,236 million (15.9%) rise in commission expense. The decline in commission income was related to lower results in asset management and financial advisory services, together with the absence of the higher insurance brokerage commissions recognized in 2023 from the commercial alliance with Cardif, partially offset by stable insurance brokerage commissions, while the increase in commission expense was due to higher use of external platforms and client acquisition costs related to the expansion of credit products.

Financial and Other Income

The following table sets forth the components of financial and other income for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Financial income (loss) from:			
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	(5,094)	46,563	(1,014.1)%
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	4,883	(494)	(110.1)%

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Profit or loss on disposal of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,505	11,611	78.5%
Changes, readjustments and accounting hedge of foreign currencies	24,965	83,302	233.7%
Other financial income (loss)	(4,174)	(7,238)	73.4%
Financial income (loss), net	**27,085**	**133,744**	393.8%
Income (loss) from investments in companies	2,639	2,265	(14.2)%
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations	(3,768)	5,268	(239.8)%
Other operating income	7,174	10,927	52.3%
Total	**33,130**	**152,204**	359.4%

	For the year end December 31,			% Change from	
	2023	2024	2025	2024/2023	2025/2024
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)				
Financial income (loss) from:					
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	(51,263)	142,712	14,519	(378.4)%	(89.8)%
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	(16,601)	(61,599)	7,096	271.1 %	(111.5)%
Profit or loss on disposal of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	17,180	38,653	43,629	125.0 %	12.9%
Changes, readjustments and accounting hedge of foreign currencies	173,888	135,769	101,995	(21.9)%	(24.9)%
Other financial income (loss)	(5,745)	(29,028)	(14,643)	405.3 %	(49.6)%
Financial income (loss), net	**117,459**	**226,507**	**152,596**	92.8%	(32.6)%
Income (loss) from investments in companies	4,562	3,343	3,837	(26.7)%	14.8%
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations	(1,074)	(534)	(13,344)	(50.3)%	2,398.9%
Other operating income	17,982	17,642	32,127	(1.9)%	82.1%
Total	**138,929**	**246,958**	**175,216**	77.8%	(29.1)%

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026 Compared to Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025

Total financial and other income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, increased by Ch$119,074 million (359.4%) as compared to the same period in 2025, mainly due to a Ch$106,659 million increase in net financial income, primarily attributable to a Ch$51,657 million swing from loss to gain in trading financial assets and liabilities and a Ch$58,337 million increase in gains from changes, readjustments and accounting hedge of foreign currencies. These results were driven by stronger performance in the management of the Bank's trading and treasury positions and by exchange rate movements related to the tax hedge on the Bank's foreign investments (Colombia and New York), in a context of lower market volatility during the period. In addition, income from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale increased by Ch$9,036 million and other operating income increased by Ch$3,753 million. These positive effects were partially offset by a Ch$5,377 million decline in financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss and a Ch$3,064 million increase in other financial losses.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

Total financial and other income decreased by Ch$71,742 million (29.1%) in the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, mainly driven by a Ch$128,193 million decrease in income from financial assets and liabilities for trading and a Ch$33,774 million decrease in gains from changes, readjustments and accounting hedge of foreign currencies. These decreases mainly reflected the exit of the FCIC funding facility in 2024, lower net gains from the management of the derivatives portfolio and liquidity management assets, and the impact of the depreciation of the Colombian peso and interest rate declines in Colombia, which negatively affected derivatives results. These effects were partially offset by a Ch$68,695 million improvement in financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, a Ch$4,976 million increase in profits from the disposal of financial assets at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, a positive effect from bond buybacks in Chile, and a Ch$14,485 million increase in other operating income.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

The total financial and other income increased by Ch$108.029 million (77.8%) in the year ended December 31, 2024, if compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, mainly driven by a Ch$193.975 million increase in income from financial assets and liabilities for trading. This was partially offset by higher losses from financial assets not held for trading (Ch$44.998 million) and other categories. The improvement in trading income reflected the accounting impact of foreign exchange movements associated with the tax hedge maintained to manage volatility in income taxes related to the Bank's investments abroad (Colombia and New York), as well as positive results in fixed-income management and interest rate risk strategies.

Operating Expenses

The following tables set forth the components of our operating expenses for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,		% Change from
	2025	2026	2026/2025
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)		
Personnel salary and expenses	191,396	193,735	1.2%
Administration expenses	160,079	175,878	9.9%
Depreciation and amortization	51,386	54,424	5.9%
Impairment	1	—	(100.0)%
Other operating expenses	5,201	5,129	(1.4)%
Total operating expenses	**408,063**	**429,166**	5.2%

	For the year end December 31,			% Change from	
	2023	2024	2025	2024/2023	2025/2024
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)				
Personnel salary and expenses	340,092	357,000	393,766	5.0%	10.3%
Administration expenses	300,764	329,093	324,423	9.4%	(1.4)%
Depreciation and amortization	106,452	109,128	106,656	2.5%	(2.3)%
Impairment	608	192	2	(68.4)%	(99.0)%
Other operating expenses	19,331	13,411	9,942	(30.6)%	(25.9)%
Total operating expenses	**767,247**	**808,824**	**834,789**	5.4%	3.2%

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026 Compared to Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, operating expenses increased by Ch$21,103 million (5.2%) to Ch$429,166 million compared to the same period in 2025, mainly due to higher administration expenses, which increased by Ch$15,799 million, and higher personnel salary and expenses, which increased by Ch$2,339 million. These increases were mainly associated with the effects of inflation on the expense base, particularly on personnel expenses, together with higher IT expenses and continued investment in technology and transformation projects as part of our strategic digital transformation. Such expenses also include part of the expenses with the strategic restructuring of our operations in Colombia, most of which were recognized as of July 31, 2026, concurrently with closing of the transaction. Depreciation and amortization also increased by Ch$3,038 million as compared to the same period in 2025. These increases were partially offset by lower other operating expenses and the absence of impairment charges recognized in the prior year period.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

Operating expenses during the year ended December 31, 2025 increased by Ch$25,965 million (3.2%) to Ch$834,789 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, mainly due to higher personnel salary and expenses, which increased by Ch$36,766 million (10.3%). This increase was primarily driven by higher bonuses in Chile and severance payments in the context of the strategic restructuring of operations in Colombia, as well as salary adjustments and the commencement of amortization of new projects developed as part of the Bank's strategic digital transformation, including advertising expenses associated with brand strengthening and its new visual identity. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of Ch$4,670 million in administration expenses, reflecting cost discipline and efficiency initiatives, and a decrease of Ch$2,472 million in depreciation and amortization. Other operating expenses also declined by Ch$3,469 million compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

In the year ended December 31, 2024, operating expenses increased by Ch$41,577 million (5.4%), to Ch$808,824 million from Ch$767,247 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, mainly due to higher administration expenses (up Ch$28,329 million) and personnel salary and expenses (up Ch$16,908 million), partially offset by a Ch$5,920 million decline in other operating expenses. The increase in administration expenses and personnel salary and expenses was principally driven by greater transaction-related costs due to higher transaction volumes, higher salary adjustments, and new technology investments. These effects were partially offset by lower severance costs and improved contract efficiencies.

Income Taxes

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026 Compared to Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025

The income tax shifted from a tax benefit of Ch$57,310 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 to an income tax expense of Ch$37,084 million in the same period of 2026. This shift occurred despite an increase in consolidated pre-tax income, which increased from Ch$148,942 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 to Ch$216,808 million in the same period of 2026, and was primarily attributable to the tax effects associated with exchange rate movements on the Bank's investments abroad, whose value for tax purposes is determined in U.S. dollars, together with a lower monetary correction benefit on the Bank's taxable capital and the impact of higher taxable income generated by improved operating performance. The economic effect of these exchange rate movements is substantially offset within net financial income, where the results of the Bank's tax hedging strategy are recorded.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

The income tax shifted from an expense of Ch$116,370 million in the year ended December 31, 2024 to a tax benefit of Ch$64,093 million in the year ended December 31, 2025. This shift occurred in a context of lower consolidated pre-tax income, which decreased from Ch$493,072 million in the year ended December 31, 2024 to Ch$364,016 million in the year ended December 31, 2025, and was mainly driven by the monetary correction effect on the Bank's taxable equity, influenced by the growth in the equity base and the UF variation observed in 2025 relative to the prior year**.** The result was also influenced by the tax effects associated with the Bank's foreign investments and exchange rate movements. Such effects were partially mitigated by the Bank's tax hedging strategy, which is designed to reduce volatility in income tax results.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

Income tax expense increased by Ch$86.586 million to Ch$116.370 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, as compared to a benefit of Ch$29.784 million in the year ended December 31, 2023. This shift reflects higher consolidated income before tax, up from Ch$325.099 million in the year ended December 31, 2023 to Ch$493.072 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, together with the impact of foreign exchange volatility on the Bank's tax expense arising from its international investments. These effects were partially mitigated by the Bank's tax hedging strategy, which aims to reduce volatility in income tax results.

Results of Operating Segments

Overview

Reporting segments are determined based on our main operating segments: (i) Chile, which includes our New York Branch, and (ii) Colombia, which includes Panama. Each of Chile and Colombia are mainly differentiated by the risks and returns that affect them in their own markets. The description of each operating segment is as follows:

Chile: The Bank's business activities in Chile take place mainly in the local market. The Bank has strategically aligned its operations into the following business areas that are directly related to its customers' needs and the Bank's strategy: (1) Itaú Corporate (which includes (a) Corporate and Investment Banking, (b) Large Corporates, Multinationals and Institutions, and (c) Real Estate and Construction); (2) Retail Banking (which includes (a) Personal Bank, (b) Itaú Branches, and (c) Medium and Small companies and (d) Private Bank); (3) Treasury; (4) Corporate; and (5) Other Financial Services. The Bank manages these business areas using a reporting system for internal profitability. The operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's Chief Operating Decision Maker, or

the "CODM" for operating decisions as one single reporting segment, to decide about resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance.

Colombia: Colombia has been identified as a separate reporting segment based on the business activities. Its operating results are regularly reviewed by the CODM for operating decisions as one single reporting segment, to decide on the resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance. Separate financial information is available for this reporting segment. The commercial activities of this segment are carried out by Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries.

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026 Results

The following table presents summary information related to each of our reporting segments for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026		
	Chile	**Colombia**	**Total**
		(in millions of Ch$)	
Net interest income	428,620	103,939	532,559
Net inflation adjustment income	7,498	—	7,498
Net commission income	94,324	22,318	116,642
Net financial income (loss)	51,268	82,476	133,744
Other income	8,711	9,749	18,460
Total operating income	**590,421**	**218,482**	**808,903**
Operating expenses	(286,773)	(142,393)	(429,166)
Expense for credit losses	(121,242)	(41,687)	(162,929)
Income tax	(18,836)	(18,248)	(37,084)
Consolidated income (loss) for the period	**163,570**	**16,154**	**179,724**
Quarter-end loans	24,682,691	5,308,057	29,990,748
Period-end investments	9,291,487	1,850,164	11,141,661

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025 Results

The following table presents summary information related to each of our reporting segments for the six-month period ended June 30, 2025:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2025		
	Chile	**Colombia**	**Total**
		(in millions of Ch$)	
Net interest income	470,905	104,323	575,228
Net inflation adjustment income	(306)	—	(306)
Net commission income	85,281	19,935	105,216
Net financial income (loss)	(18,738)	45,823	27,085
Other income	6,123	(78)	6,045
Total operating income	**543,265**	**170,003**	**713,268**
Operating expenses	(272,310)	(135,753)	(408,063)
Expense for credit losses	(123,939)	(32,324)	(156,263)
Income tax	55,059	2,251	57,310
Consolidated income (loss) for the period	**202,075**	**4,177**	**206,252**
Period-end loans	22,440,066	4,430,317	26,870,383
Period-end investments	7,196,301	1,755,992	8,952,293

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Results

The following table presents summary information related to each of our reporting segments for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Chile	**Colombia**	**Total**
		(in millions of Ch$)	
Net interest income	923,427	193,310	1,116,737
Net inflation adjustment income	9,340	—	9,340
Net commission income	173,747	43,094	216,841
Net financial income (loss)	40,670	111,926	152,596
Other income	24,403	(1,783)	22,620

	For the year ended December 31, 2025		
	Chile	Colombia	Total
		(in millions of Ch$)	
Total operating income	**1,171,587**	**346,547**	**1,518,134**
Operating expenses	(561,945)	(272,844)	(834,789)
Expense for credit losses	(251,115)	(68,214)	(319,329)
Income tax	63,817	276	64,093
Consolidated income (loss) for the year	**422,344**	**5,765**	**428,109**
Year-end loans	23,624,788	4,494,318	28,119,106
Year-end investments	6,961,395	1,671,874	8,633,269

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Results

The following table presents summary information related to each of our reporting segments for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Chile	Colombia	Total
		(in millions of Ch$)	
Net interest income	858,629	203,690	1,062,319
Net inflation adjustment income	115,836	—	115,836
Net commission income	153,332	47,306	200,638
Net financial income (loss)	130,421	96,086	226,507
Other income	17,941	2,510	20,451
Total operating income	**1,276,159**	**349,592**	**1,625,751**
Operating expenses	(551,511)	(257,313)	(808,824)
Expense for credit losses	(249,584)	(74,271)	(323,855)
Income tax	(112,931)	(3,439)	(116,370)
Consolidated income (loss) for the year	**362,133**	**14,569**	**376,702**
Year-end loans	22,724,065	4,331,332	27,073,367
Year-end investments	6,534,218	1,513,678	8,047,896

Year Ended December 31, 2023 Results

The following table presents summary information related to each of our reporting segments for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Chile	Colombia	Total
		(in millions of Ch$)	
Net interest income	904,591	174,798	1,079,389
Net inflation adjustment income	39,126	—	39,126
Net commission income	208,177	36,371	244,548
Net financial income (loss)	61,810	55,649	117,459
Other income	14,338	7,132	21,470
Total operating income	**1,228,042**	**273,950**	**1,501,992**
Operating expenses	(567,315)	(199,932)	(767,247)
Expense for credit losses	(266,601)	(83,477)	(350,078)
Income tax	(38,605)	8,821	(29,784)
Consolidated income (loss) for the year	**355,521**	**(638)**	**354,883**
Year-end loans	22,263,116	4,481,445	26,744,561
Year-end investments	6,510,420	1,100,584	7,611,004

Analysis of Segment Results

Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2026 Compared to Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 2025

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, consolidated income was Ch$179,724 million, a decrease of Ch$26,528 million compared to the same period in 2025. In the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, consolidated income was Ch$163,570 million in Chile and Ch$16,154 million in Colombia.

In Chile, consolidated income decreased by Ch$38,505 million, from Ch$202,075 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 to Ch$163,570 million in the same period of 2026. This decrease was primarily attributable

to the change from an income tax benefit of Ch$55,059 million to an income tax expense of Ch$18,836 million, together with a Ch$42,285 million decline in net interest income. These effects more than offset a Ch$70,006 million increase in net financial income, driven by improved results from trading activities and foreign currency-related positions, a Ch$9,043 million increase in net commission income supported by higher commercial activity, and a Ch$7,804 million improvement in net inflation adjustment income. These positive effects were partially offset by a Ch$14,463 million increase in operating expenses, reflecting continued investment in strategic and digital initiatives, while expense for credit losses declined by Ch$2,697 million.

In Colombia, consolidated income improved by Ch$11,977 million, from Ch$4,177 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 to Ch$16,154 million in the same period of 2026, mainly due to a Ch$36,653 million increase in net financial income and a Ch$9,827 million increase in other income, reflecting stronger results from trading and treasury activities. These gains were partially offset by a Ch$9,363 million increase in expense for credit losses, a Ch$6,640 million increase in operating expenses, which include Ch$5,757 million in non-recurring expenses accumulated as of June 30, 2026 related to the strategic restructuring of operations in Colombia and Ch$8,146 million (COP$32,096 million) corresponding to the wealth tax temporarily established on a one-off basis by Decree 0240 issued in March 2026, which was recorded as a non-recurring expense as it does not represent a levy on corporate income, and a Ch$20,499 million swing from an income tax benefit to an income tax expense.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

In the year ended December 31, 2025, consolidated net income increased by Ch$51,407 million, or 13.6%, to Ch$428,109 million from Ch$376,702 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, with Ch$422,344 million from Chile and Ch$5,765 million from Colombia.

The improved results in Chile were mainly driven by the change from an income tax expense of Ch$112,931 million in 2024 to a tax benefit of Ch$63,817 million in 2025 (a positive swing of Ch$176,748 million), a Ch$64,798 million increase in net interest income and a Ch$20,415 million increase in net commission income. These effects were partially offset by a Ch$106,496 million decline in net inflation adjustment income and a Ch$89,751 million decline in net financial income, both reflecting the lower inflation environment and reduced market-related results compared to 2024, as well as a Ch$10,434 million increase in operating expenses and a Ch$1,531 million increase in expense for credit losses.

In Colombia, consolidated income decreased by Ch$8,804 million, from Ch$14,569 million in the year ended December 31, 2024 to Ch$5,765 million in the year ended December 31, 2025, mainly due to a Ch$15,531 million increase in operating expenses, associated with the execution of the segment's transformation strategy and restructuring of its retail banking operations, together with lower net interest income (down Ch$10,380 million) and net commission income (down Ch$4,212 million). These effects were partially offset by a Ch$15,840 million increase in net financial income and a Ch$6,057 million decrease in expense for credit losses.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

Consolidated net income in the year ended December 31, 2024 was Ch$376,702, up Ch$21,819 million over the year ended December 31, 2023, with Ch$362,133 million from Chile and Ch$14,569 million from Colombia.

The improved results in Chile in the year ended December 31, 2024 were mainly driven by net interest and indexation income, which were higher by Ch$30,748 million, a Ch$68,611 million increase in net financial income compared to the previous year due to net gains obtained from the management of the derivatives and fixed income instruments portfolio, and a decrease of Ch$17,017 million in credit loss expense caused by stronger credit quality in the retail loan portfolio and a stable level of non-performing loans. In addition, operating expenses decreased by Ch$15,804 million compared to 2023. These were partially offset by a Ch$54,845 million decrease in net fee and commission income. This result was due to the recognition of income generated by the commercial alliance with Cardif, which materialized in the previous year. The income supporting the underlying growth includes investment management, increased credit and debit card activity, as well as improvements in structuring services and those associated with cash management.

In Colombia, a turnaround of Ch$15,207 million in the year ended December 31, 2024 from a loss of Ch$638 million in in the year ended December 31, 2023 was driven by higher net interest income (Ch$28,892 million), net commission income (Ch$10,935 million), net financial income (Ch$40,437 million), and lower credit expense (Ch$9,206 million) caused by improved retail portfolio performance and lower delinquency levels. These

improvements were partially offset by a Ch$12,260 million swing from tax benefit to expense and a Ch$57,381 million increase in operating expenses caused by higher personnel and administrative costs, including foreign currency exchange effects on peso-denominated expenses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We maintain adequate liquidity to ensure our ability to honor withdrawals of deposits, repayments of other liabilities at maturity, and meet our own working capital requirements.

Sources of Liquidity

Our funding strategy aims for diversification of counterparties and maturities, both in the domestic and foreign markets. We are permanently monitoring the main factors that could affect our current and potential capacity to obtain funding. Our objective is to maintain a diversified funding base within our risk appetite framework and cost structure. Stable and diversified funding is obtained through different sources, products, and markets.

The liquidity reserves that each area must maintain and manage are approved by the Assets and Liabilities Committee, or the "ALCO," and the board of directors. These limits depend, among other things, on the maturity structure, the type of customers holding short-term deposits and on-demand deposits and other obligations we maintain. Additionally, the ALCO defines the type of eligible instruments to be considered liquidity reserves, and it periodically monitors the liquidity levels maintained at all times. Compliance with the limit structure is monitored on a daily basis by our market risk department.

For our operations in Chile, the main source of funding are deposits provided by three major types of clients: (i) institutional investors; (ii) large corporations; and (iii) retail clients.

For short-term funding (less than one year), we usually issue deposits. Interest rates granted to clients consider stability of the funding by type of customer and market conditions.

If the funding requirements are longer than one year, we may also carry out other operations such as bilateral loans with correspondent banks, syndicated loans with foreign banks, and the issuance of bonds in both the local and foreign markets.

The choice of one or the other of the aforementioned options will depend, among other factors, on the tenor, the specific price conditions, the currency, and the market. In general, in transactions between one and three years, we negotiate bilateral and syndicated loans. For operations exceeding these terms, we access the capital markets through bonds. The price conditions and the size of the transaction will determine if the issuance will be carried out in the domestic or in the foreign market.

On the other hand, our funding strategy considers not having currency mismatches and, therefore, for operations carried out in foreign markets to finance operations in local currency, derivatives are used to convert the foreign currency into local currency we required.

Our funding strategy aims to optimize all sources of funding in accordance with their costs, their availability, and our general asset and liability management strategy. In terms of bond issuances, our strategy is to seek longer maturities and maintain comfortable liquidity levels under Basel III standards.

In addition, with the aim of further strengthening its regulatory capital base, Itaú Chile issued under the Program its first perpetual bond for US$200 million in December 2024 and its second for US$100 million in February 2025, each of which qualifies as Additional Tier 1 ("**AT1**") capital.

Capital

Itaú Chile is subject to the minimum capital requirements established by the CMF in accordance with the Chilean General Banking Act. In 2019, the Chilean General Banking Act was amended, aiming to adopt the Basel III standards, from which capital requirements, both in terms of levels and type, have increased, highlighting the incorporation of the measurement of new risks and the precision in the quantification of the Bank's capital, in addition to incorporating requirements for self-assessment processes (Pillar 2) and discipline of transparency of information to the market (Pillar 3).

As of the date of this Base Prospectus, our minimum capital requirements are expressed as the ratio (quotient) of capital – effective equity composed of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital – and Risk-Weighted Assets, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 21-1 of the RAN. As of December 1, 2025, the regulatory capital deductions apply in full, following the conclusion of the five-year progressive phase-in period. In December 2024 and February 2025, the Bank issued AT1 notes under the Program, strengthening its capital base.

As a result of the supervisory process conducted by the CMF in 2025, the regulator determined not to impose any additional Pillar 2 capital charge on Itaú Chile for the third consecutive year. In addition, the CMF, together with the Central Bank of Chile, decided to maintain Itaú Chile's status as a systemically important bank and its associated additional capital charge at 1.0% for the fifth consecutive year.

The minimum total capital requirement currently applicable to the Bank is 12.0%, including the 8.0% minimum regulatory capital requirement, the 2.5% capital conservation buffer, the 1.0% systemic importance capital charge and the currently applicable 0.5% countercyclical capital buffer. In May 2026, the Central Bank of Chile decided to increase the countercyclical capital buffer to its neutral level of 1.0%, with the additional 0.5% to be phased in over a two-year period. Once fully phased in, the Bank's minimum total capital requirement would increase to 12.5%. The Bank's current capital ratio is 16.82% as of June 30, 2026, reflecting a solid capital position and a buffer of approximately 482 basis points over current regulatory minimums.

Under the Chilean General Banking Act, subject to any higher requirements that may apply, a bank must maintain: (1) effective equity (*Patrimonio Efectivo*) of at least 8% of risk-weighted assets after deducting required provisions; (2) Tier 1 capital of at least 6% of its risk-weighted assets; and (3) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (*Capital Básico*) of at least 4.5% of its risk-weighted assets. In addition, Common Equity Tier 1 Capital must not be lower than 3% of total assets, net of required provisions, which is a separate non-risk-weighted capital metric.

The following tables set forth our regulatory capital and leverage ratios, as well as the excess over the applicable minimum regulatory requirements, as of the dates indicated. For a description of these ratios and the applicable minimum capital requirements, see Note 48 to each of our Unaudited Financial Statements and 2025-2024 Audited Financial Statements included herein.

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2025	**2026**
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)	
Leverage indicator (%)	8.02	6.96
Excess over minimum regulatory requirement (bps)	502	396
Capital Adequacy Ratio (Effective equity indicator) (%)	17.48	16.82
Excess over minimum regulatory requirement (bps)	548	482
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	12.93	12.43
Excess over minimum regulatory requirement (bps)	693	643
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (%)	11.96	11.53
Excess over minimum regulatory requirement (bps)	746	703

	For the year end December 31,	
	2024	**2025**
	(in millions of Ch$ except for percentages)	
Leverage indicator (%)	7.72	7.69
Excess over minimum regulatory requirement (bps)	472	469
Capital Adequacy Ratio (Effective equity indicator) (%)	15.77	17.7
Excess over minimum regulatory requirement (bps)	377	570
Tier 1 Ratio (%)	11.56	13.1
Excess over minimum regulatory requirement (bps)	556	710
Common Equity Tier 1 Ratio (%)	10.91	12.16
Excess over minimum regulatory requirement (bps)	641	766

As of June 30, 2026, we fully complied with all of the above capital adequacy requirements. Our capital ratio levels decreased to 16.82% as of June 30, 2026 when compared to 17.70% as of December 31, 2025, mainly due to higher capital deductions and an increase in risk-weighted assets associated with business expansion. Our Tier 1, Common Equity Tier 1 and leverage ratios also remained comfortably above the applicable minimum regulatory requirements.

Unused Sources of Liquidity

We classify our financial investments into measurement categories based on both our business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. As part of our liquidity policy, we maintain at all times a diversified portfolio of highly liquid assets that can be quickly monetized, including cash, financial investments and Central Bank of Chile and other government securities. Deposit growth and a diversified funding structure continued to support our liquidity position during the first half of 2026.

Working Capital

The majority of our funding is derived from deposits and other borrowings from the public. In the opinion of management, our working capital is sufficient for our present needs.

Liquidity Management

We seek to ensure that, even under adverse conditions, we have access to the funds necessary to cover client needs, maturing liabilities and capital requirements. Liquidity risk arises in the general funding for our financing, trading, and investment activities. It includes the risk of unexpected increases in the cost of funding the portfolio of assets at appropriate maturities and rates, and the risk of being unable to liquidate a position in a timely manner at a reasonable price. In addition, it is important to highlight that early withdrawal for time deposits are not allowed and demand deposits have government insurance without limit amount.

Liquidity ratios are managed in accordance with international standards, utilizing the Liquidity Coverage Ratio ("**LCR**") and Net Stable Funding Ratio ("**NSFR**") as outlined by the Basel III Committee and adopted by the CMF. Regulatory minimums are set at 100% for LCR and NSFR, following the conclusion in January 2026 of the annual phase-in that gradually increased the NSFR requirement by 10 percentage points per year until reaching 100%. Regulatory minimums have been met as of June 30, 2026 and for comparative periods reflected in the table below. Changes in LCR are driven by factors such as variations in high-quality liquid assets (ALAC), demand deposits, money market activity, and efficiency and timing related to liability movements and portfolio maturities.

	As of December 31,			As of June 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	182.0	194.0	198.6	180.7	167.8
Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR)	113.1	110.0	110.7	109.7	107.9

Cash Flow

The tables below set forth information about our main sources and uses of cash. No legal or economic restrictions exist on the ability of our Chilean subsidiaries to transfer funds to us in the form of loans or cash dividends as long as these subsidiaries abide by the regulations in the Chilean Corporations Law regarding loans to related parties, and dividend payments. In addition, no legal or economic restrictions exist on the ability of our Colombian subsidiaries to transfer funds to us in the form of cash dividends. However, in the case of Itaú Colombia, there is a possibility that shareholders may vote to capitalize such dividends either for growth or to meet capital adequacy requirements following Basel standards. Itaú Colombia may also transfer funds to Itaú Chile in the form of loans, as long as they abide by the regulations in the Colombian financial law regarding loans to related parties. Colombian subsidiaries (other than Itaú Colombia) may not transfer funds to us in the form of loans, due to their limited corporate purpose.

Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Operating Activities

	For the year end December 31,			For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(521,831)	3,390,644	(588,921)	(2,239,665)	(71,169)

Operating cash flow improved to a net outflow of Ch$71,169 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, from a net outflow of Ch$2,239,665 million in the same period of 2025, primarily attributable to positive changes in operating assets and liabilities, particularly higher inflows from repurchase agreements and securities lending reflecting the Bank's increasing use of repurchase agreements as a funding source in substitution of interbank

borrowings, and the corresponding movement in interbank loans and borrowings, which offset outflows related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Our net cash used in operating activities was Ch$588,921 million in the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of Ch$3,390,644 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This shift from a positive to a negative result was mainly due to lower net inflows from changes in operating assets and liabilities, particularly a higher increase in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and in loans, partially offset by higher inflows from borrowings obtained.

Our net cash used in operating activities was Ch$521,831 million in the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of Ch$3,390,644 million in the year ended December 31, 2024, due to higher inflows from borrowings obtained, a reduced increase in financial assets, particularly in securities lending and assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive Income.

Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Investing Activities

	For the year end December 31,			For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2025**	**2026**
			(in millions of Ch$)		
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities.....	(56,561)	(54,129)	(24,103)	(29,279)	(11,416)

Our net cash used in investing activities decreased from Ch$29,279 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2025 to Ch$11,416 million for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026. This decrease was mainly driven by higher dividends received from investments in companies, partially offset by increased expenditures for the acquisition of intangible assets.

Our net cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2025 was Ch$24,103 million, compared to Ch$54,129 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This decrease was primarily due to higher dividends received from investments in companies, partially offset by higher capital expenditures on intangible assets.

Our net cash used in investing activities in the year ended December 31, 2024 was Ch$54,129 million, compared to Ch$56,561 million in the year ended December 31, 2023. This decrease was primarily due to lower capital expenditures on intangible assets, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of fixed assets.

Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities

	For the year end December 31,			For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2025**	**2026**
			(in millions of Ch$)		
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(481,295)	(3,049,001)	10,675	(37,759)	(59,675)

Our net cash used in financing activities increased to Ch$59,675 million in the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, from Ch$37,759 million in the same period of 2025, primarily reflecting higher dividend payments on common shares, which were partially offset by higher proceeds from the issuance of new notes, including local notes and notes issued under the Program.

Our net cash provided by financing activities was Ch$10,675 million in the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to net cash used in financing activities of Ch$3,049,001 million in the year ended December 31, 2024. This shift was primarily due to the absence in 2025 of the significant repayment of the loan from the Central Bank of Chile recorded in 2024, together with higher proceeds from new notes issuances notes, including local notes and notes issued under the Program.

Our net cash used in financing activities increased from Ch$481,295 million in the year ended December 31, 2023 to Ch$3,049,001 million in the year ended December 31, 2024 primarily due to the repayment of a significant loan from the Central Bank of Chile, along with other scheduled debt repayments, which were only partially offset by new bond issuances.

Deposits and Other Borrowings

The following tables set forth the long-term, short-term, and total outstanding amounts of our principal categories of borrowings for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

	As of June 30, 2026			
	On demand	Short term	Long term	Total
	(in millions of Ch$)			
Cash in process of being cleared (a)	740,219	—	—	740,219
Obligations under repurchase agreements (b)	—	2,484,632	—	2,484,632
Deposits and other demand liabilities (c)	7,021,899	—	—	7,021,899
Time deposits and other time liabilities (d)	598,038	13,381,790	2,187,636	16,167,464
Financial derivative contracts held for hedge accounting (e)	—	145,078	13,021	158,099
Financial derivatives contracts held for trading (f)	—	3,483,990	460,072	3,944,062
Interbank borrowings (g)	64,658	1,609,586	564,359	2,238,603
Lease obligations (h)	—	21,842	89,874	111,716
Debt instruments issued (i)	3	953,072	6,385,907	7,338,982
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued(j)	—	—	1,533,873	1,533,873
Other financial liabilities (k)	75,412	804,148	276,941	1,156,501
Total	**8,500,229**	**22,884,138**	**11,511,683**	**42,896,050**

	As of June 30, 2025			
	On demand	Short term	Long term	Total
	(in millions of Ch$)			
Cash in process of being cleared (a)	456,093	—	—	456,093
Obligations under repurchase agreements (b)	—	1,009,751	—	1,009,751
Deposits and other demand liabilities (c)	6,279,446	—	—	6,279,446
Time deposits and other time liabilities (d)	425,192	12,023,871	1,177,942	13,627,005
Financial derivative contracts held for hedge accounting (e)	—	108,613	6,968	115,581
Financial derivatives contracts held for trading (f)	—	2,981,543	172,646	3,154,189
Interbank borrowings (g)	125,709	1,206,614	297,647	1,629,970
Lease obligations (h)	—	24,050	94,311	118,361
Debt instruments issued (i)	6	751,115	6,552,154	7,303,275
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued(j)	—	—	1,491,545	1,491,545
Other financial liabilities (k)	69,238	772,110	36,462	877,810
Total	**7,355,684**	**18,877,667**	**9,829,675**	**36,063,026**

	As of December 31, 2025			
	On demand	Short term	Long term	Total
	(in millions of Ch$)			
Cash in process of being cleared (a)	890,109	—	—	890,109
Obligations under repurchase agreements (b)	—	518,259	—	518,259
Deposits and other demand liabilities (c)	6,895,640	—	133	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities (d)	598,849	12,157,137	1,805,056	14,561,042
Financial derivative contracts held for hedge accounting (e)	—	100,407	4,021	104,428
Financial derivatives contracts held for trading (f)	—	3,524,741	375,096	3,899,837
Interbank borrowings (g)	64,184	1,317,646	510,346	1,892,176
Lease obligations (h)	—	24,679	84,417	109,096
Debt instruments issued (i)	—	866,133	5,991,950	6,858,083
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued(j)	—	—	1,496,400	1,496,400
Other financial liabilities (k)	73,316	663,215	26,913	763,444
Total	**8,522,098**	**19,172,217**	**10,294,332**	**37,988,647**

	As of December 31, 2024			
	On demand	Short term	Long term	Total
	(in millions of Ch$)			
Cash in process of being cleared (a)	346,437	—	—	346,437
Obligations under repurchase agreements (b)	699,973	141,169	—	841,142
Deposits and other demand liabilities (c)	6,320,474	—	—	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities (d)	504,175	12,699,570	1,302,346	14,506,091
Financial derivative contracts held for hedge accounting (e)	—	91,564	18,116	109,680
Financial derivatives contracts held for trading (f)	—	3,707,068	212,555	3,919,623
Interbank borrowings (g)	—	1,679,647	184,895	1,864,542
Lease obligations (h)	—	27,207	97,338	124,545
Debt instruments issued (i)	—	748,169	6,318,464	7,066,633
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued(j)	—	—	1,388,994	1,388,994

	As of December 31, 2024			
	On demand	Short term	Long term	Total
		(in millions of Ch$)		
Other financial liabilities (k)	—	832,955	58,682	891,637
Total	**7,871,059**	**19,927,349**	**9,581,390**	**37,379,798**

	As of December 31, 2023			
	On demand	Short term	Long term	Total
		(in millions of Ch$)		
Cash in process of being cleared (a)	431,519	—	—	431,519
Obligations under repurchase agreements (b)	—	61,541	—	61,541
Deposits and other demand liabilities (c)	5,866,386	—	—	5,866,386
Time deposits and other time liabilities (d)	493,319	12,359,668	1,071,933	13,924,920
Financial derivative contracts held for hedge accounting (e)	—	58,228	77,283	135,511
Financial derivatives contracts held for trading (f)	—	651,531	2,141,812	2,793,343
Interbank borrowings (g)	—	4,916,297	99,106	5,015,403
Lease obligations (h)	—	24,095	59,712	83,807
Debt instruments issued (i)	—	840,446	6,130,246	6,970,692
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued(j)	—	151,962	1,149,653	1,301,615
Other financial liabilities (k)	—	485,564	—	485,564
Total	**6,791,224**	**19,549,332**	**10,729,745**	**37,070,301**

(a) Cash in Process of Being Cleared

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	431,519	346,437	890,109	456,093	740,219
Up to 1 month	—	—	—	—	—
Over 1 month less than 3 months	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 months up to 1 year	—	—	—	—	—
Over between 1 and 3 years	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 up to 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
More than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**431,519**	**346,437**	**890,109**	**456,093**	**740,219**

(b) Obligations under Repurchase Agreements

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	—	699,973	—	—	—
Up to 1 month	61,541	141,169	517,299	1,009,751	2,464,655
Over 1 month less than 3 months	—	—	960	—	19,977
Over 3 months up to 1 year	—	—	—	—	—
Over between 1 and 3 years	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 up to 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
More than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**61,541**	**841,142**	**518,259**	**1,009,751**	**2,484,632**

(c) Deposits and Other Demand Liabilities

The maturities of the outstanding amounts are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	5,866,386	6,320,474	6,895,640	6,279,446	7,021,899
Up to 1 month	—	—	—	—	—
Over 1 month less than 3 months	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 months up to 1 year	—	—	—	—	—
Over between 1 and 3 years	—	—	133	—	—
Over 3 up to 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
More than 5 years	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**5,866,386**	**6,320,474**	**6,895,773**	**6,279,446**	**7,021,899**

(d) Time Deposits and Other Time Liabilities

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	493,319	504,175	598,849	425,192	598,038
Up to 1 month	5,978,022	5,789,844	5,315,714	5,587,984	5,689,251
Over 1 month less than 3 months	2,858,967	3,002,746	2,876,796	2,453,939	3,338,401
Over 3 months up to 1 year	3,522,679	3,906,980	3,964,627	3,981,948	4,354,138
Over between 1 and 3 years	611,224	907,248	1,404,291	783,535	1,752,118
Over 3 up to 5 years	101,658	18,822	87,529	58,266	69,666
More than 5 years	359,051	376,276	313,236	336,141	365,852
Total	**13,924,920**	**14,506,091**	**14,561,042**	**13,627,005**	**16,167,464**

(e) Financial Derivative Contracts Held for Hedge Accounting

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	—	—	—	—	—
Up to 1 month	2,847	12,030	18,121	13,018	34,529
Over 1 month less than 3 months	10,565	32,350	21,889	24,867	40,037
Over 3 months up to 1 year	44,816	47,184	60,397	70,728	70,512
Over between 1 and 3 years	5,635	15,161	3,858	3,263	8,493
Over 3 up to 5 years	21,407	1,777	163	3,182	3,964
More than 5 years	50,241	1,178	—	523	564
Total	**135,511**	**109,680**	**104,428**	**115,581**	**158,099**

(f) Financial Derivative Contracts

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	—	—	—	—	—
Up to 1 month	114,877	640,840	699,008	601,057	735,648
Over 1 month less than 3 months	135,109	1,237,511	1,131,864	855,104	969,224

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
Over 3 months up to 1 year	401,545	1,828,717	1,693,869	1,525,382	1,779,118
Over between 1 and 3 years	624,633	120,116	226,737	79,370	291,502
Over 3 up to 5 years	460,885	53,950	100,732	68,376	117,629
More than 5 years	1,056,294	38,489	47,627	24,900	50,941
Total	**2,793,343**	**3,919,623**	**3,899,837**	**3,154,189**	**3,944,062**

(g) Interbank Borrowings

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	—	—	64,184	125,709	64,658
Up to 1 month	219,989	142,610	149,458	231,689	336,818
Over 1 month less than 3 months	285,391	381,206	198,035	62,406	171,305
Over 3 months up to 1 year	4,410,917	1,155,831	970,153	912,519	1,101,463
Over between 1 and 3 years	13,281	39,357	372,351	158,681	382,612
Over 3 up to 5 years	13,475	20,131	31,421	30,891	61,410
More than 5 years	72,350	125,407	106,574	108,075	120,337
Total	**5,015,403**	**1,864,542**	**1,892,176**	**1,629,970**	**2,238,603**

(h) Lease Obligations

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	—	—	—	—	—
Up to 1 month	2,052	2,183	3,456	2,133	1,868
Over 1 month less than 3 months	4,020	5,943	3,987	5,597	3,673
Over 3 months up to 1 year	18,023	19,081	17,236	16,320	16,301
Over between 1 and 3 years	32,385	55,937	36,630	39,478	35,003
Over 3 up to 5 years	20,890	15,328	21,538	25,765	17,607
More than 5 years	6,437	26,073	26,249	29,068	37,264
Total	**83,807**	**124,545**	**109,096**	**118,361**	**111,716**

(i) Debt Instruments Issued

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	—	—	—	6	3
Up to 1 month	54	204	390	418,643	476,435
Over 1 month less than 3 months	100,242	33,435	—	37,780	46,187
Over 3 months up to 1 year	740,150	714,530	865,743	294,692	430,450
Over between 1 and 3 years	1,392,603	1,743,185	1,812,123	1,877,004	1,943,466
Over 3 up to 5 years	1,697,679	1,989,739	1,629,960	2,243,653	1,854,731
More than 5 years	3,039,964	2,585,540	2,549,867	2,431,497	2,587,710
Total	**6,970,692**	**7,066,633**	**6,858,083**	**7,303,275**	**7,338,982**

(j) Financial Instruments of Regulatory Capital Issued

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	—	—	—	—	—
Up to 1 month	—	—	—	—	—
Over 1 month less than 3 months	151,962	—	—	—	—
Over 3 months up to 1 year	—	—	—	—	—
Over between 1 and 3 years	—	—	35,540	33,767	39,686
Over 3 up to 5 years	33,892	33,492	—	—	—
More than 5 years	1,115,761	1,355,502	1,460,860	1,457,778	1,494,187
Total	**1,301,615**	**1,388,994**	**1,496,400**	**1,491,545**	**1,533,873**

(k) Other Financial Liabilities

The maturities of the outstanding amounts due are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2023	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2025	As of June 30, 2025	As of June 30, 2026
			(in millions of Ch$)		
On demand	—	—	73,316	69,238	75,412
Up to 1 month	174,245	129,445	122,932	81,349	42,865
Over 1 month less than 3 months	100,676	140,036	118,056	80,477	98,286
Over 3 months up to 1 year	210,643	563,474	422,227	610,284	662,997
Over between 1 and 3 years	—	58,682	26,913	36,462	94,034
Over 3 up to 5 years	—	—	—	—	163,752
More than 5 years	—	—	—	—	19,155
Total	**485,564**	**891,637**	**763,444**	**877,810**	**1,156,501**

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

General

Note 2 in each of our Unaudited Financial Statements and Audited Financial Statements provide a full description of our significant accounting policies. These highlight the policies, estimates, and assumptions management deems most critical for understanding our financial statements due to their subjective or complex nature. Management regularly evaluates its estimates and assumptions, which are based on historical experience and other factors considered reasonable under the circumstances. These form the basis for judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities and related impact on financial performance. Given the uncertainty inherent in these judgments in a dynamic economic environment, actual results may differ from our estimates.

Allowances for Loan Losses

The Bank establishes allowances for loan losses to cover potential credit losses in its loan portfolio, as required by Chapters B-1, B-2, and B-3 of the CMF Compendium. These allowances are determined through both individual and collective assessments, reflecting the credit risk of borrowers. For individually significant debtors, the Bank assigns risk categories (A1–A6 for normal, B1–B4 for substandard, and C1–C6 for impaired portfolios) based on payment capacity and financial condition, applying probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) metrics. Collective assessments group smaller, homogeneous loans (e.g., consumer and mortgage loans) and use standard models considering delinquency and loan-to-value (LTV) ratios. The estimation process involves subjective judgments about economic conditions, borrower creditworthiness, and collateral recoverability. While changes in these assumptions, such as deteriorating economic trends or shifts in collateral values, can significantly affect the allowance levels, the Bank has maintained stability in its credit risk indicators, supported by improved collection management and enhanced risk models. Notably, during 2025, following the regulatory change in consumer loans

(application of the standard model), the Bank did not record impacts from this adjustment, in contrast to what was observed at the industry level.

Current Taxes and Deferred Taxes

The Bank recognizes current and deferred tax expenses based on applicable tax laws in each operating jurisdiction, primarily Chile, Colombia, and the United States. Current taxes are calculated by applying statutory rates to taxable income, adjusted for allowable tax credits. Deferred taxes arise from temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases, measured at enacted tax rates expected to apply when these differences reverse. Management exercises judgment in estimating taxable income, assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, and interpreting complex tax regulations. Uncertainties in tax audits or changes in tax laws could lead to adjustments in tax provisions, affecting net income and equity in the Unaudited Financial Statements and the Audited Financial Statements.

Provision for Contingencies

Provisions for contingencies are recognized when (i) the Bank has a present (legal or constructive) obligation from past events, (ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle these obligations, and (iii) the amount of these resources can be reliably estimated. These provisions cover various risks, including legal disputes and off-balance-sheet commitments, such as guarantees and letters of credit. Estimating these provisions involves subjective assessments of the likelihood and magnitude of potential outflows, often based on legal advice and historical experience. Changes in the outcome of litigation or unexpected events could result in significant adjustments to these provisions, impacting the Bank's financial position and results of operations.

Provision for Dividends, Interest Payments, and Repricing of Issued Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments

The Bank records provisions for mandatory dividends (at least 30% of net income, per its bylaws and Chilean law), interest payments, and repricing of regulatory capital instruments, such as bonds with no fixed maturity. These provisions require estimates of net income, interest obligations, and adjustments for inflation-linked units (such as UF) or foreign exchange rates. Management's judgment is critical in forecasting distributable profits and ensuring compliance with capital requirements. Actual results may differ from our estimates affecting equity allocations and liquidity.

Special Provisions for Loan Loss Risk

The Bank maintains additional provisions beyond standard loan loss allowances to address macroeconomic fluctuations, acting as a countercyclical buffer. These provisions, amounting to Ch$107,379 as of June 30, 2026, are established for commercial, consumer, and mortgage loan portfolios to mitigate risks from potential economic downturns. The determination of these provisions involves qualitative and quantitative judgments about future economic conditions, such as GDP growth, unemployment rates, and industry-specific trends. Actual economic conditions may deviate from the assumptions made, potentially impacting earnings and capital adequacy.

Contingencies and Commitments

The Bank discloses contingencies and commitments, including guarantees, letters of credit, and unused credit lines, which represent potential obligations contingent on future events. Estimating provisions for these off-balance-sheet items involves assessing the likelihood of drawdowns and potential losses, using credit conversion factors (CCFs) prescribed by the CMF. Management applies judgment in evaluating client credit risk and economic scenarios that could trigger these obligations.

Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Bank measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, as defined by IFRS 13, using quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) when available, or valuation techniques like discounted cash flow models or Black-Scholes for unquoted instruments (Levels 2 and 3). These valuations require assumptions about interest rates, credit spreads, volatilities, and market liquidity, particularly for over-the-counter derivatives, which include credit valuation adjustments (CVA) and debit valuation adjustments (DVA). Subjective inputs, especially for Level 3 instruments,

introduce uncertainty, and changes in market conditions or model assumptions can significantly alter fair value estimates, affecting the consolidated statement of financial position and income.

Impairment Losses on Certain Assets, Including Goodwill

The Bank assesses impairment for non-financial assets, such as goodwill, intangible assets, and fixed assets, by comparing their carrying amounts to recoverable amounts (the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use). Goodwill, arising from business combinations like the Itaú Chile and CorpBanca merger, is tested annually for impairment by allocating it to cash-generating units (CGUs) and estimating recoverable amounts using discounted cash flow models. These models rely on projections of future cash flows, discount rates, and growth assumptions, all of which involve significant judgment. For other assets, impairment triggers include changes in market conditions or asset utility. These matters affect the recognition of impairment losses, impacting reported equity and net income.

Recently Adopted and New Accounting Pronouncements

New standards and interpretations introduced by the CMF and the International Accounting Standards Board have been issued but not yet adopted in our Unaudited Financial Statements. Management is currently evaluating the potential impact of these standards and interpretations. For those that have been evaluated, management has determined that no material impacts are expected. Meanwhile, the evaluation of the remaining standards and interpretations is ongoing.

BUSINESS

Overview of the Issuer

We are one of the leading private banks in Chile, with over 150 years of history and a nationwide presence in Chile through an extensive network of branches and digital channels. We are part of the Itaú Unibanco group, the largest private bank in Latin America, which holds a controlling interest of 67.42% as of June 30, 2026.

Through our operations in Chile, Colombia, and Panama, as well as a branch in New York and a representative office in Peru, we offer a comprehensive suite of financial products and services. These include commercial banking, investment banking, asset management, treasury, and digital solutions for individuals, businesses, and institutional clients.

We are a publicly traded company organized under the laws of Chile, and licensed by the CMF to operate as a commercial bank. Our business is conducted in accordance with applicable banking laws and regulations, and we are committed to maintaining compliance with local and international regulatory standards, including capital adequacy and risk management requirements.

We are the resulting entity from the merger of two leading banks in Chile: Corpbanca, the oldest private bank in Chile, and Banco Itaú Chile, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Itaú Unibanco Holding that, since the Merger, has been our sole controlling shareholder. In 2023, we changed our legal name from Itaú Corpbanca to Banco Itaú Chile. Our common shares are currently listed in Chile on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "ITAUCL" (prior to April 24, 2023, the ticker symbol was "ITAUCORP").

Our business model combines local expertise, a culture of client-centric innovation, and the strategic and technological backing of Itaú Unibanco. This approach has allowed us to consolidate a leading position in the Chilean market and to support our growth in Colombia and other regional markets.

We provide a broad range of wholesale and retail banking services to our customers in Chile and Colombia. In addition, we provide financial advisory services, asset management, insurance brokerage and securities brokerage services through our subsidiaries, and banking services through our New York Branch.

We are one of Chile's largest private financial institutions, with a market share of 9.7% (considering only loan operations in Chile) as of December 31, 2025, according to the CMF. In Colombia, as of December 31, 2025, we held a market share of 2.5% as reported under local regulatory and accounting principles, according to the Colombian Financial Superintendency.

As of June 30, 2026, we operated a network of 127 physical branches and 14 digital branches in Chile, with high adoption of our digital channels, which account for a significant share of client interactions and product originations. As of June 30, 2026, we operated 134 ATMs in Chile, and through our agreement with Redbanc, our customers had access to more than 7,500 additional ATMs in Chile.

Additionally, in Colombia, as of June 30, 2026, we operated 65 branch offices and 111 ATMs, and provided our customers with access to 16,000 additional ATMs through Colombia's other financial institutions. For additional information regarding our strategic reorganization in Colombia, see "Summary—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia."

As of June 30, 2026, we had total assets of Ch$48,684,304 million, total loans of Ch$30,811,607 million, a workforce of 6,395 employees (4,637 in Chile and 1,758 in Colombia), total liabilities of Ch$44,291,733 million including time deposits and other time liabilities of Ch$16,167,464 million; and shareholders' equity of Ch$4,392,571 million. Our annualized return on average tangible shareholders' equity was 9.7% as of June 30, 2026. For the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, we had net interest income of Ch$532,559 million, and consolidated net income for the period was Ch$179,724 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2026, and for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 80.5%, 82.7% and 80.8%, respectively, of our net interest income was derived from our business in Chile and 19.5%, 17.3% and 19.2%, respectively, was derived from our business in Colombia. Our strategy is centered on client satisfaction, operational efficiency, digital innovation, and building long-term relationships, leveraging a distinctive organizational culture that fosters transformation and continuous learning. We are recognized for our brand, corporate culture, sustainability focus, and leadership in client satisfaction, having been named as the market leader for retail client satisfaction for the fourth consecutive year by Ipsos Servitest.

Our risk management strategy has enabled us to maintain what we believe are stable solvency ratios and risk indicators. As of June 30, 2026, the regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets ratio was 16.82% under CMF rules aligned with Basel III. Our allowance for loan losses, as of June 30, 2026, was Ch$820,859 million (excluding allowances for loan losses on loans and receivable to banks), and our risk index (ratio of allowance for loan losses over total loans) was 2.7%, as of the same date.

We have specialized subsidiaries in brokerage, asset management, insurance, and financial advisory, allowing us to deliver integrated solutions across all client segments. Our commercial segmentation groups products and services into two major business units: Corporate and Investment Banking (including large companies and real estate) and Retail Banking (individuals, SMEs and high-net-worth clients), supported by an active treasury and asset-liability management platform.

Commitment to sustainability, robust corporate governance, and prudent risk management are central to our vision, mission, and strategy, as reflected in transparent dividend policies, a three-lines-of-defense risk model, and recognition for workplace culture and gender equity. Our mission is to deliver comprehensive financial solutions to individuals and businesses, with the purpose of empowering transformation. For a discussion of the material risks that could affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations, see "Risk Factors."

During 2025, Feller Rate and ICR Chile upgraded our national-scale rating to AAA, and in April 2026, Standard & Poor's upgraded our long-term international credit rating to "A-," with a stable outlook.

Ownership Structure

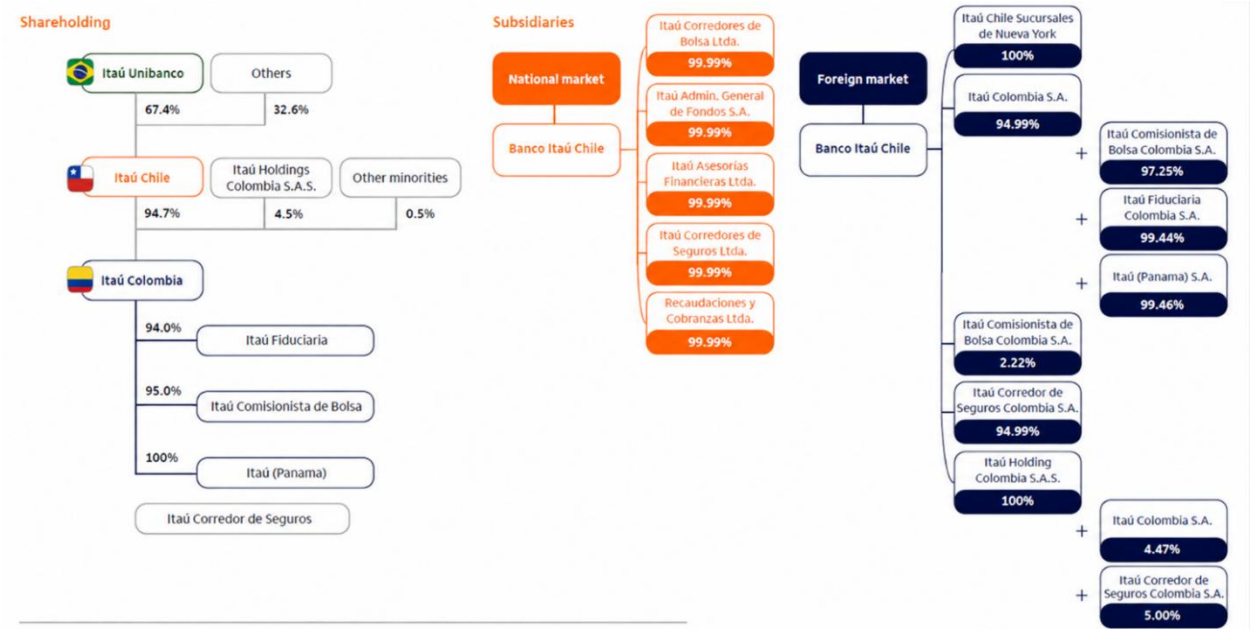
We have one class of common shares, without par value.

As of June 30, 2026, we had 216,340,749 outstanding common shares of which were fully subscribed and paid. At our shareholders' meetings, each shareholder has one vote for each common share owned. Our common shares are listed in Chile on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange under the symbol "ITAUCL" ("ITAUCORP" prior to April 24, 2023).

As of June 30, 2026, we had 5,170 shareholders of record, and Itaú Unibanco Holding was our sole controlling shareholder, which beneficially owned 67.4% of our outstanding common shares. The remaining shares constitute our public float held by minority shareholders, of which 15.5% were held through securities brokerage accounts, 10.7% were held by local institutional investors, 5.2% were held by foreign institutional investors and 1.1% represented other types of holdings.

Organizational Chart

The following diagram presents our corporate structure, including our principal subsidiaries and affiliates, as of June 30, 2026.



History

We trace our origins to the foundation of Banco de Concepción in 1871, one of the oldest private banking institutions in Chile. Between 1971 and 1975, Banco de Concepción expanded through a series of mergers and acquisitions involving Banco Francés, Banco Italiano, and Banco Valdivia. In 1995, Banco de Concepción was acquired by INFISA (currently CorpGroup), and in 1997 it was renamed Corpbanca.

In 1998, Corpbanca further expanded its retail banking capabilities through the merger and acquisition of consumer finance companies Corfinsa and Financiera Condell. In 2002, Corpbanca completed a local initial public offering (IPO), and in 2003 its ADR program was listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

Separately, in 1977, First National Bank of Boston commenced operations in Chile. Following the 2006 merger of Bank of America and Bank Boston in the United States, the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions (SBIF) authorized Itaú Chile's acquisition of Bank Boston in Chile in 2007.

Corpbanca subsequently pursued a strategy of regional expansion. In 2011, it acquired branches of HSBC Bank Chile and Munita, Cruzat y Claro (MCC). In 2012, Corpbanca acquired Banco Santander Colombia, establishing a significant presence in the Colombian banking market, and in 2013, it completed the acquisition of Helm Bank in Colombia, further deepening its footprint in that market.

In 2016, the merger between Itaú Chile and Corpbanca was completed, and the combined entity was renamed Itaú Corpbanca. This merger brought together two leading banking platforms in Chile and Colombia under the sponsorship of Itaú Unibanco, the largest private bank in Latin America.

Following the merger, we undertook a multi-year transformation program organized in successive phases. During 2017, we focused on the migration and segmentation of retail customers, the initial rollout of digital initiatives, and the introduction of the Itaú brand in Colombia. In 2018, priority was given to strengthening organizational culture and driving customer satisfaction. In 2019, we continued deepening our management model, advancing its digitalization process, and maintaining its focus on customer satisfaction. In 2020, we managed the operational and strategic challenges presented by the COVID-19 crisis and developed strategic plans to build the bank of the future.

From 2021 through 2023, we entered a broader transformation phase, implementing the transformation plan in Chile, launching the transformation process in Colombia, and creating and implementing the new “itubers” organizational culture. In 2023, we changed our corporate name to Banco Itaú Chile. On July 8, 2023, the results of

the public tender offer by ITB Holding Brasil for Banco Itaú Chile shares were announced, and on October 30, 2023, the voluntary termination process of our American Depositary Shares (ADS) program in the United States began.

In 2024, the deregistration and termination of the ADS program on the New York Stock Exchange was completed. During the same year, the Itaú Unibanco Group, our controlling shareholder, celebrated its 100th anniversary.

In 2025, Banco Itaú Chile attained the prestigious AAA credit rating from Feller Rate and ICR, highlighting exceptional financial strength. We also launched our first Sustainable Financing Framework during 2025, which was positively evaluated by S&P Global Ratings.

Policy and Regulatory Framework for the Performance of Our Businesses

We operate under a comprehensive regulatory framework, overseen by various bodies that ensure compliance with rules and principles that are fundamental to the transparency, stability and protection of our operations.

Chilean Regulation

Among the main entities that regulate our activities in Chile are the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile.

- *CMF:* The CMF, according to Decree Law No. 3,538, is a decentralized public service of a technical nature, with legal personality and its own assets. Its mission is to ensure the proper functioning, development and stability of the financial market, promote public confidence and facilitate the participation of market participants. It monitors the compliance of audited individuals and entities, such as Itaú Chile, with the laws, regulations and bylaws that govern them, exercising comprehensive supervision from the beginning of their activities until their eventual liquidation. It performs periodic evaluations of the management and solvency of banks. It also requires the monthly filing of financial statements and their quarterly publication in a newspaper with national circulation. The Bank's annual financial statements, together with the independent auditor's report, must be submitted to the CMF.
- *Central Bank of Chile:* In accordance with the Constitutional Organic Law No. 18,840, the Central Bank of Chile is an autonomous agency of constitutional rank, with legal personality and its own assets. Its purpose is to ensure the stability of the currency and the normal functioning of internal and external payments. The legal purpose of the Central Bank of Chile is to maintain the stability of the Chilean peso and the orderly functioning of Chile's internal and external payment system. It regulates the amount of money and credit in circulation, dictates rules on monetary and financial matters, and supervises international credit and exchange operations.

Both the CMF and the Central Bank of Chile act in a coordinated manner within their respective legal competencies, ensuring the financial stability of the system. In addition to the supervision of these entities, we are governed by the following set of essential laws:

- *Decree with Force of Law No. 3 (General Banking Law)*: Establishes the provisions governing the operation of banking institutions in Chile, including their operating structure, solvency requirements and supervision by the CMF. Under the General Banking Law and regulations issued by the CMF, banks in Chile are subject to minimum capital adequacy and liquidity requirements, including those aligned with the Basel III framework. These rules establish minimum capital ratios and require banks to maintain sufficient high-quality liquid assets to meet short- and long-term obligations. Maintaining strong regulatory capital and liquidity positions is a core component of our business strategy and is essential for meeting regulatory requirements and supporting sustainable growth. We manage our capital and liquidity in accordance with the Basel III framework and local regulations.
- *Securities Market Law No. 18,045 (Securities Market Law)*: Regulates the issuance and trading of financial securities and establishes the basis for activities related to the issuance of financial instruments, investor relations and the disclosure of relevant financial information.
- *Law No. 18,046 on Shareholders' Corporations (Law on Shareholders' Corporations)*: Defines principles of corporate governance, regulating the functioning of boards of directors, relations with shareholders and decision-making processes.

- *Law No. 19,496 on Consumer Rights Protection (Consumer Law):* Requires the Bank to ensure transparency and clarity in the information provided to customers and to establish conflict resolution mechanisms to protect their rights.
- *Law No. 21,521 (Fintech Law):* Regulates certain financial services, including investment advisory and custody, among others.
- *Law No. 21,663 (Cybersecurity Framework Law)*: Establishes the institutional framework and general obligations for cybersecurity. In this context, the Bank is subject to oversight by the National Cybersecurity Agency (*Agencia Nacional de Ciberseguridad* – ANCI), as it is classified as an essential service provider and critical operator.

This legal framework is fundamental for corporate governance, risk management and financial transparency of Itaú Chile. In addition, the Bank is regulated by entities such as the Financial Analysis Unit (UAF), the Internal Revenue Service (SII) and the National Consumer Service (SERNAC). These institutions complement regulatory oversight by promoting compliance with national and international standards for the prevention of money laundering, tax obligations, and the protection of consumer rights.

Colombian Regulation

Pursuant to the Colombian Constitution, the Colombian Congress has the power to prescribe the general legal framework within which the government may regulate the financial system. The agencies vested with the authority to regulate the financial system are the board of directors of the Central Bank of Colombia, the Colombian Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the Colombian Financial Superintendency, the Normative Projection and Financial Regulation Studies Unit (*Unidad de Proyección Normativa y Estudios de Regulación Financiera*, or the "**URF**"), the Deposit Insurance Fund (*Fondo de Garantías de Instituciones Financieras*, or the "**FOGAFIN**") and the Self-Regulatory Organization (*Autorregulador del Mercado de Valores*, or the "**SRO**").

- *Central Bank of Colombia:* The Central Bank of Colombia exercises the customary functions of a central bank, including price stabilization, monetary policy, regulation of currency circulation, regulation of credit, exchange rate monitoring and management of international reserves. Its board of directors is the regulatory authority for monetary, currency exchange and credit policies, and is responsible for the direction of the Central Bank of Colombia's duties. The Central Bank of Colombia also acts as lender of last resort to financial institutions.
- *Colombian Ministry of Finance and Public Credit:* One of the functions of the Colombian Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is to regulate all aspects of finance and insurance activities. As part of its duties, the Colombian Ministry of Finance and Public Credit issues decrees relating to financial matters that may affect banking operations in Colombia. In particular, the Colombian Ministry of Finance and Public Credit is responsible for regulations relating to capital adequacy, risk limitations, authorized operations, disclosure of information and accounting of financial institutions.
- *Colombian Financial Superintendency:* The Colombian Financial Superintendency is the authority responsible for supervising and regulating financial institutions, including commercial banks such as Itaú Colombia, finance companies, financial services companies and insurance companies. The Colombian Financial Superintendency has broad discretionary powers to supervise financial institutions, including the authority to impose fines on financial institutions and their directors and officers for violations of applicable regulations and certain judicial attributions regarding controversies among customers and banks. The Colombian Financial Superintendency can also conduct on-site inspections of Colombian financial institutions. The Colombian Financial Superintendency is also responsible for monitoring and regulating the market for publicly traded securities in Colombia and for monitoring and supervising securities market participants, including the Colombian Stock Exchange, brokers, dealers, mutual funds and issuers. Financial institutions must obtain the prior authorization of the Colombian Financial Superintendency before commencing operations. Violations of the financial system rules and regulations are subject to administrative, and in some cases, criminal sanctions.
- *URF:* The URF, within the policy framework established by the Colombian Ministry of Finance and Public Credit and without prejudice to the board of directors of the Colombian Central Bank, is responsible for the preparation of regulations for the exercise of the power of regulation in exchange

matters and monetary, credit, regulation and intervention in financial, stock market, insurance activities and any other activities related to the management, use and investment of the resources captured from the public, for their subsequent issuance by the Colombian government.

- *FOGAFIN:* The FOGAFIN is in charge of protecting the savings of citizens deposited in banks, financial corporations, financing companies, and companies specialized in SEDPEs (a Company Specialized in Electronic Deposits and Payments) that, by obligation, are registered in the FOGAFIN. The FOGAFIN is part of the Safety Network of the Colombian Financial System, formed by the Colombian Ministry of Finance and Public Credit, the Colombian Central Bank and the Colombian Financial Superintendency. To protect the public's savings and thereby ensure the stability of the financial sector, the FOGAFIN applies, if necessary, different support operations to its registered entities to reduce or minimize the adverse effects of crisis situations in the financial system; administers and pays out deposit insurance; and monitors financial entities in possession and in liquidation of such funds.
- *SRO:* The SRO is a private entity responsible for the regulation of intermediaries participating in the Colombian capital markets. The SRO may issue mandatory instructions to its members and supervise its members' compliance and impose sanctions for violations. The sanctions of the SRO can coexist with the sanctions of the Colombian Financial Superintendency. Itaú Colombia and Itaú Asset Management Colombia are members of the SRO and are subject to its regulations.
- Our Colombian operations are primarily governed by the following essential norms and regulations:
    - *Decree 663 of 1993 (Financial System Organic Statute) and Decree 2,555 of 2010*. These instruments establish the prudential framework for Colombian financial institutions, broadly aligned with Basel standards. Subsequent decrees (including Decree 1,477 of 2018 and Decree 1,421 of 2019) introduced complementary solvency and leverage tools and updated the operational risk methodology.
    - *Resolution 5 of 2008 (Reserve Requirements)*: The Central Bank of Colombia sets statutory reserve requirements under Resolution 5 of 2008.
    - *Decree 1,533 of 2022 (Large Exposures), Commercial Code (Banking Interest Rate), and External Resolution No. 1 of 2018 (Foreign Exchange)*: Regulations address concentration and connected counterparty limits; establish the mechanism for interest-rate caps and certain fee restrictions; and set limits and reporting for foreign-exchange positions and leverage.

Regulatory and Structural Developments

In 2025 and during the first six months of 2026, no material regulatory or structural changes were introduced in the Chilean or Colombian banking sectors that significantly affected our operations. The overall regulatory framework remained stable, with ongoing initiatives to promote digitalization and operational efficiency across the industry. The absence of major changes allowed us to maintain our strategic focus on client-centric innovation, digital transformation, and prudent risk management without the need for significant adjustments to our operating model.

Recent Developments

On July 1, 2026, we acquired all of the shares held by our subsidiary Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada in Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A., thereby becoming the direct owner of 100% of the shares issued by Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A. As a result, and pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 103 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, having elapsed an uninterrupted period of more than ten days during which all the shares were held by a single shareholder, Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A. was dissolved due to the concentration of all its shares in Banco Itaú Chile, which, effective of July 12, 2026, became its successor for all legal purposes.

As a result of the dissolution of Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A., the activities and services previously provided by such company were assumed and performed directly by Banco Itaú Chile in the capacity of sole legal successor.

Organizational Structure

The Bank's operations are carried out directly and through a network of domestic and foreign subsidiaries, as well as minority investments in affiliates. The group's structure supports a wide range of banking, insurance, brokerage, asset management, collection, and advisory services, both in Chile and internationally, with operations in Colombia, Panama, and a branch in New York City.

Principal Subsidiaries

In Chile, the Bank's principal wholly-owned subsidiaries and their primary activities include:

- Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada – securities brokerage.
- Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. – asset management.
- Itaú Corredores de Seguros Limitada – insurance brokerage.
- Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada – loan and payment collections.

On July 12, 2026, our subsidiary Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A. ("**Itaú Asesorías**") was dissolved as a result of the concentration of 100% of its shares in Banco Itaú Chile, pursuant to Article 103 of Law No. 18,046. Banco Itaú Chile became the legal successor of the Itaú Asesorías, assuming all activities and services previously performed by Itaú Asesorías.

Internationally, the Bank's main subsidiaries and their primary activities are:

- Itaú Colombia S.A. – commercial banking in Colombia.
- Itaú (Panamá) S.A. – offshore banking in Panama.
- Itaú Asset Management Colombia S.A. – fiduciary services in Colombia.
- Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A. – securities brokerage in Colombia.
- Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A. – insurance brokerage in Colombia.
- Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S. – investment holding company in Colombia.

Affiliates

The Bank also holds minority stakes in companies such as Transbank S.A., Combanc S.A., and Imerc OTC S.A., which are classified as affiliates.

The following table presents our current corporate structure, including our principal subsidiaries, as of June 30, 2026:

Subsidiaries and Affiliates as of December 31, 2025	Total Equity of Subsidiary	Direct Ownership %	Indirect Ownership %	Total Ownership %	Investment	Parent Assets	Investment over Total Assets of the Parent %
Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A	25,403	99.99%	0.01%	100.00%	25,403	35,212,161	0.072%
Itaú Corpbanca Corredores de Bolsa Ltda	50,410	99.99%	0.01%	100.00%	50,410	35,212,161	0.143%
Itaú corredores de seguros S.A	35,425	99.99%	0.01%	100.00%	35,425	35,212,161	0.101%
Itaú Asesorias Financieras S.A	3,512	99.99%	0.01%	100.00%	3,512	35,212,161	0.010%
Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Ltda.	4,297	99.99%	0.01%	100.00%	4,297	35,212,161	0.012%
Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S.	31,526	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	31,526	35,212,161	0.090%
Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia	3,224	94.99%	5.00%	99.99%	3,224	35,212,161	0.009%
Itaú Chile New York Branch	281,148	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%	281,148	35,212,161	0.798%
Banco Itaú Colombia	695,487	94.99%	4.47%	99.46%	691,746	35,212,161	1.965%
Itaú Comisionista Colombia	14,648	2.22%	97.25%	99.47%	14,570	35,212,161	0.041%
Itaú Asset Management Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria	15,787	0.00%	99.44%	99.44%	15,699	35,212,161	0.045%
Itaú (Panama) S.A.	85,090	0.00%	99.46%	99.46%	84,633	35,212,161	0.240%
Transbank S.A.	170,518	8.72%	0.00%	8.72%	14,867	35,212,161	0.042%
Combanc S.A.	10,076	10.33%	0.00%	10.33%	1,041	35,212,161	0.003%
Imerc OTC S.A.	15,087	8.66%	0.00%	8.66%	1,308	35,212,161	0,004%

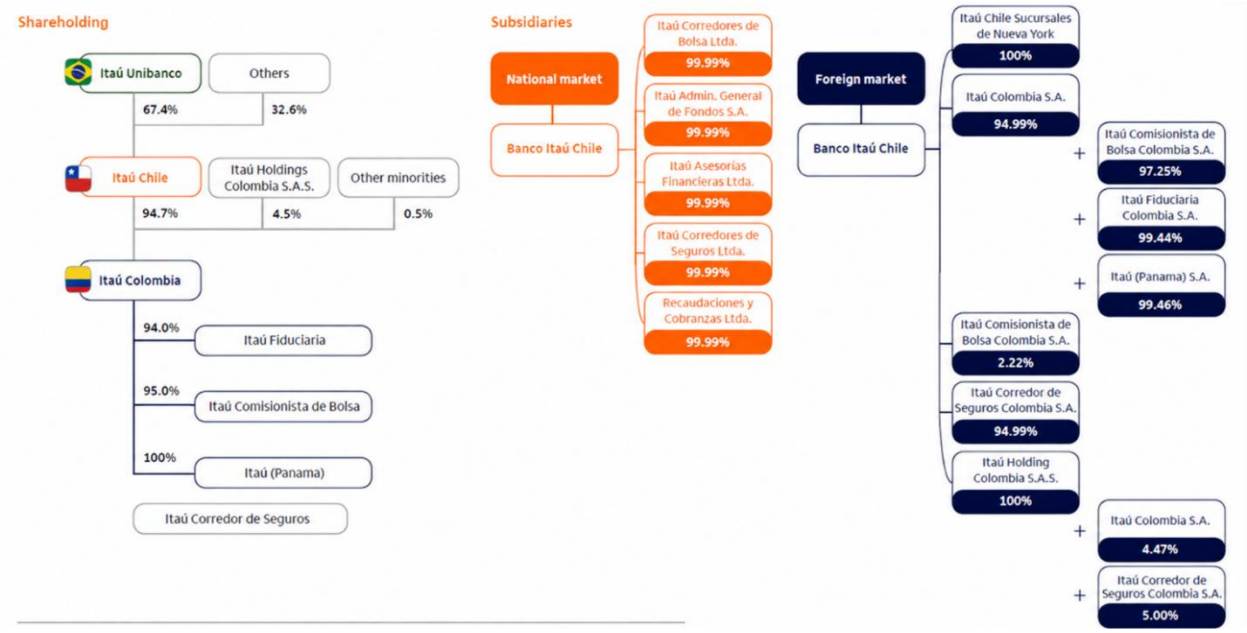
Business Scope by Jurisdiction

Our principal lines of business conducted in each relevant jurisdiction are as follows:

- *Chile:* Full-service banking complemented by insurance, brokerage, asset management, collections, and advisory services.
- *Colombia:* Corporate banking, securities brokerage, fiduciary services, insurance brokerage, and corporate finance.
- *Panama:* Offshore banking services.
- *United States:* Specialized corporate banking through the New York branch.

Organizational Chart

The following diagram presents our corporate structure, including our principal subsidiaries and affiliates, as of June 30, 2026.



Our Competitive Strengths

Our business model is based on the combination of local bank strengths and local knowledge and benefits from Itaú Unibanco's experience and global platform. In the ten years since the Merger, we believe we have emerged as a leading banking platform and deepened our expansion in the Andean Region because of the following strengths:

Key banking player in the Andean Region, with the support from the largest private bank in Latin America: Itaú Unibanco.

We conduct most of our business in Chile and a significant share in Colombia, two countries in the Andean Region with banking systems that have high growth potential and improving trends, as well as substantial room for banking sector penetration. We believe that our increased footprint in Chile and Colombia gives us an enhanced ability to grow and compete more effectively within these countries, further strengthening our market position there. Our largest shareholder is the largest private bank in Latin America and a premier banking franchise, Itaú Unibanco. We believe its sponsorship and support provide us with an opportunity to leverage its strong global client relationships and enhance our opportunities to grow regionally, adapt more quickly to changing trends in the banking sector and share the best practices. We have been able to expand our offering of banking products by learning from Itaú Unibanco's management model, as well as its segmentation and digitalization strategies.

Attractive portfolio in Chile with a strong wholesale segment and increasing retail share.

We believe we have the scale and resources to grow and compete effectively, particularly in Chile. We have an attractive credit portfolio in Chile, which represents a significant part of our consolidated business, with a strong wholesale segment complemented by our mortgage and consumer loan portfolios. Since 2016, we have pursued a strategy focused on balancing our wholesale and retail loan portfolios. During this period, the share of retail loans in our portfolio has increased, strengthening our position in consumer lending and supporting our continued growth in the Chilean market.

Focus on increasing functionality and improving customer experience on digital channels.

One of the key elements of our strategy is to drive customer satisfaction and efficiency through the development of better technological solutions. Our senior management is focused on implementing technological solutions that will allow us to identify means of improving our overall profitability and to optimize our cost structure.

Customer-centric business model.

We have a strategic customer-centric business model with strong focus on digital transformation, including a program that aims to transform us into a customer-centric organization, that is agile, digital and simple, data-driven, and that takes risks and experiments. As a pillar of our culture, we aim to achieve a top position on client experience in Chile and Colombia. This pillar is reflected in the way we do business and serve our clients and the basis of our digital transformation.

Expanding and enhancing our financial services with different partnerships.

We have worked alongside our partners to offer new products to our clients, benefiting from the synergies generated by their expertise in order to provide our customers with world-class products.

Strong corporate governance and experienced management team in line with long-term growth strategy.

We have an experienced management team and strive to ensure that we have the right structure and the right talent with the necessary skillset to lead our transformation. As part of these efforts, we have (i) created the Digital Business Development Management Division, which is in charge of our digital transformation overall and takes the lead in innovation; (ii) decentralized back-office operations, which is key to reinforce customer centricity and agility; (iii) reorganized our risk management function during 2025, separating it into Corporate Risk Management and Corporate Credit Management, and created a dedicated Fraud Management Department to strengthen technical specialization and control mechanisms; and (iv) strengthened our leadership team in Colombia.

Our Strategy

Our strategy is based on a management model focused on sustainable value creation through capital mobilization and responsible financial intermediation.

From our business, we raise funds in the marketplace and transfer them to our clients in the form of loans and investments, charging interest rates that reward the risks of the business and our capital providers.

In this way, we seek to create value through sustainable results that increase our profitability and benefit all of our stakeholders, not just those who provide capital.

The elements of this framework are not new and can be organized in many ways, so the value is not in the framework itself, but in its application in the form of our management model, where we define goals and key results that truly permeate the entire organization and are linked to evaluation and incentive systems.

To achieve our goals, we have developed a plan that includes objectives and key results (OKRs) and key performance indicators (KPIs), aligned with our strategic levers and distributed across our subsidiaries and all business segments. Similarly, the goals and incentives of all areas of the Bank are structured around these metrics.

Our management model in Chile and Colombia aligns our vision, goals and incentives. Our strategic plan is guided by four pillars:

Customer Relationship.

Customer satisfaction is the cornerstone of our business success, directly influencing our recommendation and loyalty rates. In 2025, at Itaú Chile, we were recognized for the fourth consecutive year as the market leader in customer satisfaction in the retail segment, in the Servitest survey conducted by Ipsos. We also achieved first place in the business and high-income consumer segments and, for the first time, first place in the SME segment.

Integrated and Differentiated Financial Solutions.

During 2026, we continued to strengthen a comprehensive value proposition that combines transactional products, investments, specialized advisory services and digital capabilities, with the aim of deepening client relationships and becoming their primary bank. In Chile, demand deposit balances and time deposits grew 13% and 16% from June 30, 2025 to June 30, 2026, respectively, reflecting stronger client engagement and transactional activity, even in a highly competitive environment. In addition, assets under management increased 12% over the last twelve months, recording the highest growth among our peer group, while commissions and fees represented 16% of operating revenues as of June 30, 2026. Together with the 9.6% growth in loans in Chile from June 30, 2025 to June 30, 2026, these advances reflect the Bank's ability to comprehensively address its clients' financial needs and diversify its revenue sources.

Operational Efficiency and Scalability.

During the second quarter of 2026, we continued to advance our digital transformation and process simplification, leveraging technology, analytical capabilities, artificial intelligence and omnichannel solutions to improve client experience, increase productivity and scale our operations. In Chile, as of the end of the second quarter of 2026, we operated 14 digital branches, with a high adoption of our digital channels. In addition, our application remained the highest-rated by users on the Apple Store and Google Play throughout 2023, 2024, 2025 and through the end of the second quarter of 2026. In Colombia, digital sales reached 69%, while the client digitalization ratio stood at 54% as of June 30, 2026. These advances were recognized by the Latam Marketing Association at Fintech Americas, where our ItaúX platform received an award for its use of data, artificial intelligence and omnichannel capabilities to anticipate client needs and strengthen the management capabilities of our relationship managers. In the second quarter of 2026, we continued our technological advances by adding new AI-powered capabilities to deliver customer experiences that are increasingly simple, useful, and accessible.

Strategic Enablers.

To achieve the objectives associated with our strategic levers, we mobilize talent across the Bank and foster a culture that supports development and encourages the transformative power of our people. In terms of the adoption of our institutional culture by our Itubers, according to the April 2026 internal survey, Itaú Chile recorded a 4-percentage increase in eNPS from December 31, 2025 to June 30, 2026. In Chile, we were recognized by Great Place to Work as the best place to work in the country. We were also ranked No. 1 in EFY FEM as the best company for female professionals under the age of 35 in Chile, an award that recognizes companies that most actively support the professional development of their female employees. In addition, for the third consecutive year, we were recognized as one of the Best Places to Work for LGBTI+ Talent 2026 by Pride Connection, the Human Rights Campaign and *Fundación Iguales*.

This approach is designed to strengthen sustainable profitability, enhance stakeholder value, and support our long-term growth in the Andean Region.

Competition

Competition in Chile and Colombia

In Chile and Colombia, we operate in highly competitive markets. Our main competitors are banks regulated by the CMF, especially those that are publicly listed and have the largest market capitalization. These include Banco Santander-Chile, Banco de Chile, Banco de Crédito e Inversiones and Scotiabank Chile.

In terms of competition, we face both banking and nonbanking institutions in the various products we offer. In the consumer and other credit businesses, we compete with banks, savings and credit cooperatives, and compensation funds. For some credit products, we also compete with department stores, supermarket chains, leasing, factoring and auto loan entities, and other non-bank companies that issue private-label credit cards. In the savings and mortgage loan businesses, we compete with mutual funds, pension funds, insurance companies, and residential mortgage loan servicers.

In addition, we compete with digital banking platforms, fintech companies and other technology-enabled financial service providers, particularly in payments, consumer finance, investment products and digital banking services.

Loans

As of June 30, 2026, our aggregate gross loan portfolio increased by 11.4% compared to June 30, 2025, which was mainly driven by growth in commercial loans and housing loans. As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, our gross consolidated loan portfolio (excluding interbank loans), as reported to the CMF under local regulatory and accounting principles, was Ch$28,963,841 million, Ch$27,916,861 million and Ch$27,636,258 million, respectively. This placed us as the fifth largest financial institution among private Chilean banks, and sixth place among all banks operating in Chile, both as measured by loans. As of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025, our gross consolidated loan portfolio represented 10.5%, 10.4% and 10.8%, respectively, of the market for loans in the Chilean financial system (comprising all commercial banks).

The following table sets forth the aggregate outstanding loans for us and other private sector banks with the largest market shares in Chile as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, and as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, based on information as reported to the CMF prepared under local regulatory and accounting principles:

	Bank Loans [1]				
	As of December 31,			**As of June 30,**	
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2025**	**2026**
		(in millions of Ch$)		*(in millions of Ch$)*	
Banco Santander – Chile	40,917,143	41,398,746	41,224,467	41,121,532	41,876,379
Banco de Chile	38,019,701	39,542,822	39,591,762	39,618,428	40,823,758
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci)	50,146,844	55,563,134	56,868,639	55,917,759	59,347,385
Itaú Chile	27,636,258	27,916,861	28,963,841	27,688,912	30,839,554
Scotiabank Chile	32,131,568	32,718,937	32,533,314	32,619,743	32,346,463
Others	66,184,537	71,257,714	75,522,597	73,444,702	78,066,803
Total	**255,036,051**	**268,398,216**	**274,704,620**	**270,411,076**	**283,300,341**

Source: CMF monthly consolidated financial information
(1) Excludes interbank loans.

Deposits

As of June 2026, our consolidated deposits and other obligations increased by 16.5% compared to June 2025, which was mainly driven by growth in customer deposits in Chile, reflecting stronger commercial activity and a continued strengthening of our funding base.

We had consolidated deposits of Ch$21,456,814 million as of December 31, 2025, as reported under local regulatory and accounting principles, which consisted of our current accounts, demand deposits accounts, other demand deposits, other obligations on demand, term savings accounts, and time deposits. Our market share of 10.2% for deposits and other obligations as of December 31, 2025, ranked us in fourth place among private sector banks in Chile. In 2024, our market share of 10.0% also placed us in fourth place among private banks in Chile.

The following table sets forth the aggregate deposits for us and other private sector banks with the largest market share as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 and as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, based on information as reported to the CMF calculated under local regulatory and accounting principles:

	Bank Deposits and Other Obligations[1]				
	As of December 31,			**As of June 30,**	
	2023	**2024**	**2025**	**2025**	**2026**
		(in millions of Ch$)		*(in millions of Ch$)*	
Banco Santander – Chile	29,675,768	31,359,234	30,569,372	29,614,613	32,390,791
Banco de Chile	28,687,222	28,432,005	28,470,164	29,262,350	29,774,454
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci)	42,252,569	48,587,690	46,819,281	47,615,683	48,984,734
Itaú Chile	19,791,306	20,826,565	21,456,815	19,906,450	23,189,363
Scotiabank Chile	18,032,064	18,736,581	18,470,765	18,337,586	19,129,210
Others	56,370,571	59,540,747	65,216,518	63,481,948	67,236,705

	Bank Deposits and Other Obligations[1]				
	As of December 31,			As of June 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
		(in millions of Ch$)		*(in millions of Ch$)*	
Total	**194,809,499**	**207,482,823**	**211,002,917**	**208,218,629**	**220,705,257**

Source: CMF monthly consolidated financial information.

Shareholders' Equity

As of June 30, 2026, our shareholders' equity as reported to the CMF was Ch$4,388,279 million. This placed us as the fourth-largest financial institution among private Chilean banks and the fifth-largest among all banks operating in Chile, both as measured by shareholder's equity.

We were the fourth largest private sector banks in Chile with Ch$4,305,006 million, Ch$3,971,313 million and Ch$3,733,075 million, respectively, in shareholders' equity (excluding net income and provision for mandatory dividends) as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, as reported to the CMF reported under local regulatory and accounting principles.

The following table sets forth the level of shareholders' equity for us and the other largest private sector banks in Chile (measured by shareholders' equity) as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 and as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, based on information as reported to the CMF reported under local regulatory and accounting principles:

	Shareholders' Equity [1]				
	As of December 31,			As of June 30,	
	2023	2024	2025	2025	2026
		(in millions of Ch$)		*(in millions of Ch$)*	
Banco Santander – Chile	4,367,159	4,292,440	4,719,697	4,514,322	4,974,213
Banco de Chile	5,237,283	5,623,000	5,799,535	5,567,389	5,717,465
Banco de Crédito e Inversiones (Bci)	6,065,795	6,995,774	7,444,149	7,158,069	7,881,168
Itaú Chile	3,733,075	3,971,313	4,305,006	4,107,201	4,388,279
Scotiabank Chile	3,436,156	3,701,606	3,905,606	3,747,444	3,921,085
Others	8,600,579	9,692,519	10,403,526	10,040,523	10,951,345
Total	**31,440,047**	**34,276,650**	**36,577,518**	**35,134,947**	**37,833,555**

Source: CMF monthly consolidated financial information

(1) Shareholders equity means equity attributable to shareholders excluding net income and provision for mandatory dividend.

Lines of Business

Wholesale Banking

Our wholesale banking segment serves corporate customers through three main segments in Chile: (i) corporate and investment banking (CIB), (ii) large corporates, multinationals and institutions, and (iii) real estate and construction banking.

The "Itaú Corporate" digital platform continues to offer personalized attention to our corporate customers, optimizing the user experience while collecting key data that allows us to continuously improve our management tools and services. Digital transformation and innovation remained key strategic priorities throughout 2025 and the first half of 2026.

In this segment, the main sales channel is face-to-face, through the relationship of sales executives and multiple product specialists with customers. The solutions cover different types of services grouped into three main segments:

Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)

This segment serves the country's largest business groups. This unit is distinguished by its deep understanding and knowledge of its clients' businesses, focusing on delivering tailored value propositions while maintaining a constant commitment to service quality and the effective application of ESG criteria.

This area provides financial advisory services in the areas of mergers, acquisitions, divestitures and valuations of companies, as well as capital raising transactions in the capital markets, either for capital increases or initial public offerings. In addition, through corporate finance, it provides advisory services for companies in the structuring of bank debt, bonds (local and international capital markets) and financial advisory services for the economic evaluation of project bids.

Large Corporates, Multinationals and Institutions

Large corporates serve corporate clients and/or business groups that do not operate in the real estate or construction industries. It stands out for its nationwide coverage, provided through the Santiago business center.

For multinationals, the focus is on developing differentiated value propositions for companies operating across Latin America. Institutions, in turn, serve financial and non-financial institutional clients, focusing on financing and on non-credit products and services for their day-to-day operations. In 2025, we launched the Mining Vertical, a specialized business line designed to provide comprehensive services to the mining industry and its supplier ecosystem through an end-to-end financial proposition and a dedicated service model.

Real Estate and Construction Banking

This segment serves clients engaged in the development and sale of real estate, the leasing of commercial, industrial and residential properties, and construction companies. The unit manages financing for the construction and sale of real estate projects, as well as the funding requirements of construction companies. It also structures tailored financial solutions for companies operating in the income-producing real estate segments of warehousing, retail, residential rental properties and offices, positioning us as one of the leading players in the market.

Retail Banking

Our retail banking business provides services to individuals of all income levels, as well as to small and medium-sized entities, the latter grouped under "Itaú for your business." We focus on customer service through multiple channels, such as face-to-face in our branches from Arica to Punta Arenas, digitally through our website and app, and through direct contact via email with account managers and calls to our contact center. Our retail banking is organized in the following segments:

Itaú Branches

This segment is targeted at individuals with medium-to-high income levels (focusing on customers with monthly incomes between Ch$600,000 and Ch$2.5 million). This segment offers checking account products, debit and credit cards, personal installment loans, mortgage loans, bank insurance, time deposits, mutual funds and savings and checking accounts in local and foreign currency.

Itaú Personal Bank

This segment specializes in serving customers with high income levels. Our service model offers specialized and personalized attention by highly qualified managers, to deliver solutions and financial advice tailored to each customer, offering the best experience and exclusive benefits.

Private Bank

This segment serves high-net-worth customers with a mixed portfolio of individuals and corporations, generally identified as economic groups.

The products and services offered are both on the banking side (which are attended by account managers), as well as the whole part of in-shore and off-shore investments, such as local and international investments. We also have an investor who advises customers with more particular and specific investment needs.

Itaú Retail Companies and SMEs

This segment is focused on companies with annual turnover between UF2,400 and UF200,000. We have a wide range of products for this segment, such as: commercial loans, loans with state-guaranteed loans, Comex, leasing, factoring and guarantee deposits.

Banco Condell (Consumer Finance)

In addition, our retail banking business contains the segment of Banco Condell that serves low-income people who have low banking access providing an offer focused mainly on insurance policies and consumer loans.

Itaú Colombia

For the six months ended June 30, 2026 and the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, through Itaú Colombia we offered savings and checking accounts for everyday money management, credit cards with multiple benefits, free investment and consumer loans, and mortgage loans for the acquisition, construction or remodeling of homes. We also offer low-volatility investment instruments, insurance brokerage services to protect assets and wealth, and trusts for the administration of future assets and rights.

In December 2025, as part of a strategic reorganization of our Colombian operations, our subsidiaries, Itaú Colombia and Itaú Panamá entered into an agreement with Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panamá, respectively, for the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, through which we have divested from our Colombian retail banking operations. The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction was subject to authorization by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (*Superintendencia Financiera de Colombia*), which was granted on June 16, 2026. The Colombian Retail Banking Transaction was completed on July 31, 2026, following the satisfaction of all closing conditions. We intend to continue to support the growth of Itaú Colombia's wholesale banking operations.

For further information regarding the Colombian Retail Banking Transaction, see "Presentation of Financial and Other Information—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia," "Summary—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Strategic Reorganization in Colombia."

New York Branch

For information regarding the New York Branch, see "Description of The New York Branch."

Distribution Channels, Electronic Banking and Technology

We offer a wide range of financial solutions ranging from digital checking accounts and insurance to economic advisory and foreign trade products. We provide cash management, financing, investment banking, consumer loans, asset management and treasury services. Each of these instruments and services is designed to meet the specific needs of our customers, guaranteeing security, efficiency and support in all their operations.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Our principal executive offices are located at Presidente Riesco 5537, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile since 2017. As of June 30, 2026, we owned eight of the 192 properties where our branches and corporate facilities were located. Our branches are located throughout Chile, including the Santiago metropolitan region, Colombia, including in the cities of Bogotá, Medellín, Cali, Bucaramanga and Barranquilla.

Sustainability in Business and Operations

Climate Strategy

Banco Itaú Chile aligns its climate strategy with Itaú Unibanco's net-zero ambition and climate transition framework. Since 2022, the Bank has supported the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and continues to strengthen the integration of climate-related risks and opportunities into its governance, risk management, strategy and disclosure processes.

In 2025, Banco Itaú Chile updated its ESG strategy for the 2026-2030 period. The strategy is structured around four pillars: Sustainable Finance, Climate Transition, Diversity & Development, and Governance & Conduct. These pillars guide the integration of ESG considerations into business management, risk processes and long-term value creation.

The Bank has established operational decarbonization targets for 2030, including a 42% reduction in Scope 1, 2 and 3 operational greenhouse gas emissions compared to a 2021 baseline, together with reductions in energy

consumption, water consumption and waste generation. These targets are supported by methodologies aligned with internationally recognized frameworks, including the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (the "**GHG Protocol**"), ISO 14064 and Science Based Targets initiative (the "**SBTi**") criteria.

Financed emissions are calculated at the Itaú Unibanco Group level using the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (the "**PCAF**") methodology and are disclosed through Itaú Unibanco's climate reporting. Climate transition pathways are aligned with scenarios consistent with limiting global temperature increase to 1.5°C.

Operational Decarbonization

Our operational decarbonization strategy targets a 42% reduction in Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to a 2021 baseline, together with a 25% reduction in energy consumption, water consumption and waste generation.

In 2025, we reduced our operational carbon footprint, measured in CO_2 equivalent (tCO_2e) and excluding financed emissions, by 6% compared to 2024. Since the baseline year, we also achieved cumulative reductions of 57% in water consumption and 44% in energy consumption.

During 2025, Banco Itaú Chile renewed the Huella Chile Quantification Seal for the fourth consecutive year and the Huella Chile Reduction Seal for the third consecutive year. The Bank also received the Huella Chile Excellence Seal for the first time, recognizing its progress in greenhouse gas management, emissions reduction and continuous environmental improvement. In addition, Banco Itaú Chile maintained ISO 14001 certification for its Environmental Management System.

Climate-Related Governance and Management

Climate-related matters are overseen through Banco Itaú Chile's governance structure and integrated into strategic planning and risk management processes. Climate risk policies are approved by the board of directors, while the Senior Sustainability and Diversity Committee, composed of the CEO and senior executives, serves as the main executive forum for monitoring sustainability-related matters.

Climate Risk Management

Banco Itaú Chile manages physical risks, including droughts, floods and sea-level rise, as well as transition risks associated with regulatory, technological and market developments. These risks are addressed through the Bank's socio-environmental risk management framework and assessed using climate scenarios developed by the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), including Orderly Transition, Disorderly Transition, Too Little Too Late and Hot House World scenarios.

Social, Environmental and Climate Risks in Credit Risk Management

Social, environmental and climate-related risks are assessed through exclusion lists, sector-specific risk assessment methodologies for wholesale clients and transaction-level reviews for eligible credit and capital markets activities. The Bank continues to strengthen the integration of climate-related considerations into business, investment and credit decision-making processes.

Financed Emissions

Banco Itaú Chile supports Itaú Unibanco's ambition to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions across both operations and financed portfolios by 2050. Financed emissions are calculated at Itaú Unibanco Group level in accordance with the PCAF methodology and disclosed through Itaú Unibanco's climate reporting, which includes Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries.

Decarbonization Policies

Banco Itaú Chile follows Itaú Unibanco's climate and decarbonization guidelines, including sector-specific criteria and restrictions related to thermal coal activities, while supporting clients in their transition towards lower-carbon business models through financing and advisory solutions.

Sustainable Finance

Banco Itaú Chile maintains a Sustainable Finance Policy that integrates ESG considerations into financing activities, client engagement and business development processes. In addition, Itaú AGF implements a Responsible Investment Policy that incorporates ESG criteria into investment processes and stewardship activities.

The Bank applies the Equator Principles and IFC Performance Standards to eligible transactions and reviewed 18 projects during 2025. During the same year, Ch$310,489 million in sustainable financing was granted, including green, blue, social, sustainable and sustainability-linked financing solutions.

Financial Inclusion

Banco Itaú Chile promotes financial inclusion through digital banking services, financial education initiatives and support for small businesses. During 2025, 21,753 customers were reached through Itú, a fully digital checking account designed to expand access to the financial system, while more than Ch$350 billion in financing was granted to small businesses through FOGAPE and other state-backed guarantee programs.

Lawsuits and Legal Proceedings

Lawsuits in Chile against the Bank

As of June 30, 2026, there are legal actions filed against us in relation to civil, administrative, labor and tax matters in Chile. These mainly relate to pending proceedings, including claims associated with loans, products and other matters, which, according to our legal department, are not expected to result in significant losses in most cases.

The total amount claimed in these contingencies is approximately Ch$117,415 million as of June 30, 2026 (Ch$72,933 million as of December 31, 2025). However, in the opinion of our management, and based on the information provided by our legal department as of June 30, 2026, considering the procedural status of such proceedings and the assessment of the probability of loss, provisions amounting to Ch$1,892 million are maintained (Ch$2,034 million as of December 31, 2025).

Itaú Colombia

Itaú Colombia and its subsidiaries are involved in legal proceedings of a civil, administrative and labor nature. The existing civil, administrative and labor proceedings mainly relate to banking operations and fiduciary business activities, while the remaining proceedings arise from their status as owners of assets subject to leasing arrangements.

The total amount claimed in civil, labor and administrative proceedings against Itaú Colombia and its subsidiaries amounted to Ch$565,811 as of June 30, 2026 (Ch$505,915 as of December 31, 2025), with provisions recognized totaling Ch$2,103 as of June 30, 2026 (Ch$2,163 as of December 31, 2025).

Among the legal proceedings involving the fiduciary subsidiary (the "**Fiduciaria**"), 37 relate to a real estate fiduciary business in Bogotá, with a total amount claimed of CLP$367,808 million. Of the total amount claimed, CLP$205,188 corresponds to remote contingencies and CLP$162,619 million corresponds to possible contingencies. The Fiduciaria has acted in accordance with the provisions of the relevant agreements and applicable regulations and will defend its position throughout the various stages of the proceedings. Of the 37 ongoing legal proceedings, as of the date of these financial statements, it is not currently possible to conclude whether they may result in significant losses. In addition, the Fiduciaria, together with 11 other related parties and five insurance companies as civilly liable third parties, is subject to a fiscal liability proceeding before the Colombian Comptroller General (*Contraloría General de la República*), in connection with an alleged patrimonial damage of CLP$104,839 million. This contingency has been classified as possible, but given the multiplicity of parties involved, it is not currently possible to reasonably estimate its impact. The Fiduciaria rejects any liability, disputes the quantification and assessment of the alleged damage, and will exercise all applicable legal defenses and remedies.

DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Executive Officers

General

Banco Itaú Chile is managed by its CEO (*Gerente General*) under the direction of its board of directors, which, in accordance with Banco Itaú Chile's by-laws, as amended at the extraordinary shareholders' meeting of Banco Itaú Chile held on January 19, 2023, and approved by the CMF on March 28, 2023, consists of seven directors and one alternate who are elected at Banco Itaú Chile's annual ordinary shareholders' meetings. Pursuant to the provisions of Banco Itaú Chile's bylaws, members of the board of directors are generally elected for three-year terms. All of the members of the board of directors were elected on April 9, 2026, at Banco Itaú Chile's annual ordinary shareholders' meeting for a three-year period, except for (i) Ms. Karen Ergas Segal, who has been appointed as independent director on July 29, 2026, effective as of October 26, 2026, to replace the independent director Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez (who will remain in office until October 25, 2026), and (ii) Mr. Mauricio Baeza Letelier, who has been appointed as director on July 29, 2026, effective as of October 26, 2026, to replace the director Mr. Diego Fresco Gutiérrez (who will remain in office until October 25, 2026).

Cumulative voting is permitted for the election of directors. Banco Itaú Chile's board of directors may appoint replacements to fill any vacancies that occur during periods between elections. Banco Itaú Chile's principal executive officers are appointed by the board of directors and the CEO and hold their offices at the discretion of the board of directors and the CEO. Scheduled meetings of the board of directors are held monthly. Extraordinary meetings can be held whenever called by the chairman, whether at his own will or upon the request of one or more directors, so long as the chairman determines in advance that the meeting is justified, except if the request is made by the absolute majority of the directors in office, in which case the meeting shall be held without such prior determination. None of the members of Banco Itaú Chile's board of directors has a contract or agreement which entitles any director to any benefits upon termination of employment with us.

Directors

Banco Itaú Chile's current directors are as follows:

Directors	Position	Age
Ricardo Villela Marino	Chairman and Director	52
Gabriel Amado de Moura	Vice Chairman and Director	51
Diego Fresco Gutiérrez[(1)]	Director	56
Matías Granata	Alternate Board Member	52
Pedro Paulo Giubbina Lorenzini	Director	58
Azucena Arbeleche Perdomo	Director	55
Raimundo Monge Zegers	Independent Director	67
Gustavo Ortíz Ramírez[(2)]	Independent Director	58

(1) Mr. Diego Fresco Gutiérrez has presented his letter of resignation on July 29,2026, effective as of October 25, 2026, and shall be replaced by Mr. Mauricio Baeza Letelier.

(2) Mr. Gustavo Ortíz Ramírez has presented his letter of resignation on July 29,2026, effective as of October 25, 2026, and shall be replaced by Ms. Karen Ergas Segal.

Ricardo Villela Marino first became a director on April 11, 2016. Since July 27, 2022, he is the Chairman of Banco Itaú Chile's board of directors. Mr. Marino has served as a member of the board of Itaú Unibanco Holding since 2010 and as its non-executive vice chairman since 2020. Mr. Marino has also been the chairman of Itaú Unibanco's Latin America Strategic Council since 2018. He has held several positions at the Itaú Unibanco Group since 2002, including Vice President (2010 to 2018). He has also been an alternate member of the board of directors of Itaúsa S.A. since 2011; alternate member of the board of directors of Duratex S.A. since 2009; alternate member of the board of directors of Itautec S.A. (2009 to 2019); and alternate member of the board of directors of Elekeiroz S.A. (2009 to 2018). He holds a Bachelor's degree in Mechanical Engineering from the *Escola Politécnica da Universidade de São Paulo* (USP), São Paulo, Brazil, and a Master's degree in Business Administration from the MIT Sloan School of Management, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.

Gabriel Amado de Moura is Banco Itaú Chile's vice chairman and director since October 1, 2024 and he was reelected as director on April 9, 2026, after serving as chief executive officer of Banco Itaú Chile since January 30,

2020 until September 30, 2024. Mr. Moura joined Itaú Unibanco in 2000 and became a partner in 2017. He has more than 25 years of experience in investment management, risk management, finance and M&A. Mr. Moura held the position of chief investment officer for Itaú's pension funds, endowments and insurance businesses. He was also chief risk officer for wealth management, as well as a member of the board of directors of different companies in Brazil and abroad. Prior to joining Banco Itaú Chile, he worked at BBVA Asset Management and Itaú Bankers Trust. Mr. Moura holds an M.B.A. from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.

Diego Fresco Gutiérrez became a director on March 24, 2022 and he was reelected on April 20, 2023 and on April 9, 2026 and shall remain in office until October 25, 2026. He previously served as an alternate director between March 28, 2018, and March 23, 2022. Mr. Fresco is currently a member of the audit committee of Banco Itaú Chile and of Itaú Colombia. He is director and audit committee member of StoneCo and served as audit committee member of Votorantim Cimentos S.A. Mr. Fresco previously served as a partner at PwC - São Paulo (2000 to June 2013) in the capital markets and accounting advisory services area, and prior to that he held several positions at PwC in Uruguay (1998 to 2000 and 1990 to 1997) and in the United States (1997 to 1998). He has a B.A. in Accounting from Universidad de la República Oriental del Uruguay in 1994. He is a certified public accountant registered in the State of Virginia (United States) since 2002 (Registration 27,245) and an accountant registered with the Regional Council of Accountancy of the State of São Paulo.

Matías Granata was elected as an alternate director on April 9, 2026. Prior to such appointment, Mr. Granata acted as director from January 27, 2021 until April 9, 2026. Mr. Granata is a partner in the Partners Program and a member of the executive committee at the Itaú Unibanco Group. He is currently the chief risk officer of the Itaú Unibanco Group, responsible for the risks department since 2021. He has held several positions at the Itaú Unibanco Group, including officer responsible for AML, credit risk, modeling and market and liquidity risks (2014 to 2021). He holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the Universidad de Buenos Aires (UBA), Buenos Aires, Argentina, a postgraduate degree in Economics from the Universidad Torcuato Di Tella (UTDT), Buenos Aires, Argentina, and a Master's degree in International Economic Policy from the University of Warwick, United Kingdom with the British Chevening Scholarship.

Pedro Paulo Giubbina Lorenzini became a director on March 24, 2022 and he was reelected on April 20, 2023 and on April 9, 2026. Mr. Lorenzini is a Member of the Partners Program and has been an officer of the executive committee at the Itaú Unibanco Group since 2021. He is currently responsible for the treasury, client and product desks and macroeconomics departments at the Itaú Unibanco Group and for its operations in South America (Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Itaú Chile), having held the position of executive officer (2021). He is a member of the board of directors and a member of the risk and financial committee at B3 S.A. – Brasil, Bolsa, Balcão (2021-2023 two-year period). Mr. Lorenzini was responsible for the markets, securities services and treasury (2008 to 2021); sales and structuring, ALM management (2004 to 2008); trading and currency management (2000 to 2004); management of the ALM department (1997 to 2000); several departments of the treasury products sales to corporate clients (1995 to 1997); structuring and development of treasury products (1993 to 1995); product and risk management manager (1992 to 1993); and responsible for controllership and management of managerial results from corporate products (1991 to 1992) at Citigroup Brazil, and was a trainee (1989 to 1991) at Citibank Brazil. He was the chairman of the treasury committee (2010 to 2013) and Citibank's representative at the board of executive officers at the *Federação Brasileira de Bancos* (FEBRABAN) (2013 to 2021), and chairman of the treasury committee (2010 to 2012) and vice president of the *Associação Brasileira das Entidades dos Mercados Financeiro e de Capitais* (ANBIMA) (2010 to 2021). He holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo (PUC-SP), São Paulo, Brazil.

Azucena Arbeleche Perdomo became a director on April 9, 2026. She holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics from the School of Economic Sciences at the University of the Republic of Uruguay and a Master's degree in Applied Macroeconomics from the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile. Ms. Arbeleche has held key positions in the banking and financial sectors, including, among others, Minister of Economy and Finance of Uruguay under the administration of Luis Lacalle Pou and advisor to the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the *Fondo de Desarollo Financiero de la Cuenca del Plata*, as well as a professor at institutions such as the University of the Republic, the Catholic University of Uruguay, Andrés Bello National University, and the University of Montevideo. She has been an alternate director of Banco Itaú Chile since January 1, 2026, and a member of the board of directors of Itaú Uruguay.

Raimundo Monge Zegers became a director on April 9, 2026. Mr. Zegers is a former senior executive of Banco Santander Chile between 1996 and 2018. He has also worked for the Central Bank of Chile during 8 years. Mr. Zegers holds a bachelor's degree in economics and management sciences from the Pontifical Catholic University of

Chile, an M.B.A. from University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), and a master's degree in philosophy from Los Andes University.

Gustavo Ortíz Ramírez assumed the position of independent director effective January 1, 2026 and was reelected on April 9, 2026, and shall remain in office until October 25, 2026. Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez is a lawyer who graduated with highest honors from the Pontifical Catholic University of Chile and holds a master's degree in law from New York University School of Law. Mr. Ortiz has taught courses on economic law and free competition, international economic law, and consumer protection at the University of Chile Law School, and has an outstanding track record as lawyer and partner at various organizations and law firms throughout the country. Additionally, Mr. Ortiz served as an independent director of the Santiago Stock Exchange in 2024.

Karen Ergas Segal has been appointed as independent director on July 29, 2026, effective as of October 26, 2026, to replace the independent director Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez. Ms. Segal holds a degree in Business Administration from Universidad de Chile and a Master's degree in Political Philosophy Studies from the Universidad de Los Andes. Ms. Ergas has held various executive positions in local banks, has served as a director of leading companies in Chile's banking, real estate, and industrial sectors, and is a member of the board of the Institute of Directors of Chile.

Mauricio Baeza Letelier has been appointed as director on July 29, 2026, effective as of October 26, 2026, to replace the director Mr. Diego Fresco Gutiérrez. Mr. Letelier formerly acted as chief risk officer between September 2016 and March 2026. With more than 33 years of experience in the banking industry, Mr. Baeza Letelier has held diverse executive positions in risk management areas of local banking institutions. He served as chief risk officer of Banco de Chile and is currently the vice president of the Risk Committee of the Bank and of the Financial Institution Association of Chile (*Asociación de Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Chile*). Mr. Baeza holds an undergraduate degree in Civil Engineering from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Executive Officers

Banco Itaú Chile's current executive officers are as follows:

Executive Officer	Position	Age
André Carvalho Whyte Gailey	Chief Executive Officer	48
Emiliano Muratore	Chief Financial Officer	49
Sebastián Romero Evans	Corporate Officer – Wholesale and Investment Banking	50
Julián Acuña Moreno	Corporate Officer – Retail Banking	60
Eduardo Martins	Corporate Officer – Treasury	52
Julio Cubillo	Chief Risk Officer	50
Adriano Fernandes	Chief Credit Risk Officer	42
Eduardo Oliveira Neves	Corporate Officer – IT	51
Cristián Toro Cañas	General Counsel	56
Marcela Jiménez Pardo	Corporate Officer – Human Resources, Sustainability & Marketing	49
Emerson Bastian Vergara	Chief Audit Officer	46
Max Montecino	Chief Compliance Officer	50
Joaquín Rojas Walbaum	General Manager - New York Branch	45
Jorge Villa	Chief Executive Officer - Itaú Colombia	55

André Carvalho Whyte Gailey is Banco Itaú Chile's chief executive officer since October 1, 2024. Mr. Gailey has been working for Itaú for more than 20 years. Mr. Gailey served as Itaú Unibanco's regional chief executive officer for Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay and chief executive officer of Banco Itaú Uruguay. Previously, he led the wholesale banking products, consumer desk and wholesale banking planning areas of Banco Itaú BBA. He holds a Law Degree from the University of São Paulo, a Master in Comparative Law and Finance from Stanford University and an Executive MBA in Finance from INSPER, São Paulo.

Emiliano Muratore became chief financial officer of Banco Itaú Chile in March 2025. Mr. Muratore has more than 25 years of international experience in the banking sector. He became the chief financial officer for Santander-Chile in April 2016. Before that, he served for 8 years as manager of the financial division (ALM). Before joining Santander Chile in 2006, he worked at Santander Group's headquarters in Madrid for 4 years. Before that, he worked at Santander Rio (Argentina) for 4 years. Mr. Muratore has a degree in business from Universidad Católica Argentina in Buenos Aires and a postgraduate degree in finance from Universidad de San Andrés in Buenos Aires. In 2018, he completed the advanced management program at Harvard Business School.

Sebastián Romero became corporate director of the Wholesale and Investment Banking on September 20, 2021. Mr. Romero has extensive experience leading teams that serve global corporations, financial institutions, and financial sponsors. Prior to joining us, Mr. Romero held a wide range of executive roles at Santander Group in Chile, Spain, and London. He served as global head of multinational corporations based in London, being a member of the global executive committee of banking & corporate finance. Previously, he led the Corporate and Investment Banking unit in Chile. In March 2009, Mr. Romero was appointed managing director and global head of export & agency finance based in Madrid, with global responsibilities to oversee all structured export finance activities of the Santander Group. Mr. Romero received a B.A. in Business and Administration from Universidad Gabriela Mistral and a post-degree from Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez and Universidad de los Andes.

Julián Acuña Moreno became corporate director of the Retail Banking in September 2016. Mr. Acuña has vast experience in both national and international banking, having worked as commercial division manager at Banco Santander-Chile, in Chile, and at Banco Santander Colombia, in Colombia. Mr. Acuña holds an Accountant Auditor degree from the Universidad Diego Portales, Chile.

Eduardo Martins became corporate director in December 2025. Mr. Martins holds an MBA in Finance from Boston University and has completed executive programs at Columbia Business School and CEIBS in Shanghai, as well as further training at the University of California, Berkeley, and Universidade Paulista in Brazil. He has more than 20 years of experience in the international financial sector, leading Treasury, Products, and Sales areas at top-tier institutions in Europe and Latin America. He has been part of Itaú since 2013, serving as Managing Director and Board Member at Itaú BBA Europe in Lisbon, and as Head of Treasury & Products at Itaú BBA International in London, where he has been responsible for market and liquidity risk management, CIB product development, and the structuring of transactions with institutional and corporate clients.

Julio Cubillo became chief risk officer in January 2026. He is responsible for Itaú's risk management in Chile and Colombia, in January, 2026. He holds a degree in Economics from Universidad Carlos III of Madrid and has extensive experience in credit, financial, and operational risk management. He began his career at Bankinter in Madrid, later worked at BBVA Holding (Spain), and from 2017 at BBVA Chile. At the end of 2018, he joined Banco de Chile, where he most recently served as Divisional Corporate Risk Manager (CRO), after previously holding the position of Divisional Retail Credit Risk and Global Risk Control Manager.

Adriano Fernandes became Chief Credit Risk/Corporate Credit Manager in June, 2025, assuming leadership of the Wholesale and Retail Credit teams in Chile, Colombia, and Peru. Adriano has more than 24 years of international experience in the financial sector. He has been part of Itaú since 2008, working in Brazil and Peru, and since 2012 leading the Corporate Credit team at Itaú Chile. He has been a partner of Itaú Unibanco since 2021. He holds a degree in Economics from Fundação Armando Alvares Penteado (FAAP) and an MBA in Finance from FGV. Throughout his career, Adriano has stood out for his commitment, results-oriented mindset, and his strong cross-functional collaboration across different areas of the organization.

Eduardo Neves became corporate director of IT on April 2, 2021. Mr. Neves has more than 26 years of experience in technology, working mainly in the financial and telecommunications sectors. Previously, he served as vice president of Cloud Applications and Innovation for Latin America at IBM, from Brazil, where he led large-scale projects since joining in 2013. He was responsible for the accounts of Bradesco and later Itaú Unibanco, managing most of the IBM consulting business for Latin America. He studied Engineering in Technology and has an MBA from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ).

Cristián Toro Cañas became general counsel in June 2016. Mr. Toro worked for more than 10 years in Citibank Chile, acting as general counsel since 2004. In 1999 he worked at Shearman & Sterling in New York. In 2008 he joined Lan Airlines as legal vice-president. After the merger of Lan and Tam, he continued to work as legal vice-president and as the secretary of the board of directors of Latam Airlines Group. Mr. Toro received a law degree from the Pontificia Universidad de Católica de Chile and a Master of Law degree from the New York University School of Law.

Marcela Jiménez Pardo became corporate director of human resources in April 2016 and since April 2022 also became responsible for sustainability. She also served as chief human resources officer at Corpbanca between July 2012 and March 2016. Previously, she served in the global banking consulting group at Banco de Chile from 2008 to 2012. Mrs. Jiménez received an undergraduate degree in Psychology from the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile and a postgraduate degree in Human Resources Management from Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez.

Joaquín Rojas Walbaum became general manager of Itaú Chile New York Branch in October 2017. Mr. Rojas has more than 19 years of experience in the financial industry. Prior to his current position he was the head of Treasury at the New York Branch. Before that, he worked in the investment division at MetLife Chile and credit division at MetLife Investments Latin America. He holds an undergraduate degree in Economics from Universidad de Chile and a Master of Business Administration from Columbia University.

Jorge Villa became chief executive officer of Itaú Colombia on March 21, 2025, after serving as vice president of corporate banking. He has held different positions in different financial institutions, among them: commercial manager at BBVA, manager of the distribution desk at Banco Ganadero, vice president of corporate banking at Itaú BBA Colombia and vice president of wholesale banking at Itaú Colombia. He holds a master's degree in Economics-Finance and an MBA from Babson College.

Corporate Governance

Itaú Chile's board of directors is its highest governance body of the Bank and delegates the day-to-day management of the Bank to the Chief Executive Officer. The board of directors is responsible for steering the Bank's business activities and strategic objectives, while the corporate management team is responsible for implementing Itaú Chile's priorities and meeting customer expectations in a professional manner.

The Bank's governance framework is supported by a comprehensive committee structure. In addition to the board committees (including the comprehensive risk committee, directors' committee, audit committee, and remuneration and talent committee), the Bank maintains a series of senior committees covering key operational, risk, compliance, sustainability, and business areas. these include the senior credit committees (wholesale and retail), senior ethics and compliance committee, senior capital management committee, senior technology committee, senior sustainability and diversity committee, and others.

Management Structure

The Chief Executive Officer is supported by corporate management areas, which include corporate strategy, investment & marketing, corporate treasury, corporate risk, corporate finance, corporate technology, corporate people & sustainability, and corporate legal, among others. The Bank also operates retail banking management and corporate banking management units to serve its client base.

Employees and Labor Relations

As of June 30, 2026, the Bank employed in Chile and Colombia a combined total of 6,395 employees, the vast majority of whom were permanent and full-time employees. The workforce is diverse, spanning more than 20 nationalities, with Chilean and Colombian nationals comprising the largest groups. Other nationalities include Venezuelan, Brazilian, and Peruvian.

Roles across both countries range from senior management and line management to sales, administrative, technical, and professional positions. The Bank maintains collective bargaining agreements in both Chile and Colombia and fosters ongoing engagement with employee representatives.

Talent development, retention, diversity, and inclusion are key pillars of Itaú Chile's human capital strategy, supported by training programs and policies designed to promote equal opportunities and an inclusive work environment throughout its Latin American operations. As of June 30, 2026, the total employees in Chile and Colombia slightly decreased compared to December 31, 2025, reflecting ongoing efficiency measures and stable staffing levels following the main adjustments carried out by Itaú Chile.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In the ordinary course of our business, we engage in a variety of transactions with certain of our affiliates and related parties. *Ley 18,046 sobre Sociedades Anónimas* and the *Regulamento de Sociedades Anónimas* (together, the "**Chilean Corporations Act**") requires that our transactions with related parties be in our interest and also on an arm's-length basis or on similar terms to those customarily prevailing in the market. We are required to compare the terms of any such transaction to those prevailing in the market at the date the transaction is to be entered into. In the event that the transaction is not within the ordinary course of business, prior to its effectiveness, the directors committee must prepare a report describing the conditions of the operation and present it to the board of directors for its express approval. Directors of companies that violate this provision are liable for the resulting losses. Under *Ley General de Bancos* (the "**Chilean General Banking Act**"), transactions between a bank and its affiliates are subject to certain additional restrictions.

Under the Chilean Corporations Act, a "related party transaction," in the case of an open stock corporation, is any operation between such corporation and (i) one or more related persons under Article 100 of *Ley No. 18,045 de Mercado de Valores* (the "**Chilean Securities Market Act**"), (ii) a director, manager, administrator, principal officer or liquidator of the corporation, by him/herself or on behalf of persons other than the corporation, or their respective spouses or blood or marriage relatives to the second degree, (iii) an entity of which any of the persons indicated in the previous numeral is the direct or indirect owner of 10% or more of its capital or a director, manager or officer, (iv) a person or entity determined as such by the by-laws of the corporation or the board committee, and (v) an entity in which a director, manager, administrator, principal officer or liquidator of the corporation, has acted in any of those capacities during the immediately previous 18 months.

Article 100 of the Chilean Securities Market Act provides that the following persons are "related" to a company: (i) the other entities of the business conglomerate to which the company belongs, (ii) parents, subsidiaries and equity-method investors and investees of the company, (iii) all directors, managers, officers and liquidators of the company and their spouses or blood relatives to the second degree, or any entity controlled, directly or indirectly, by any of the referred individuals, (iv) any person that, by him/herself or with other persons under a joint action agreement, may appoint at least one member of the management of the company or control ten percent or more of the capital or voting capital of a stock company and (v) other entities or persons determined as such by the CMF.

A publicly-traded corporation may only enter into a related transaction when its aim is to contribute to the corporate general interests, its conditions are set at arm's length and the corporation has followed the procedure indicated in the Chilean Corporations Act. The procedure to approve a related transaction can be summarized as follows: (i) the directors, managers, administrators, principal officers and liquidators involved in the potential transaction must give notice thereof to the board (these persons are obligated to disclose their interest in the transaction and, if required by the board, the director involved will be obliged to make public his/her opinion on the transaction), (ii) the absolute majority of the board, excluding any director involved in the transaction, must approve the transaction, (iii) the approval given by the board must be announced in the next shareholders' meeting, (iv) if the directors involved in the transaction form the majority of the board, the transaction may only be approved by the unanimity of the remaining directors or by two-thirds of the issued voting shares in the corporation in a shareholders' meeting, and (v) where the approval of the shareholders' meeting is required, the board will request an independent appraiser to submit to the shareholders the conclusions regarding the conditions of the transaction.

These rules are not applicable to non-material transactions in terms of amounts involved, transactions included in the ordinary course of business of the corporation, according to the policies approved by the board and transactions with another entity of which the corporation owns at least 95% of its shares or rights.

Non-compliance with these rules does not invalidate the transaction, but the persons involved will be obligated to transfer the benefit accrued thereby from the transaction to the corporation and will be held liable for the potential damages suffered by the corporation. These rules apply to all publicly-traded corporations and to their subsidiaries, regardless of their corporate type.

For a description of our related party transactions see Note 43 to our Unaudited Financial Statements and Note 43 to our 2025-2024 Audited Financial Statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of any issue of Notes under the Program are to be used by the Issuer for general corporate purposes, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.

EXCHANGE RATES

Chile has two currency markets, the Formal Exchange Market (*Mercado Cambiario Formal*) and the Informal Exchange Market (*Mercado Cambiario Informal*). The Formal Exchange Market is comprised of banks and other entities authorized by the Central Bank of Chile. The Informal Exchange Market is comprised of entities that are not expressly authorized to operate in the Formal Exchange Market, such as certain foreign exchange houses and travel agencies, among others. The Central Bank of Chile is empowered to require that certain purchases and sales of foreign currencies be carried out on the Formal Exchange Market. Both the Formal and Informal Exchange Markets are driven by free market forces. Current regulations require that the Central Bank of Chile be informed of certain transactions and that they be affected through the Formal Exchange Market.

The U.S. dollar observed exchange rate (*dólar observado*), or the Observed Exchange Rate, which is reported by the Central Bank of Chile and published daily in the Official Gazette (*Diario Oficial*) is the weighted average exchange rate of the previous business day's transactions in the Formal Exchange Market. Nevertheless, the Central Bank of Chile may intervene by buying or selling foreign currency on the Formal Exchange Market to attempt to maintain the Observed Exchange Rate within a desired range. Even though the Central Bank of Chile is authorized to carry out its transactions at the Observed Exchange Rate, it often uses spot rates instead. Many other banks carry out foreign exchange transactions at spot rates as well.

The Informal Exchange Market reflects transactions carried out at an informal exchange rate. There are no limits imposed on the extent to which the rate of exchange in the Informal Exchange Market can fluctuate above or below the Observed Exchange Rate.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York does not report a noon buying rate for Chilean pesos.

The exchange rate between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar as of December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025 was Ch$876.69, Ch$996.61 and Ch$906.90 per US$1.00, respectively. The exchange rate between the Chilean peso and the U.S. dollar as of June 30, 2026, was Ch$921.03 per US$1.00. The Colombian peso traded at COP$3,855.28, COP$4,403.93 and COP$3,777.18 per US$1.00, at the end of 2023, 2024 and 2025, respectively, and as of June 30, 2026 it traded at COP$3,437.96 per US$1.00.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NOTES

General

Banco Itaú Chile, directly or through the New York Branch, may issue and have outstanding from time to time up to U.S.$2,000,000,000 principal amount in the aggregate of the Notes under this Program. The minimum specified denomination of the Notes will be EUR 100,000 (or, if the Notes are denominated in a currency other than euro, the equivalent amount in such currency) or such higher amount as may be allowed or required from time to time by the relevant central bank (or equivalent body) or any laws or regulations applicable to the relevant Specified Currency. The Notes will have the terms described below, including, as described below, the terms specified in the Final Terms of the applicable Series, except that references below to interest payments and interest-related information do not apply to certain Original Issue Discount Notes (as defined in "Taxation").

The Notes are to be issued under an Amended and Restated Fiscal and Paying Agency Agreement dated as of November 12, 2025, among the Issuer, Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as fiscal agent (in such capacity, the "**Fiscal Agent**"), paying agent (in such capacity, together with its capacity as Fiscal Agent, and including any successor fiscal and paying agent appointed thereunder, the "**Fiscal and Paying Agent**"), transfer agent, calculation agent and registrar, as further amended and supplemented from time to time (the "**Fiscal Agency Agreement**"), in registered or bearer form as specified in the applicable Final Terms. The following description of certain provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, all the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement, including the definitions therein of certain terms.

The Issuer may, from time to time, re-open one or more Series and issue Additional Notes (as defined below in "—Additional Notes") with the same terms (including maturity and interest payment terms but excluding original issue date and public offering price) as Notes issued on an earlier date; provided that a Series may not comprise both Notes in bearer form and Notes in registered form. After such Additional Notes are issued they will be fungible with the previously issued Notes to the extent specified in the applicable Final Terms (except that any such Additional Notes offered and sold in compliance with Regulation S will have temporary ISIN and Common Code numbers during a 40-day distribution compliance period commencing on the date of issuance of such Additional Notes), provided further that if the Additional Notes are not fungible with the earlier Notes for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Additional Notes will have a separate ISIN or Common Code number. Each such Series may contain one or more tranches of Notes (each, a "**Tranche**") having identical terms, including the original issue date and the public offering price; provided that a Tranche of Notes may not comprise both Notes in bearer form and Notes in registered form, and provided further that each Series issued by the New York Branch will be comprised solely of Notes in registered form.

The Final Terms relating to a Tranche of Notes issued by the Issuer will describe the following terms: (i) the currency or composite currency in which the Notes of such Tranche will be denominated (each such currency or composite currency, a "**Specified Currency**") and, if other than the Specified Currency, the currency or composite currency in which payments on the Notes of such Series will be made (and, if the Specified Currency or currency or composite currency of payment is other than U.S. Dollars, certain other terms relating to such Notes (a "**Foreign Currency Note**") and such Specified Currency or such currency or composite currency of payment); (ii) whether such Notes are Fixed Rate Notes or Floating Rate Notes (including whether such Notes are Regular Floating Rate Notes, Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Notes or Inverse Floating Rate Notes, each as defined below); (iii) the price at which such Notes will be issued (the "**Issue Price**"); (iv) the date on which such Notes will be issued (the "**Original Issue Date**"); (v) the date on which such Notes will mature; (vi) whether such notes are senior, subordinated and, if subordinated, the terms of the subordination, or capital securities and, if capital securities, the terms and conditions of such capital securities; (vii) if such Notes are Fixed Rate Notes, the rate per annum at which such Notes will bear interest, if any; (viii) if such Notes are Floating Rate Notes, the interest rate basis or bases (the "**Interest Rate Basis or Bases**"), the initial interest rate (the "**Initial Interest Rate"**), the minimum interest rate (the "**Minimum Interest Rate**") (provided that if no Minimum Interest Rate is specified or if indicated that the Minimum Interest Rate is "not applicable," the Minimum Interest Rate shall be zero), the maximum interest rate (the "**Maximum Interest Rate**"), the Interest Payment Dates, the period to maturity of the instrument, obligation or index with respect to which the Calculation Agent (as defined below) will calculate the interest rate basis or bases (the "**Index Maturity**"), the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (each as defined below), if any, and any other terms relating to the particular method of calculating the interest rate for such Notes; (ix) if such Notes are Indexed Notes, the terms relating to the particular Notes; (x) if such Notes are Dual Currency Notes, the terms relating to the particular Notes; (xi) if such Notes are Amortizing Notes, the amortization schedule and any other terms relating to the particular Notes; (xii) whether such Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer, or repaid at the option of the holder, prior to its stated maturity as described

under "—Optional Redemption" and "—Repurchase" below and, if so, the provisions relating to such redemption or repayment, including, in the case of any Original Issue Discount Notes, the information necessary to determine the amount due upon redemption or repayment; (xiii) any relevant tax consequences associated with the terms of the Notes which have not been described under "Taxation" below; (xiv) if such Notes are Additional Notes (as defined below), a description of the original issue date and aggregate principal amount of the prior Tranche of Notes having terms (other than the original issue date and public offering price) identical to such Additional Notes; and (xv) any other terms of such Notes not inconsistent with the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement. In addition, each Final Terms with respect to a Tranche of Notes will identify the Dealer(s) participating in the distribution of such Notes. See "Plan of Distribution." Each Final Terms relating to Notes will be in, or substantially in, the relevant forms included under "Annex A – Form of Final Terms of the Notes" below.

If any Notes are to be issued as Foreign Currency Notes, the applicable Final Terms will specify the currency or currencies, which may be composite currencies, in which the purchase price of such Notes are to be paid by the purchaser, and the currency or currencies, which may be composite currencies, in which the principal at maturity or earlier redemption, premium, if any, and interest, if any, with respect to such Notes may be paid, if applicable, along with any other terms relating to the non-U.S. Dollar denomination. See "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes."

Subject to such additional restrictions as are described under "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes," Notes of each Tranche will mature on a day specified in the applicable Final Terms, as selected by the initial purchaser and agreed to by the Issuer. In the event that such maturity date of any Notes or any date fixed for redemption or repayment of any Notes (collectively, the "**Maturity Date**") is not a Business Day (as defined below), principal and interest payable at maturity or upon such redemption or repayment will be paid on the next succeeding Business Day with the same effect as if such Business Day were the Maturity Date. No interest shall accrue for the period from and after the Maturity Date to such next succeeding Business Day. Except as may be specified in the applicable Final Terms and except for Indexed Notes (as defined below), all Notes will mature at par.

In the case of Fixed Rate Notes, the applicable Final Terms will specify the yield as of the Original Issue Date. The yield is calculated at the Original Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is not an indication of future yield.

"**Business Day**" means, unless otherwise specified herein and in the applicable Final Terms, any day other than a Saturday or Sunday or any other day on which banking institutions are generally authorized or obligated by law or regulation to close in (i) the principal financial center of the country in which the Issuer is incorporated, (ii) the principal financial center of the country of the currency in which the Notes are denominated (if the Note is denominated in a Specified Currency other than Euro) and (iii) any additional financial center specified in the applicable Final Terms (as the case may be); provided, however, that with respect to Notes denominated in Euro, such day is a day on which the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (**TARGET**) System ("**TARGET2**") is open.

The Notes

Each Note will be unsecured and will be either a senior or subordinated debt obligation or capital securities.

Senior Notes

Notes which are senior debt obligations will rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer thereof.

Subordinated Notes and Capital Securities

Notes which are subordinated debt obligations will rank junior in right of payment to all senior indebtedness as specified in the applicable Final Terms, which will set forth the precise terms of such subordination. The terms and conditions of Notes intended to be treated as capital securities pursuant to applicable local Chilean and/or international capital adequacy regulations will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms.

Forms of Notes

Bearer Notes

If specified in the applicable Final Terms, Notes of each Tranche (other than any Notes issued by the New York Branch, which will be in registered form) will be in bearer form ("**Bearer Notes**") and will initially be represented by one or more temporary global Notes or permanent global Notes, without interest coupons attached and, in the case of definitive Notes, will be serially numbered and will:

(i) if any such global Note is intended to be issued in NGN form, as stated in the applicable Final Terms, be delivered to a common safekeeper (the "**Common Safekeeper**") for Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. as operator of the Euroclear System ("**Euroclear**") and/or Clearstream Banking S.A. ("**Clearstream, Luxembourg**") (each an "**ICSD**" and together the "**ICSDs**").

(ii) if any such global Note is intended to be issued in CGN form, as stated in the applicable Final Terms, be delivered to a common depositary (the "**Common Depositary**") for Euroclear and/or Clearstream Banking S.A.

Bearer Notes in definitive form will be issued with coupons attached. Except as set out below, title to Bearer Notes and any coupons will pass by delivery. The Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and any Paying Agent (as defined below) may deem and treat the bearer of any Bearer Note or coupon as the absolute owner thereof (whether or not overdue and notwithstanding any notice of ownership or writing thereon or notice of any previous loss or theft thereof) for all purposes but, in the case of any global Note, without prejudice to the provisions set out in the next succeeding sentence. For so long as any of the Notes are represented by a global Note, each person who is for the time being shown in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as the holder of a particular principal amount of Notes (in which regard any certificate or other document issued by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg as to the principal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes except in the case of manifest error) shall be treated by the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and any Paying Agent as the holder of such principal amount of such Notes for all purposes other than with respect to the payment of principal or interest on the Notes, the right to which shall be vested, as against the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and any Paying Agent solely in the bearer of the relevant global Note in accordance with and subject to its terms (and the expressions "**Noteholder**" and "**Holder of Notes**" and related expressions shall be construed accordingly). Notes which are represented by a global Note will be transferable only in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of Euroclear or of Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be.

References herein to "**Bearer Notes**" shall, except where otherwise indicated, include interests in a temporary or permanent global Note as well as definitive Notes and any coupons attached thereto.

The applicable Final Terms will specify whether (i) Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form as such rules for purposes of Section 4701 of the Code) (the "**TEFRA C Rules**"), (ii) Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form as such rules for purposes of Section 4701 of the Code) (the "**TEFRA D Rules**") or (iii) if the Notes do not have a maturity of more than 365 days (including unilateral rights to rollover or extend), neither the TEFRA C Rules nor the TEFRA D Rules, are applicable to the Notes. If so specified in the applicable Final Terms, in the case of a Bearer Note to which the TEFRA D Rules have not been specified to apply, the Bearer Notes may be represented upon issue by one or more permanent global Notes.

Each Bearer Note having a maturity of more than 365 days (including unilateral rights to rollover or extend) and interest coupons pertaining to such Note, if any, will bear the following legend: "Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the U.S. income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Code."

In general, Bearer Notes that are subject to the TEFRA C Rules or the TEFRA D Rules may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to United States persons. In particular, if the applicable Final Terms specify that the TEFRA D Rules apply, the Bearer Notes may not be delivered, offered, sold or resold, directly or indirectly, in connection with their original issuance or during the Restricted Period (as defined below), in the United States (as defined below) or to or for the account of any United States person (as defined below), other than to certain persons as provided under Treasury Regulations. An offer or sale will be considered to be made to a person within the United States if the offeror or seller has an address within the United States for the offeree or purchaser with respect

to the offer or sale. In addition, any underwriters, agents and dealers will represent that they have procedures reasonably designed to ensure that their employees or agents who are directly engaged in selling Bearer Notes are aware of the restrictions on the offering, sale, resale or delivery of Bearer Notes.

As used herein:

"**United States**" means the United States (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories and its possessions. "**United States person**" means (i) a citizen or individual resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation, partnership or other entity created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia or (iii) an estate or a trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source.

"**Restricted Period**" with respect to each Tranche of Notes, means the period which begins on the earlier of the settlement date (or the date on which the Issuer receives the proceeds of the sale of Bearer Notes of such Tranche), or the first date on which the Bearer Notes of such Tranche are offered to persons other than the Dealer(s), and which ends 40 days after the settlement date (or the date on which the Issuer receives the proceeds of the sale of such Bearer Notes); provided that with respect to a Bearer Note held as part of an unsold allotment or subscription, any offer or sale of such Bearer Note by the Issuer or any Dealer(s) shall be deemed to be during the Restricted Period.

"**Ownership Certificate**" means, a certificate (in a form to be provided), signed or sent by the beneficial owner of the relevant Bearer Note or by a financial institution or clearing organization through which the beneficial owner holds the Bearer Note providing certification that the beneficial owner is not a United States person or person who has purchased for resale to any United States person as required by Treasury Regulations.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, each Bearer Note will be represented initially by a temporary global Note, without interest coupons which will (a) if the temporary global Note is intended to be issued in NGN form, be delivered on or prior to the Original Issue Date of the tranche of Notes to a Common Safekeeper or (b) if the temporary global Note is intended to be issued in CGN form, be delivered on or prior to the Original Issue Date of the tranche of Notes to a Common Depositary, or any other recognized or agreed clearing system in the case of a temporary global Note issued in CGN form. Upon deposit of each such temporary global Note, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will credit each subscriber with a principal amount of Notes equal to the principal amount thereof for which it has subscribed and paid. The interests of the beneficial owner or owners in a temporary global Note will be exchangeable after the Exchange Date for an interest in a permanent global Note which will (a) if the permanent global Note is intended to be issued in NGN form be delivered to a Common Safekeeper or (b) if the permanent global Note is intended to be issued in CGN form, be delivered to a Common Depositary, for credit to the account designated by or on behalf of the beneficial owner thereof, or for definitive Bearer Notes or definitive Registered Notes, as provided in the applicable Final Terms; provided, however, that such exchange will be made only upon receipt of Ownership Certificates in the case of Bearer Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules have been specified to apply.

For purposes of this Base Prospectus, "**Exchange Date**" for any Series of Notes means the first Business Day that is at least 40 calendar days after the issue date of such Series; provided that in the event a Tranche of Additional Notes of the same Series is issued prior to the Exchange Date of a prior Tranche of such Series (as such Exchange Date may have been extended pursuant to this sentence), such Exchange Date will be extended (or further extended, as the case may be) to a date not earlier than 40 calendar days after the issue date of such subsequent Tranche; provided, however in no event will the Exchange Date for any Tranche of Notes be extended to a date more than 160 calendar days after their issue date.

If so specified in the applicable Final Terms, in the case of a Bearer Note to which the TEFRA D Rules have not been specified to apply, the Bearer Notes may be represented upon issue by one or more permanent global Notes.

Registered Notes

If specified in the applicable Final Terms, Notes of each Tranche may be issued in fully registered form ("**Registered Notes**"), provided, however, that all Notes issued by the New York Branch shall be issued in fully registered form.

The Registered Notes of each Tranche offered and sold in reliance on Regulation S, which will be sold to non-U.S. Persons outside the United States, will be represented by a global note in registered form (a "**Regulation S Global Note**" or a "**Registered Global Note**"). Prior to expiry of the distribution compliance period (as defined in

Regulation S) applicable to each Tranche of Notes, beneficial interests in a Regulation S Global Note may not be offered or sold to, or for the account or benefit of, a U.S. Person and such Regulation S Global Note will bear a legend regarding such restrictions on transfer.

Each Tranche of Notes issued by the New York Branch, including any Tranche of Additional Notes issued prior to the Exchange Date for a prior Tranche of Notes of the same Series, shall initially be issued in the form of a single temporary global Note.

The Registered Global Notes will either (i) be deposited with a common depositary for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as specified in the applicable Final Terms, or (ii) be deposited with a custodian or depositary for, and registered in the name of, a nominee of any other clearing system specified for a particular Tranche or Series of Notes, in each case, as specified in the applicable Final Terms. Persons holding beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes will be entitled or required, as the case may be, under the circumstances described below, to receive physical delivery of definitive Notes in fully registered form.

The Registrar (as defined below) will keep a register for each Series of Registered Notes (the "**Register**") in which, subject to such reasonable regulations as it may prescribe, the Registrar will register Registered Notes and will register the transfer of Registered Notes as provided in the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Global Notes will be made to the person shown on the Register as the registered holder of the Registered Global Notes. None of the Issuer, any Paying Agent or any Registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Payments of principal, interest or any other amount in respect of the Registered Notes in definitive form will be made to the persons shown on the Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined below) immediately preceding the due date for payment in the manner provided in that paragraph.

Interests in a Registered Global Note will be exchangeable (free of charge), in whole but not in part, for definitive Registered Notes without interest coupons, receipts or talons attached only upon the occurrence of an Exchange Event. For these purposes, "**Exchange Event**" means that (i) in the case of Notes registered in the name of a nominee for a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, the Issuer has been notified that both Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have been closed for business for a continuous period of fourteen days (other than by reason of holiday, statutory or otherwise) or have announced an intention to permanently cease business or have in fact done so and, in any such case, no successor clearing system is available, (ii) the Issuer has or will become subject to adverse tax consequences which would not be suffered were the Notes represented by the Registered Global Note in definitive Registered Note form or (iii) at the request of a holder if there is an Event of Default under the Notes.

In the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event, Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (acting on the instructions of any holder of an interest in such Registered Global Note) may give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange and, in the event of the occurrence of an Exchange Event as described in (iii) above, the Issuer may also give notice to the Registrar requesting exchange. Any such exchange shall occur not later than ten days after the date of receipt of the first relevant notice by the Registrar.

Exchange and Transfer of Notes

A temporary global Note will be exchangeable in whole but not in part for definitive Bearer Notes (i) if Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg has informed the Issuer that it has or they have, as the case may be, ceased or will cease to act as the clearing system(s) in respect of the relevant temporary global Note or, (ii) if required by law; but only, in each case, in the case of Bearer Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules have been specified to apply, on or after the Exchange Date and upon delivery of Ownership Certificates. No definitive Bearer Note will be delivered in or to the United States or to a United States person, except as specifically provided by applicable Treasury Regulations. In the event that the relevant temporary global Note is not, in the case of (i) or (ii) above, duly exchanged for definitive Bearer Notes then the terms of such temporary global Note provide for relevant account holders with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and any other agreed clearing system, as applicable, to be able to enforce against the Issuer all rights which they would have had if they had been holding definitive Bearer Notes of the relevant value at the time of such event. Payments by the Issuer to the relevant account holders will be considered as payments to the relevant Noteholder and operate as full and final discharge to the Issuer in this respect.

Interests in any temporary global Note issued by the New York Branch will be exchangeable for interests in a permanent global Note in registered form (i) on or after the Exchange Date, and (ii) upon certain certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership.

A permanent global Note will be exchangeable in whole but not in part for definitive Bearer Notes or Registered Notes if Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg has informed the Issuer that it has or they have, as the case may be, ceased or will cease to act as the clearing system(s) in respect of the relevant permanent global Note, provided that in the case of permanent global Notes issued by the New York Branch, such Notes shall be exchangeable only for definitive Registered Notes. In order to make such request the holder must, not less than 45 days before the date on which delivery of definitive Bearer Notes or Registered Notes is required, deposit the relevant permanent global Note with the relevant Paying Agent (as defined below) at its specified office outside the United States for the purposes of the Notes with the form of exchange notice endorsed thereon duly completed. No definitive Bearer Note will be delivered in or to the United States or to a United States person, except as specifically provided by applicable Treasury Regulations. In the event that the relevant permanent global Note is not, in the case of (i) or (ii) above, duly exchanged for definitive Bearer Notes or Registered Notes then the terms of such permanent global Note provide for relevant account holders with Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg to be able to enforce against the Issuer all rights which they would have had if they had been holding definitive Bearer Notes or Registered Notes of the relevant value at the time of such event. Payments by the Issuer to the relevant account holders will be considered as payments to the relevant Noteholder and operate as full and final discharge to the Issuer in this respect.

Global Notes exchangeable for definitive Notes at the option of the Noteholders in circumstances other than in the limited circumstances set forth above shall be tradeable only in principal amounts of at least the Specified Denomination (or if more than one Specified Denomination, the lowest Specified Denomination).

If specified in the applicable Final Terms, and subject to the terms of the Fiscal Agency Agreement, definitive Bearer Notes (along with all unmatured coupons, and all matured coupons, if any, in default) will be exchangeable at the option of the holder into Registered Notes of any authorized denominations of like tenor and in an equal aggregate principal amount, in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement at the office of the Registrar or at the office of any Transfer Agent outside the United States designated by the Issuer for such purpose. See "—Registrars, Transfer Agents, Calculation Agent and Authenticating Agent" below. Definitive Bearer Notes surrendered in exchange for Registered Notes after the close of business at any such office (i) on or after any record date for the payment of interest (a "**Regular Record Date**") on a Registered Note on an Interest Payment Date (as defined below) and before the close of business at such office on the date prior to the relevant Interest Payment Date, or (ii) on or after any record date to be established for the payment of defaulted interest on a Registered Note ("**Special Record Date**") and before the opening of business at such office on the related proposed date for payment of defaulted interest, shall be surrendered without the coupon relating to such date for payment of interest. Definitive Bearer Notes will be exchangeable for definitive Bearer Notes in other authorized denominations, in an equal aggregate principal amount, in accordance with the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and at the offices of any Paying Agent outside the United States appointed by the Issuer for such purpose. See "—Registrars, Transfer Agents, Calculation Agent and Authenticating Agent" below.

Registered Notes will be exchangeable for Registered Notes in other authorized denominations, in an equal aggregate principal amount upon surrender of any such Notes to be exchanged at the offices of the Registrar or any transfer agent designated by the Issuer for such purpose. Registered Notes will not be exchangeable for Bearer Notes. Registered Notes may be presented for registration of transfer at the offices of the Registrar or any transfer agent designated by the Issuer and for such purpose. See "—Registrars, Transfer Agents, Calculation Agent and Authenticating Agent" below. No service charge will be made for any registration of transfer or exchange of Notes but the Issuer may require payment of a sum sufficient to cover any transfer taxes payable in connection therewith. Except as described above, Bearer Notes and any coupons appertaining thereto will be transferable by delivery. See "—Forms of Notes—Bearer Notes" above.

The Issuer shall not be required (i) to register the transfer of or exchange Notes to be redeemed for a period of fifteen calendar days preceding the first publication of the relevant notice of redemption, or if Registered Notes are outstanding and there is no publication, the mailing of the relevant notice of redemption, (ii) to register the transfer of or exchange any Registered Note selected for redemption or surrendered for optional repayment, in whole or in part, except the unredeemed or unpaid portion of any such Registered Note being redeemed or repaid, as the case may be, in part, (iii) to exchange any Bearer Note selected for redemption or surrendered for optional repayment, except that such Bearer Note may be exchanged for a Registered Note of like tenor, provided that such Registered Note shall be

simultaneously surrendered for redemption or repayment, as the case may be, or (iv) to register transfer of or exchange any Notes surrendered for optional repayment, in whole or in part.

Payments and Paying Agents

Pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Issuer has initially designated Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as its paying agent (in such capacity and including any successor paying agent appointed thereunder, the "**Paying Agent**," and together with any other paying agents appointed by the Issuer, the "**Paying Agents**").

Principal and premium, if any, and interest, if any, payable on a Bearer Note represented by a temporary global Note or any portion thereof in respect of an Interest Payment Date will be paid in the Specified Currency (unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms) by the relevant Paying Agent to each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, with respect to that portion of such temporary global Note held for its account (upon presentation to the Paying Agent of the temporary global Note) and, in the case of a Note to which the TEFRA D Rules have been specified to apply, upon delivery of an Ownership Certificate signed by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, dated no earlier than such Interest Payment Date, which certificate must be based on Ownership Certificates provided to Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, by its member organizations. Each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, will in such circumstances credit any principal and interest received by it in respect of such temporary global Note or any portion thereof to the accounts of the beneficial owners thereof.

Principal and premium, if any, and interest, if any, payable on a Bearer Note represented by a permanent global Note in respect of an Interest Payment Date will be paid in the Specified Currency (unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms) by the relevant Paying Agent to each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, with respect to that portion of such permanent global Note held for its account (upon presentation to the Paying Agent of the permanent global Note). Each of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will in such circumstances credit any principal and interest received by it in respect of such permanent global Note to the respective accounts of the beneficial owners of such permanent global Note at maturity, redemption or repayment or on such Interest Payment Date, as the case may be. If a Registered Note is issued in exchange for a permanent global Note after the close of business at the office or agency where such exchange occurs (a) on or after any Regular Record Date and before the opening of business at such office or agency on the relevant Interest Payment Date, or (b) on or after any Special Record Date and before the opening of business at such office or agency on the related proposed date for payment of defaulted interest, any interest or defaulted interest, as the case may be, will not be payable on such Interest Payment Date or proposed date for payment, as the case may be, in respect of such Registered Note, but will be payable on such Interest Payment Date or proposed date for payment, as the case may be, only to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, and Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will in such circumstances credit any such interest to the account of the beneficial owner of such permanent global Note on such Regular Record Date or Special Record Date, as the case may be. Payment of principal and of premium, if any, and any interest due at maturity, redemption or repayment (in the event, with respect to payment of interest, that any such maturity date or redemption or repayment date is other than an Interest Payment Date) in respect of any permanent global Note will be made to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg in immediately available funds.

Payments of principal and of premium, if any, and interest on definitive Bearer Notes will be made in immediately available funds in the Specified Currency (unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms), subject to any applicable laws and regulations, only against presentation and surrender of such Note and any coupons at the offices of a Paying Agent outside the United States or, at the option of the holder, by wire transfer of immediately available funds to an account maintained by the payee with a bank located outside the United States if appropriate wire instructions have been received by a Paying Agent not less than 10 calendar days prior to an applicable payment date. No payment with respect to any Bearer Note will be made at any office or agency of the Issuer in the United States or by wire transfer to an account maintained with a bank located in the United States, except as may be permitted under U.S. federal tax laws and regulations then in effect. Notwithstanding the foregoing, payments of principal and of premium, if any, and interest on Bearer Notes denominated and payable in U.S. Dollars will be made at the office of the paying agent of the Issuer, in New York County, The City of New York, if and only if (i) payment of the full amount thereof in U.S. Dollars at all offices or agencies outside the United States is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions and (ii) such paying agent in New York County, The City of New York, under applicable law and regulations, would be able to make such payment.

Payment of principal and of premium, if any, and interest on Registered Notes at maturity or upon redemption or repayment will be made in immediately available funds in the Specified Currency (unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms) against presentation of such Note at the office of the relevant Paying Agent. Payment of interest on Registered Notes will be made to the person in whose name such Note is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date next preceding the Interest Payment Date by wire transfer to an account selected by the person entitled thereto if appropriate wire instructions have been received by the relevant Paying Agent not less than 10 calendar days prior to the applicable payment date; provided, however, that (i) if the Issuer fails to pay such interest on such Interest Payment Date, such defaulted interest will be paid to the person in whose name such Note is registered at the close of business on the Special Record Date and (ii) interest payable at maturity, redemption or repayment will be payable to the person to whom principal shall be payable. The first payment of interest on any Registered Note originally issued between a Regular Record Date and an Interest Payment Date will be made on the Interest Payment Date following the next succeeding Regular Record Date to the registered owner on such next Regular Record Date.

Interest rates and interest rate formulae are subject to change by the Issuer from time to time but no such change will affect any Note theretofore issued. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Interest Payment Dates and the Regular Record Dates for Fixed Rate Notes shall be as described below under "—Interest and Interest Rates—Fixed Rate Notes." The Interest Payment Dates for Floating Rate Notes shall be as indicated in the applicable Final Terms and in such Note, and, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, each Regular Record Date for a Registered Note will be the calendar day (whether or not a Business Day) next preceding each Interest Payment Date.

Payments of principal, interest and any other amount in respect of the Registered Notes will, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be made to the person shown on the Register on the relevant Record Date (as defined below) as the registered holder of the Registered Notes. None of the Issuer, any Paying and Transfer Agent or the Registrar will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments or deliveries made on account of beneficial ownership interests in the Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests. Payments in respect of Registered Notes represented by global Notes shall be made to the person shown on the Register at the close of business on the first Business Day prior to the Entitlement date (the "**Record Date**"). For definitive Notes, the Record Date shall be considered as the close of business on the fifteenth Business Day before the Entitlement date.

So long as any Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market, there will at all times be a Paying Agent with a specified office in each location, if any, required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s) on or by which such Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading. So long as any Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market and the rules of such stock exchange, competent authority and/or market so require, the Issuer will notify Noteholders in the manner specified under "—Notices" below in the event that the Issuer appoints a Paying Agent with respect to such Notes other than the Paying Agents designated as such in this Base Prospectus or in the applicable Final Terms.

All moneys paid by the Issuer to any Paying Agent for the payment of any amounts payable on any Notes which remain unclaimed at the end of three years after such amounts shall have become due and payable shall be repaid to the Issuer and the holders of the Notes shall thereafter look only to the Issuer for payment. The Notes shall become void unless presented for payment within a period of ten years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) after the Relevant Date therefor.

"**Entitlement**" is defined to include any distribution of cash or securities, being the payment due date, as determined by the issue specific terms, for cash or the settlement date for securities.

"**Relevant Date**" means the date on which such payment first becomes due, except that, if the full amount of moneys payable has not been duly received by the Fiscal Agent on or prior to such due date, it means the date on which, the full amount of such moneys having been so received, notice to that effect is duly given to the holders of the Notes as described under "—Notices" below.

Registrars, Transfer Agents, Calculation Agent and Authenticating Agent

Pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the Issuer has initially designated Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as registrar in respect of the Regulation S Global Notes which are deposited with a common depositary for, and registered in the name of a common nominee of Euroclear or Clearstream (in such capacity and including any

successor registrar appointed thereunder, the "**Registrar**" and together with any other registrar appointed by the Issuer, the "**Registrars**"). The Issuer has initially designated Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as transfer agent in respect of the Notes (in such capacity and including any successor transfer agent appointed thereunder, the "**Transfer Agent**" and together with any other transfer agent appointed by the Issuer, the "**Transfer Agents**") (and the Transfer Agents together with the Registrars, the Paying Agents and the Calculation Agents, the "**Agents**" and each an "**Agent**"). For so long as any Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market, the Issuer will maintain a Transfer Agent with a specified office in each location required by the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange, competent authority and/or market. Any initial designation by the Issuer of the Registrar or a Transfer Agent may be rescinded at any time. The Issuer may at any time designate additional Transfer Agents with respect to the Notes. So long as any Notes are listed and/or admitted to trading on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market and the rules of such stock exchange, competent authority and/or market so require, the Issuer will notify Noteholders in the manner specified under "—Notices" below in the event that the Issuer appoints a Registrar or Transfer Agent with respect to such Notes other than the Registrar and Transfer Agent designated as such in this Base Prospectus or in the applicable Final Terms.

Pursuant to the Fiscal Agency Agreement and unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer has also initially designated (i) Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as calculation agent in respect of the Notes (in such capacity and including any successor calculation agent appointed thereunder, the "**Calculation Agent**"), and (ii) Citibank, N.A., London Branch, as authenticating agent (the "**Authenticating Agent**"). For the avoidance of doubt, the Fiscal and Paying Agent shall itself authenticate any Notes registered in the name of a nominee for a common depositary for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Optional Redemption

Each applicable Final Terms will indicate either that the relevant Tranche of Notes of a Series cannot be redeemed prior to maturity (other than as provided under "—Redemption Prior to Maturity Solely for Taxation Reasons" below) or that the Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer, and such Final Terms shall specify the price at which such Notes are to be redeemed (which price shall in no event be less than 100% of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed), including, but not limited to, any USD Make Whole Amount or Non-USD Make Whole Amount, in each case as defined below, and specify the relevant date upon which such Notes will be so redeemed (each such date, an "**Issuer Optional Redemption Date**"); provided, however, that Notes denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars may be subject to different restrictions on redemption as set forth under "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption" herein. In particular, each applicable Final Terms may indicate that the relevant Tranche of Notes of a Series may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer at a fixed redemption price plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable Issuer Optional Redemption Date, at any time and from time to time on or after a date set forth in such Final Terms (such date, the "**First Call Date**").

Notice of any redemption to holders of Bearer Notes shall be published as described under "—Notices" below once in each of three successive calendar weeks, the first publication to be not less than 30 nor more than 60 calendar days prior to the Issuer Optional Redemption Date.

Notice of any redemption of Registered Notes will be mailed or electronically delivered (or otherwise transmitted in accordance with the applicable depositary's procedures) at least 10 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of Notes to be redeemed. The Issuer will give the notice in the manner described below in "—Notices."

Optional Redemption by Issuer in Foreign Currency

The "**Non-USD Make Whole Amount**" per Note shall be an amount equal to the greater of (i) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes and (ii) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon through the Maturity Date or the First Call Date, if applicable (exclusive of interest accrued to the date of redemption) discounted to the redemption date on a semiannual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Benchmark Yield plus an amount of basis points to be specified in the applicable Final Terms, plus, in each case, accrued interest thereon to the date of redemption and any Additional Amounts payable with respect thereto. The "Benchmark Yield" shall be the yield to maturity at the Redemption Calculation Date of a benchmark security selected by the Issuer with a constant maturity (as compiled and published in a publicly available source of market data selected by the Issuer) most nearly equal to the period from the Issuer Optional Redemption

Date to the Maturity Date (or to the First Call Date, if applicable); provided, however, that if the period from the Issuer Optional Redemption Date to the Maturity Date (or to the First Call Date, if applicable) is not equal to the constant maturity of such benchmark security for which a weekly average yield is given, the Benchmark Yield shall be obtained by a linear interpolation (calculated to the nearest one-twelfth of a year) from the weekly average yields of such benchmark security for which such yields are given, except that if the period from the Issuer Optional Redemption Date to the Maturity Date (or to the First Call Date, if applicable) is less than one year, the weekly average yield on such actually traded benchmark security adjusted to a constant maturity of one year shall be used.

"**Redemption Calculation Date**" means the sixth Business Day prior to the date on which the Notes are redeemed pursuant to this section ("Optional Redemption—Optional Redemption by Issuer in Foreign Currency").

Optional Redemption by Issuer in USD

The "**USD Make Whole Amount**" per Note shall be an amount equal to the greater of:

(1) (a) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest on the Notes being redeemed discounted to the redemption date (assuming the Notes matured on the First Call Date) on a semi-annual basis (assuming a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months) at the Treasury Rate plus the USD Make Whole Premium less (b) interest accrued to the date of redemption, and

(2) 100% of the principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed,

plus, in either case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date and any Additional Amounts payable with respect thereto.

On or after the First Call Date, the Issuer may redeem the Notes, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time, at a redemption price equal set forth in the Final Terms plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the redemption date.

"**Treasury Rate**" means, with respect to any redemption date, the yield determined by the Issuer in accordance with the following two paragraphs:

The Treasury Rate shall be determined by the Issuer after 4:15 p.m., New York City time (or after such time as yields on U.S. government securities are posted daily by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), on the third business day preceding the redemption date based upon the yield or yields for the most recent day that appear after such time on such day in the most recent statistical release published by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System designated as "Selected Interest Rates (Daily) - H.15" (or any successor designation or publication) ("**H.15**") under the caption "U.S. government securities–Treasury constant maturities–Nominal" (or any successor caption or heading) ("**H.15 TCM**"). In determining the Treasury Rate, the Issuer shall select, as applicable: (1) the yield for the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 exactly equal to the period from the redemption date to the First Call Date (the "**Remaining Life**"); or (2) if there is no such Treasury constant maturity on H.15 exactly equal to the Remaining Life, the two yields – one yield corresponding to the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 immediately shorter than and one yield corresponding to the Treasury constant maturity on H.15 immediately longer than the Remaining Life – and shall interpolate to the First Call Date on a straight-line basis (using the actual number of days) using such yields and rounding the result to three decimal places; or (3) if there is no such Treasury constant maturity on H.15 shorter than or longer than the Remaining Life, the yield for the single Treasury constant maturity on H.15 closest to the Remaining Life. For purposes of this paragraph, the applicable Treasury constant maturity or maturities on H.15 shall be deemed to have a maturity date equal to the relevant number of months or years, as applicable, of such Treasury constant maturity from the redemption date.

If on the third business day preceding the redemption date H.15 TCM is no longer published, the Issuer shall calculate the Treasury Rate based on the rate per annum equal to the semi-annual equivalent yield to maturity at 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on the second business day preceding such redemption date of the United States Treasury security maturing on, or with a maturity that is closest to, the First Call Date, as applicable. If there is no United States Treasury security maturing on the First Call Date but there are two or more United States Treasury securities with a maturity date equally distant from the First Call Date, one with a maturity date preceding the First Call Date and one with a maturity date following the First Call Date, the Issuer shall select the United States Treasury security with a maturity date preceding the First Call Date. If there are two or more United States Treasury securities maturing on the First Call Date or two or more United States Treasury securities meeting the criteria of the preceding sentence, the Issuer shall select from among these two or more United States Treasury securities the United States Treasury security

that is trading closest to par based upon the average of the bid and asked prices for such United States Treasury securities at 11:00 a.m., New York City time. In determining the Treasury Rate in accordance with the terms of this paragraph, the semi-annual yield to maturity of the applicable United States Treasury security shall be based upon the average of the bid and asked prices (expressed as a percentage of principal amount) at 11:00 a.m., New York City time, of such United States Treasury security, and rounded to three decimal places.

The Issuer's actions and determinations in determining the redemption price shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes, absent manifest error.

On and after the redemption date, interest on the Notes or any portion of the Notes called for redemption will cease to accrue (unless the Issuer defaults in the payment of the redemption price and accrued interest). On or before the redemption date, the Issuer will deposit with the relevant Paying Agent funds sufficient to pay the redemption price and accrued interest, through the redemption date, on the Notes subject to redemption. If the redemption date falls after a record date but on or prior to the corresponding interest payment date, the Issuer will pay accrued interest to the holder of record on the corresponding record date, which may or may not be the person who will receive payment of the redemption price (which will exclude such accrued interest). In the case of a partial redemption, selection of the Notes for redemption will be made pro rata, by lot or by such other method as the Issuer in its sole discretion deems appropriate and fair, provided, however, that for so long as the Notes are held by Euroclear or Clearstream (or another depositary), the redemption of the Notes shall be done in accordance with the policies and procedures of the applicable depositary. If any Note is to be redeemed in part only, the notice of redemption that relates to the Note will state the portion of the principal amount of the Note to be redeemed. A new Note in a principal amount equal to the unredeemed portion of the Note will be issued in the name of the holder of the Note upon surrender for cancellation of the original Note.

Repurchase

The Issuer may at any time purchase Notes at any price in the open market or otherwise.

Redemption Prior to Maturity Solely for Taxation Reasons

The Issuer may at its election, subject to applicable Chilean law, redeem any Series of the Notes in whole, but not in part, upon giving not less than 10 nor more than 60 days' written notice to the holders of the Notes of such Series, at their principal amount outstanding, plus Additional Amounts (as defined in "—Payment of Additional Amounts"), if any, together with accrued but unpaid interest to the date fixed for redemption, if the Issuer certifies to the Fiscal and Paying Agent and any other relevant Paying Agent immediately prior to the giving of such notice that (A) the Issuer has or will become obligated to pay Additional Amounts with respect to such Series (in excess of the 4.0% withholding tax payable on payments of interest on such Series) as a result of any change in or amendment to the laws, regulations or rulings of a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction (as defined below), or any change in the application, administration or official interpretation of such laws, regulations or rulings, or any execution of, or amendment to, any treaty or treaties affecting taxation to which a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction is a party, which change or amendment occurs after the later of the date of issuance of such Series and the date a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction becomes a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, and (B) the Issuer has determined in good faith that such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to the Issuer; provided, however, that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 60 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obligated to pay such Additional Amounts if a payment in respect of any such Series were then due. For the avoidance of doubt, a reasonable measure shall not include changing the Issuer's jurisdiction of organization or the location of its principal executive office or incurring any cost or expense that the Issuer deems in good faith to be material.

Before giving notice of redemption, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal and Paying Agent and any other relevant Paying Agent an officers' certificate stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption in accordance with the terms set forth in the Fiscal Agency Agreement and setting forth in reasonable detail a statement of the facts relating thereto. The statement will be accompanied by a written opinion of counsel to the effect that the Issuer has become obligated to pay the Additional Amounts as a result of a change or amendment described above.

For the avoidance of doubt, none of the Agents shall have any duty to examine or make any determinations with respect to such certificate and opinion.

Interest and Interest Rates

General

Each Note will bear interest at either:

(a) a fixed rate; or

(b) a floating rate determined by reference to an Interest Rate Basis, which may be adjusted by a Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (as defined below). Any Floating Rate Note may also have either or both of the following:

(i) a maximum interest rate limitation, or ceiling, on the rate at which interest may accrue during any interest period; and

(ii) a minimum interest rate limitation, or floor, on the rate at which interest may accrue during any interest period, provided that if no minimum interest rate is specified or if the Final Terms indicate that the minimum interest rate is "not applicable," then the minimum interest rate shall be zero.

The applicable Final Terms will designate:

(a) a fixed rate per annum, in which case such Notes will be "**Fixed Rate Notes**"; or

(b) one or more of the following Interest Rate Bases as applicable to such Notes, in which case such Notes will be "**Floating Rate Notes**:"

(i) the CD Rate, in which case such Notes will be "**CD Rate Notes**";

(ii) the Commercial Paper Rate, in which case such Notes will be "**Commercial Paper Rate Notes**";

(iii) the Federal Funds Rate, in which case such Notes will be "**Federal Funds Rate Notes**";

(iv) SOFR Arithmetic Mean or SOFR Compound, in which case such Notes will be "**SOFR Notes**";

(v) Term SOFR, in which case such notes will be "**Term SOFR Notes**";

(vi) EURIBOR, in which case such Notes will be "**EURIBOR Notes**";

(vii) SONIA, in which case such Notes will be "**SONIA Rate Notes**";

(viii) the Treasury Rate, in which case such Notes will be "**Treasury Rate Notes**";

(ix) the Prime Rate, in which case such Notes will be "**Prime Rate Notes**"; or

(x) such other Interest Rate Basis or formula as is set forth in such Final Terms.

Each Note will bear interest from its date of issue or from the most recent date to which interest on such Note has been paid or duly provided for, at the annual rate, or at a rate determined pursuant to an interest rate formula, stated in the Final Terms. Interest will accrue on a Note until the principal thereof is paid or made available for payment.

Interest will be payable on each Interest Payment Date and at maturity or on redemption or repayment, if any, except for:

(a) certain Original Issue Discount Notes; and

(b) Notes originally issued between a Regular Record Date and an Interest Payment Date.

The first payment of interest on any Registered Note originally issued between a Regular Record Date and an Interest Payment Date will be made on the Interest Payment Date following the next succeeding Regular Record Date. Such interest will be payable by the Issuer to the registered owner on such next Regular Record Date.

Interest will be payable on a Registered Note on each Interest Payment Date to the person in whose name such Note is registered at the close of business on the Regular Record Date next preceding the Interest Payment Date; provided, however, that:

(a) if the Issuer fails to pay such interest on such Interest Payment Date, such defaulted interest will be paid to the person in whose name such Registered Note is registered at the close of business on the record date to be established for the payment of defaulted interest; and

(b) interest payable at maturity, redemption or repayment will be payable to the person to whom principal shall be payable.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms:

(a) for Fixed Rate Notes, the Interest Payment Dates and any Regular Record Dates shall be as described below under "—Fixed Rate Notes"; and

(b) for Floating Rate Notes:

(i) the Interest Payment Dates shall be as indicated in the applicable Final Terms and in such Note; and

(ii) any Regular Record Date will be the calendar day (whether or not a Business Day) next preceding each Interest Payment Date.

"**Spread**" means the number of basis points expressed as a percentage (one basis point equals one-hundredth of a percentage point) that the Calculation Agent will add or subtract from the related Interest Rate Basis or Bases applicable to a Floating Rate Note.

"**Spread Multiplier**" means the percentage of the related Interest Rate Basis or Bases applicable to a Floating Rate Note by which the Calculation Agent will multiply such Interest Rate Basis or Bases to determine the applicable interest rate on such Floating Rate Note.

Fixed Rate Notes

General. Each Fixed Rate Note will bear interest at the annual rate specified in the Note and in the applicable Final Terms (the "**Fixed Rate of Interest**"). Interest on the Fixed Rate Notes will be paid on the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms (each, a "**Fixed Interest Payment Date**"). The Regular Record Dates for Fixed Rate Notes in registered form will be on the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms. In the event that any Fixed Interest Payment Date or Maturity Date for any Fixed Rate Note is not a Business Day, interest on such Fixed Rate Note will be paid on the next succeeding Business Day without additional interest. If interest is required to be calculated for a period other than a Fixed Interest Period (as defined below), such interest shall be calculated by applying the Fixed Rate of Interest to each specified denomination of the Notes of such Series, multiplying such sum by the applicable Fixed Day Count Fraction, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards, or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention.

Day Count Fraction. Unless otherwise indicated in the applicable Final Terms, "**Fixed Day Count Fraction**" means:

(1) in the case of Notes denominated in a currency other than U.S. Dollars, "**Actual/Actual (ICMA)**," meaning:

(a) in the case of Notes where the number of days in the relevant period from (and including) the most recent Fixed Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the interest commencement date (each such date, the "**Interest Commencement Date**") (as specified in the applicable Final Terms)) to (but excluding) the relevant payment date (the "**Calculation Period**") is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period (as defined below) during which the Calculation Period ends, the number of days in such Calculation Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of determination dates (each, a "**Determination Date**") (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; or

(b) in the case of Notes where the Calculation Period is longer than the Determination Period during which the Calculation Period ends, the sum of:

(i) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Determination Period in which the Calculation Period begins divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) that would occur in one calendar year; and

(ii) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Dates that would occur in one calendar year; and

(2) in the case of Notes denominated in U.S. Dollars "30/360," meaning the number of days in the period from and including the most recent Fixed Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date (as specified in the applicable Final Terms)) to but excluding the relevant payment date (such number of days being calculated on the basis of a year of 360 days with twelve 30-day months) divided by 360.

Where:

"**Determination Period**" means the period from (and including) a Determination Date to (but excluding) the next Determination Date (including, where either the Interest Commencement Date (as specified in the applicable Final Terms) or the final Fixed Interest Payment Date is not a Determination Date, the period commencing on the first Determination Date prior to, and ending on the first Determination Date falling after, such date).

"**Fixed Interest Period**" means the period from (and including) a Fixed Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the Interest Commencement Date (as specified in the applicable Final Terms)) to (but excluding) the next (or first) Fixed Interest Payment Date.

"**sub-unit**" means, with respect to any currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency and, with respect to euro, means one cent.

Floating Rate Notes

General. Floating Rate Notes generally will be issued as described below. Each applicable Final Terms will specify the following terms with respect to which such Floating Rate Note is being delivered:

(a) whether such Floating Rate Note is a Regular Floating Rate Note, a Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note or an Inverse Floating Rate Note, each as defined below;

(b) the Interest Rate Basis or Bases, Initial Interest Rate, Interest Reset Dates, Interest Reset Period, Regular Record Dates (if any) and Interest Payment Dates;

(c) the Index Maturity;

(d) the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any; and

(e) the maximum interest rate and minimum interest rate, if any (provided that, if no minimum interest rate is specified or if the Final Terms indicate that the minimum interest rate is "not applicable," then the minimum interest rate shall be zero).

The Issuer may change the Spread, Spread Multiplier, Index Maturity and other variable terms of the Floating Rate Notes from time to time. However, no such change will affect any Floating Rate Note previously issued or as to which an offer has been accepted by the Issuer.

The interest rate in effect on each day shall be:

(a) if such day is an Interest Reset Date, the interest rate determined on the Interest Determination Date immediately preceding such Interest Reset Date; or

(b) if such day is not an Interest Reset Date, the interest rate determined on the Interest Determination Date immediately preceding the next preceding Interest Reset Date.

Regular Floating Rate Note; Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note; Inverse Floating Rate Note

The Interest Rate Basis applicable to each Regular Floating Rate Note, Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note and Inverse Floating Rate Note may be subject to a Spread or Spread Multiplier, provided that the interest rate on an Inverse Floating Rate Note will not be less than zero.

Regular Floating Rate Note. A "**Regular Floating Rate Note**" will bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Interest Rate Basis. The rate at which interest shall be payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date commencing on the Interest Reset Date. However:

(a) the interest rate in effect for the period from the Original Issue Date to the Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate; and

(b) the interest rate in effect for the ten calendar days immediately prior to a Maturity Date shall be that in effect on the tenth calendar day preceding such Maturity Date, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note. A "**Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note**" will initially bear interest at the rate determined by reference to the applicable Interest Rate Basis. The rate at which interest shall be payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date commencing on the Initial Interest Reset Date. However:

(a) the interest rate in effect for the period from the Original Issue Date to the Initial Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate;

(b) the interest rate in effect for the 10 calendar days immediately prior to the fixed rate commencement date shall be that in effect on the tenth calendar day preceding the fixed rate commencement date, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms; and

(c) the interest rate in effect commencing on, and including, the fixed rate commencement date to the Maturity Date shall be the "**Fixed Interest Rate**," if such rate is specified in the applicable Final Terms, or if no such Fixed Interest Rate is so specified and the Floating Rate/Fixed Rate Note is still outstanding on such day, the interest rate in effect thereon on the day immediately preceding the fixed rate commencement date.

Inverse Floating Rate Note. An "**Inverse Floating Rate Note**" will bear interest equal to the Fixed Interest Rate specified in the related Final Terms minus the rate determined by reference to the Interest Rate Basis. The rate at which interest is payable shall be reset as of each Interest Reset Date commencing on the Initial Interest Reset Date. However:

(a) the interest rate in effect for the period from the Original Issue Date to the Interest Reset Date will be the Initial Interest Rate; and

(b) the interest rate in effect for the ten calendar days immediately prior to a Maturity Date shall be that in effect on the tenth calendar day preceding such Maturity Date, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Interest Rate Bases

Each Floating Rate Note will have one or more of the following Interest Rate Bases, as specified in the Final Terms:

(a) the CD Rate;

(b) the Commercial Paper Rate;

(c) the Federal Funds Rate;

(d) SOFR;

(e) Term SOFR;

(f) EURIBOR;

(g) SONIA;

(h) the Treasury Rate;

(i) the Prime Rate;

(j) the lowest of two or more Interest Rate Bases; or

(k) such other rate specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Date of Interest Rate Change

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the interest rate on each Floating Rate Note may be reset daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as specified in the applicable Final Terms (this period is the "**Interest Reset Period**" and the first day of each Interest Reset Period is the "**Interest Reset Date**").

If an Interest Reset Date for any Floating Rate Note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, it will be postponed to the following Business Day, except that if that Business Day is in the next calendar month, the Interest Reset Date will be the immediately preceding Business Day.

How Interest Is Calculated

General. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Calculation Agent will be the calculation agent for each Series of Floating Rate Notes. Floating Rate Notes will accrue interest from and including the original issue date or the last date to which the Issuer has paid or provided for interest, to but excluding the applicable Interest Payment Date, as described below, or the Maturity Date, as the case may be. However, in the case of Registered Notes that are Floating Rate Notes on which the interest rate is reset daily or weekly, each interest payment will include interest accrued from and including the date of issue or from but excluding the last Regular Record Date on which, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, interest has been paid, through and including the Regular Record Date next preceding the applicable Interest Payment Date, and provided further that the interest payments on Floating Rate Notes made on the Maturity Date will include interest accrued to but excluding such Maturity Date.

Day Count Fraction. The amount of interest (the "**Interest Amount**") payable on any Series of Floating Rate Notes shall be calculated with respect to each specified denomination of such Floating Rate Notes of such Series for the relevant Interest Reset Period. Each Interest Amount shall be calculated by applying the relevant Interest Rate Basis, Spread and/or Spread Multiplier to each specified denomination and multiplying such sum by the applicable Floating Day Count Fraction.

"**Floating Day Count Fraction**" means, in respect of the calculation of the Interest Amount for any Interest Reset Period:

(a) if "**Actual/Actual**" or "**Actual/Actual (ISDA)**" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Interest Reset Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Reset Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Interest Reset Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);

(b) if "**Actual/365 (Fixed)**" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 365;

(c) if "**Actual/360**" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 360;

(d) if "**30/360**," "**360/360**" or "**Bond Basis**" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Reset Period, unless such number is 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Reset Period, unless such number would be 31 and D1 is greater than 29, in which case D2 will be 30;

(e) if "**30E/360**" or "Eurobond Basis" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Reset Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Reset Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30; and

(f) if "30E/360 (ISDA)" is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the number of days in the Interest Reset Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y2 - Y1)] + [30 \times (M2 - M1)] + (D2 - D1)}{360}$$

where:

"Y1" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"Y2" is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M1" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"M2" is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day of the Interest Reset Period falls;

"D1" is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Interest Reset Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D1 will be 30; and

"D2" is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Interest Reset Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D2 will be 30.

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the Day Count Fraction in respect of the calculation of the Interest Amount on any Floating Rate Note will (a) in the case of a Note denominated in U.S. Dollars be Actual/360 or (b) in the case of a Note denominated in any other Specified Currency be Actual/Actual. Notes for which the interest rate may be calculated with reference to two or more Interest Rate Bases will be calculated in each period by selecting one such Interest Rate Basis for such period. For these calculations, the interest rate in effect on any Interest Reset Date will be the new reset rate.

The Calculation Agent will round all percentages resulting from any calculation of the rate of interest on a Floating Rate Note, to the nearest 1/100,000 of 1% (0.0000001), with five one-millionths of a percentage point rounded upward (e.g., 9.876545% (or 0.09876545) would be rounded to 9.87655% (or 0.0987655)) and the Calculation Agent will round all currency amounts used in or resulting from any calculation to the nearest one-hundredth of a unit (with 0.005 of a unit being rounded upward).

The Calculation Agent will promptly, and no later than the fourth Business Day following the Interest Determination Date, notify the Fiscal Agent and the Issuer of each determination of the interest rate. The Calculation Agent will also notify the relevant stock exchange, competent authority and/or market (in the case of Notes that are listed or admitted to trading on or by a stock exchange, competent authority and/or market) and the relevant Paying Agents of the interest rate, the interest amount, the interest period and the Interest Payment Date related to each Interest Reset Date as soon as such information is available, and no later than the first Business Day of the interest period. The relevant Paying Agents will make such information available to the holders of Notes. The Issuer will, upon the request of the holder of any Floating Rate Note, provide the interest rate then in effect and, if determined, the interest rate which will become effective as a result of a determination made with respect to the most recent Interest Determination Date relating to such Note.

So long as any Notes are listed on or by any stock exchange, competent authority and/or market and the rules of such stock exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s) so require, the Issuer shall maintain a calculation agent for the Notes, and the Issuer will notify Noteholders in the manner specified under "—Notices" below in the event that the Issuer appoints a calculation agent with respect to such Notes other than the Calculation Agent or the calculation agent designated as such in the applicable Final Terms.

When Interest Is Paid

The Issuer will pay interest on Floating Rate Notes on the dates specified in the applicable Final Terms. For purposes of this Base Prospectus, unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, "**Interest Payment Date**" means each date upon which the Issuer is required to pay interest and ending on the Maturity Date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the notes on the Issuer Optional Redemption Date, the Issuer Optional Redemption Date.

If an Interest Payment Date (other than the Maturity Date) for a Floating Rate Note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Issuer will postpone payment of interest to the following Business Day at which time the Issuer will pay additional interest that has accrued up to but excluding such following Business Day, except that if that Business Day would fall in the next calendar month, the Interest Payment Date will be the immediately preceding Business Day.

If the Maturity Date for a Floating Rate Note falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the Issuer will make the payment on the next Business Day, without additional interest.

Date of Interest Rate Determination

The interest rate for each Interest Reset Period commencing on the Interest Reset Date will be the rate determined on the relevant "**Interest Determination Date**" for such Interest Reset Date for the relevant type of Floating Rate Note, as set forth in the applicable Final Terms; provided that for SOFR Notes, the "Interest Determination Date" means the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days before each Interest Payment Date as specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Additional Definitions Relating to Certain Floating Rate Notes

In connection with certain Floating Rate Notes, unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, the following definitions apply:

"**H.15**" means the daily statistical release published by the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve System, or its successor, designated as "Selected Interest Rates (Daily) - H.15," available through the website of the Board of Governors of the United States Federal Reserve System at https://www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/, or any successor site or publication.

"**Interest Period**" means applicable period from, and including, an Interest Payment Date (or, in the case of the first Interest Period, the Interest Commencement Date) to, but excluding, the next Interest Payment Date (or, in the case of the final Interest Period, the Maturity Date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the notes on the Issuer Optional Redemption Date, the Issuer Optional Redemption Date).

"**Money Market Yield**" means a yield (expressed as a percentage) calculated in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Money Market Yield} = \frac{D \times 360 \times 100}{360 - (D \times M)}$$

where "D" refers to the applicable per annum rate for commercial paper quoted on a bank discount basis and expressed as a decimal, and "M" refers to the actual number of days in the period for which interest is being calculated.

Types of Floating Rate Notes

CD Rate Notes

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, each CD Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on the CD Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier.

"**CD Rate**" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date, the rate on that Interest Determination Date for negotiable certificates of deposit having the specified Index Maturity as published in H.15 under the heading "**CDs (secondary market)**."

The following procedures will apply if the rate cannot be set as described above:

(a) If the rate is not published in H.15 prior to 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, then the CD Rate will be the rate for negotiable certificates of deposit having the specified Index Maturity as published in H.15, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption "**CDs (secondary market)**."

(b) If the rate is not yet published in H.15 or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, the CD Rate will be the average of the secondary market offered rates, as of 10:00 a.m., New York City time, of three leading non-bank dealers of negotiable U.S. Dollar certificates of deposit in The City of New York selected by the Issuer for negotiable certificates of deposit of major money market banks with a remaining maturity closest to the specified Index Maturity in a denomination of U.S.$5,000,000.

(c) If fewer than three dealers are providing quotes, the rate will be the same as the rate used in the prior interest period.

Commercial Paper Rate Notes

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, each Commercial Paper Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on the Commercial Paper Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any, specified in the applicable Final Terms.

"**Commercial Paper Rate**" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date, unless otherwise specified in any applicable Final Terms, the Money Market Yield of the rate on that Interest Determination Date for commercial paper having the specified Index Maturity as published in H.15 under the heading "**Commercial Paper—Nonfinancial**."

If the Commercial Paper Rate cannot be determined as described above, the following procedures will apply:

(a) If the rate is not published in H.15 or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, the Commercial Paper Rate will be the Money Market Yield of the average for the offered rates, as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on that Interest Determination Date, of three leading dealers of commercial paper in The City of New York selected by the Issuer for commercial paper having the specified Index Maturity placed for an industrial issuer whose bond rating is "AA," or the equivalent, by a nationally recognized rating agency.

(b) If fewer than three dealers are providing quotes, the Commercial Paper Rate for the new interest period will be the Commercial Paper Rate in effect for the prior interest period.

Federal Funds Rate Notes

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, each Federal Funds Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on the Federal Funds Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any, specified in the applicable Final Terms.

"**Federal Funds Rate**" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date unless otherwise specified in any applicable Final Terms, the rate on specified dates for federal funds published in H.15 prior to 11:00 a.m., New York City time, under the heading "**Federal Funds (Effective),**" as such rate is displayed on Reuters Screen FEDFUNDS1 Page (or any such other page as specified in the applicable Final Terms).

If the Federal Funds Rate cannot be determined as described above, the following procedures will apply:

(a) If the rate does not appear on Reuters Screen FEDFUNDS1 Page (or any other pages as may replace such pages on such service) at 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, then the Federal Funds Rate will be the rate on such Interest Determination Date published in H.15, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption "**Federal Funds (Effective)**."

(b) If the rate does not appear on Reuters Screen FEDFUNDS1 Page (or any other pages as may replace such pages on such service) or is not published in H.15 or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, the Federal Funds Rate will be the average of the rates, as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, on that Interest Determination Date, for the last transaction in overnight federal funds arranged by three leading brokers of federal funds transactions in The City of New York selected by the Issuer.

(c) If fewer than three dealers are providing quotes, the Federal Funds Rate in effect for the new interest period will be the Federal Funds Rate in effect for the prior interest period.

SOFR Notes

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, each SOFR Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on SOFR Arithmetic Mean or SOFR Compound (or any applicable Benchmark Replacement), in each case plus the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (if any, as specified in the applicable Final Terms), subject to the Benchmark Replacement Provisions specified below. To the extent the provisions below relating to SOFR Notes are inconsistent with the description of Floating Rate Notes described elsewhere in this Base Prospectus, the provisions below shall prevail.

(a) If SOFR Arithmetic Mean ("**SOFR Arithmetic Mean**") is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the rate of interest for each interest period shall be based on the arithmetic mean of the SOFR rates for each day during the period, as calculated by the Calculation Agent, where the SOFR rate on the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date shall be used for the days in the period from and including the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to but excluding the Interest Payment Date. For these purposes, SOFR in respect of any calendar day which is not a U.S. Government Securities Business Day shall be deemed to be SOFR in respect of the U.S. Government Securities Business Day immediately preceding such calendar day.

(b) If SOFR Compound ("**SOFR Compound**") is specified in the applicable Final Terms, the rate of interest for each interest period shall be based on the value of the SOFR rates for each day during the period, compounded daily, as calculated by the Calculation Agent. Where SOFR Compound is not specified in

the applicable Final Terms, the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date (as defined below) shall be the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the Final Terms prior to the Interest Payment Date in respect of the relevant Interest Period.

(c) In connection with the SOFR Compound definition above, one of the following formulas will be specified in the applicable Final Terms:

(i) *SOFR Compound with Lookback*

$$\left[\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_o}\left(1+\frac{SOFR_{i-xUSBD}\times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}\right]$$

where:

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Period;

"**d_0**" for any interest period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Period;

"**i**" means a series of whole numbers from one to d_0, each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Period;

"**x**" means the lookback number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms;

"**n_i**" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day *i*, means the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day *i* up to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

"**$SOFR_{i-xUSBD}$**" means for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day *i* that is a SOFR Interest Reset Date, SOFR in respect of the U.S. Government Securities Business Day falling a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to that day *i* equal to *x*; provided, however, that where a SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date applies, the SOFR with respect to any SOFR Interest Reset Date in the period from and including, the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to, but excluding, the corresponding Interest Payment Date of an interest period, will be the SOFR with respect to the SOFR Interest Reset Date coinciding with the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date for such interest period;

(ii) *SOFR Compound with Observation Period Shift*

$$\left[\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_o}\left(1+\frac{SOFR_i\times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}\right]$$

where:

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in the relevant Observation Period;

"**d_0**" for any Observation Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Observation Period;

"**i**" means a series of whole numbers from one to d_0, each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Observation Period;

"**n_i**" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day *i* in the relevant Observation Period, means the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day *i* up to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day;

"**Observation Period**" means, in respect of each interest period, the period from, and including, the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days equal to the Observation

Shift Days preceding the first date in such interest period to, but excluding, the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days equal to the number of Observation Shift Days, preceding the Interest Payment Date for such interest period;

"**Observation Shift Days**" means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms;

"**SOFR$_i$**" means for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day *i* in the relevant Observation Period, is equal to SOFR in respect of that day *i*.

(iii) *SOFR Compound with Payment Delay*

$$\left[\left(\prod_{i=1}^{d_o}\left(1+\frac{SOFR_i \times n_i}{360}\right)-1\right)\times\frac{360}{d}\right]$$

where:

"**d**" means the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

"**d_0**" for any Interest Accrual Period, means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

"**i**" means a series of whole numbers from one to d_0, each representing the relevant U.S. Government Securities Business Days in chronological order from, and including, the first U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Accrual Period;

"**Interest Accrual Periods**" means each period from, and including, an Interest Accrual Period End Date (or in the case of the first Interest Accrual Period, the Interest Commencement Date) to, but excluding, the next Interest Accrual Period End Date (or, in the case of the final Interest Accrual Period, the Maturity Date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the notes prior to the Maturity Date, the Redemption Date);

"**Interest Accrual Period End Dates**" shall have the meaning specified in the applicable Final Terms;

"**Interest Payment Dates**" shall be the dates occurring the number of Business Days equal to the Interest Payment Delay following each Interest Accrual Period End Date; provided that the Interest Payment Date with respect to the final Interest Accrual Period will be the Maturity Date or, if the Issuer elects to redeem the notes prior to the Maturity Date, the Redemption Date;

"**Interest Payment Delay**" means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms;

"**Interest Payment Determination Dates**" shall be the Interest Accrual Period End Date at the end of each Interest Accrual Period; provided that the Interest Payment Determination Date with respect to the final Interest Accrual Period will be the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date;

"**n_i**" for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day *i*, means the number of calendar days from, and including, such U.S. Government Securities Business Day *i* up to, but excluding, the following U.S. Government Securities Business Day; and

"**SOFR$_i$**" means for any U.S. Government Securities Business Day i that is a SOFR Interest Reset Date, SOFR in respect of this SOFR Interest Reset Date; provided, however, that where a SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date applies, the SOFR with respect to any SOFR Interest Reset Date in the period from and including, the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date to, but excluding, the corresponding Interest Payment Date of an interest period, will be the SOFR with respect to the SOFR Interest Reset Date coinciding with the SOFR Rate Cut- Off Date for such interest period;

(iv) *SOFR Index with Observation Period Shift*

"**SOFR Index**" with respect to any U.S. Government Securities Business Day, means:

(a) the SOFR Index value as published by the SOFR Administrator as such index appears on the SOFR Administrator's Website at 3:00 p.m. (New York time) on such U.S. Government Securities Business Day (the **"SOFR Index Determination Time"**); provided that:

(b) if a SOFR Index value does not so appear as specified in (1) above at the SOFR Index Determination Time, then:

(i) if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred with respect to SOFR, then Compounded SOFR shall be the rate determined pursuant to the "SOFR Index Unavailable" provisions; or

(ii) if a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to SOFR, then Compounded SOFR shall be the rate determined pursuant to the "Benchmark Replacement Provisions."

where:

"SOFR" means the daily secured overnight financing rate as provided by the SOFR Administrator on the SOFR Administrator's Website.

"SOFR Administrator" means the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (or a successor administrator of SOFR); and

"SOFR Administrator's Website" means the website of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or any successor source.

"Compounded SOFR" with respect to any Interest Period, means the rate computed in accordance with the following formula:

$$\left(\frac{SOFR\ Index_{End}}{SOFR\ Index_{Start}} - 1\right) \times \left(\frac{360}{d_c}\right)$$

where:

"SOFR Index$_{Start}$" is the SOFR Index value on the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms preceding the first date of the relevant Interest Period;

"SOFR Index$_{End}$" is the SOFR Index value on the date that is the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms preceding the Interest Payment Date relating to such Interest Period;

"**d_c**" means the number of calendar days from (and including) the date of the SOFR Index$_{Start}$ to (but excluding) the date of the SOFR Index$_{End}$ (i.e., the number of calendar days in the applicable Observation Period);

"**Observation Period**" means, in respect of each interest period, the period from, and including, the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days equal to the Observation Shift Days preceding the first date in such interest period to, but excluding, the date that is a number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days equal to the number of Observation Shift Days, preceding the Interest Payment Date for such interest period; and

"**Observation Shift Days**" means the number of U.S. Government Securities Business Days specified in the applicable Final Terms.

SOFR Index Unavailable: If a SOFR $\text{Index}_{\text{Start}}$ or SOFR $\text{Index}_{\text{End}}$ is not published on the associated Interest Determination Date and a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred with respect to SOFR, "Compounded SOFR" means, for the applicable Interest Period for which such index is not available, the rate of return on a daily compounded interest investment calculated in accordance with the formula for SOFR Averages, and definitions required for such formula, published on the SOFR Administrator's Website at https://www.newyorkfed.org/markets/treasury-repo-reference-rates-information. For the purposes of this provision, references in the SOFR Averages compounding formula and related definitions to "calculation period" shall be replaced with "Observation Period" and the words "that is, 30-, 90-, or 180- calendar days" shall be removed. If the daily SOFR ("**SOFR$_i$**") does not so appear for any day, "*i*" in the Observation Period, SOFR_i for such day "*i*" shall be SOFR published in respect of the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which SOFR was published on the SOFR Administrator's Website.

In connection with the definition of SOFR Arithmetic Mean and the SOFR Compound formulas described above, "**SOFR**" means the rate determined by the Calculation Agent, as the case may be, in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate for trades made on the Interest Determination Date corresponding to the related SOFR Interest Reset Date that appears at approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) (the "**SOFR Determination Time**") on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website on the immediately following U.S. Government Securities Business Day, as such rate is reported on the Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page for such SOFR Interest Reset Date or, if no such rate is reported on the Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page, then the Secured Overnight Financing Rate that is reported on the Reuters Page USDSOFR= or, if no such rate is reported on the Reuters Page USDSOFR=, then the Secured Overnight Financing Rate that appears at approximately 3:00 p.m. (New York City time) on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website on such SOFR Interest Reset Date (the "**SOFR Screen Page**"); or

(b) if the rate specified in (a) above does not so appear, and the Issuer determines that Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have not occurred, the Secured Overnight Financing Rate published on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website for the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which the Secured Overnight Financing Rate was published on the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Website; and

(c) if we determine on or prior to the relevant SOFR Reference Time, that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the relevant reference rate, then the provisions set forth in "—Benchmark Replacement Provisions" below will thereafter apply to all determinations of the interest rate on the Notes for each interest period during the floating rate period.

In connection with the SOFR provisions above, the following definitions apply:

"**Bloomberg Screen SOFRRATE Page**" means the Bloomberg screen designated "SOFRRATE" or any successor page or service.

"**Reuters Page USDSOFR=**" means the Reuters page designated "USDSOFR=" or any successor page or service.

"**SOFR Interest Reset Date**" means each U.S. Government Securities Business Day in the relevant Interest Period or Observation Period, as the case may be.

"**SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date**" means, if applicable, the date that is the specified U.S. Government Securities Business Day, or such other date as is specified in the applicable Final Terms, prior to the Interest Payment Date in respect of the relevant Interest Period or such other date specified in the applicable Final Terms; for the avoidance of doubt, the SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date can be zero or none, in which case no SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date is applicable.

"**SOFR Reference Time**" means (1) if the reference rate is SOFR Arithmetic Mean or SOFR Compound, the SOFR Determination Time or (2) if the reference rate is not SOFR Arithmetic Mean or SOFR Compound, the time determined by the Issuer or Calculation Agent after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

"**U.S. Government Securities Business Day**" means any day except for a Saturday, Sunday or a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in U.S. government securities.

Term SOFR Notes

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, each Term SOFR Note will bear interest at the rates, calculated with reference to Term SOFR, in each case plus the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (if any, as specified in the applicable Final Terms), subject to the Benchmark Replacement Provisions specified below. To the extent the provisions below relating to Term SOFR Notes are inconsistent with the description of Floating Rate Notes described elsewhere in this Base Prospectus, the provisions below shall prevail.

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, "**Term SOFR**" means, for any Interest Period other than the initial Interest Period, the Term SOFR Reference Rate for a tenor comparable to the applicable Interest Period on the day (such day, the "**Term SOFR Determination Day**") that is two (2) U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period, as such rate is published by the Term SOFR Administrator; *provided*, *however*, that if as of 5:00 p.m. (New York City time) on any Term SOFR Determination Day the Term SOFR Reference Rate for the applicable tenor has not been published by the Term SOFR Administrator and a Benchmark Replacement Date with respect to the Term SOFR Reference Rate has not occurred, then Term SOFR will be the Term SOFR Reference Rate for such tenor as published by the Term SOFR Administrator on the first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day for which such Term SOFR Reference Rate for such tenor was published by the Term SOFR Administrator so long as such first preceding U.S. Government Securities Business Day is not more than three (3) U.S. Government Securities Business Days prior to such Term SOFR Determination Day; *provided*, *further*, that if Term SOFR determined as provided above shall ever be less than the Floor, then Term SOFR shall be deemed to be the Floor.

In connection with the Term SOFR provisions above, unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, the following definitions apply:

"**Floor**" means a rate of interest equal to 0%.

"**Term SOFR Administrator**" means CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited (CBA) (or a successor administrator of the Term SOFR Reference Rate selected by the Issuer in its reasonable discretion).

"**Term SOFR Reference Rate**" means the forward-looking term rate based on the SOFR.

"**U.S. Government Securities Business Day**" means any day except for (a) a Saturday, (b) a Sunday or (c) a day on which the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association recommends that the fixed income departments of its members be closed for the entire day for purposes of trading in United States government securities.

EURIBOR Notes

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, each EURIBOR Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on EURIBOR (or any applicable Benchmark Replacement), in each case plus the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (if any, as specified in the applicable Final Terms), subject to the Benchmark Replacement Provisions specified below.

The following procedures will apply if the rate cannot be set as described above:

(a) If such rate does not appear on the Designated EURIBOR Page as of 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on the related Interest Determination Date, then the Issuer will request the principal offices of four major banks in the Euro-zone selected by the Issuer to provide such bank's offered quotation to prime banks in the Euro-zone interbank market for deposits in Euro having the Index Maturity beginning on the relevant Interest Reset Date as of 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on such Interest Determination Date and in a representative amount. If at least two quotations are provided, EURIBOR for that date will be the average (if necessary rounded upwards) of the quotations.

(b) If fewer than two quotations are provided, EURIBOR will be the average (if necessary rounded upwards) of the rates quoted by major banks in the Euro-zone, selected by the Issuer, at approximately 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on the Interest Determination Date for loans in euro to leading European banks for a

period of time corresponding to the Index Maturity beginning on the relevant Interest Reset Date and in a representative amount.

(c) If no rates are quoted by major banks, the rate will be the same as the rate used for the prior interest period.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, if in the Calculation Agent's opinion, or in the opinion of the other party responsible for the calculation of EURIBOR as specified in the relevant Final Terms, as applicable, there is any uncertainty between two or more alternative courses of action in making any determination or calculation, the Issuer shall promptly notify the Calculation Agent, as applicable, in writing as to which alternative course of action to adopt. If the Calculation Agent, as applicable, is not promptly provided with such direction, or is otherwise unable to make such calculation or determination for any reason, it shall notify the Issuer thereof and the Calculation Agent, as applicable, shall be under no obligation to make such calculation or determination and shall not incur any liability for not doing so.

Notwithstanding any other provision herein, neither the Calculation Agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Paying Agent shall be obliged to concur with the Issuer, in respect of any changes made which, in the sole opinion of the Calculation Agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Paying Agent (as applicable), would have the effect of (i) exposing the Calculation Agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Paying Agent (as applicable) to any liability against which it has not been indemnified and/or secured and/or prefunded to its satisfaction or (ii) increasing the obligations or duties, or decreasing the rights or protections, of the Calculation Agent, the Fiscal Agent or the Paying Agent (as applicable) in the Fiscal Agency Agreement and/or the term and conditions of the Notes.

In connection with the EURIBOR provisions above, the following definitions apply:

"**EURIBOR**" means the European Interbank Offered Rate and, with respect to each Interest Determination Date, the rate for deposits in euro having the Index Maturity beginning on the relevant Interest Reset Date that appears on the Designated EURIBOR Page as of 11:00 a.m., Brussels time, on that Interest Determination Date.

"**Designated EURIBOR Page**" means Capital Markets Report Screen EURIBOR01 of Reuters, or any other page as may replace such page on such service.

SONIA Rate Notes

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, each SONIA Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate equal to Compounded Daily SONIA (as defined below), in each case plus the Spread and/or Spread Multiplier (if any, as specified in the applicable Final Terms) as specified below.

- The rate of interest for each Interest Accrual Period shall, subject as provided below, be Compounded Daily SONIA plus or minus (as indicated in the applicable Final Terms) the Spread.
- If, in respect of any London Banking Day, the applicable SONIA Reference Rate is not available on the Relevant Screen Page or has not otherwise been published by the relevant authorized distributors, then the SONIA Reference Rate in respect of such London Banking Day shall be: (A) (1) the Bank of England's Bank Rate (the "**Bank Rate**") prevailing at 5:00 PM (or, if earlier, close of business) on such London Banking Day plus (2) the mean of the spread of the SONIA Reference Rate to the Bank Rate over the previous five London Banking Days on which a SONIA Reference Rate has been published, excluding the highest spread (or, if there are more than one highest spread, then only one of those highest spreads) and the lowest spread (or, if there are more than one lowest spread, then only one of those lowest spreads) to the Bank Rate; or (B) if the Bank Rate is not available on the relevant London Banking Day, the most recent SONIA Reference Rate in respect of a London Banking Day.
- Notwithstanding the previous paragraph, in the event the Bank of England publishes guidance as to: (1) how the SONIA Reference Rate is to be determined or (2) any rate that is to replace the SONIA Reference Rate, then the Calculation Agent shall, to the extent that is reasonably practicable and as set forth in a direction from the Issuer in writing, follow such guidance in order to determine the SONIA Reference Rate for any London Banking Day "*i*" for the purposes of the Notes and for so long as the SONIA Reference Rate is not available or has not been published by the relevant authorized distributors.
- If the Notes become due and payable pursuant to an Event of Default, as described under "—Events of Default" below, then the final rate of interest shall be calculated for the Interest Accrual Period to (but

excluding) the date on which such Notes become due and payable and such rate of interest on the Notes shall apply for so long as such Notes remain outstanding.

In connection with the SONIA provisions above, one of the following formulas will be specified in the applicable Final Terms:

"**Compounded Daily SONIA**" means, with respect to an Interest Accrual Period, the rate of return of a daily compound interest investment (with the daily SONIA rate as reference rate for the calculation of interest) and will be calculated by the Calculation Agent on the relevant SONIA Interest Determination Date, as follows, and the resulting percentage shall be rounded if necessary to the fifth decimal place (with .000005 being rounded upwards),

(i) *Observation Period Shift*

$$\left[\prod_{i-=1}^{d_o}\left(1+\frac{ri \times ni}{365}\right)-1\right]\times\frac{365}{d}$$

where:

"***d***" is, for a relevant Observation Period, the number of calendar days in such Observation Period;

"***d_o***" is, for a relevant Observation Period, the number of Relevant Business Days in such Observation Period;

"***i***" is a series of whole numbers from one to d_o, each representing the relevant London Banking Day in chronological order from, and including, the first London Banking Day in the relevant Observation Period;

"***n_i***," for any London Banking Day "*i*," means the number of calendar days from and including such London Banking Day "*i*" up to but excluding the following London Banking Day;

"**Observation Period**" means, in respect of a relevant Interest Period, the period from (and including) the date falling "*p*" London Banking Days prior to the first day of such Interest Period to (but excluding) the date which is "*p*" London Banking Days prior to the Interest Payment Date for such Interest Period (or the date falling "*p*" London Banking Days prior to such earlier date, if any, on which the Notes become due and payable);

"***p***," for any Interest Accrual Period, is the number of London Banking Days included in the Observation Look-Back Period, as specified in the applicable Final Terms, which shall not be specified in the applicable Final Terms as less than five London Banking Days without the prior agreement of the Calculation Agent;

"***r***" means, in respect of any London Banking Day, the applicable SONIA rate in respect of such London Banking Day; and

"***r_i***" means, for any London Banking Day, the applicable SONIA rate as set out in the definition of "*r*" above in respect of such London Banking Day.

(ii) *Lag*

$$\left[\prod_{i=1}^{d_o}\left(1+\frac{SONIA_{i-PLBD}\times n_i}{365}\right)-1\right]\times\frac{365}{d}$$

where:

"***d***" is the number of calendar days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period,

"***d_o***" is the number of London Banking Days in the relevant Interest Accrual Period,

"***i***" is a series of whole numbers from one to d_o, each representing the relevant London Banking Day in chronological order from, and including, the first London Banking Day in the relevant Interest Accrual Period,

"**Interest Accrual Period**" means: (a) any given interest period or (b) in the event the SONIA Rate Notes become due and payable on a date other than an interest payment date, the period beginning on and including the last interest payment date and ending on but excluding the date on which the relevant payment of interest and principal on the SONIA Rate Notes falls due,

"$\boldsymbol{n_i}$," for any London Banking Day "*i*," means the number of calendar days from and including such London Banking Day "*i*" up to but excluding the following London Banking Day, "Observation Look-Back Period" is as specified in the applicable Final Terms,

"***p***," for any Interest Accrual Period, is the number of London Banking Days included in the Observation Look-Back Period, as specified in the applicable Final Terms, which shall not be specified in the applicable Final Terms as less than five London Banking Days without the prior agreement of the Calculation Agent;

"**SONIA Reference Rate**," in respect of any London Banking Day, is a reference rate equal to the daily Sterling Overnight Index Average ("**SONIA**") rate for such London Banking Day as provided by the administrator of SONIA to authorized distributors and as then published on the Relevant Screen Page or, if the Relevant Screen Page is unavailable, as otherwise published by such authorized distributors, in each case on the London Banking Day immediately following such London Banking Day, and

"**SONIAi-pLBD**" means, in respect of any London Banking Day "*i*," the SONIA Reference Rate for the London Banking Day falling "*p*" London Banking Days prior to the relevant London Banking Day "*i*."

In connection with the SONIA provisions above, the following definition applies:

"**London Banking Day**" or "**LBD**" means any day on which commercial banks are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in London.

Treasury Rate Notes

Each Treasury Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be revised periodically based on the Treasury Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier, if any, specified in the applicable Final Terms.

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, "**Treasury Rate**" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date, the rate for the most recent auction of direct obligations of the United States ("**Treasury bills**") having the specified Index Maturity as it appears under the caption "**INVEST RATE**" on either Reuters Screen USAUCTION10 Page or Reuters Screen USAUCTION11 Page (or any other pages as may replace such pages on such service).

If the Treasury Rate cannot be determined as described above, the following procedures will apply:

(a) If the rate is not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, the rate will be the auction average rate for such Treasury bills (expressed as a bond equivalent, on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) for such auction as otherwise announced by the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

(b) If the results of the auction of Treasury bills are not so published by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, or if no such auction is held, the Treasury Rate will be the rate (expressed as a bond equivalent on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) on such Interest Determination Date of such Treasury bills having the specified Index Maturity as published in H.15, or such other recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate, under the caption "**U.S. Government Securities—Treasury Bills (Secondary Market)**."

(c) If such rate is not yet published in H.15 or another recognized electronic source, then the Treasury Rate will be a yield to maturity (expressed as a bond equivalent on the basis of a year of 365 or 366 days, as applicable, and applied on a daily basis) of the average of the secondary market bid rates as of approximately 3:30 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, of three leading primary U.S. government securities dealers in The City of New York selected by the Issuer for the issue of Treasury bills with a remaining maturity closest to the specified Index Maturity.

(d) If fewer than three dealers are providing quotes, the Treasury Rate for the new interest period will be the Treasury Rate in effect for the prior interest period.

Prime Rate Notes

Each Prime Rate Note will bear interest at a specified rate that will be reset periodically based on the Prime Rate and any Spread and/or Spread Multiplier.

Unless the applicable Final Terms specifies otherwise, "**Prime Rate**" means, with respect to any Interest Determination Date, the rate set forth on that Interest Determination Date in H.15 under the heading "**Bank Prime Loan**" (recognized electronic source used for the purpose of displaying such rate).

If the Prime Rate cannot be determined as described above, the following procedures will apply:

(a) If the rate is not published in H.15 or another recognized electronic source by 3:00 p.m., New York City time, on the Interest Determination Date, then the Prime Rate will be the average (rounded upwards, if necessary, to the next higher one-hundred thousandth of a percentage point) of the rates publicly announced by each bank on the Reuters Screen USPRIME1 Page as its prime rate or base lending rate, as of 11:00 a.m., New York City time, for that Interest Determination Date.

(b) If fewer than four, but more than two, rates appear on the Reuters Screen USPRIME1 Page, the Prime Rate will be the average of the prime rates (quoted on the basis of the actual number of days in the year divided by a 360-day year) as of the close of business on the Interest Determination Date by three major money center banks in The City of New York selected by the Issuer.

(c) If fewer than two rates appear, the Prime Rate will be determined based on the rates furnished in The City of New York by the appropriate number of substitute banks or trust companies organized and doing business under the laws of the United States, or any State thereof, having total equity capital of at least U.S.$500 million and being subject to supervision or examination by a Federal or State authority, as selected by the Issuer.

(d) If no banks are providing quotes, the Prime Rate for the new interest period will be the Prime Rate in effect for the prior interest period.

Benchmark Replacement Provisions

SOFR Fallback Provisions

If the Issuer, or its designee (which may be an affiliate of the Issuer), determines on or prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the applicable Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for the Notes of such Series for all purposes relating to such Notes in respect of all determinations on the relevant Interest Determination Date and all subsequent Interest Reset Period.

In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer or its designee (which may an affiliate of the Issuer), will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time.

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer or its designee pursuant this section, including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection:

(a) will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error;

(b) will be made in the sole discretion of the Issuer or its designee, as applicable; and

(c) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the Notes or any other party.

As used in this Base Prospectus with respect to any Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date in connection with the SOFR Notes:

"**Benchmark**" means, initially, Compounded SOFR, as such terms is defined above; provided that if the Issuer or its designee determines on or prior to the Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to Compounded SOFR (or the published daily SOFR used in the calculation thereof) or the then-current Benchmark, then "Benchmark" means the applicable Benchmark Replacement.

"**Benchmark Replacement**" means the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

(i) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment;

(ii) the sum of: (a) the ISDA Fallback Rate and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment; or

(iii) the sum of: (a) the alternate rate of interest that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee as the replacement for the then-current Benchmark giving due consideration to any industry-accepted rate of interest as a replacement for the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time and (b) the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

"**Benchmark Replacement Adjustment**" **means** the first alternative set forth in the order below that can be determined by the Issuer or its designee as of the Benchmark Replacement Date:

(i) the Spread adjustment or method for calculating or determining such Spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero), that has been selected or recommended by the Relevant Governmental Body for the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement;

(ii) if the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement is equivalent to the ISDA Fallback Rate, then the ISDA Fallback Adjustment;

(iii) the Spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee giving due consideration to any industry-accepted spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of the then-current Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated Floating Rate Notes at such time.

"**Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes**" means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, rounding of amounts or tenors, and other administrative matters) that the Issuer or its designee decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such Benchmark Replacement in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer or its designee decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer or its designee determine that no market practice for use of the Benchmark Replacement exists, in such other manner as the Issuer or its designee determines is reasonably necessary).

"**Benchmark Replacement Date**" means the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

(i) in the case of clause (1) or (2) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

(ii) in the case of clause (3) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein.

For the avoidance of doubt, if the event that gives rise to the Benchmark Replacement Date occurs on the same day as, but earlier than, the Reference Time in respect of any determination, the Benchmark Replacement Date will be deemed to have occurred prior to the Reference Time for such determination.

"**Benchmark Transition Event**" means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark (including the daily published component used in the calculation thereof):

(i) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark (or such component), permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component);

(ii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component), the central bank for the currency of the Benchmark (or such component), an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for the Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for the Benchmark, which states that the administrator of the Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide the Benchmark permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide the Benchmark (or such component); or

(iii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of the Benchmark announcing that the Benchmark is no longer representative.

"**ISDA Definitions**" means the 2021 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. or any successor thereto, as amended or supplemented from time to time, or any successor definitional booklet for interest rate derivatives published from time to time.

"**ISDA Fallback Adjustment**" means the spread adjustment (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be determined upon the occurrence of an index cessation event with respect to the Benchmark.

"**ISDA Fallback Rate**" means the rate that would apply for derivatives transactions referencing the ISDA Definitions to be effective upon the occurrence of an index cessation date with respect to the Benchmark for the applicable tenor excluding the applicable ISDA Fallback Adjustment.

"**Reference Time**" with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (1) if the Benchmark is Compounded SOFR, the SOFR Determination Time, and (2) if the Benchmark is not Compounded SOFR, the time determined by the Issuer or its designee after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

"**Relevant Governmental Body**" means the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board and/or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York or any successor thereto.

"**Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement**" means the Benchmark Replacement excluding the Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

Term SOFR Fallback Provisions

If the Issuer, or its designee (which may be an affiliate of the Issuer), determines on or prior to the relevant Reference Time that a Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date have occurred with respect to the then-current Benchmark, the applicable Benchmark Replacement will replace the then-current Benchmark for the Notes of such Series for all purposes relating to such Notes in respect of all determinations on the relevant Term SOFR Determination Day and all subsequent Interest Periods.

In connection with the implementation of a Benchmark Replacement, the Issuer or its designee (which may be an affiliate of the Issuer), will have the right to make Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes from time to time.

Any determination, decision or election that may be made by the Issuer or its designee pursuant this section, including any determination with respect to a tenor, rate or adjustment or of the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event, circumstance or date and any decision to take or refrain from taking any action or any selection:

(a) will be conclusive and binding absent manifest error;

(b) will be made in the sole discretion of the Issuer or its designee, as applicable; and

(c) notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes, shall become effective without consent from the holders of the Notes or any other Party.

As used in this Base Prospectus with respect to any Benchmark Transition Event and its related Benchmark Replacement Date in connection with the Term SOFR Notes:

"**Available Tenor**" means, as of any date of determination and with respect to the then-current Benchmark, as applicable, if such Benchmark is a term rate, any tenor for such Benchmark (or component thereof) that is or may be used for determining the length of an interest period as of such date and not including, for the avoidance of doubt, any tenor for such Benchmark that is then removed from the definition of "Interest Period."

"**Benchmark**" means, initially, the Term SOFR; provided that if a Benchmark Transition Event has occurred with respect to the Term SOFR Reference Rate or the then-current Benchmark, then "Benchmark" means the applicable Benchmark Replacement to the extent that such Benchmark Replacement has replaced such prior benchmark rate.

"**Benchmark Replacement**" means, with respect to any Benchmark Transition Event, as determined by the Issuer or its designee as for the applicable Benchmark Replacement Date, the sum of: (a) the alternate benchmark rate that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee as the replacement giving due consideration to (x) any selection or recommendation of a replacement benchmark rate or the mechanism for determining such a rate by the Relevant Governmental Body or (y) any evolving or then-prevailing market convention for determining a benchmark rate as a replacement to the then-current Benchmark for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes and (b) the related Benchmark Replacement Adjustment. If the Benchmark Replacement as determined pursuant to the above would be less than the Floor, the Benchmark Replacement will be deemed to be the Floor.

"**Benchmark Replacement Adjustment**" means the spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, (which may be a positive or negative value or zero) that has been selected by the Issuer or its designee giving due consideration to (a) any selection or recommendation of a spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of such Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement by the Relevant Governmental Body or (b) any evolving or then-prevailing market convention for determining a spread adjustment, or method for calculating or determining such spread adjustment, for the replacement of such Benchmark with the applicable Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement for U.S. dollar-denominated floating rate notes at such time.

"**Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes**" means, with respect to any Benchmark Replacement, any technical, administrative or operational changes (including changes to the definition of "Business Day," the definition of "U.S. Government Securities Business Day," the definition of "Interest Period" or any similar or analogous definition (or the addition of a concept of "interest period"), timing and frequency of determining rates and making payments of interest, and other technical, administrative or operational matters) that the Issuer or its designee decides may be appropriate to reflect the adoption of such rate or to permit the use and administration thereof by the Issuer or its designee in a manner substantially consistent with market practice (or, if the Issuer or its designee decides that adoption of any portion of such market practice is not administratively feasible or if the Issuer or its designee determines that no market practice for the administration of any such rate exists, in such other manner of administration as the Issuer or its designee decides is reasonably necessary).

"**Benchmark Replacement Date**" means a date and time determined by the Issuer or its designee, which date shall be no later than the earliest to occur of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

(i) in the case of clause (i) or (ii) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the later of (a) the date of the public statement or publication of information referenced therein and (b) the date on which the administrator of such Benchmark (or the published component used in the calculation thereof) permanently or indefinitely ceases to provide such Benchmark (or such component thereof) or, if such Benchmark is a term rate, all Available Tenors of such Benchmark (or such component thereof); or

(ii) in the case of clause (iii) of the definition of "Benchmark Transition Event," the first date on which such Benchmark (or the published component used in the calculation thereof) has been or, if such Benchmark is a term rate, all Available Tenors of such Benchmark (or such component thereof) have been determined and announced by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of such Benchmark (or such component thereof) to be non-representative; provided that such non-representativeness will be determined by reference to the most recent statement or publication referenced in such clause (iii) and even if such Benchmark (or such component thereof) or, if such Benchmark is a term rate, any Available Tenor of such Benchmark (or such component thereof) continues to be provided on such date.

For the avoidance of doubt, if such Benchmark is a term rate, the "Benchmark Replacement Date" will be deemed to have occurred in the case of clause (i) or (ii) with respect to any Benchmark upon the occurrence of the applicable event or events set forth therein with respect to all then-current Available Tenors of such Benchmark (or the published component used in the calculation thereof).

"**Benchmark Transition Event**" means the occurrence of one or more of the following events with respect to the then-current Benchmark:

(i) a public statement or publication of information by or on behalf of the administrator of such Benchmark (or the published component used in the calculation thereof) announcing that such administrator has ceased or will cease to provide such Benchmark (or such component thereof) or, if such Benchmark is a term rate, all Available Tenors of such Benchmark (or such component thereof), permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide such Benchmark (or such component thereof) or, if such Benchmark is a term rate, any Available Tenor of such Benchmark (or such component thereof);

(ii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of such Benchmark (or the published component used in the calculation thereof), the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, an insolvency official with jurisdiction over the administrator for such Benchmark (or such component), a resolution authority with jurisdiction over the administrator for such Benchmark (or such component) or a court or an entity with similar insolvency or resolution authority over the administrator for such Benchmark (or such component), which states that the administrator of such Benchmark (or such component) has ceased or will cease to provide such Benchmark (or such component thereof) or, if such Benchmark is a term rate, all Available Tenors of such Benchmark (or such component thereof) permanently or indefinitely, provided that, at the time of such statement or publication, there is no successor administrator that will continue to provide such Benchmark (or such component thereof) or, if such Benchmark is a term rate, any Available Tenor of such Benchmark (or such component thereof); or

(iii) a public statement or publication of information by the regulatory supervisor for the administrator of such Benchmark (or the published component used in the calculation thereof) announcing that such Benchmark (or such component thereof) or, if such Benchmark is a term rate, all Available Tenors of such Benchmark (or such component thereof) are not, or as of a specified future date will not be, representative.

For the avoidance of doubt, if such Benchmark is a term rate, a "Benchmark Transition Event" will be deemed to have occurred with respect to any Benchmark if a public statement or publication of information set forth above has occurred with respect to each then-current Available Tenor of such Benchmark (or the published component used in the calculation thereof).

"**Reference Time**" with respect to any determination of the Benchmark means (i) if the Benchmark is Term SOFR, the Term SOFR Determination Day, and (ii) if the Benchmark is not Term SOFR, the time determined by the Issuer or its designee after giving effect to the Benchmark Replacement Conforming Changes.

"**Relevant Governmental Body**" means the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or a committee officially endorsed or convened by the Federal Reserve Board or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, or any successor thereto.

"**Unadjusted Benchmark Replacement**" means the applicable Benchmark Replacement excluding the related Benchmark Replacement Adjustment.

EURIBOR Notes Fallback Provisions

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Issuer, in its sole discretion, or the Calculation Agent, in its sole discretion, determine on or prior to an Interest Determination Date that EURIBOR has been permanently discontinued and the Issuer or the Calculation Agent have notified the other of such determination, the Calculation Agent will use, as a substitute for EURIBOR (the "**EURIBOR Alternative Rate**") for that Interest Determination Date and each Interest Determination Date thereafter, the reference rate selected as an alternative to EURIBOR by the central bank, reserve bank, monetary authority or any similar institution (including any committee or working group thereof) in the jurisdiction of the currency in which the EURIBOR Notes are denominated and that is consistent with accepted market practice regarding the selection and use of a substitute for EURIBOR, all as determined by the Issuer and/or its independent investment banker and notified to the Calculation Agent in writing. As part of such substitution, the Issuer, or an independent investment banker appointed by the Issuer, will make such adjustments ("**Adjustments**") to the EURIBOR Alternative Rate or the spread thereon, as well as the business day convention, Interest Determination Dates and related provisions and definitions, in each case that are consistent with accepted market practice for the use of such EURIBOR Alternative Rate for the EURIBOR Notes. If the Issuer or its independent investment banker determines that there is no clear market consensus as to whether any rate has replaced EURIBOR in customary market usage, the Issuer may appoint, in its sole discretion, a new calculation agent, which may be the Issuer's affiliate, to determine the EURIBOR Alternative Rate and make any EURIBOR Adjustments thereto, and the determinations of such calculation agent will be binding on the Issuer, the trustee and the holders of the EURIBOR Notes. If, however, the Issuer, its independent investment banker or new calculation agent determines that EURIBOR has been discontinued, but for any reason a EURIBOR Alternative Rate has not been determined, EURIBOR will be equal to such rate as the rate in effect for the EURIBOR Notes on such Interest Determination Date.

Extendible Notes

Notes may be issued with an initial maturity date (the "**Initial Maturity Date**") which may be extended from time to time upon the election of the holders on specified dates (each, an "**Election Date**") up to a final maturity date (the "**Final Maturity Date**") as set forth in the applicable Final Terms ("**Extendible Notes**"). The Final Terms relating to each issue of Extendible Notes will set forth the terms of such Notes, including the Initial Maturity Date, the Final Maturity Date and the Election Dates, and will also describe certain tax considerations associated with an investment in Extendible Notes, the manner in which holders may elect to extend the Notes and such other terms and conditions as may apply to such issue.

Indexed Notes

Notes may be issued with the principal amount payable at maturity or interest to be paid thereon, or both, to be determined with reference to the price or prices of specified commodities or stocks, indices, formulae or other assets or bases of reference as may be specified in such Note and the applicable Final Terms ("**Indexed Notes**"). Holders of such Indexed Notes may receive a principal amount on the Maturity Date that is greater than or less than the face amount of the Indexed Notes, or an interest rate that is greater than or less than the stated interest rate on the Indexed Notes, or both, depending upon the structure of the Indexed Note and the relative value on the Maturity Date or at the relevant Interest Payment Date, as the case may be, of the specified indexed item. Information as to the method for determining the principal amount payable on the Maturity Date, the currency base rate (the "**Currency Base Rate**"), the manner of determining the interest rate, the determination agent (the "**Determination Agent**"), certain historical information with respect to the specified indexed item and tax considerations associated with an investment in Indexed Notes will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms.

A separate prospectus with respect to the relevant Note will be used for the documentation of an issuance of Indexed Notes, including, but not limited to a discussion of market and settlement disruptions and adjustments.

Dual Currency Notes

In general, "**Dual Currency Notes**" refer to Notes as to which the Issuer is permitted under certain specified circumstances to pay principal, premium, if any, and/or interest, in more than one currency or composite currency. The terms of any Dual Currency Notes will be as set forth in the applicable Final Terms related to any such Notes, including the face amount currency (the "**Face Amount Currency**"), the option value calculation agent (the "**Option Value Calculation Agent**"), the optional payment currency (the "**Optional Payment Currency**"), the option election date(s) (the "**Option Election Date(s)**"), and the designated exchange rate (the "**Designated Exchange Rate**").

For further information regarding certain risks inherent in Notes denominated in currencies other than U.S. Dollars, see "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to the Notes Generally—The Notes are subject to Exchange rate risk and payments under the Notes may be subject to exchange controls."

Amortizing Notes

Amortizing Notes are Fixed Rate Notes for which payments combining principal and interest are made in installments over the life of the Note ("**Amortizing Notes**"). Unless otherwise specified herein and in the applicable Final Terms, interest on each Amortizing Note will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Payments with respect to Amortizing Notes will be applied first to interest due and payable thereon and then to the reduction of the unpaid principal amount thereof. Further information concerning specific terms of any issue of Amortizing Notes, including the amortization schedule (the "**Amortization Schedule**"), will be provided in the applicable Final Terms. A table setting forth repayment information in respect of each Amortizing Note will be included in the applicable Final Terms and set forth on such Notes.

Original Issue Discount Notes

Original Issue Discount Notes are Notes issued at more than a *de minimis* discount from the principal amount payable at maturity. Certain additional considerations relating to Original Issue Discount Notes may be described in the applicable Final Terms relating thereto.

Additional Notes

The Issuer may issue Additional Notes. Any such Additional Notes that are Regulation S Global Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules apply will be issued in the form of a temporary global Note which will be exchangeable for a beneficial interest in a permanent global Note on or after the Exchange Date specified in the applicable Final Terms relating to such Additional Notes. Additional Notes may be issued prior to or after the Exchange Date relating to such prior Tranche of Notes of the same Series. In the event Additional Notes are issued prior to the Exchange Date for the prior Tranche, the Exchange Date relating to such prior Tranche shall be moved to a date not earlier than 40 calendar days after the original issue date of the related Additional Notes; provided, however, in no event shall the Exchange Date for a Tranche of Notes be extended to a date more than 160 calendar days after the date such Tranche was issued. Once any Additional Notes have been issued, such Additional Notes together with each prior and subsequent Tranche of Notes of the same Series, shall constitute one and the same Series for all purposes to the extent specified in the applicable Final Terms (except that any such Additional Notes offered and sold in compliance with Regulation S will have temporary ISIN and Common Code numbers during a 40-day distribution compliance period commencing on the date of issuance of such Additional Notes); provided, however, that for Regulation S Global Notes, or Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules apply, such consolidation of Additional Notes issued after the Exchange Date will occur only following the exchange of interests in the temporary global Note for interests in the permanent global Note upon receipt of certificates described below; and provided further that, if the Additional Notes are not fungible with the earlier Notes for United States federal income tax purposes, the Additional Notes will have a separate ISIN and Common Code. The Final Terms relating to any Additional Notes will set forth matters related to the issuance, exchange and transfer of Additional Notes, including identifying the prior Tranche of Notes, their original issue date and aggregate principal amount. Any Additional Notes that are Bearer Notes will be subject to the same restrictions as are set forth under "Forms of Notes—Bearer Notes" above.

Other Provisions

Any provisions with respect to Notes, including without limitation the determination of an Interest Rate Basis, the specification of an Interest Rate Basis, calculation of the interest rate applicable to a Floating Rate Note, its Interest Payment Dates or any other matter relating thereto may be modified by the terms specified under "Other Provisions" on the face thereof, if so specified on the face thereof or in the applicable Final Terms.

Covenants

The Issuer has agreed to restrictions on its activities for the benefit of holders of each Series. The following restrictions will apply separately to each Series:

Consolidation, Merger, Sale or Conveyance

The Issuer may not consolidate with or merge into any other corporation or convey or transfer its properties and assets substantially as an entirety to any person, unless:

(i) the successor corporation shall be a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Chile or the United States of America (or any state thereof) and shall expressly assume, by a supplemental Fiscal Agency Agreement, delivered to and in a form satisfactory to the Fiscal and Paying Agent, the due and punctual payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on all the outstanding Notes and the performance of every covenant in the Fiscal Agency Agreement on the part of the Issuer to be performed or observed;

(ii) immediately after giving effect to such transaction, no Event of Default, and no event which, after notice or lapse of time or both would become an Event of Default, shall have happened and be continuing; and

(iii) the Issuer shall have delivered to the Fiscal and Paying Agent an officers' certificate and an opinion of counsel, each stating that such consolidation, merger, conveyance or transfer and, if a supplemental Fiscal Agency Agreement is required, such supplemental Fiscal Agency Agreement, comply with the foregoing provisions relating to such transaction and all conditions precedent in the Fiscal Agency Agreement relating to such a transaction have been complied with.

In case of any such consolidation, merger, conveyance or transfer such successor corporation will succeed to and be substituted for the Issuer as obligor on each Series with the same effect as if it had issued such Series. Upon the assumption of its obligations by any such successor corporation in such circumstances subject to certain exceptions, the Issuer will be discharged from all obligations under the Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

Periodic Reports

For so long as any of the Notes remain outstanding, the Issuer will make available at its expense, upon request, to any holder of such Notes and any prospective purchasers thereof the information specified in Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act, unless the Bank is then subject to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act or is exempt from registration pursuant to compliance with Rule 12g3-2(b) of the Exchange Act.

Events of Default

An "**Event of Default**," with respect to each Series is defined in the Fiscal Agency Agreement as:

(i) The Issuer's default in the payment of any principal of any of the Notes of each Series, when due and payable, whether at maturity or otherwise; or

(ii) The Issuer's default in the payment of any interest or any Additional Amounts when due and payable on any of the Notes of such Series and the continuance of such default for a period of 30 days; or

(iii) The Issuer's default in the performance or observance of any other term, covenant, warranty or obligation in respect of the Notes of such Series or the Fiscal Agency Agreement, not otherwise expressly defined as an Event of Default in (i) or (ii) above, and the continuance of such default for more than 60 days after written notice of such default has been received by the Issuer from the holders of at least 25.0% in aggregate principal amount of the Notes of such Series outstanding specifying

such default or breach and requiring it to be remedied and stating that such notice is a "Notice of Default";

(iv) If any of the Issuer's Indebtedness (as defined below) or that of its Subsidiaries becomes due and repayable prematurely by reason of an event of default (however described) or the Issuer or any of its Subsidiaries fails to make any payment in respect of any Indebtedness on the due date for such payment or within any originally applicable grace period, provided that no such event as aforesaid shall constitute an Event of Default unless such Indebtedness either alone or when aggregated with other Indebtedness in respect of which one or more of the events mentioned in this paragraph has occurred shall amount to at least U.S.$50,000,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency on the basis of the middle spot rate for any relevant currency against the U.S. Dollar, as quoted by any leading bank on the day on which this paragraph operates);

(v) The entry of an order for relief against the Issuer under any Bankruptcy Law by a court or regulatory entity having jurisdiction in the premises or a decree or order by a court or regulatory entity having jurisdiction in the premises adjudging the Issuer as bankrupt or insolvent under any other applicable law, or the entry of a decree or order approving as properly filed a petition seeking reorganization, arrangement, adjustment or composition of or in respect of the Issuer under any Bankruptcy Law, or appointing a receiver, liquidator, assignee, trustee, sequestrator (or other similar official under any Bankruptcy Law, including a "*síndico*") of the Issuer or of any substantial part of its property, or ordering the winding up or liquidation of its affairs, and the continuance of any such decree or order unstayed and in effect for a period of 60 consecutive days; or

(vi) The consent by the Issuer to the institution of bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings against it, or the filing by it of a petition or answer or consent seeking reorganization or relief under any Bankruptcy Law, or the consent by it to the filing of any such petition or to the appointment of a custodian, receiver, liquidator, assignee, trustee, sequestrator (or other similar official under any Bankruptcy Law, including a "*síndico*") of the Issuer or of any substantial part of its property, or the making of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or the admission in writing of its inability to pay its debts generally as they become due, or the taking of corporate action by the Issuer in furtherance of any such action.

The term "Bankruptcy Law" as used in this section means (i) articles 120 et seq. of the Chilean Banking Law (D.F.L. 3 of 1997, as amended), (ii) the Chilean "*Ley de Insolvencia y Reorganización de Empresas y Personas*" (Law No. 20,720, as amended) or (iii) any other applicable law that amends, supplements or supersedes the Chilean Banking Law and/or the Ley de Insolvencia y *Reorganización de Empresas y Personas*, and any applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law of any applicable jurisdiction.

For purposes of the above, "**Indebtedness**" means (i) money borrowed and premiums and accrued interest in respect thereof, (ii) liabilities under or in respect of any acceptance or credit and (iii) the principal and premium (if any) and accrued interest in respect of any bonds, notes, debentures, debenture stock, loan stock, certificates of deposit or other securities whether issued for cash or in whole or in part for a consideration other than cash.

The term "**Subsidiary**" as used in this section ("**Events of Default**") means any corporation or other business entity of which the Issuer owns or controls (either directly or through one or more other Subsidiaries) more than 50.0% of the issued capital or other ownership interests, in each case having ordinary voting power to elect or appoint directors, managers or trustees of such corporation or other business entity (whether or not capital stock or other ownership interests or any other class or classes shall or might have voting power upon the occurrence of any contingency).

The Fiscal Agency Agreement provides that (i) if an Event of Default with respect to any Series (other than an Event of Default described in clause (v) above) shall have occurred and be continuing with respect to the Notes of such Series, the holders of not less than 25.0% of the total principal amount of the Notes of such Series then outstanding may declare the principal of all outstanding Notes of such Series and the interest accrued thereon, if any, to be due and payable immediately and (ii) if an Event of Default described in clause (v) above shall have occurred, principal of all outstanding Notes of such Series and the interest accrued thereon, if any, shall become and be immediately due and payable without any declaration or other act on the part of the Fiscal and Paying Agent or any holder of Notes of such Series. The Fiscal Agency Agreement provides that the Notes owned by the Issuer or any of its affiliates shall be deemed not to be outstanding for, among other purposes, declaring the acceleration of the maturity

of the Notes. Upon the satisfaction by the Issuer of certain conditions, the declaration described in clause (i) of this paragraph may be annulled by the holders of a majority of the total principal amount of the Notes of such Series then outstanding. Past defaults, other than non-payment of principal, interest and compliance with certain covenants, may be waived by the holders of a majority of the total principal amount of the Notes of such Series outstanding.

Payment of Additional Amounts

The Issuer is required to make all payments in respect of each Series free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for or on account of, any present or future taxes, duties, fines, penalties, assessments or other governmental charges (or interest, penalties or additions to tax on those taxes, duties, fines, penalties, assessments or other governmental charges) (collectively, "**Taxes**") imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by, within or on behalf of (i) Chile (or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having power to tax), (ii) in the case of Notes issued by the New York Branch, the United States (or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof having power to tax) and (iii) in the event of a transaction permitted under "—Covenants—Consolidation, Merger, Sale or Conveyance" above, any jurisdiction where a successor corporation of the Issuer is incorporated or considered to be a resident, if other than Chile (or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having power to tax), or any other jurisdiction from or through which the Issuer (or a successor) makes any payment under a Series (or any political subdivision or governmental authority thereof or therein having power to tax) (each of (i), (ii) and (iii), a "**Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction**"), unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event the Issuer will pay to the Holders of such Series, or the relevant Paying Agent, as the case may be, such additional amounts ("**Additional Amounts**") as may be necessary to ensure that the net amounts received by the Holders of such Series after such withholding or deduction (including such withholding or deduction on Additional Amounts) shall not be less than the amounts of principal, interest and premium, if any, which would have been received in respect of such Series in the absence of such withholding or deduction, except that no such Additional Amounts shall be payable in respect of any Note:

(i) in the case of payments for which presentation of such Note is required, presented for payment more than 30 days after the later of:

  (a) the date on which such payment first became due, and

  (b) if the full amount payable has not been received in the place of payment by the relevant Paying Agent on or prior to such due date, the date on which, the full amount having been so received, notice to that effect shall have been given to the Holders by the relevant Paying Agent, except to the extent that the Holder would have been entitled to such Additional Amounts on presenting such Note for payment on the last day of such period of 30 days;

(ii) for any estate, inheritance, gift, sales, transfer, excise, personal property or similar Taxes;

(iii) held by or on behalf of a Holder who is liable for Taxes imposed in respect of such Note by reason of such Holder (or fiduciary, settlor, beneficiary, or possessor of power over the relevant Holder, if the relevant Holder is an estate, a nominee, a trust, or a partnership) or a beneficial owner of the Note having some present or former connection with the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction imposing such Taxes, other than the mere holding of such Note or the receipt of payments or the enforcement of rights in respect thereto;

(iv) for any Taxes which are payable other than by deduction or withholding from payments of principal of, or interest or premium on the Notes;

(v) with respect to Taxes imposed on a payment to a Holder that would not have been imposed but for the failure of the Holder or a beneficial owner of the Note to comply with any certification, documentation, information or other reporting requirements concerning the nationality, residence, identity or connection with a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction or to make other similar claim for exemption to a Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction, if, after having been requested in writing by the Issuer to provide such applicable certification, documentation or information or to make such a claim, such Holder or beneficial owner fails to do so within 30 days; provided that in no event shall such obligation to provide such certification, documentation or information require such Holder or beneficial owner to provide any more onerous information, documents, or other evidence than would

be required to be provided had such Holder or beneficial owner been required to provide the U.S. Internal Revenue Service ("**IRS**") Form W-8BEN-E that (a) imposes on such person any material unreimbursed cost or expense or (b) requires the disclosure of any material non-public information to any unrelated person;

(vi) any Taxes that would not have been imposed but for the status of the Holder (or a beneficial owner thereof) as (i) a "10-percent shareholder" of the Issuer, as defined in Section 871(h)(3) of the Code, or any successor provisions; (ii) a bank receiving interest pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business as described in section 881(c)(3)(A) of the Code; (iii) a controlled foreign corporation within the meaning of section 957 of the Code that is related to the Issuer within the meaning of section 864(d)(4) of the Code; or (iv) a personal holding company or passive foreign investment company with respect to the United States or a corporation that accumulates earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;

(vii) for any Taxes imposed under Sections 1471-1474 of the Code, any current or future regulations thereunder or interpretations thereof, any agreements entered into pursuant to Section 1471(b) of the Code, any intergovernmental agreement entered into (or treated as being in effect) in connection with the implementation of such sections of the Code, and any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules, or official practices adopted pursuant to any such intergovernmental agreement;

(viii) with respect to any payment on a Note to a Holder who is a fiduciary, a partnership or other than the sole beneficial owner of that payment to the extent that payment would be required by the laws of the applicable Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction to be included in the income, for tax purposes, of a beneficiary or settlor with respect to the fiduciary, a member of that partnership or a beneficial owner who would not have been entitled to the Additional Amounts had that beneficiary, settlor, interest holder or beneficial owner been the Holder; or

(ix) any combination of (i) through (vii).

As used in this section ("**Payment of Additional Amounts**"), a "**Holder**" shall mean, (a) with respect to any Registered Note, the person in whose name at the time such Registered Note is registered or (b) with respect to any Bearer Note, the bearer thereof.

References to principal, interest, premium or other amounts payable in respect of any Series also refer to any Additional Amounts that may be payable. Refunds, if any, of Taxes with respect to which the Issuer pays Additional Amounts are for the Issuer's account.

The Issuer will pay when due any present or future stamp, transfer, court or documentary Taxes or any other excise or property Taxes, charges or similar levies imposed in connection with the initial execution, delivery or registration of each Series or any other document or instrument relating thereto, except as described in the Fiscal Agency Agreement with respect to transfer or exchange of the Notes.

Modification of Fiscal Agency Agreement and Notes

The Fiscal Agency Agreement may be amended by the parties thereto, without the consent of the holder of any Note of a Series for the purposes, among others, of curing any ambiguity, or of correcting or supplementing any defective or inconsistent provisions contained therein, to effect any assumption of the Issuer's obligations thereunder and under the Notes of a Series under the circumstances described under "—Covenants—Consolidation, Merger, Sale or Conveyance" above, to change the paying agent if such change is made to avoid or mitigate the Issuer's obligation to pay Additional Amounts with respect to any Series, or in any other manner which the Issuer deems necessary or desirable which does not adversely affect in any material respect the interests of the holders of Notes of such Series outstanding on the date of such amendment. Nothing in the Fiscal Agency Agreement prevents the Issuer from amending the Fiscal Agency Agreement in such a manner as to only have a prospective effect on Notes issued on or after the date of such amendment.

Modifications and amendments to the Fiscal Agency Agreement and, to the terms of the Notes of a Series may also be made, and future compliance therewith or past Events of Default by the Issuer may be waived, by holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the Notes of such Series (or, in each case, such lesser amount as shall have acted at a meeting of holders of such Notes, as described below), provided, however, that no such modification

or amendment to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, or to the terms of the Notes of a Series may, without the consent of the holders of each Note of such Series directly and adversely affected thereby:

(a) change the stated maturity of the principal of any Note of such Series or extend the scheduled date for payment of interest or Additional Amounts thereon;

(b) change the redemption date or the redemption price;

(c) reduce the principal amount of any Note of such Series or reduce the stated rate of interest or Additional Amounts payable thereon or the amount payable thereon in the event of redemption or acceleration (or in the case of Original Issue Discount Notes, change the amount that would be due and payable upon an acceleration thereof);

(d) change the currency of payment of principal of, or any other amounts payable on, any Note of such Series;

(e) change the place where payment of principal of or interest on the Notes of any Series is made to the registered holder(s) of such Notes;

(f) amend the contractual right in the Notes of any Series to institute suit for any payment on or with respect to the Notes of such Series on or after the respective due dates provided for in such Notes;

(g) reduce the above-stated percentage of the principal amount of Notes of such Series, the consent of whose holders is necessary to modify or amend the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the terms of the Notes or reduce the percentage of Notes of such Series required for the taking of action or the quorum required at any such meeting of holders of Notes of such Series; or

(h) amend the foregoing requirements to reduce the percentage of outstanding Notes of such Series necessary to waive any future compliance or past default.

The persons entitled to vote a majority in principal amount of the Notes of a Series outstanding shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of Noteholders of such Series except as hereinafter provided. In the absence of such a quorum, a meeting of Noteholders called by the Issuer shall be adjourned for a period of not less than 10 days, and in the absence of a quorum at any such adjourned meeting, the meeting shall be further adjourned for another period of not less than 10 days, at which further adjourned meeting persons entitled to vote 25% in principal amount of Notes of a Series at the time outstanding shall constitute a quorum. Except for modifications or amendments in (a) to (h) above which require the consent of the holders of each Note of such series directly and adversely affected thereby, any modifications, amendments or waivers to the Fiscal Agency Agreement, the terms of the Notes of a Series at a meeting of Noteholders require a favorable vote of holders of the lesser of (i) a majority in principal amount of the outstanding Notes of such Series or (ii) 75% of the principal amount of Notes of such Series represented and voting at the meeting. Any such modifications, amendments or waivers will be conclusive and binding on all holders of Notes of such Series, whether or not they have given such consent or were present at such meeting and whether or not notation of such modifications, amendments or waivers is made upon the Notes, and on all future holders of Notes of such Series. Any instruments given by or on behalf of any holder of a Note of a Series in connection with any consent to any such modification, amendment or waiver will be irrevocable once given and will be conclusive and binding on all subsequent holders of such Note.

Replacement of Notes and Coupons

Any Notes or coupons that become mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen or are apparently destroyed, lost or stolen will be replaced by the Issuer at the expense of the holder upon delivery of the Notes or coupons or satisfactory evidence of the destruction, loss or theft thereof to the Issuer and the Fiscal and Paying Agent. In each case, an indemnity satisfactory to the Issuer and the Fiscal and Paying Agent may be required at the expense of the holder of such Note or coupon before a replacement Note or coupon will be issued. For so long as the Notes are listed or admitted to trading on or by any other stock exchange, competent authority and/or market and the rules of such stock exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s) so require, a noteholder shall be able to obtain a replacement Note or coupon at the offices of the paying agent located in each location required by the rules and regulations of such stock exchange(s), competent authority(ies) and/or market(s).

Applicable Law

The Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes will be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the State of New York, United States of America.

Notices

Under Chapter 3 Part VII (Debt Securities – Continuing Listing Obligations) of the SGX-ST listing rules, (1) information which may have a material effect on the price or value of the Issuer's debt securities or on an investor's decision whether to trade in such debt securities; (2) redemptions or cancellations of the debt securities, when every 5% of the total principal amount of those securities (calculated based on the principal amount at the time of initial listing) is redeemed or cancelled; (3) details of any interest payment(s) to be made (except for fixed rate debt securities to which Rule 308 of the SGX-ST mainboard rules does not apply pursuant to Rule 308(2)); and (4) any appointment of a replacement trustee; need to be disclosed to the SGX-ST or announced, as the case may be. In case the Issuer decide to list any Notes in other stock exchanges, the Issuer intend to comply with all applicable notice and ongoing requirements pursuant to regulation therefrom. Any notice so given will be deemed to have been validly given on the date of such publication (or, if published more than once, on the date of the first such publication). All notices to holders of Notes will be published through SGX-ST (or through such other stock exchange, if applicable) as required under the SGX-ST listing rules (or the rules of such other exchange, as applicable).

Notices to holders of Registered Notes will also be given by mailing such notices to each holder by first class mail, postage prepaid, at the respective address of each holder as that address appears upon the books of the Registrar.

So long as no definitive Bearer Notes or definitive Registered Notes are in issue in respect of a particular Series, there may, so long as the global Note(s) for such Series is or are held in its or their entirety on behalf of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, and/or another clearance system, as the case may be, and the Notes for such Series are not listed and/or admitted to trading on a stock exchange, competent authority and/or market, or if so listed or admitted to trading, for so long as the relevant stock exchange, competent authority and/or market so permits, be substituted for such publication in such newspaper(s) the delivery of the relevant notice to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or such other clearance system for communication by them to the holders of the Notes. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to the holders of the Notes on the seventh day after the day on which the said notice was given to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or such other clearance system.

Notices to be given by a Noteholder shall be in writing and given by together with proof of such Noteholder's holding to the Issuer.

Consent to Service

The Issuer has designated Itaú Chile New York Branch, presently located at 885 Third Avenue, 33rd floor, New York, NY 10022, as authorized agent for service of process in any legal action or proceeding arising out of or relating to the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes brought in any federal or state court in New York County, The City of New York, State of New York.

Consent to Jurisdiction

(a) The Issuer irrevocably consents to the nonexclusive jurisdiction of (i) the New York State courts sitting in New York County, State of New York, and (ii) any federal court in the Southern District of New York, in each case including all applicable courts with jurisdiction to hear any appeal therefrom, for purposes of all legal proceedings arising out of or relating to the Fiscal Agency Agreement and the Notes, and waives any immunity from the jurisdiction of such courts over any suit, action or proceeding that may be brought by the Fiscal and Paying Agent or a holder in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes. The Issuer irrevocably waives, to the fullest extent permitted by law, any objection to any suit, action or proceeding that may be brought in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes in such courts on the grounds of venue or on the ground that any such suit, action or proceeding has been brought in an inconvenient forum. The Issuer agrees that final judgment in any such suit, action or proceeding brought in such court shall be conclusive and binding upon the Issuer and may be enforced in any court to the jurisdiction of which the Issuer is subject by a suit upon such judgment; provided that service of process is effected upon the Issuer in the manner provided by the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, any suit, action or proceeding brought in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes against the Issuer may be instituted in any competent court in the Chile.

(b) The Issuer agrees that service of all writs, process and summonses in any suit, action or proceeding brought in connection with the Fiscal Agency Agreement or the Notes against the Issuer in any court of the State of New York or any United States Federal court sitting, in each case, in New York County, The City of New York, may be made upon Itaú Chile New York Branch, presently located at 885 Third Avenue, 33rd floor, New York, NY 10022.

(c) Nothing in this section ("**Consent to Jurisdiction**") shall affect the right of any party to serve legal process in any other manner permitted by law or affect the right of any party to bring any action or proceeding against any other party or its property in the courts of other jurisdictions.

Judgment Currency

The Issuer agrees, to the fullest extent that it may effectively do so under applicable law, that (a) if for the purpose of obtaining judgment in any court it is necessary to convert the sum due in respect of the principal of, or premium or interest, if any, on the Notes of any Series (the "**Required Currency**") into a currency in which a judgment will be rendered (the "**Judgment Currency**"), the rate of exchange used shall be the rate at which, in accordance with normal banking procedures, the Issuer could purchase the Required Currency with the Judgment Currency and (b) its obligations under the Fiscal Agency Agreement to make payments in the Required Currency (i) shall not be discharged or satisfied by any tender, or any recovery pursuant to any judgment (whether or not entered in accordance with subsection (a)), in any currency other than the Required Currency, except to the extent that such tender or recovery shall result in the actual receipt, by the payee, of the full amount of the Required Currency expressed to be payable in respect of such payments, (ii) shall be enforceable as an alternative or additional cause of action for the purpose of recovering in the Required Currency the amount, if any, by which such actual receipt shall fall short of the full amount of the Required Currency so expressed to be payable and (iii) shall not be affected by judgment being obtained for any other sum due under the Fiscal Agency Agreement.

BOOK ENTRY CLEARING SYSTEMS

The information set out below is subject to any change in or reinterpretation of the rules, regulations and procedures of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg (together, the "**Clearing Systems**") currently in effect. The information in this section concerning the Clearing Systems has been accurately reproduced and as far as the Issuer is aware and able to ascertain from information published by such third-party Clearing Systems, no facts have been omitted that would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading. Investors wishing to use the facilities of any of the Clearing Systems are advised to confirm the continued applicability of the rules, regulations and procedures of the relevant Clearing System. Neither the Issuer nor any other party to the Fiscal Agency Agreement will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to, or payments made on account of, beneficial ownership interests in the Notes held through the facilities of any Clearing System or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

Book-Entry Systems

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg each holds securities for its customers and facilitates the clearance and settlement of securities transactions by electronic book-entry transfer between their respective accountholders. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg provide various services including safekeeping, administration, clearance and settlement of internationally traded securities and securities lending and borrowing. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg also deal with domestic securities markets in several countries through established depositary and custodial relationships. Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have established an electronic bridge between their two systems across which their respective participants may settle trades with each other.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg customers are world-wide financial institutions, including underwriters, securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies and clearing corporations. Indirect access to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available to other institutions that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with an account holder of either system.

Transfers of Notes Represented by Registered Global Notes

Transfers of any interests in Notes represented by a Registered Global Note within Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will be effected in accordance with the customary rules and operating procedures of the relevant Clearing System. The laws in some States within the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery of notes in definitive form. Consequently, the ability to transfer Notes represented by a Registered Global Note to such persons may depend upon the ability to exchange such Notes for Notes in definitive form. However, such exchanges will generally not be available.

On or after the Original Issue Date for any Series, transfers of interests in Notes of such Series between accountholders in Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will generally have a settlement date two business days after the trade date (T+2). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg have each published rules and operating procedures designed to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in Registered Global Notes among participants and accountholders of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. However, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued or changed at any time. The Issuer, nor the Agents, nor any Dealer(s) will be responsible for any performance by Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations and none of them will have any liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial interests in the Notes represented by Registered Global Notes or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial interests.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO FOREIGN CURRENCY NOTES

General

Unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms, the following provisions shall apply to Foreign Currency Notes which are in addition to, and to the extent inconsistent therewith replace, the description of general terms and provisions of the Notes set forth elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

Payments on Foreign Currency Notes

Purchasers are required to pay for the Notes in the currency specified in the applicable Final Terms. In certain jurisdictions, there may be limited facilities for conversion of home currencies into foreign currencies, and vice versa. In addition, in certain jurisdictions, many banks may not offer foreign currency denominated checking or savings account facilities.

Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on each Note will be made in immediately available funds in the Specified Currency unless otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms and except as provided under "—Changing the Specified Currency of Foreign Currency Notes" below.

If so provided in the applicable Final Terms, a holder of the equivalent of US$1,000,000 or more aggregate principal amount of a definitive Registered Note denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars may elect subsequent to the issuance thereof that future payments be converted, or not be converted, as the case may be, at the Market Exchange Rate to U.S. dollars by transmitting a written request for such payments to the relevant Paying Agent on or prior to the Regular Record Date or at least 16 days prior to maturity or earlier repurchase, redemption or repayment, as the case may be. Such request shall include appropriate payment instructions and shall be in writing (mail, hand delivered, facsimile or e-mail transmission). A holder may elect to receive all future payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest in either the Specified Currency or in U.S. dollars, as specified in the written request, and need not file a separate election for each payment. Such election will remain in effect until revoked by a subsequent election made in the manner and at the times prescribed in this paragraph. Owners of beneficial interests in permanent global Notes or holders of definitive Bearer Notes should contact their broker or nominee to determine whether and how an election to receive payment in either U.S. dollars or the Specified Currency may be made.

The "**Market Exchange Rate**" means, as of any time of determination which shall be two business days prior to payment date the Specified Currencies (other than U.S. dollars) to U.S. dollar exchange rate as quoted by the Exchange Rate Agent for similar client driven orders.

All determinations made by the Exchange Rate Agent shall be at its sole discretion and, in the absence of manifest error, shall be conclusive for all purposes and binding on holders of the Notes and the Exchange Rate Agent shall have no liability therefor. Under no circumstances shall the Issuer bear any responsibility for losses incurred by a holder due to fluctuations in the Market Exchange Rate.

Specific information about the Specified Currency in which a particular Foreign Currency Note is denominated will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms. Any information therein concerning exchange rates is furnished as a matter of information only and should not be regarded as indicative of the range of or trends in fluctuations in currency exchange rates that may occur in the future.

Minimum Denominations, Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption

General. Notes denominated in Specified Currencies other than U.S. dollars shall have such minimum denominations and be subject to such restrictions on maturities, repayment, repurchase and redemption as are set forth below or as are set forth in the applicable Final Terms in the event different restrictions on minimum denominations, maturities, repayment, repurchase and redemption may be permitted or required from time to time by any relevant central bank or equivalent governmental body, however designated, or by such laws or regulations as are applicable to the Notes or the Specified Currency. Certain restrictions related to the distribution of Notes denominated in Specified Currencies other than U.S. dollars are set forth under "Plan of Distribution" in this Base Prospectus. Any other restrictions applicable to Notes denominated in Specified Currencies other than U.S. dollars will be set forth in the applicable Final Terms relating to such Notes.

Restrictions on Maturities, Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption. All Notes (irrespective of the Specified Currency in which they are denominated) will comply with applicable legal, regulatory and/or central bank

requirements in respect of minimum required maturities and limitations on repurchase or redemption by the Issuer or holder of such Note.

Redenomination

The Issuer may, without the consent of holders of Notes denominated in a Specified Currency of a member state of the European Union, which on or after the issue date of such Notes participates in the European Economic and Monetary Union, on giving at least 30 days' prior notice (the "**Redenomination Notice**") to the holders of such Notes and on prior notice to the Fiscal Agent, and Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, and/or any other relevant clearing system, elect that, with effect from the date specified in the Redenomination Notice (the "**Redenomination Date**"), such Notes shall be redenominated in euro.

The election will have effect as follows:

(a) the Notes shall be deemed to be redenominated into euro in the denomination of €0.01 with a nominal amount for each Note equal to the nominal amount of that Note in the Specified Currency, converted into euro at the Established Rate (defined below); provided that, if the Issuer determines after consultation with the Fiscal Agent that the then market practice in respect of the redenomination into euro of internationally offered securities is different from the provisions specified above, such provisions shall be deemed to be amended so as to comply with such market practice and the Issuer shall promptly notify the holders of Notes, any stock exchange on which the Notes may be listed, the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Paying Agents of such deemed amendments;

(b) save to the extent that an Exchange Notice (defined below) has been given in accordance with paragraph (d) below, the amount of interest due in respect of the Notes will be calculated by reference to the aggregate nominal amount of Notes presented (or, as the case may be, in respect of which coupons are presented) for payment by the relevant holder and the amount of such payment shall be rounded down to the nearest €0.01;

(c) if definitive Notes are required to be issued after the Redenomination Date, they shall be issued, subject to compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, at the expense of the Issuer in the denominations of €1,000, €10,000, €100,000 and (but only to the extent of any remaining amounts less than €1,000 or such smaller denominations as the relevant Paying Agent may approve) €0.01 and such other denominations as the Issuer shall determine and notify to the Noteholders;

(d) if issued prior to the Redenomination Date, all unmatured coupons denominated in the Specified Currency (whether or not attached to the Notes) will become void with effect from the date on which the Issuer gives notice (the "**Exchange Notice**") that replacement euro-denominated Notes and coupons are available for exchange (provided that such securities are so available) and no payments will be made in respect of them. The payment obligations contained in any Notes so issued will also become void on that date although such Notes will continue to constitute valid exchange obligations of the Issuer. New euro-denominated Notes and coupons, if any, will be issued in exchange for Notes and coupons, if any, denominated in the Specified Currency in such manner as the relevant Paying Agent may specify and as shall be notified to the holders of Notes in the Exchange Notice. No Exchange Notice may be given less than 15 days prior to any date for payment of principal or interest on the Notes;

(e) after the Redenomination Date, all payments in respect of the Notes and the coupons, if any, including payments of interest in respect of periods commencing before the Redenomination Date, will be made solely in euro as though references in the Notes to the Specified Currency were to euro. Payments will be made in euro by credit or transfer to a euro account outside the United States (or any other account to which euro may be credited or transferred) specified by the payee;

(f) if the Notes are Fixed Rate Notes and interest for any period ending on or after the Redenomination Date is required to be calculated for a period ending other than on an Interest Payment Date, it will be calculated by applying the Fixed Interest Rate to each specified denomination, multiplying such sum by the applicable Fixed Day Count Fraction specified in the applicable Final Terms, and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest sub-unit of the relevant Specified Currency, half of any such sub-unit being rounded upwards or otherwise in accordance with applicable market convention;

(g) if the Notes are Floating Rate Notes, the applicable Final Terms will specify any relevant changes to the provisions relating to interest; and

(h) such other changes shall be made as the Issuer may decide, after consultation with the relevant Paying Agent and the Calculation Agent (if applicable), and as may be specified in the Redenomination Notice, to conform them to conventions then applicable to instruments denominated in euro.

"**Established Rate**" means the rate for the conversion of the Specified Currency (including compliance with rules relating to rounding in accordance with applicable European Union regulations) into euro established by the Council of European Union pursuant to Article 140(3) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (as amended or superseded).

"**sub-unit**" means, with respect to any Specified Currency other than euro, the lowest amount of such Specified Currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such Specified Currency and, with respect to euro, means one cent.

Changing the Specified Currency of Foreign Currency Notes

Unless otherwise specified in the Final Terms, payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on any Note denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars shall be made in U.S. dollars if, on any payment date, such Specified Currency (a) is unavailable due to imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond the Issuer's control or (b) is no longer used by the government of the country issuing such Specified Currency or for the settlement of transactions by public institutions in that country or within the international banking community. Such payments shall be made in U.S. dollars on such payment date and on all subsequent payment dates until such Specified Currency is again available or so used as determined by such Issuer.

Amounts so payable on any such date in such Specified Currency shall be converted into U.S. dollars at a rate determined by the Exchange Rate Agent (as defined below) on the basis of the most recently available Market Exchange Rate or as otherwise indicated in the applicable Final Terms. The "**Exchange Rate Agent**" at the date of this Base Prospectus is Citibank, N.A., London Branch, unless otherwise stated in the applicable Final Terms. Any payment required to be made on Foreign Currency Notes denominated in a Specified Currency that is instead made in U.S. dollars under the circumstances described above will not constitute a default of any obligation of the Issuer under such Notes.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs shall not apply in the event of the introduction in the country issuing any Specified Currency of the euro pursuant to the entry of such country into European Economic and Monetary Union. In such an event, payments of principal, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on any Note denominated in any such Specified Currency shall be effected in euro at such time as is required by, and otherwise in conformity with, legally applicable measures adopted with reference to such country's entry into the European Economic and Monetary Union.

TAXATION

General

The following discussion summarizes certain Chilean tax and U.S. federal income jurisdictional tax consequences to beneficial owners arising from the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Notes. This overview does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all potential tax considerations that may be relevant and is not intended as tax advice to any particular investor. This overview does not describe any tax consequences arising under the laws of any state, locality, or other taxing jurisdiction other than Chile and the United States.

On December 19, 2023, an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and Chile (the "**Treaty**") entered into force. The Treaty provides for reduced withholding tax rates on income, such as dividends, interest and royalties, to reduce double taxation and increase commerce and investments between the United States and Chile. The Treaty (i) is effective since February 1, 2024 with respect to taxes withheld at source, and (ii) is effective for taxable periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with respect to all other taxes.

Investors should consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, and disposition of the Notes in their particular situations, including the application of tax laws in Chile and the United States, or other relevant jurisdictions.

Chilean Taxation

The following is a general overview of the principal consequences under Chilean tax law as currently in effect with respect to an investment in the Notes made by a Foreign Holder (as defined below). It is based on the tax laws of Chile as in effect on the date of this Base Prospectus, including the tax reform enacted by Law 21,713 dated October 24, 2024, as amended, as well as regulations, rulings and decisions of Chile available on or before such date and now in effect. All of the foregoing is subject to change. Under Chilean law, provisions contained in statutes such as tax rates applicable to foreign investors, the computation of taxable income for Chilean purposes, and the manner in which Chilean taxes are imposed and collected may be amended only by another law. In addition, the Chilean tax authorities enact rulings and regulations of either general or specific application and interpret the provisions of Chilean tax law. Chilean tax law may not be assessed retroactively against taxpayers who act in good faith relying on such rulings, regulations, or interpretations, but Chilean tax authorities may change their rulings, regulations, or interpretations prospectively. For purposes of this overview, the term "Foreign Holder" means either (1) in the case of an individual, a person who is not resident or domiciled in Chile (for purposes of Chilean taxation, (a) an individual holder is resident in Chile if he or she has remained in Chile, uninterruptedly or not, in one or more periods that in total exceed 183 days, within any lapse of 12 months, and (b) an individual is domiciled in Chile if he or she resides in Chile with the actual or presumptive intent of staying in Chile (such intention to be evidenced by circumstances such as the acceptance of employment in Chile or the relocation of one's family to Chile)); or (2) in the case of a legal entity, a legal entity that is not organized under the laws of Chile, unless the Notes are assigned to a branch or a permanent establishment of such entity in Chile.

Under the *Ley de Impuesto a la Renta* (the "**Income Tax Law**"), payments of interest or premium, if any, made to a Foreign Holder in respect of the Notes will generally be subject to a Chilean withholding tax currently at the rate of 4.0%. Under existing Chilean law and regulations, a Foreign Holder will not be subject to any Chilean taxes in respect of payments of principal made by the Issuer with respect to the Notes. Any other payment to be made by the Issuer (other than interest, premium or principal on the Notes, and except for special exceptions granted by Chilean law and tax treaties subscribed by Chile and currently in force) will be subject to up to 35% withholding tax.

The Issuer has agreed, subject to specific exceptions and limitations, to pay to the holders of the Notes Additional Amounts in respect of the taxes described in the preceding sentence in order that the interest and premium, if any, the Foreign Holder receives, net of such taxes, equals the amount which would have been received by such Foreign Holder in the absence of such taxes.

The Income Tax Law provides that a Foreign Holder is subject to income tax on its Chilean source income. For this purpose, Chilean source income means earnings from activities performed in Chile or from the sale, disposition, or other transactions in connection with assets or goods located in Chile. As of June 30, 2026, there are no rulings from the Chilean tax authorities under which the capital gain earned by a Foreign Holder on the sale or other disposition of a note issued abroad by a Chilean company may be considered Chilean source income. Therefore, any capital gains realized on the sale or other disposition by a Foreign Holder of the Notes generally will not be subject

to any Chilean taxes provided that such sales or other dispositions occur outside of Chile to a Foreign Holder (except that any premium payable on redemption of the Notes will be treated as interest and subject to the Chilean interest withholding tax, as described above).

A Foreign Holder will not be liable for estate, gift, inheritance, or similar taxes with respect to its holdings unless Notes held by a Foreign Holder are either located in Chile at the time of such Foreign Holder's death, or, if the Notes are not located in Chile at the time of a Foreign Holder's death, if such Notes were purchased or acquired with cash obtained from Chilean sources. A Foreign Holder will not be liable for Chilean stamp, registration, or similar taxes.

The issuance of the Notes is subject to a 0.8% stamp tax which is payable by the Issuer. If the stamp tax is not paid when due, Chile's Stamp Tax Law imposes a penalty of three times the amount of the tax, plus interest, penalties and inflation adjustments. However, for taxpayers that determine their income under full accounting records, such as the Issuer, the applicable sanction is not three times the tax owed but 10% of the tax owed, increased by 2% for each month or fraction thereof of delay, capped at 30% of the tax owed. If the non-compliance is detected in an audit by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service (SII), the fine is increased to 20% of the tax owed, capped at 60%. Until such tax (and any penalty) is paid, Chilean courts will not enforce any action brought with respect to the Notes. The Issuer has agreed, subject to specific exceptions and limitations, to pay any present or future stamp, court, or documentary taxes that arise in Chile from the initial execution, delivery, or registration of the Notes or any other document or instrument in relation thereto. See "Description of the Notes—Payment of Additional Amounts."

Treatment of Notes Issued by the New York Branch

Unless otherwise specified in the Final Terms, the Issuer intends to treat any Notes issued by the New York Branch as U.S. booked liabilities, and the discussion below assumes such treatment. The applicable Final Terms will discuss the treatment of any Notes that are not treated as U.S. booked liabilities. The remainder of this discussion assumes that any Notes issued by the New York Branch will be treated as U.S. booked liabilities.

Non-United States Holders

In General

If you are a Non-United States Holder, payments of interest made to you on the Notes issued by the Bank (other than by the New York Branch) generally will not be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax, and payments of interest on Notes issued by the New York Branch generally will not be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax provided that (1) you do not actually or constructively own 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Bank entitled to vote and are not a controlled foreign corporation related to the Bank through stock ownership, and (2) you provide a statement signed under penalties of perjury that includes your name and address and certifies that you are a Non-United States Holder in compliance with applicable requirements.

If you are a Non-United States Holder, gain or loss realized by you on the sale or other taxable disposition of a Note generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, unless you are an individual who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and certain other conditions are met.

If you are a Non-United States Holder and interest paid on a Note to you, or gain realized upon the sale or other disposition of a Note by you, is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States by you, you generally will be taxed on a net income basis in essentially the same manner as if your Note were held by a United States Holder, as discussed above, unless such interest or gain is exempt or subject to reduced tax pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty and you are entitled to such treaty benefits. If you are a Non-United States Holder that is a corporation, such income may also be subject to a branch profits tax. Any interest that is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States and is includible in gross income for the taxable year by you, as described in this paragraph, generally will be exempt from United States withholding tax if you satisfy applicable certification requirements to establish that it is effectively connected income.

Information Reporting

Information returns may be required to be filed and backup withholding may apply with respect to payments on the Notes. If you are a Non-United States Holder, you may be required to comply with applicable certification

procedures to establish that you are not United States persons in order to avoid the application of such information reporting requirements and backup withholding.

FATCA

Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (commonly referred to as "**FATCA**") generally impose a reporting and withholding regime with respect to certain U.S.-source payments, including payments of interest and amounts paid in respect of OID on Notes issued by the New York Branch. Additionally, under existing Treasury Regulations, FATCA withholding on gross proceeds from the sale or disposition of assets that produce certain U.S.-source payments was to take effect January 1, 2019; however, proposed Treasury Regulations, which may currently be relied upon, eliminate FATCA withholding on such types of payments. The FATCA legislation also requires certain foreign financial institutions ("**FFIs**") to withhold on certain "foreign passthru payments" made to certain FFIs that do not comply with FATCA or are otherwise exempt from FATCA withholding and to holders that fail to provide the information required by FATCA. Although the definition of a "foreign passthru payment" is still reserved under current Treasury Regulations, the term generally refers to payments that are from non-United States sources but that are "attributable to" certain United States payments described above. Debt obligations giving rise to foreign passthru payments will generally not be subject to withholding tax under FATCA until the date which is two years after the publication of final Treasury Regulations defining the term foreign passthru payment. It is unclear whether or to what extent payments on the Notes would be considered foreign passthru payments that are subject to withholding under FATCA.

On March 5, 2014, the United States and Chile entered into an intergovernmental agreement ("**IGA")** to implement FATCA. Among other things, the IGA is intended to result in the automatic exchange of tax information through reporting by FFIs to the IRS. Under the current terms and conditions of the IGA, the Issuer does not expect payments made on or with respect to the Notes (other than Notes issued by the New York Branch) to be subject to withholding under FATCA.

Additionally, Singapore has an IGA with the United States (signed in 2014 and in effect), which generally exempts payments on the Notes from FATCA withholding if the Issuer complies with reporting requirements. Similarly, many EU Member States have entered into IGAs or have domestic laws implementing FATCA-like reporting requirements, which may affect Foreign Holders. Investors should consult their own tax advisors to determine the applicability of FATCA to their specific circumstances in these jurisdictions.

However, significant aspects of when and how FATCA will apply remain unclear, and no assurance can be given that withholding will not become relevant with respect to payments made on or with respect to the Notes.

The Proposed Financial Transactions Tax

On February 14, 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the "**Commission's Proposal**") for a Directive for a common financial transactions tax ("**FTT**") to be adopted in certain participating EU Member States, including in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain (each, a "**participating Member State**"). As of August 2025, the FTT remains under discussion, and no final directive has been adopted. The Commission's Proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced in its current form, apply to certain dealings in the Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. Primary market transactions referred to in Article 5(c) of Regulation (EC) No. 1287/2006 are expected to be exempt. Under the Commission's Proposal, the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in the Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State. However, the FTT remains subject to negotiation between participating Member States, and the scope, rates, and implementation timeline remain uncertain. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate and/or certain of the participating Member States may decide to withdraw. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

United Kingdom Provision of Information Requirements

The comments below are of a general nature and are based on current United Kingdom ("**UK**") tax law as applied in England and published practice of HM Revenue & Customs ("**HMRC**"), the UK tax authorities. Such law may be repealed, revoked, or modified, and such practice may not bind HMRC and/or may change (in each case, possibly with retrospective effect), resulting in UK tax consequences different from those discussed below. The comments below deal only with UK rules relating to information that may need to be provided to HMRC in connection with the Notes for holders in the European Union or Asia (including Singapore). They do not deal with any other UK tax consequences of acquiring, owning, or disposing of the Notes. Each prospective investor should seek advice based on its particular circumstances from an independent tax adviser. Information relating to the Notes may be required to be provided to HMRC in certain circumstances. This may include (but is not limited to) information relating to the value of the Notes, amounts paid or credited with respect to the Notes, details of the holders or the beneficial owners of the Notes (or the persons for whom the Notes are held), details of the persons who exercise control over entities that are, or are treated as, holders of the Notes, details of the persons to whom payments derived from the Notes are or may be paid, and information and documents in connection with transactions relating to the Notes. Information may be required to be provided by, amongst others, the Issuer, the holders of the Notes, persons by or through whom payments derived from the Notes are made or credited or who receive such payments (or who would be entitled to receive such payments if they were made), persons who effect or are a party to transactions relating to the Notes on behalf of others, and certain registrars or administrators. Accordingly, in order to enable these requirements to be met, holders of the Notes in the European Union or Asia (including Singapore) may be required to provide information to the Issuer or to other persons. In certain circumstances, the information obtained by HMRC may be exchanged with tax authorities in other countries, including those in countries in the European Union and Asia (including Singapore), pursuant to international agreements or EU directives (such as the EU Directive on Administrative Cooperation (DAC6) for cross-border tax arrangements, where applicable).

The above overview is not intended to constitute a complete analysis of all tax consequences relating to the ownership of Notes. Prospective purchasers of Notes should consult their own tax advisors concerning the tax consequences of their particular situations.

CERTAIN ERISA AND OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

The U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended("**ERISA**") imposes certain requirements on "employee benefit plans" (as defined in Section 3(3) of ERISA) that are subject to Title I of ERISA, "plans" that are subject to Section 4975 of the Code, such as individual retirement accounts and "Keogh" plans, and entities whose assets are treated as assets of any such employee benefit plans or plans, such as certain collective investment funds and separate accounts of insurance companies (collectively, "**Plans**"), and on those persons who are fiduciaries with respect to Plans. Investments by Plans that are subject to Title I of ERISA are subject to ERISA's general fiduciary requirements, including the requirement of investment prudence and diversification and the requirement that a Plan's investments be made in accordance with the documents governing the Plan.

Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code prohibit certain transactions involving the assets of such Plans and certain persons (referred to as "**parties in interest**" or "**disqualified persons**") having certain relationships to such Plans, unless a statutory or administrative exemption is applicable to the transaction. A violation of these "prohibited transaction" rules may result in an excise tax or other penalties and liabilities under ERISA and the Code for such persons or the fiduciaries of the Plan. In addition, the persons involved in the prohibited transaction may have to rescind the transaction and pay an amount to the Plan for any losses realized by the Plan or profits realized by such persons and certain other liabilities could result that have a significant adverse effect on such persons.

Prohibited transactions within the meaning of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code may arise, for example, if any Notes are acquired by a Plan with respect to which the Issuer or the Dealer(s) or any of their respective affiliates is a party in interest or a disqualified person. Certain exemptions from the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code may apply depending in part on the type of Plan fiduciary making the decision to acquire a Note and the circumstances under which such decision is made. There can be no assurance that any of these exemptions will be available with respect to any particular transaction involving the Notes or that, if an exemption is available, it will cover all aspects of any particular transaction.

Plans that are governmental plans (as defined in Section 3(32) of ERISA), church plans (as defined in Section 3(33) of ERISA) with respect to which no election has been made under Section 410(d) of the Code, and foreign plans (as described in Section 4(b) of ERISA), while not subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of ERISA or the prohibited transaction provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code, may nevertheless be subject to state, local, or other federal or non-U.S. laws that are substantially similar to ERISA and the Code. Fiduciaries of any such plans should consult with their counsel before purchasing any Notes.

By its purchase of any Notes, the purchaser or transferee thereof will be deemed to have represented and agreed either that: (i) it is not and for so long as it holds Notes will not be (and is not acquiring the Notes directly or indirectly with the assets of a person who is or while the Notes are held will be) an ERISA Plan or other Plan, an entity whose underlying assets include the assets of any such ERISA Plan or other Plan, or a governmental or other employee benefit plan which is subject to any U.S. federal, state or local law, or non-U.S. law, that is substantially similar to the provisions of Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code; or (ii) its purchase and holding of the Notes will not result in a prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code (or, in the case of such a governmental or other employee benefit plan, any such substantially similar U.S. federal, state or local law, or non-U.S. law).

In addition, if the purchaser or transferee of any Notes is a Plan, it will be deemed to have represented and agreed that (i) none of the Issuer or the Dealer(s), or any of its respective affiliates, has provided any investment advice on which the purchaser or transferee, or any fiduciary or other person investing the assets of the Plan ("**Plan Fiduciary**"), has relied in connection with its decision to purchase the Notes, and they are not otherwise acting as a fiduciary, as defined in Section 3(21) of ERISA or Section 4975(e)(3) of the Code, to the Plan or the Plan Fiduciary in connection with the Plan's acquisition of Notes; and (ii) the Plan Fiduciary is exercising its own independent judgment in evaluating the transaction.

The foregoing discussion is general in nature and is not intended to be all-inclusive. Any Plan fiduciary who proposes to cause a Plan to purchase any Notes should consult with its counsel regarding the applicability of the fiduciary responsibility and prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code (or in the case of governmental or other employee benefit plans not subject to ERISA or section 4975 of the Code, any other applicable similar law) to such an investment, and to confirm that such investment will not constitute or result in a prohibited transaction or any other violation of an applicable requirement of ERISA or section 4975 of the Code (or any similar law, as applicable).

The sale of Notes to a Plan is in no respect a representation by the Issuer or the Dealer(s) that such an investment meets all relevant requirements with respect to investments by Plans generally or any particular Plan, or that such an investment is appropriate for Plans generally or any particular Plan.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The Dealers have, in the Dealer Agreement, agreed with the Issuer a basis upon which any of them may from time to time agree to purchase Notes. Any such agreement for the sale of Notes will, *inter alia*, extend to those matters stated under "Description of the Notes" including, but not limited to, to make provision for the form and terms and conditions of the relevant Notes, whether the placement of the Notes is underwritten or sold on an agency basis only, and the price at which such Notes will be purchased by the Dealers. In the Dealer Agreement, the Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Dealers for certain of their expenses in connection with the establishment and any future update of the Program and the issue of Notes under the Program and to indemnify the Dealers for certain liabilities incurred by them in connection therewith. Each Dealer has agreed under the Dealer Agreement, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree under the Dealer Agreement, that it has not entered and will not enter into any contractual arrangements with respect to the distribution or delivery of Notes except with its affiliates (if any) or with the prior written consent of the Issuer. The offering of Notes by the Dealers is subject to the applicable terms and conditions contained in the Dealer Agreement and the related agreement for the sale of Notes, such as receipt by the Dealers of officer's certificates and legal opinions.

In connection with an offering of the Notes, one or more Dealers designated as Managers in the relevant Final Terms will initially propose to offer the Notes for resale at the issue price that appears in the relevant Final Terms. After the initial offering, the relevant Managers may change the offering price and any other selling terms. Managers may offer and sell Notes through certain of their affiliates.

In connection with any offering of Notes, the Managers may purchase and sell such Notes in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, purchases to cover positions created by short sales and stabilizing transactions.

Short sales involve the sale by a Manager of a greater principal amount of Notes than it is required to purchase in the offering. A Manager may close out any short position by purchasing Notes in the open market. A short position is more likely to be created if a Manager is concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the Notes in the open market prior to the completion of the offering that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering.

Stabilizing transactions consist of various bids for or purchases of the Notes made by a Manager in the open market prior to the completion of the offering.

Purchases to cover a short position and stabilizing transactions may have the effect of preventing or slowing a decline in the market price of the Notes. Additionally, these purchases may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the Notes (provided that, in the case of any Tranche of Notes within the scope of Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (including as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018), the aggregate principal amount of Notes allotted does not exceed 105 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the relevant Tranche, or 115 per cent. of such amount where Article 8 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/1052 (including as it forms part of UK domestic law by virtue of European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018) applies and there is a "greenshoe option" as defined in that Regulation). As a result, the price of the Notes may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. In connection with the issue of any Tranche of Notes under the Program, the Dealer(s) (if any) named as the stabilizing manager(s) in the applicable Final Terms (the "**Stabilizing Managers**") (or persons acting on their behalf) may over-allot Notes, or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilization actions may not necessarily occur. If the Stabilizing Managers engage in stabilizing or short-covering transactions, they may discontinue them at any time, and if begun, must be brought to an end after a limited period. Any stabilization action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche of Notes is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 calendar days after the date on which the Issuer received the proceeds of the relevant Tranche of Notes and 60 calendar days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche of Notes. Any stabilization action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilizing Manager(s) (or persons acting on their behalf) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules and will be undertaken at the offices of the Stabilizing Manager(s) (or persons acting on their behalf) and on a trading venue where the Notes are listed, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

Some of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, investment banking and other commercial dealings in the ordinary course of business with the Issuer or its affiliates. They have received, or may in the future receive, customary fees and commissions for these transactions.

In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Managers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or its affiliates. If any of the Managers or their affiliates has a lending relationship with the Issuer, certain of those Managers or their affiliates routinely hedge, and certain other of those Managers or their affiliates may hedge, their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with customary risk management policies. Typically, such Managers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in the Issuer's securities, including potentially the Notes offered hereby. Any such credit default swaps or short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of any issuance of Notes. The Managers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

Prior to the initial offering of the Notes under this Program, there has not been an established trading market for the Notes. The Issuer has applied to list the Program on the SGX-ST and Notes issued under the Program may be listed on the SGX-ST, or on another stock exchange or may be unlisted, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

TRANSFER AND SELLING RESTRICTIONS

Transfer Restrictions

As a result of the following restrictions, purchasers of Notes in the United States are advised to consult legal counsel prior to making any purchase, offer, sale, resale or other transfer of such Notes. For the purpose of Regulation S, (i) Category 3 selling restrictions will apply to the Notes issued by the New York Branch, and (ii) unless otherwise indicated in the relevant Final Terms, Category 2 selling restrictions will apply to the Notes issued by the Bank. Each purchaser of Registered Notes or person wishing to transfer an interest from one Registered Note to another or from global to definitive form or vice versa, will be required to acknowledge, represent and agree as follows (terms used in this paragraph that are defined in Rule 144 and Regulation S are used herein as defined therein):

(a) that it is not an affiliate (as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act) of the Issuer, that it is not acting on our behalf and that it is non-U.S. Person or purchasing Notes for the account or benefit of a U.S. Person and it is purchasing Notes in an offshore transaction in accordance with Regulation S;

(b) that the Notes are being offered and sold in a transaction not involving a public offering in the United States within the meaning of the Securities Act, and that the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or any other applicable U.S. State securities laws and may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons;

(c) that it is purchasing Notes for its own account, or for one or more investor accounts for which it is acting as fiduciary or agent, in each case not with a view to, or for offer or sale in connection with, any distribution of Notes in violation of the Securities Act, subject to any requirement of law that the disposition of its property or the property of that investor account or accounts be at all times within its or their control and subject to its ability to resell the Notes pursuant to an available exemption from registration under the Securities Act. It agrees on its own behalf and on behalf of any investor account for which it is purchasing note, and each subsequent holder of the Notes by its acceptance of the Notes will agree, that until the end of any applicable Resale Restriction Period (as defined below) the Notes may be offered, sold or otherwise transferred only: (i) to us or any of our subsidiaries; (ii) under a registration statement that has been declared effective under the Securities Act; (iii) through offers and sales to non-U.S. Persons that occur outside the United States within the meaning of Regulation S under the Securities Act; or (iv) under any other available exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, subject in each of these cases to any requirement of law that the disposition of the seller's property or the property of an investor account or accounts be at all times within the seller or account's control and to compliance with any applicable state securities laws;

(d) that (i) in the case of the Regulation S Global Notes, the above restrictions on resale will apply from the issue date until 40 days after the later of the issue date, the issue date of the issuance of any Additional Notes and when the Notes are first offered to persons other than distributors (as defined in Rule 902 of Regulation S) in reliance on Regulation S (the "**Resale Restriction Period**"), and will not apply after the applicable Resale Restriction Period ends; (ii) we and the Fiscal and Paying Agent reserve the right to require in connection with any offer, sale or other transfer of the Notes under clause (c)(iv) above the delivery of an opinion of counsel, certifications and/or other information satisfactory to us and the Fiscal and Paying Agent and (iii) each Note will contain a legend to the following effect:

"THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "**SECURITIES ACT**"), OR ANY OTHER SECURITIES LAWS, OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES. ACCORDINGLY, THE HOLDER HEREOF, BY PURCHASING THIS NOTE, AGREES, ON ITS OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF ANY INVESTOR ACCOUNT FOR WHICH IT HAS PURCHASED NOTES, THAT NEITHER THIS NOTE NOR ANY INTEREST OR PARTICIPATION HEREIN MAY BE OFFERED, RESOLD, ASSIGNED, PLEDGED, ENCUMBERED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED IN THE ABSENCE OF EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT UNLESS SUCH TRANSACTION IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AMENDED AND RESTATED FISCAL AND PAYING AGENCY

AGREEMENT AND EXEMPT FROM, OR OTHERWISE NOT SUBJECT TO, SUCH REGISTRATION.

THE FOREGOING LEGEND MAY BE REMOVED FROM THIS NOTE AFTER THE RESALE RESTRICTION TERMINATION DATE (WHICH IS 40 DAYS BEGINNING ON AND INCLUDING THE LATER OF (A) THE DAY ON WHICH THE SECURITIES ARE OFFERED TO PERSONS OTHER THAN DISTRIBUTORS (AS DEFINED IN REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT) AND (B) THE ORIGINAL ISSUE DATE OF THIS NOTE). BY ITS ACQUISITION HEREOF, THE HOLDER HERE REPRESENTS THAT IT IS NOT A U.S. PERSON NOR IS IT PURCHASING FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A U.S. PERSON AND IS ACQUIRING THIS NOTE IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT."

(e) (i) that either: (A) no portion of the assets used by it to purchase and hold the Notes constitutes assets of any employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, amended ("**ERISA**"), any plan, account or other arrangement subject to section 4975 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**"), or provision under any federal, state, local, non-U.S. or other laws or regulations that are similar to such provisions of ERISA or the Code ("**Similar Laws**"), or an entity whose underlying assets are considered to include "plan assets" of any such plan, account or arrangement or (B) the acquisition and holding of the Notes by you will not constitute or result in a non-exempt prohibited transaction under Section 406 of ERISA or Section 4975 of the Code or a similar violation under any applicable Similar Law.

"EACH PURCHASER OR TRANSFEREE OF THIS NOTE WILL BE DEEMED TO HAVE REPRESENTED AND WARRANTED THAT EITHER (A) NO PORTION OF THE ASSETS USED BY IT TO PURCHASE AND HOLD THIS NOTE CONSTITUTES ASSETS OF AN EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN THAT IS SUBJECT TO TITLE I OF THE U.S. EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT INCOME SECURITY ACT OF 1974, AS AMENDED ("**ERISA"**), OF A PLAN, INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNT OR OTHER ARRANGEMENT THAT IS SUBJECT TO SECTION 4975 OF THE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986, AS AMENDED (THE "**CODE"**) OR PROVISIONS UNDER ANY OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. OR OTHER LAWS OR REGULATIONS THAT ARE SIMILAR TO SUCH PROVISIONS OF ERISA OR THE CODE ("**SIMILAR LAWS"**), OR OF AN ENTITY WHOSE UNDERLYING ASSETS ARE CONSIDERED TO INCLUDE "PLAN ASSETS" OF ANY SUCH PLAN, ACCOUNT OR ARRANGEMENT, OR (B) THE PURCHASE AND HOLDING OF THIS NOTE WILL NOT CONSTITUTE OR RESULT IN A NON-EXEMPT PROHIBITED TRANSACTION UNDER SECTION 406 OF ERISA OR SECTION 4975 OF THE CODE OR A SIMILAR VIOLATION UNDER ANY APPLICABLE SIMILAR LAWS.";

(f) that the Issuer and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements and agrees that if any of such acknowledgements, representations or agreements made by it are no longer accurate, it shall promptly notify the Issuer; and if it is acquiring any Notes as a fiduciary or agent for one or more accounts it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.

No sale of Legended Notes in the United States to any one purchaser will be for less than EUR 100,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) principal amount and no Legended Note will be issued in connection with such a sale in a smaller principal amount. If the purchaser is a non-bank fiduciary acting on behalf of others, each person for whom it is acting must purchase at least EUR 100,000 (or its foreign currency equivalent) of Registered Notes.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons, except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Rule 144A or Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed under the Dealer Agreement, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree under the Dealer Agreement, that it will not offer, sell or deliver the Notes (a) as part of their distribution at any time or (b) otherwise until forty days after the completion of the distribution, as determined and certified by the relevant Dealer(s) or, in the case of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis, the relevant lead manager, of all Notes of the Tranche of which such Notes are a part, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons. Each Dealer has further agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree, that it will send to each dealer to which it sells any Notes during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. Persons.

Until forty days after the commencement of the offering of any Series, an offer or sale of such Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by Treasury Regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the Code and regulations thereunder.

The applicable Final Terms will specify whether the TEFRA C Rules or the TEFRA D Rules are applicable to the Bearer Notes, or whether neither the TEFRA C Rules nor the TEFRA D Rules are applicable.

In the case of Bearer Notes to which the TEFRA D Rules have been specified to apply, the Notes may not be delivered, offered, sold or resold, directly or indirectly, in connection with their original issuance or during the Restricted Period in the United States to or for the account of any United States person, other than to certain persons as provided under Treasury Regulations. An offer or sale will be considered to be made to a person within the United States if the offeror or seller has an address within the United States for the offeree or purchaser with respect to the offer or sale. In addition, each Dealer has represented and agreed under the Dealer Agreement (and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree under the Dealer Agreement) that:

(a) except to the extent permitted under the TEFRA D Rules, (i) it has not offered or sold, and during the Restricted Period will not offer or sell, Notes in bearer form to a person who is within the United States or to a United States person, and (ii) such Dealer has not delivered and will not deliver within the United States definitive Notes in bearer form that are sold during the Restricted Period;

(b) it has and throughout the Restricted Period will have in effect procedures reasonably designed to ensure that its employees or agents who are directly engaged in selling Notes in bearer form are aware that such Notes may not be offered or sold during the Restricted Period to a person who is within the United States or to a United States person, except as permitted by the TEFRA D Rules;

(c) if such Dealer is a United States person, it represents that it is acquiring the Notes in bearer form for purposes of resale in connection with their original issuance and, if such Dealer retains Notes in bearer form for its own account, it will only do so in accordance with the requirements of Treasury Regulation §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D)(6); and

(d) with respect to each affiliate (if any) that acquires from such Dealer Notes in bearer form for the purposes of offering or selling such Notes during the Restricted Period, such Dealer either (i) hereby represents and agrees on behalf of such affiliate (if any) to the effect set forth in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph or (ii) agrees that it will obtain from such affiliate (if any) for the benefit of the Issuer the representations and agreements contained in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph.

Where the TEFRA C Rules are specified in the applicable Final Terms as being applicable to any Tranche of Bearer Notes, such Notes must be issued and delivered outside the United States or its possessions in connection with their original issuance. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed under the Dealer Agreement (and each additional Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree under the Dealer Agreement) in respect of such Notes that it has not offered, sold or delivered, and will not offer, sell or deliver, directly or indirectly, any such Notes within the United States or its possessions in connection with the original issuance. Further, each Dealer has represented and agreed under the Dealer Agreement (and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree under the Dealer Agreement) in connection with the original issuance of such Notes in bearer form, that it has not communicated, and will not communicate, directly or indirectly, with a prospective

purchaser if such Dealer or such purchaser is within the United States or its possessions and will not otherwise involve the U.S. office of such Dealer in the offer and sale of Notes.

Each Dealer has agreed under the Dealer Agreement, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to agree under the Dealer Agreement, that it has not entered and will not enter into any contractual arrangements with respect to the distribution or delivery of Notes except with its affiliates (if any) or with the prior written consent of the Issuer.

Each Bearer Note having a maturity of more than 365 days (including unilateral rights to rollover) and interest coupons pertaining to such Note, if any, will bear the following legend: "Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Code."

Each issuance of Indexed Notes shall be subject to such additional U.S. selling restrictions as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s) may agree as a term of the issuance and purchase of such Notes, which additional selling restrictions shall be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

European Economic Area

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") will be made pursuant to an exemption under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129 (as amended or superseded, the "**Prospectus Regulation**") from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. Accordingly any person making or intending to make an offer in that Member State of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated in this Base Prospectus may only do so to legal entities which are qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Regulation, provided that no such offer of Notes shall require the Issuer or any of the Dealers to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Regulation or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 23 of the Prospectus Regulation, in each case in relation to such offer. Neither the Issuer nor the Dealers have authorised, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of Notes to any legal entity which is not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Neither the Issuer nor the Dealers have authorised, nor do they authorize, the making of any offer of Notes through any financial intermediary, other than offers made by the Dealers, which constitute the final placement of the Notes contemplated in this Base Prospectus.

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes a "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the "**IDD**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "**PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by the Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the EEA. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

  (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II;

  (ii) a customer within the meaning of the IDD, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or

  (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation; and

(b) the expression "an offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe for the Notes.

Each person in a Member State of the European Economic Area who receives any communication in respect of, or who acquires any Notes under, the offers to the public contemplated in this Base Prospectus, or to whom the Notes are otherwise made available, will be deemed to have represented, warranted, acknowledged and agreed to and with each Dealer and the Issuer that it and any person on whose behalf it acquires Notes is not a "retail investor" (as defined above).

United Kingdom

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in the United Kingdom ("**UK**") will be made pursuant to an exception from the prohibition on offers to the public under The Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024 (the "**POATRS**").

The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold, distributed, or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold, distributed, or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is one (or both) of the following: (i) not a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "**EUWA**") ("**UK MiFIR**"); or (ii) not a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the POATRS. Consequently, no disclosure information document required by the FCA Product Disclosure Sourcebook ("**DISC**") for offering, distributing, or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering, distributing, or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful DISC and the Consumer Composite Investments (Designated Activities) Regulations 2024 ("**CCI**").

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold, distributed, or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell, distribute, or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the UK. For the purposes of this provision:

(a) the expression "retail investor" means a person who is either one (or both) of the following:

    (i) not a professional client, as defined in UK MiFIR; or

    (ii) not a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the POATRS.

(b) the expression "an offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to buy or subscribe for the Notes.

Each person in the UK who receives any communication in respect of, or who acquires any Notes under, the offers to the public contemplated in this Base Prospectus, or to whom the Notes are otherwise made available, will be deemed to have represented, warranted, acknowledged and agreed to and with each Dealer and the Issuer that it and any person on whose behalf it acquires Notes is not a "retail investor" (as defined above).

This document is for distribution only to persons who (i) have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended, the "**Financial Promotion Order**"); (ii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) ("high net worth companies, unincorporated associations etc.") of the Financial Promotion Order, (iii) are outside the United Kingdom; or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). This document is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

Any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes included in this offering will only be communicated or caused to be communicated in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer and will comply with all applicable provisions of FSMA.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to represent and agree, that:

(a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer;

(b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom;

(c) in relation to any Notes which have a maturity of less than one year, (i) it is a person whose ordinary activities involve it in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of its business and (ii) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell any Notes other than to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or as agent) for the purposes of their businesses or who it is reasonable to expect will acquire, hold, manage or dispose of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses where the issue of the Notes would otherwise constitute a contravention of Section 19 of the FSMA by the Issuer.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan (the "**Securities and Exchange Law**"), and the Notes have not, directly or indirectly, been offered or sold and will not be, directly or indirectly, offered or sold in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Securities and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws and regulations of Japan.

People's Republic of China

The Notes may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly within the People's Republic of China (the "**PRC**"). This Base Prospectus or any information contained herein does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities in the PRC. This Base Prospectus, any information contained herein or the Notes have not been, and will not be, submitted to, approved by, verified by or registered with any relevant governmental authorities in the PRC and thus may not be supplied to the public in the PRC or used in connection with any offer for the subscription or sale of the Notes in the PRC. The Notes may only be invested in by PRC investors that are authorized to engage in the investment in the Notes of the type being offered or sold. Investors are responsible for obtaining all relevant governmental approvals, verifications, licenses or registrations (if any) from all relevant PRC governmental authorities, including, but not limited to, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the China Banking Regulatory Commission, the China Insurance Regulatory Commission and/or other relevant regulatory bodies, and complying with all relevant PRC regulations, including, but not limited to, any relevant foreign exchange regulations and/or overseas investment regulations.

Hong Kong

The Notes have not been offered or sold and will not be offered or sold in Hong Kong, by means of any document, other than (i) to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a "prospectus" as defined in the Companies Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance. No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) has been issued or will be issued in Hong Kong or elsewhere other than with respect to the Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance.

No advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) has been issued, or is, or will be, in the possession of the Initial Purchasers for the purposes of issue, and will not be issued, other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to "professional investors" as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) and any rules made thereunder.

Singapore

This Base Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this Base Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase of the Notes, may not be circulated or distributed nor may the Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to any person in Singapore other than:

(a) to an institutional investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to Section 274 of the SFA; or

(b) to an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA) pursuant to and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275 of the SFA and (where applicable) Regulation 3 of the Securities and Futures (Classes of Investors) Regulations 2018 of Singapore.

Any reference to the SFA is a reference to the Securities and Futures Act 2001 of Singapore and a reference to any term as defined in the SFA or any provision in the SFA is a reference to that term or provision as modified or amended from time to time including by such of its subsidiary legislation as may be applicable at the relevant time.

Australia

No placement document, prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document has been lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission ("**ASIC**"), in relation to the offering. This Base Prospectus does not constitute a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act 2001 (the "**Corporations Act**"), and does not purport to include the information required for a prospectus, product disclosure statement or other disclosure document under the Corporations Act.

Any offer in Australia of the Notes may only be made to persons (the "**Exempt Investors**") who are "sophisticated investors" (within the meaning of section 708(8) of the Corporations Act), "professional investors" (within the meaning of section 708(11) of the Corporations Act) or otherwise pursuant to one or more exemptions contained in section 708 of the Corporations Act so that it is lawful to offer the Notes without disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act.

The Notes applied for by Exempt Investors in Australia must not be offered for sale in Australia in the period of 12 months after the date of allotment under the offering, except in circumstances where disclosure to investors under Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act would not be required pursuant to an exemption under section 708 of the Corporations Act or otherwise or where the offer is pursuant to a disclosure document which complies with Chapter 6D of the Corporations Act. Any person acquiring shares must observe such Australian on-sale restrictions.

This Base Prospectus contains general information only and does not take account of the investment objectives, financial situation or particular needs of any particular person. It does not contain any securities recommendations or financial product advice. Before making an investment decision, investors need to consider whether the information in this Base Prospectus is appropriate to their needs, objectives and circumstances, and, if necessary, seek expert advice on those matters.

Italy

The Notes may not be offered, sold or distributed, nor may this Base Prospectus or any other document relating to this offering be distributed in the Republic of Italy ("**Italy**"). This Base Prospectus and the information contained herein are intended only for the use of its recipient and are not to be distributed to any third-party resident or located in Italy for any reason.

Switzerland

The Issuer has not and will not register with the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority ("**FINMA**") as a foreign collective investment scheme pursuant to Article 119 of the Federal Act on Collective Investment Scheme of 23 June 2006, as amended ("**CISA**"), and accordingly the securities being offered pursuant to this Base Prospectus have not and will not be approved, and may not be licensable, with FINMA. Therefore, the securities have not been authorized for distribution by FINMA as a foreign collective investment scheme pursuant to Article 119 CISA and the securities offered hereby may not be offered to the public (as this term is defined in Article 3 CISA) in or from Switzerland. The securities may solely be offered to "qualified investors," as this term is defined in Article 10 CISA, and in the circumstances set out in Article 3 of the Ordinance on Collective Investment Scheme of 22 November 2006, as amended ("**CISO**"), such that there is no public offer. Investors, however, do not benefit from protection under CISA or CISO or supervision by FINMA. This Base Prospectus and any other materials relating to the securities are strictly personal and confidential to each offeree and do not constitute an offer to any other person. This Base Prospectus may only be used by those qualified investors to whom it has been handed out in connection with the offer described herein and may neither directly or indirectly be distributed or made available to any person or entity other than its recipients. It may not be used in connection with any other offer and shall in particular not be copied and/or distributed to the public in Switzerland or from Switzerland. This Base Prospectus does not constitute an issue prospectus as that term is understood pursuant to Article 652a and/or 1156 of the Swiss Federal Code of Obligations. The Issuer has not applied for a listing of the securities on the SIX Swiss Exchange or any other regulated securities market in Switzerland, and consequently, the information presented in this Base Prospectus does not necessarily comply with the information standards set out in the listing rules of the SIX Swiss Exchange and corresponding prospectus schemes annexed to the listing rules of the SIX Swiss Exchange.

United Arab Emirates (excluding the Dubai International Financial Centre and Abu Dhabi Global Market)

The Notes have not been and are not being, publicly offered, sold, promoted or advertised in the United Arab Emirates other than in compliance with the laws of the United Arab Emirates governing the issue, offering and sale of securities. Further, this Base Prospectus does not constitute a public offer of securities in the United Arab Emirates and is not intended to be a public offer. This Base Prospectus has not been approved by or filed with the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates or the Securities and Commodities Authority.

Dubai International Financial Centre

This document is for distribution only to persons who (a) are outside the Dubai International Financial Centre, (b) are persons who meet the Professional Client criteria set out in Rule 2.3.4 of the DFSA Conduct of Business Module or (c) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons" for the purposes of this paragraph). This document is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

This Base Prospectus relates to an "Exempt Offer" as prescribed under, and in accordance with the Markets Rules of the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("**DFSA**"). This Base Prospectus is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in the Markets Rules of the DFSA. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The DFSA has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with Exempt Offers. The DFSA has not approved this Base Prospectus nor taken steps to verify the information set forth herein and has no responsibility for the Base Prospectus. The Notes to which this Base Prospectus relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the Notes offered should conduct their own due diligence on the Notes. If you do not understand the contents of this Base Prospectus you should consult an authorized financial advisor.

Abu Dhabi Global Market

This Base Prospectus is for distribution only to persons who (a) are outside the Abu Dhabi Global Market, or (b) are Authorised Persons or Recognised Bodies (as such terms are defined in the Financial Services and Markets Regulations 2015 ("**FSMR**")), or (c) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 18 of FSMR) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant

persons" for the purposes of this paragraph). This Base Prospectus is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

This Base Prospectus is an "Exempt Offer" as prescribed under, and in accordance with, the Market Rules of the ADGM Financial Services Regulatory Authority. This Exempt Offer document is intended for distribution only to persons of a type specified in the Market Rules. It must not be delivered to, or relied on by, any other person. The ADGM Financial Services Regulatory Authority has no responsibility for reviewing or verifying any documents in connection with Exempt Offers. The ADGM Financial Services Regulatory Authority has not approved this Exempt Offer document nor taken steps to verify the information set out in it, and has no responsibility for it. The Notes to which this Exempt Offer relates may be illiquid and/or subject to restrictions on their resale. Prospective purchasers of the Notes offered should conduct their own due diligence on the Notes. If you do not understand the contents of this Exempt Offer document you should consult an authorised financial advisor.

Brazil

The offer of Notes described in this Base Prospectus have not been and will not be issued nor publicly placed, distributed, offered or negotiated in the Brazilian capital markets. The issuance of any such Notes will not be registered with the *Comissão de Valores Mobiliários* ("**CVM**" or Securities Commission). Any public offering or distribution, as defined under Brazilian laws and regulations, of any Notes in Brazil is not legal without prior registration under Law No. 6,385/76 and CVM Resolution No. 160. Documents relating to the offering of any Notes, as well as information contained therein, may not be publicly supplied in Brazil, nor be used in connection with any public offer for subscription or sale of any Notes in Brazil.

Peru

The information contained and the Notes described in this Base Prospectus are not being publicly marketed or offered in Peru and will not be distributed or caused to be distributed to the general public in Peru. Peruvian securities laws and regulations on public offerings will not be applicable to the offering of the Notes and therefore, the disclosure obligations set forth therein will not be applicable to the Issuer or the sellers of the Notes before or after their acquisition by prospective investors. The Notes and the information contained in this Base Prospectus have not been and will not be reviewed, confirmed, approved or in any way submitted to the SMV nor have they been registered under the Peruvian Securities Market Law (*Ley del Mercado de Valores*) or any other Peruvian regulations. Accordingly, the Notes cannot be offered or sold within Peruvian territory except to the extent any such offering or sale qualifies as a private offering under Peruvian regulations and complies with the provisions on private offerings set forth therein.

The Notes may be registered with the Foreign Investment and Derivatives Instruments Registry (*Registro de Instrumentos de Inversión y de Operaciones de Cobertura de Riesgo Extranjeros*) of the Peruvian Superintendency of Banks, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators (*Superintendencia de Bancos, Seguros y Administradoras Privadas de Fondos de Pensiones*) in order to make the Notes eligible for investment by Peruvian Private Pension Funds Administrators.

The Notes may not be offered or sold in Peru except in compliance with the securities law thereof.

Chile

The Notes may not be publicly offered or sold, directly or indirectly, in Chile, or to any resident of Chile, except as permitted by applicable Chilean law. The Notes will not be registered under Law No. 18,045, as amended (*Ley de Mercado de Valores* or the securities market law of Chile) with the Commission for the Financial Markets (*Comisión para el Mercado Financiero*, together with formerly the Superintendency of Securities and Insurance (*Superintendencia de Valores y Seguros*) and any other predecessor agency, commission or superintendency, the "**CMF**") and, accordingly, the Notes cannot and will not be offered or sold to persons in Chile except in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in a public offering under Chilean law, and in compliance with Rule (*Norma de Carácter General*) No. 336, dated June 27, 2012, issued by the CMF ("**CMF Rule 336**"). The Notes being offered will not be registered under the Securities Market Law in the Securities Registry (*Registro de Valores*) or in the Foreign Securities Registry (*Registro de Valores Extranjeros*) of the CMF and, therefore, the Notes are not subject to the supervision of the CMF. As unregistered securities, the Issuer is not required to disclose public information about the Notes in Chile. Accordingly, the Notes cannot and will not be publicly offered to persons in Chile unless they are

registered in the corresponding securities registry. The Notes may only be offered in Chile in circumstances that do not constitute a public offering under Chilean law or in compliance with CMF Rule 336 of the CMF. Pursuant to CMF Rule 336, the Notes may be privately offered in Chile to certain "qualified investors" identified as such therein (which in turn are further described in General Rule No. 216, dated June 12, 2008, of the CMF).

Taiwan

The Notes will not be registered with the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan pursuant to relevant securities laws and regulations and the Notes may not be sold, issued or offered within Taiwan through a public offering or in a circumstance which constitutes an offer within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Act of Taiwan requiring registration or approval of the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan. No person or entity in Taiwan has been authorized to offer, sell, give advice regarding or otherwise intermediate the offering and sale of the Notes in Taiwan.

General

Each Dealer has acknowledged and each further Dealer appointed under the Program will be required to acknowledge that it will (to the best of its knowledge and belief) comply with all applicable securities laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or possesses or distributes this Base Prospectus and will obtain any consent, approval or permission required by it for the purchase, offer, sale or delivery by it of Notes under the laws and regulations in force in any jurisdiction to which it is subject or in which it makes such purchases, offers, sales or deliveries and neither the Issuer nor any of the other Dealers shall have any responsibility therefor.

None of the Issuer and the Dealer represents that Notes may at any time lawfully be sold in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction, or pursuant to any exemption available thereunder, or assumes any responsibility for facilitating such sale.

With regard to each Tranche, the relevant Dealer will be required to comply with such other additional restrictions as the Issuer and the relevant Dealer shall agree and as shall be set out in the applicable Final Terms.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the issuance of the Notes and certain other matters in connection with Chilean law will be passed upon for the Issuer by its general counsel. The validity of the Notes will be passed upon for the Issuer by Milbank LLP, its special United States counsel. The validity of the Notes will also be passed upon for the Dealers by Paul Hastings LLP, special United States counsel to the Dealers.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Our Audited Financial Statements included in this Base Prospectus have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultores, Auditores y Compañía Limitada, independent auditors, as stated in their reports appearing therein. Our Unaudited Financial Statements included in this Base Prospectus have been reviewed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultores, Auditores y Compañía Limitada, independent auditors, as stated in their reports appearing therein.

The address of PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultores, Auditores y Compañía Limitada is Torre de la Costanera Avenida Isidora Goyenechea 2.800, Piso 10, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Application will be made to the SGX-ST for permission to deal in, and for quotation of, any Notes which are agreed at the time of issue thereof to be so listed on the SGX-ST. The Issuer may also apply to list, and for quotation of, any Notes in other stock exchanges outside the United States. There can be no assurance that such listings will occur on or prior to the date of issue of such Notes or at all and/or SGX-ST or other stock exchange for the listing of the Notes of any Series will be approved. The admission of any Notes to the Official List of the SGX-ST or to such other stock exchange, is not to be taken as an indication of the merits of the applicable Issuer, the Program or such Notes. The SGX-ST or any other stock exchange assume no responsibility for the accuracy of any of the statements made, opinions expressed or reports contained herein. The Notes will trade on the SGX-ST in a minimum board lot size of S$200,000 or its equivalent in other currencies so long as any of the Notes remain listed on the SGX-ST. For so long as any Notes are listed on the SGX-ST or on any other stock exchange and the rules of SGX-ST or such other stock exchange so require, the Issuer shall appoint and maintain a paying agent in Singapore or in the country of such other stock exchange where such Notes may be presented or surrendered for payment or redemption, in the event that any of the global Notes representing such Notes is exchanged for definitive Notes. In addition, in the event that any of the global Notes representing such Notes is exchanged for definitive Notes, an announcement of such exchange shall be made by or on behalf of the Issuer through the SGX-ST or any other applicable stock exchange where the Notes are listed and such announcement will include all material information with respect to the delivery of the definitive Notes, including details of the paying agent in Singapore or in the country of such other stock exchange.

   Notes may be issued under the Program which will not be listed on the SGX-ST or any other stock exchange, listing authority or quotation system or which will be listed on such stock exchange, listing authority or quotation system as the relevant Dealer(s) and the Issuer may agree.

2. The Bearer Notes and Registered Notes represented by a European Unrestricted Global Note are expected to be accepted for clearance through Euroclear and Clearstream. The Common Code and ISIN number for each Tranche of Bearer Notes and the ISIN number as well as the Common Code for each Tranche of Registered Notes will be contained in the Final Terms relating thereto.

3. The address of Euroclear is 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg. The address of any alternative clearing system will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

4. All consents, approvals, authorizations and other orders of all regulatory authorities under the laws of Chile have been given for the establishment of the Program, the issue of Notes under the Program and the execution of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and are in full force and effect.

5. Except as disclosed herein, neither the Issuer nor any of its subsidiaries is involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings which may have, or have had in the recent past, any significant effect on its financial position or profitability nor, so far as the Issuer is aware, are any such governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings pending or threatened.

6. Save as disclosed herein, there has been no significant change in the Issuer's financial or trading position or the financial or trading position of it and its subsidiaries and affiliates taken as a whole since December 31, 2025, being the date of its most recently published audited financial statements included in this Base Prospectus, and no material adverse change in its financial position or prospects or of the financial position or prospects of the Issuer and its subsidiaries and affiliates taken as a whole since December 31, 2025, being the date of its most recently published audited financial statements.

7. Banco Itaú Chile is a corporation incorporated in Chile. The business address of the members of its Board of Directors is Avenida Presidente Riesco 5537, 20th floor, Las Condes, Región Metropolitana de Santiago, Chile. None of the Bank's directors and the majority of its executive officers are not residents of the United States, the Bank is not a resident of the United States, and all or a substantial portion of the Bank's assets and those of such persons are located outside the United States. It may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon the Issuer or such persons, or to enforce against any of them

in United States courts judgments obtained in United States courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the federal securities laws of the United States.

8. Copies in English of the Issuer's by-laws (*estatutos*) and the Audited Financial Statements included in this Base Prospectus, may be obtained and copies of the Fiscal Agency Agreement and Final Terms will be available at the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents during normal business hours, so long as any of the Notes are outstanding.

9. The information contained in this Base Prospectus is true and correct and the Issuer accepts responsibility for such information.

ANNEX A – FORM OF FINAL TERMS OF THE NOTES

The Final Terms in respect of each Tranche of Notes will be substantially in the following form, duly supplemented (if necessary), amended (if necessary) and completed to reflect the particular terms of the relevant Notes and their issue. Text in this section appearing in italics does not form part of the form of the Final Terms but denotes directions for completing the Final Terms. Where the Notes are to be listed on a stock exchange or quotation system other than SGX-ST, the applicable Issuer will make the requisite filings or submissions to such stock exchange or system in accordance with rules therefrom.

FINAL TERMS
(IN CONNECTION WITH THE BASE PROSPECTUS DATED OCTOBER 16, 2026)

Final Terms No. [__] dated [*date*]

[Banco Itaú Chile
(a bank incorporated under the laws of the
Republic of Chile)]
[Itaú Chile New York Branch]

U.S.$[__]
Global Medium-Term Note Program
Series No: [__]
[TITLE OF NOTES] DUE [__]
Issue price: [__]

Part A - Contractual Terms

This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein and must be read in conjunction with the base prospectus dated October 16, 2026 [and the supplement(s) to it dated [•]] ([collectively,] the "**Base Prospectus**").

These Final Terms have been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in any Member State of the European Economic Area ("**EEA**") will be made pursuant to an exemption under Regulation (EU) 2017/1129, as amended or superseded (the "**Prospectus Regulation**") from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes.

These Final Terms have been prepared on the basis that any offer of Notes in the United Kingdom ("**UK**") will be made pursuant to an exception from the prohibition on offers to the public under The Public Offers and Admissions to Trading Regulations 2024 (the "**POATRS**").

Full information on the issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors - The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the EEA. For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive (EU) 2016/97 (as amended, the "**IDD**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Regulation. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (as amended, the "**PRIIPs Regulation**") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Prohibition of Sales to UK Retail Investors - The Notes are not intended to be offered, sold, distributed, or otherwise made available to and should not be offered, sold, distributed, or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the United Kingdom. For these purposes, a "retail investor" means a person who is either one (or both) of the following: (i) not a professional client, as defined in point (8) of Article 2(1) of Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (the "**EUWA**") ("**UK MiFIR**"); or (ii) not a qualified investor as defined in paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the POATRS. Consequently, no disclosure

document required by the FCA Product Disclosure Sourcebook ("**DISC**") for offering, distributing, or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the UK has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the UK may be unlawful under DISC and the Consumer Composite Investments (Designated Activities) Regulations 2024 ("**CCI**").

MIFID II Product Governance / Professional Investors and ECPS Only Target Market. Solely for the purposes of [the/ each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is eligible counterparties and professional clients only, each as defined in MiFID II; and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [Consider any negative target market.] Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (for the purposes of this paragraph, a "**distributor**") should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to MiFID II is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

UK MIFIR Product Governance / Professional Investors and ECPS Only Target Market. Solely for the purposes of [the/ each] manufacturer's product approval process, the target market assessment in respect of the Notes has led to the conclusion that: (i) the target market for the Notes is only eligible counterparties as defined in the FCA Handbook Conduct of Business Sourcebook ("**COBS**"), and professional clients, as defined in Regulation (EU) No 600/2014 as it forms part of domestic law by virtue of the EUWA ("**UK MiFIR**"); and (ii) all channels for distribution of the Notes to eligible counterparties and professional clients are appropriate. [Consider any negative target market.] Any person subsequently offering, selling or recommending the Notes (for the purposes of this paragraph, a "**distributor**") should take into consideration the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment; however, a distributor subject to the FCA Handbook Product Intervention and Product Governance Sourcebook (the "**UK MiFIR Product Governance Rules**") is responsible for undertaking its own target market assessment in respect of the Notes (by either adopting or refining the manufacturer['s/s'] target market assessment) and determining appropriate distribution channels.

This document is for distribution only to persons who (i) have professional experience in matters relating to investments falling within Article 19(5) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Financial Promotion) Order 2005 (as amended, the "**Financial Promotion Order**"); (ii) are persons falling within Article 49(2)(a) to (d) ("high net worth companies, unincorporated associations etc.") of the Financial Promotion Order, (iii) are outside the United Kingdom; or (iv) are persons to whom an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended, the "**FSMA**")) in connection with the issue or sale of any securities may otherwise lawfully be communicated or caused to be communicated (all such persons together being referred to as "relevant persons"). This document is directed only at relevant persons and must not be acted on or relied on by persons who are not relevant persons. Any investment or investment activity to which this document relates is available only to relevant persons and will be engaged in only with relevant persons.

1. <u>General Information:</u>

(i)	Issuer:	[Banco Itaú Chile] [Itaú Chile New York Branch]
(ii)	Series Number:	[•]
(iii)	Tranche Number:	[•] [The Notes will be fungible with, have identical terms and conditions (other than issue date and issue price) as, will constitute part of the same series as, and vote together as a single class with, the [•] notes due [•], issued on [•]]
(iv)	Trade Date:	[•]
(v)	Settlement Date (Original Issue Date):	[•]
(vi)	Maturity Date:	[•]

(vii)	Specified Currency:	[•]
(viii)	Denominations:	[•]
(ix)	Principal Amount (in Specified Currency):	[•]
(x)	Dealer(s)'s Discount or Commission:	[•]
(xi)	Price to Public (Issue Price):	[•]
(xii)	Ranking:	[Senior][Subordinated]
(xiii)	[Terms and conditions of capital securities:]	[•]
(xiv)	Redemption/Payment Basis:	Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Notes will be redeemed on [•] at [•] percent of their nominal amount. [*The redemption price shall in no event be less than 100% of the outstanding principal amount of the Notes to be redeemed*.] [*For non-U.S. dollar denominated Notes only:* The provisions set out in "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Payments on Foreign Currency Notes" [do not] apply. [*If the provisions set out in "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Payments on Foreign Currency Notes" are applicable:* Payments of principal and interest in respect of Notes denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. dollars will be made in the Specified Currency unless the holder of such Notes elects to receive payments in U.S. dollars in accordance with the provisions set out in "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Payments on Foreign Currency Notes."]] [*For non-U.S. dollar denominated Notes where the Specified Currency (a) is unavailable due to imposition of exchange controls or other circumstances beyond the Issuer's control or (b) is no longer used by the government of the country issuing such Specified Currency:* The provisions set out in "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Changing the Specified Currency of Foreign Currency Notes" [do not] apply. [*If the provisions set out in "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Changing the Specified Currency of Foreign Currency Notes" are applicable:* The Issuer may settle any payment due in respect of the Notes in a currency other than the Specified Currency on the due date for such payment in the circumstances described in "Special Provisions Relating to Foreign Currency Notes—Changing the Specified Currency of Foreign Currency Notes."]]
(xv)	Use of Proceeds:	[General corporate purposes][•]

2.	**Payment of Additional Amounts:**		[Applicable/Not applicable]
3.	**Authorization/Approval:**		
	(i)	Date Board approval for issuance of Notes obtained:	[•] [Not applicable]
4.	**Fixed Rate Notes Only Interest Rate:**		[Applicable/Not applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)*
	(i)	Fixed Interest Rate:	[•]
	(ii)	Interest Payment Period:	[Annual] [Semi-Annual] [Quarterly] [Monthly] [Other]
	(iii)	Fixed Interest Payment Dates:	Each [•], commencing [•]
	(iv)	Day Count Fraction:	[30/360] *[in the case of Notes denominated in U.S. dollars]* [Actual/Actual (ICMA)] *[in the case of Notes denominated in a currency other than U.S. dollars]*
	(v)	Regular Record Dates (if any):	[The 15th calendar day prior to each Interest Payment Date] [The business day prior to each Interest Payment Date][*relevant only to Registered Notes*] [Not applicable]
	(vi)	Determination Dates:	[Each [•]] [Not applicable] [relevant only to Registered Notes]
	(vii)	Interest Commencement Date:	[•] [Not applicable]
	(viii)	Business Day Convention:	[Following Business Day Convention][Modified Following Business Day Convention][Preceding Business Day Convention][Modified Preceding Business Day Convention][Other]
	(ix)	Business Day:	[*Relevant jurisdictions to be included*]
5.	**Floating Rate Notes Only Interest Rate:**		[Applicable/Not applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph*)
	(i)	Interest Calculation:	[Regular Floating Rate] [Floating Rate/Fixed Rate] [Inverse Floating Rate]
	(ii)	Interest Rate Basis:	[CD Rate] [Commercial Paper Rate] [Federal Funds Rate] [SOFR] [Term SOFR] [EURIBOR] [SONIA] [Treasury Rate] [Prime Rate]
	(iii)	Spread (Plus or Minus):	[plus/minus [•]%]
	(iv)	Spread Multiplier:	[•]

(v)	Index Maturity:	[•] Months
(vi)	Maximum Interest Rate:	[•]
(vii)	Minimum Interest Rate:	[•] [Not applicable] (*if no minimum interest rate is specified or if the Final Terms indicate that the minimum interest rate is "not applicable," then the minimum interest rate shall be zero*)
(viii)	Interest Payment Period:	[Annual] [Semi-Annual] [Quarterly] [Monthly] [Other]
(ix)	Interest Payment Date:	Each [list interest payment dates]
(x)	Initial Interest Rate Per Annum:	To be determined [•] Business Days prior to the Original Issue Date based upon [interest rate basis plus/minus the spread amount][*not applicable to SOFR Notes*]
(xi)	Interest Reset Periods and Dates:	[Daily/monthly/quarterly/semi-annually] on each Interest Payment Date
(xii)	Interest Determination Date:	[•] Business Days prior to each Interest Reset Date
(xiii)	Regular Record Dates (if any):	[The 15th calendar day prior to each Interest Payment Date] [The business day prior to each Interest Payment Date][*relevant only to Registered Notes*][Not applicable]
(xiv)	Day Count Fraction:	[Actual/Actual] [Actual/Actual (ISDA)] [Actual/365 (Fixed)] [Actual/360] [30/360] [360/360] [Bond Basis] [30E/360] [Eurobond Basis] [30E/360 (ISDA)]
(xv)	Business Day Convention:	[Following Business Day Convention][Modified Following Business Day Convention][Preceding Business Day Convention][Modified Preceding Business Day Convention][Other]
(xvi)	Business Day:	[*Relevant jurisdictions to be included*]
(xvii)	Calculation Method:	[Not Applicable] [SOFR Compound with Lookback]/[SOFR Compound with Payment Delay] (*Include where the Reference Rate is SOFR*)
(xviii)	Lookback Days:	[Not Applicable] [•] U.S. Government Securities Business Days [*include for SOFR Compound with Lookback Notes*]
(xix)	Observation Shift Days:	[Not Applicable] [•] U.S. Government Securities Business Days [*include for SOFR Index with Observation Period Shift and SOFR Compound with Observation Period Shift Notes*]
(xx)	Interest Accrual Period End Dates:	[Not Applicable] [•] [*Include for SOFR Compound with Payment Delay Notes*]

	(xxi)	Interest Payment Delay:	[Not Applicable] [•] U.S. Government Securities Business Days [*Include for SOFR Compound with Payment Delay Notes*]
	(xxii)	Interest Determination Date:	[Not Applicable] The date that is [•] U.S. Government Securities Business Days preceding the first date of the relevant interest period. [*Include for SOFR Index with Observation Period Shift Notes*]
	(xxiii)	SOFR Rate Cut-Off Date:	[Not Applicable] [•] [*Include for SOFR Compound Notes*]
	(xxiv)	SOFR Replacement Alternatives Priority:	[Not Applicable] [As per the Base Prospectus]/[specify order of priority of SOFR Replacement Alternatives listed in item (ii) of the definition of "SOFR Replacement" contained in the Base Prospectus] (*Include where the Reference Rate is SOFR*)
	(xxv)	Lookback Period ("p"):	[Not Applicable] [[specify] U.S. Government Securities Business Days]/[As per the Base Prospectus]] (*Include where the Reference Rate is SOFR and the Calculation Method is SOFR Compound with Lookback)*
	(xxvi)	Calculation Agent:	[Fiscal Agent] [Other] [if Other, insert name]
6.	**Repayment, Repurchase and Redemption:**		
	(i)	Issuer Optional Redemption:	[Applicable/Not Applicable][*if applicable, include relevant provision*]
	(ii)	Tax Redemption:	[Applicable] [As per Base Prospectus] [Not applicable]
	(iii)	Par Call Date:	[•]
	(iv)	Make-Whole Premium:	[•]
	(v)	Noteholder Optional Redemption:	[•][Not Applicable]
	(vi)	Notice Period:	[•] [*If applicable, reflect Euroclear's minimum five (5) business day notice period*]
	(vii)	Optional Repayment:	[•][Not Applicable]
	(viii)	Calculation Agent:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] [Fiscal Agent] [Other]
7.	**Indexed Notes**:		
	(i)	Currency Base Rate:	[•]
	(ii)	Determination Agent:	[•]

8. **Extendible Notes**:

(i)	Initial Maturity:	[•]
(ii)	Election Date:	[•]
(iii)	Final Maturity:	[•]

9. **Foreign Currency Notes**:

(i)	Exchange Rate Agent:	[•]
(ii)	Exchange Rate:	[•]

10. **Form of Notes**:

(i)	Form:	[Temporary global Note exchangeable for permanent global Note] [Permanent global Note] [Bearer Note] [Registered Note] [Exchange of Registered Notes into Registered Notes in other authorized denominations] [Exchange of temporary global Notes into definitive Bearer Notes] [Exchange of permanent global Notes into definitive Bearer Notes
(ii)	New Global Note:	Yes/No]

11. **U.S. Selling Restrictions:** [Regulation S Compliance Category 2]; [Regulation S Compliance Category 3]; [TEFRA C/TEFRA D/TEFRA not applicable]

12. **Distribution:** Regulation S

The Dealers are offering the Notes, subject to prior sale, when, as and if issued to and accepted by them, subject to approval of legal matters by their counsel, including the validity of the Notes, and other conditions contained in the Dealer Agreement and the related agreement for the sale of Notes, such as the receipt by the Dealers of officer's certificates and legal opinions. The Dealers reserve the right to withdraw, cancel or modify offers to the public and to reject orders in whole or in part.

13. **Denominations:** The Notes will be available in denominations of [•] and integral multiples of [•] in excess thereof.

14. **Managers:** [•]: [•](*List all Managers (legal names) (List amount*)

(i)	The Notes are being purchased[, on a several and not joint basis,] by the following financial institutions (each a "Manager" and collectively, the "**Managers**") in the respective	Total: [•]

amounts set forth next to the name of each Manager pursuant to a Terms Agreement between Issuer and the Managers dated [●], executed under the Dealer Agreement. To the extent that any of the Managers are not named as Dealers in the Dealer Agreement, Banco Itaú Chile has appointed them as Dealers thereunder for this transaction pursuant to the relevant Terms Agreement.

(ii) Stabilizing manager(s): [•][Not applicable]

Part B Other Information

1. Admissions to Listing and Trading:

[Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to listing on the Official List of the Singapore Exchange Securities Trading Limited.]

[*Other admissions to listing and trading (including, but not limited to, the Euro MTF) to be specified if applicable*]

Estimated expenses related to the admission to trading:

2. Ratings:

The Notes to be issued [have been][are expected to be] rated:

(i) Moody's: [•][Not applicable]

(ii) Standard & Poor's: [•][Not applicable]

(iii) Fitch: [•][Not applicable]

(iv) [Other]: [•] [Insert *the full legal name of credit rating agency*]

[[*Insert the full legal name of credit rating agency]* is [not] incorporated in the European Union [or][and] registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009, as amended by Regulation (EC) No 513/2011.]

A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold Notes issued under the Program and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. A suspension, reduction or withdrawal of the rating assigned to the Issuer may adversely affect the market price of the Notes issued under the Program.

3. Interests of Natural and Legal Persons Involved in the Issue:

[•]/[So far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. The Dealer(s) and its affiliates have engaged, and/or may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and/or may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business. See "Plan of Distribution" in the Base Prospectus.]

4. Fixed Rate Notes Only Yield:

(i)	Indication of yield as of the Original Issue Date:	[•][Not applicable]

5. Operational Information:

(i)	ISIN:	[•]
(ii)	Common Code:	[•]
(iii)	Book-entry Clearing Systems:	[Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V.][Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*]
(iv)	Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any):	[Not applicable] [•]
(v)	[Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility:]	[Yes][No] [Note that the designation "yes" simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the international central securities depositaries as common safekeeper and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognized as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.] [*include this text if* "*yes*" *selected in which case Bearer Notes must be issued in NGN form*] [No. Whilst the designation is specified as "No" at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the Notes will then be recognized as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intraday credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]

RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms which, when read together with the Base Prospectus referred to above, contain all information that is material to the offering of the Notes contemplated hereby.

[ADDITIONAL RISK FACTORS]

[Include any additional risk factors not already in the Base Prospectus.]

[ADDITIONAL ISSUER DISCLOSURE]

[Include disclosure of any material information to be conveyed that is not already in the Base Prospectus.]

[CERTAIN U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Include disclosure of any U.S. tax considerations to be conveyed that are not already in the Base Prospectus.]

GOVERNING LAW AND JURISDICTION

The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, New York law. The courts of New York are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with the Notes or the Fiscal Agency Agreement and accordingly any legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with the Notes or the Fiscal Agency Agreement may be brought in such courts.

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:_____
Duly authorized signatory

By:_____
Duly authorized signatory

ANNEX B – INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Banco Itaú Chile and Subsidiaries
Interim Consolidated Financial Statements
as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 and for the three and six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025

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Banco Itaú Chile and Subsidiaries

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 and for the three and six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025

itau.cl /Itaú Chile /itauchile @itauchile

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT
(This translation has been prepared and reviewed by PwC Chile)

Santiago, July 29, 2026

To the Shareholders and Directors
Banco Itaú Chile

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying interim consolidated statement of financial position of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries as of June 30, 2026, and the related interim consolidated statements of income, other comprehensive income for the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2026, the interim consolidated statements of changes in equity and of cash flows for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, and the notes to the interim consolidated financial statements, including information on significant accounting policies. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim consolidated financial information based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with Standard on Review Engagement 2410, "Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity". A review of interim financial reporting consists mainly of making inquiries with those responsible for financial and accounting matters, as well as applying analytical procedures and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile, 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. Consequently, 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 interim consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the interim consolidated financial position of the entity as of June 30, 2026, its results for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2026, and its cash flows for the six-month period ended June 30, 2026, in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission.

DocuSigned by:
7206FED3381745D...
Fernando Orihuela B.
RUT: 22.216.857-0

PricewaterhouseCoopers

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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$	=	Amounts expressed in Chilean pesos
MCh$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Chilean pesos
US$	=	Amounts expressed in US dollars
MUS$	=	Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars
MMUS$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of US dollars
COP$	=	Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos
MMCOP$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos
UF	=	Amounts expressed in Unidades de Fomento (a Chilean inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit that is set daily based on changes in the Chilean Consumer Price Index)

Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
		MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	7	3,268,102	2,892,660
Cash items in process of collection	7	751,163	897,258
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	8	5,398,632	4,620,072
Financial derivative contracts	8	4,223,037	3,956,486
Financial debt instruments	8	1,105,756	598,794
Other	8	69,839	64,792
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	9	9,447	8,837
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	5,541,500	3,815,427
Financial debt instruments	11	5,541,500	3,815,427
Other	11	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	12	148,155	139,856
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	31,095,926	29,356,116
Investments under resale agreements	13	201,529	197,770
Financial debt instruments	13	885,439	991,908
Interbank loans	13	18,210	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	17,658,954	16,547,863
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	9,158,987	8,520,104
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	3,172,807	3,051,139
Investments in associates	14	56,722	47,697
Intangibles	15	689,457	686,225
Fixed assets	16	25,630	25,406
Right of use asset under lease agreements	17	120,141	119,931
Current taxes	18	76,584	58,877
Deferred taxes	18	382,461	404,513
Other assets	19	1,098,017	825,744
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	22,367	17,659
TOTAL ASSETS		**48,684,304**	**43,916,278**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, continued

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	7	740,219	890,109
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,944,062	3,899,837
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,944,062	3,899,837
Other	21	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	12	158,099	104,428
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	36,408,081	31,488,777
Deposits and other demand liabilities	22	7,021,899	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	22	16,167,464	14,561,042
Obligations under repurchase agreements	22	2,484,632	518,259
Interbank borrowings	22	2,238,603	1,892,176
Debt instruments issued	22	7,338,982	6,858,083
Other financial liabilities	22	1,156,501	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	17	111,716	109,096
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	23	1,533,873	1,496,400
Provisions for contingencies	24	123,967	149,882
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	25	56,535	131,241
Special provisions for credit risk	26	164,224	163,019
Current taxes	18	1,343	5,243
Deferred taxes	18	—	—
Other liabilities	27	1,049,614	1,169,493
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**44,291,733**	**39,607,525**
EQUITY			
Capital	28	2,687,951	2,687,951
Reserves	28	236,039	236,039
Other accumulated comprehensive income	28	181,021	87,663
Items not reclassified in income or loss	28	12,997	5,337
Items that can be reclassified in income or loss	28	168,024	82,326
Retained earnings from prior years	28	1,159,494	995,901
Net income (loss) for the period/year	28	179,638	428,092
Less: Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	28	(55,864)	(130,640)
Of owners of the Bank:		4,388,279	4,305,006
Of non-controlling interest	28	4,292	3,747
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,392,571**	**4,308,753**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**48,684,304**	**43,916,278**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interim Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	30	667,995	618,767	1,289,938	1,248,555
Interest expense	30	(403,632)	(336,561)	(757,379)	(673,327)
Net interest income	30	**264,363**	**282,206**	**532,559**	**575,228**
Readjustments income	31	212,995	83,921	236,872	189,410
Readjustments expenses	31	(206,216)	(82,875)	(229,374)	(189,716)
Net income from readjustments	31	**6,779**	**1,046**	**7,498**	**(306)**
Commission income	32	94,300	85,145	178,227	162,923
Commission expense	32	(31,376)	(28,047)	(61,585)	(57,707)
Net fee and commission income	32	**62,924**	**57,098**	**116,642**	**105,216**
Financial income (loss) from:	33				
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	33	16,447	12,586	46,563	(5,094)
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	33	783	1,766	(494)	4,883
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	33	—	—	—	—
Profit or loss on disposal of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33	8,092	7,037	11,611	6,505
Changes, readjustments and accounting hedge of foreign currencies	33	44,835	1,643	83,302	24,965
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	33	—	—	—	—
Otner financial income (loss)	33	(4,727)	(791)	(7,238)	(4,174)
Financial income (loss), net		**65,430**	**22,241**	**133,744**	**27,085**
Income (loss) from investments in companies	34	1,194	1,421	2,265	2,639
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations	35	4,978	(1,247)	5,268	(3,768)
Other operating income	36	7,299	5,011	10,927	7,174
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**412,967**	**367,776**	**808,903**	**713,268**
Expenses from obligations to employee benefits	37	(98,936)	(97,216)	(193,735)	(191,396)
Administrative expenses	38	(86,073)	(80,649)	(175,878)	(160,079)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(26,524)	(25,701)	(54,424)	(51,386)
Impairment	40	—	(1)	—	(1)
Other operating expenses	36	(2,448)	(2,517)	(5,129)	(5,201)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(213,981)**	**(206,084)**	**(429,166)**	**(408,063)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		**198,986**	**161,692**	**379,737**	**305,205**
Expense on credit losses from:					
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	41	(97,284)	(102,578)	(196,003)	(185,936)
Special provisions for credit risk	41	(5,006)	(337)	(427)	(5,427)
Recovery of written off loans	41	16,550	20,361	33,570	35,115
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41	(6)	(9)	(69)	(15)
Expense for credit losses		**(85,746)**	**(82,563)**	**(162,929)**	**(156,263)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		**113,240**	**79,129**	**216,808**	**148,942**
Result of continued operations before income taxes		**113,240**	**79,129**	**216,808**	**148,942**
Income tax	18	(2,736)	16,364	(37,084)	57,310
Result of continued operations after income taxes		**110,504**	**95,493**	**179,724**	**206,252**
Result of discontinued operations before income taxes		—	—	—	—
Taxes on discontinued operations	18	—	—	—	—
Result of discontinued operations after income taxes	42	—	—	—	—
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	28	**110,504**	**95,493**	**179,724**	**206,252**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank	28	110,398	95,500	179,638	206,230
Non-controlling interest	28	106	(7)	86	22
Earnings per share of the equity holders of the Bank:					
Basic earnings	28	512	440	832	953
Diluted earnings	28	512	440	832	953

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
		2026	2025	2026	2025
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE PERIOD		**110,504**	**95,493**	**179,724**	**206,252**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period:					
Items not reclassified in income or loss					
Actuarial results for net defined benefit plans and actuarial results from other employee benefit plans	28	(511)	1,160	(1,008)	1,129
Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	7,683	2,855	8,866	3,879
Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability	28	—	—	—	—
Other	28	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income before income taxes		**7,172**	**4,015**	**7,858**	**5,008**
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	(417)	(261)	(503)	(367)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	18	166	(469)	339	(451)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME OR LOSS AFTER INCOME TAXES		**6,921**	**3,285**	**7,694**	**4,190**
Items that can be reclassified in income or loss					
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	(14,940)	(1,404)	(11,624)	(19,613)
Exchange differences	28	34,747	(4,684)	79,265	(18,601)
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations	28	7,058	10,099	(1,798)	30,326
Cash flows hedge	28	113,007	10,167	29,186	12,668
Ownership in other comprehensive income of entities recorded using the equity method	28	—	—	—	—
Non-current assets and groups held for sale	28	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income before income taxes		**139,872**	**14,178**	**95,029**	**4,780**
Income tax over comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income or loss	18	(35,882)	(5,171)	(8,906)	(9,795)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME OR LOSS AFTER INCOME TAXES		**103,990**	**9,007**	**86,123**	**(5,015)**
OTHER TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**28**	**110,911**	**12,292**	**93,817**	**(825)**
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD	**28**	**221,415**	**107,785**	**273,541**	**205,427**
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Bank	28	221,050	107,767	272,996	205,386
Non-controlling interest	28	365	18	545	41

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Equity attributable to the owners									
	Capital					Retained earnings				
	Number of shares	Paid-in capital	Reserves	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Non-distributed profits from prior years	Revenues (loss) for the period/year	Provision for minimum dividends and Interest Payments on Capital Financial Instrument issued	Equity attributable to the owners	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	MM	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Closing Balances at December 31, 2024	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**37,401**	**746,506**	**376,627**	**(113,211)**	**3,971,313**	**3,518**	**3,974,831**
Transfer of income (loss) from prior year	—	—	—	—	376,627	(376,627)	—	—	—	—
Opening balances as of January 1, 2025	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**37,401**	**1,123,133**	**—**	**(113,211)**	**3,971,313**	**3,518**	**3,974,831**
Distribution of dividends	—	—	—	—	(112,988)	—	112,988	—	—	—
Provision for minimum dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(61,869)	(61,869)	—	**(61,869)**
Share exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity date	—	—	—	—	(5,545)	—	(2,084)	(7,629)	—	**(7,629)**
Subtotal Transactions with the owners in the period	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(118,533)**	**—**	**49,035**	**(69,498)**	**—**	**(69,498)**
Income (loss) for the period	—	—	—	—	—	206,230	—	206,230	22	**206,252**
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	(844)	—	—	—	(844)	19	**(825)**
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(844)**	**—**	**206,230**	**—**	**205,386**	**41**	**205,427**
Closing balances as of June 30, 2025	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**36,557**	**1,004,600**	**206,230**	**(64,176)**	**4,107,201**	**3,559**	**4,110,760**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2025	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**87,663**	**995,901**	**428,092**	**(130,640)**	**4,305,006**	**3,747**	**4,308,753**
Transfer of income (loss) from prior year	—	—	—	—	428,092	(428,092)	—	—	—	—
Opening balances as of January 1, 2026	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**87,663**	**1,423,993**	**—**	**(130,640)**	**4,305,006**	**3,747**	**4,308,753**
Distribution of dividends	—	—	—	—	(256,856)	—	128,428	(128,428)	—	**(128,428)**
Provision for minimum dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(53,891)	(53,891)	—	**(53,891)**
Share exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity date	—	—	—	—	(7,643)	—	239	(7,404)	—	**(7,404)**
Subtotal Transactions with the owners in the period	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(264,499)**	**—**	**74,776**	**(189,723)**	**—**	**(189,723)**
Income (loss) for the period	—	—	—	—	—	179,638	—	179,638	86	**179,724**
Other comprehensive income for the period	—	—	—	93,358	—	—	—	93,358	459	**93,817**
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the period	**—**	**—**	**—**	**93,358**	**—**	**179,638**	**—**	**272,996**	**545**	**273,541**
Closing balances as of June 30, 2026	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**181,021**	**1,159,494**	**179,638**	**(55,864)**	**4,388,279**	**4,292**	**4,392,571**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Income for the period before income tax	**216,808**	**148,942**
Charges (credits) to income that do not represent cash	**(626,476)**	**(345,623)**
Depreciation and amortization	54,424	51,386
Provisions for loans, accounts receivable and others	196,499	191,378
Loss (gain) from assets received in lieu of payment	1,779	13,163
Impairment	—	1
Provisions for contingencies	54,957	55,921
Fair value adjustment for trading instruments	(24,996)	6,561
Net interest income	(540,057)	(574,922)
Fee and commission income	(178,227)	(162,923)
Fee and commission expense	61,585	57,707
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)	(83,302)	(24,965)
Loss (gain) on goods received in lieu of payment	(8,373)	(8,810)
Other charges and (credits) that do not represent cash movements	(160,765)	49,880
Changes due to increase/decrease in assets and liabilities affecting EBITDA	**338,499**	**(2,042,984)**
Decrease (increase) in financial assets and liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	(176,954)	(115,636)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(925,516)	(2,277,272)
Decrease (increase) in securities lending and borrowing agreements	1,962,614	168,609
Decrease (increase) in debt financial instruments	(618,478)	(36,109)
Decrease (increase) in Interbank loans and loans and borrowings	(1,854,503)	180,692
Increase (decrease) in Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,732,548	(920,114)
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets and liabilities	22,052	(54,170)
Decrease (increase) in other assets and liabilities	(384,877)	545,776
Loans obtained	1,250,780	712,310
Payments of loans obtained	(425,398)	(981,743)
Interest paid	(153,809)	(676,419)
Earned interests	(101,231)	1,465,599
Net commissions	77,763	72,532
Tax payments	(69,049)	(129,348)
Sale of goods received in payment or foreclosed	2,557	2,309
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	**(71,169)**	**(2,239,665)**
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition of investments in companies	—	—
Disposal of investments in companies	—	—
Dividends received from investments in companies	23,814	1,809
Acquisitions of fixed assets	(3,386)	(1,797)
Disposals of fixed assets	1,533	1,612
Acquisition of intangible assets	(33,377)	(30,903)
Disposals of intangible assets	—	—
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	**(11,416)**	**(29,279)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Attributable to owners' interest		
Issuance of letters of credit	—	—
Loans obtained from the Central Bank of Chile	—	—
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of letters of credit	(1,135)	(2,481)
Issue of tender bonds	375,956	263,251
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of tender bonds	(120,957)	(281,631)
Mortgage bond issue	—	—
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of mortgage bonds	—	—
Payment of interests / capital of obligations from lease contracts	(18,818)	(14,475)
Subordinated bonds issue	—	—
Payment of interests and capital of subordinated bonds	(27,798)	(26,744)
Issuance of bonds without a fixed term of maturity	—	94,218
Rescue and payment of bond issuance without fixed maturity term	(10,068)	(7,596)
Issue of preferred shares	—	—
Rescue of /preferred shares and payment of preferred shares	—	—
Increase in paid-in capital through issuance of ordinary shares	—	—
Payment of dividends from common shares	(256,855)	(62,301)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—
Payment of dividends and/or withdrawals of paid-in capital performed regarding the subsidiaries corresponding to the non-controlling interests	—	—
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	**(59,675)**	**(37,759)**
VARIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT DURING THE PERIOD	**(142,260)**	**(2,306,703)**
EFFECT OF VARIATIONS OF THE EXCHANGE RATES	**96,382**	**(90,901)**
INITIAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**3,872,122**	**4,679,387**
FINAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**3,826,244**	**2,281,783**

Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

Item	Balances as of January 1 2026	Cash flows		Changes other than cash					Balance as of June 30, 2026
		Received	Paid	Changes other than cash	Acquisition	Interests and readjustments	Movement of currency	Fair Value Changes	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt instrument issued									
Finance lines of the Central Bank of Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractual obligations	**109,096**	—	(18,818)	5,450	11,141	3,025	1,822	—	**111,716**
Letters of credit	**5,457**	—	(1,135)	—	—	234	—	—	**4,556**
Tender bonds	**6,852,626**	375,956	(120,957)	—	—	167,084	59,717	—	**7,334,426**
Bonds with no fixed maturity	**270,002**	—	(10,068)	258	—	10,068	4,239	—	**274,499**
Subordinated bonds	**1,226,398**	—	(27,798)	—	—	56,516	4,258	—	**1,259,374**
Total	**8,463,579**	**375,956**	**(178,776)**	**5,708**	**11,141**	**236,927**	**70,036**	—	**8,984,571**
Dividends paid	**(119,459)**	—	(256,855)	—		—	—	—	**(376,314)**
Dividends received INC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital Increase	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal of cash from financing activities	**8,344,120**	**375,956**	**(435,631)**	**5,708**	**11,141**	**236,927**	**70,036**	—	**8,608,257**
Total cash flow provided by financing activities (net)	—	**(59,675)**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

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Note 1 - Background of the Institution

General Information – Background of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries

Banco Itaú Chile (ex Itaú CorpBanca) (hereinafter "Itaú Chile" or "the Bank) is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Chile and regulated by the Commission for the Financial Market (hereinafter CMF for its acronym in Spanish). As of June 1, 2019, the CMF took over the functions of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions ("SBIF") in accordance with Decree with Force of Law (DFL) 3 dated January 12, 2019, which set a new consolidated, systematized and agreed wording for the General Banking Law. The entity is the consequence of the merger of Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca, which took place on April 1, 2016, with the latter being the legal successor[1].

The Bank is controlled by Itaú Unibanco, which holds a 67.42% ownership. The remaining 32.58% is owned by minority shareholders[2].

Banco Itaú Chile is headquartered in Chile and has operations in Colombia and Panamá. In addition, Banco Itaú Chile has a branch in New York and a representative office in Lima[3]. The Bank has total consolidated assets for MCh$48,684,304 (MUS$52,859) and its consolidated equity for MCh$4,392,571 (MUS$4,769), Focused on large and medium size companies and people, Banco Itaú Chile offers universal banking services.

The legal address of Banco Itaú Chile is Av. Presidente Riesco 5537, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, and its website is www.itau.cl.

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2026, were approved by the Board of Directors on July 29, 2026.

[1] The business combination was a "reverse acquisition" as established in IFRS 3, "Business Combinations", in which Banco Itaú Chile is the successor for accounting purposes and CorpBanca is the legal successor.
[2] The percentage of minority interest has been rounded for presentation in this report. This percentage has been calculated on the basis of the total not rounded number of shares.
[3] None of the markets in which Itaú Chile and subsidiaries operate qualify as a hyperinflationary economy.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Accounting Year

The Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are referred as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 and cover the three- and six-months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025.

b) Basis of preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Banking Compendium of Accounting Standards (here in after "the compendium") issued by the CMF, and in force since January 1, 2022. Banks must use the accounting criteria set forth in the compendium and in everything that is not dealt with by it and does not contradict its instructions, they must adhere to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). If there are discrepancies between IFRS and the accounting criteria set forth in the compendium, the latter will prevail.

Likewise, these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements in connection with the application of IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting", are prepared mainly with the intention of updating the content of the last Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, emphasizing new activities, events and circumstances that occurred during the three and six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026, subsequent to year-end, and not duplicating the information previously published in the last Consolidated Financial Statements.

These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, by express provisions in Chapter C2, must include all the notes that apply to the annual financial statements in accordance with Chapter C1, plus additional requirements related to the disclosures of components of the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income for the period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, for a correct understanding of the information included in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, they should be read together with the annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the immediately preceding annual period (information available at www.itau.cl).

The notes to these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements contain additional information to that presented in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income, the Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, the Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and the Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. On them descriptive and disaggregated information is presented. They provide narrative descriptions or disaggregation of such Interim Consolidated Financial Statements in a clear, relevant, reliable, and comparable manner. These Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2026, and 2025 have not been audited.

c) Consolidation criteria

The same accounting policies, presentation and calculation methods applied in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements were used in the preparation of the separate Financial Statements of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries (hereinafter "Group" or the "Bank"), corresponding to the balances as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 and for the three and six months ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 and include the adjustments and reclassifications necessary to standardize the accounting policies and valuation criteria applied by the Bank, in accordance with the standards established by the compendium.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Intercompany balances and any unrealized income or loss arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated upon consolidation during the preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

The assets, liabilities, income, and results of operations of subsidiaries, net of consolidation adjustments, represent 22.01%, 24.19%, 28.26% and 20.28% respectively, of total consolidated assets, liabilities, income, and operating results as of June 30, 2026 (19.82% and 21.97% as of December 31, 2025, of our consolidated total assets and liabilities; and 27.13% and 14.45% of our consolidated income, and operating results as of June 30, 2025).

(i) Controlled entities

The Bank, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee.

The Bank controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Thus, the Bank controls an investee if and only if has all the following:

1) Power over the investee, which is related to the existing rights that give the Bank the current ability to direct the relevant activities, these being those that significantly affect the investee's returns;
2) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
3) Ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Bank's returns.

When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting rights over an investee, but such voting rights are sufficient to have the actual ability to direct the relevant activities, then it will be concluded that the Bank has control over the investee.

The Bank considers all relevant factors and circumstances when assessing if the voting rights are sufficient to obtain control, these include:

- The amount of voting rights held by the Bank in relation to the amount and dispersion of those held by other vote holders.
- Potential voting rights held by the Bank, other voting holders or other parties.
- Rights that arise from other contractual agreements.
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time those decisions need to be made, including the patterns of voting behavior in previous shareholders meetings.

The Bank reassesses whether or not it has control over an investee when facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the control elements listed above.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Financial Statements of the controlled companies are consolidated with those of the bank through the global integration method (line by line). In accordance with this method, all balances and transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated through the consolidation process. Therefore, the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements refer to assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries presented as if they were a single economic entity.

The Bank prepares their Interim Consolidated Financial Statements using uniform accounting policies for transactions and other events that, being similar, have occurred in similar circumstances.

The following table details the entities controlled by Banco Itaú Chile, therefore, they are part of the consolidation perimeter:

				Percentage of ownership					
				As of June 30, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
	Market	Country	Functional Currency	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
				%	%	%	%	%	%
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Ltda. (1)	Domestic	Chile	$	99.987	0.013	100.000	99.987	0.013	100.000
Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. (1)		Chile	$	99.994	0.006	100.000	99.994	0.006	100.000
Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda. (1)		Chile	$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Itaú Asesorías Financieras Ltda. (1)		Chile	$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Ltda. (1)		Chile	$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Itaú Chile New York Branch (1) (4)	Foreign	EE.UU	US$	100.000	—	100.000	100.000	—	100.000
Itaú Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	94.990	4.472	99.462	94.990	4.472	99.462
Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	94.987	5.000	99.987	94.987	5.000	99.987
Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	2.219	97.253	99.472	2.219	97.253	99.472
Itaú Asset Management Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria (2)		Colombia	COP$	—	99.443	99.443	—	99.443	99.443
Itaú (Panamá) S.A. (3)		Panamá	US$	—	99.462	99.462	—	99.462	99.462
Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S (2)		Colombia	COP$	100.000	—	100.000	100.000	—	100.000

(1) Company regulated by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) of Chile.
(2) Companies regulated by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (SFC), which has a supervision agreement with the CMF.
(3) Company regulated by the Superintendency of Banks of Panamá.
(4) Company regulated by Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Federal Reserve (FED).

(ii) Associated entities and/or business support

Associated entities are those over which the Bank has significant influence; although not control or joint control. If the Bank holds, directly or indirectly (e.g. through subsidiaries), 20% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the Bank has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case, and subsequently increased or decreased to recognize either the Bank's proportional share in the net profit or loss of the associate and other movements recognized in its equity. The lower value arising from the acquisition of an associate is included in the book value of the investment net of any accumulated impairment loss.

Other factors considered to determine the significant influence on an entity are the representations in the Board of Directors and the existence of material transactions. The existence of these factors could determine the existence of significant influence on an entity, despite having a participation of less than 20% of the shares with the right to vote.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The following entities are considered "Associated entities", in which the Bank has participation and are accounted for by applying the equity method, according to IAS 28 *"Investments in Companies and Joint Ventures"*.

Name of the Associates	Main Activity	Place of Operation	As of June 30, 2026 % interest	As of December 31, 2025 % interest
Transbank S.A.	Credit and debit card services	Santiago, Chile	8.7188 %	8.7188 %
Combanc S.A.	High-value payment clearing house	Santiago, Chile	10.3295 %	10.3295 %
Imerc OTC S.A.	Administration of financial instrument clearing and settlement systems	Santiago, Chile	8.6624 %	8.6602 %

(iii) Investments in other companies

Investments in other companies, represented by shares or rights in other companies, are those in which the Bank has neither control nor significant influence. These equity instruments must be measured in compliance with IFRS 9, at their fair value; however, equity instruments that are neither held for trading and on which the equity method is not applied for investments in companies with significant influence ("associates" or "joint ventures") according to IAS 28, may be recorded after their initial recognition and irrevocably at fair value, with variations recognized in Statements of Other Comprehensive Income instead of as "Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss". Dividends received from these investments are recorded in "Income (loss) from investments in companies" in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income. These instruments are not subject to the impairment model of IFRS 9.

(iv) Funds management, trust business and other related businesses

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage assets held in publicly offered investment funds and other investment vehicles on behalf of investors and receive market-rate compensation for providing this type of services. Managed funds belong to third parties and, therefore, are not included in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Bank provides trust commissions and other fiduciary services that result in the participation or investment of assets by clients. Assets held in a fiduciary activity are not reported in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, since they are not Bank assets and there is no control over them. Contingencies and commitments arising from this activity are disclosed in Note 29 "Contingencies and Commitments", letter c) Responsibilities recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts.

In accordance with IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" for consolidation purposes, the role of the Bank and its subsidiaries with respect to the managed funds must be evaluated to determine whether it is acting as Agent or Principal. According to this standard, an Agent is a party primarily engaged in acting on behalf and for the benefit of another party or parties (the Principal or Principals) and, therefore, it does not control the investee when it exercises decision-making authority. This evaluation must take into account the following aspects:

- Scope of its decision-making authority over the investee.
- Rights held by other parties.
- The remuneration to which it is entitled to in accordance with the remuneration agreements.
- Decision-maker's exposure to variability of returns from other interests that it holds in the investee.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank does not control or consolidate any trust or other entities related to this type of business.

The Bank manages the funds on behalf and for the benefit of investors, acting solely as an Agent. The assets managed by the Bank and its subsidiaries are owned by third parties. Under this category, and in accordance with the aforementioned standard, they do not control the assets when they exercise their decision-making authority. Therefore, as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 they act as Agents and, therefore, none of these investment vehicles is consolidated.

d) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of net income and net assets which the Bank does not own, either directly or indirectly. It is presented as "Attributable to non-controlling interest" separately in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income, and separately from equity in the Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Additionally, the non-controlling interests in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position will be presented, within the equity under item "Non-controlling interest", separately from the equity attributable to owners of the Bank. Changes in the ownership interest of a parent in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are equity transactions (i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners).

The Bank attributes the result of the year and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests. The Bank also attributes the total integral result to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests even if the results of the non-controlling interests give rise to a debit balance.

e) Business combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, measured at its fair value at the acquisition date, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the share, under the equity method, of the identifiable net assets acquired. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries (the Group) acquires a business, evaluates the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed to determine proper classification and designation based on contractual conditions, economic circumstances, and other relevant conditions as of the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree and identification of intangible assets. Goodwill, defined as the difference between the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for the non-controlling interest in the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is measured initially at cost. If this consideration is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as of the acquisition date. While intangible assets are initially recorded at the value assigned to the identifiable asset in the business combination.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

After initial recognition, both Goodwill and any identifiable or non-identifiable intangible assets are measured at cost less than any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is assigned, from the date of acquisition to each of the Group's cash generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, independently of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

When goodwill is allocated to a CGU and an operation within that unit is sold, the goodwill associated with that operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation sold when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill that is derecognized under such circumstances is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the retained portion of the CGU.

f) Common control transaction

A common control transaction is a transfer of assets or an exchange of equity interests among entities under the same parent's control. Net assets are derecognized by the transferor and recognized by the transferee at their carrying amount. Any difference between the value of the item transferred or received and the carrying amount of the net assets is recognized in equity in the separate financial statements of the transferring and receiving entities and eliminated on consolidation. A common control transaction has no effect on the parent's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

g) Functional and presentation currency

The Bank has defined as its functional and presentation currency the Chilean peso, financial figures are expressed in millions of Chilean pesos (MCh$), rounded to the nearest unit, for the purposes of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates and the currency that influences its costs and revenue structure. Therefore, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Chilean peso are treated as "foreign currency".

The Bank translates accounting records of its subsidiaries in New York and in Colombia into Chilean pesos from US dollars and Colombian pesos, respectively, in accordance with instructions established by the CMF, which are consistent with IAS 21 *"Effects of the variations in the exchange rates of the foreign currency*". All amounts in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income, Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income and the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are translated into Chilean pesos according to the exchange rate indicated in letter h) below. None of the markets in which Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries operate qualify as a hyperinflationary economy.

h) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded by the Bank entities at the exchange rates of their respective functional currencies at the date these transactions first meet the conditions for their recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted at the closing exchange rate of the functional currency in force at the closing date of the reporting period.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

All differences arising from the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognized in the results, except for those that correspond to the monetary items that are part of the hedge of a net investment, at which time the cumulative difference in equity is reclassified to profit and loss (settlement). Tax effects attributable to the exchange differences on such monetary items are also recorded in Interim Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary items in foreign currency, which are measured in terms of historical cost, are converted using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at their fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates on the date on which that fair value is measured. Gains or losses arising from the translation of non-monetary items measured at their fair value are recognized based on how the gains and losses arising from the change in fair value are recognized in Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income or in Interim Consolidated Statements of Income, in accordance with IAS 21.

The Bank grants loans and receives deposits in amounts denominated in foreign currency, mainly in US dollars and Colombian pesos.

The balances of the Financial Statements of the consolidated entities whose functional currency is different from the Chilean peso are converted to the presentation currency, according to the following:

- Assets and liabilities, by using exchange rates as of the date of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Income and expenses and cash flows, by using the exchange rates as of the date of each transaction.

Exchange differences arising from translating balances in functional currencies of the consolidated entities other than Chilean pesos into Chilean pesos, are recorded as "Exchange differences" in Equity under the line item " Accumulated other comprehensive income", until the meet the derecognition criteria for the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and is subsequently recorded in profit or loss.

The net amount of foreign exchange gains and losses includes recognition of the effects of changes in the exchange rate on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and gains and losses arising from exchange rate changes affecting current and future transactions (highly probable transactions) entered into by the Bank.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are shown at their equivalent amount in pesos, calculated using the exchange rate of $921.03 per US$1 (US dollar) as of June 30, 2026 ($906.90 as of December 31, 2025) and the exchange rate of $0.2679 per COP$1 (Colombian peso) as of June 30, 2026 ($0.2401 as of December 31, 2025). The Financial Statements of the New York branch, as well as the Colombian subsidiaries, have been translated using these exchange rates for consolidation purposes, in accordance with IAS 21, related to the valuation of investments abroad in countries with stable economy.

i) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements requires Bank's management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingencies with respect to assets and liabilities as of the date of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Estimates and relevant assumptions are regularly reviewed by Management in order to properly measure some assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Accounting estimates changes due to reviews are recognized in the year in which the estimate is reviewed and in any future year affected.

In certain cases, CMF rules and International Financial Reporting Standards require that assets and liabilities be recorded or disclosed at their fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When market prices in active markets are available, they have been used as a basis for valuation. When market prices in active markets are not available, the Bank has estimated those values as values based on the best available information, including the use of modeling and other valuation techniques.

The Bank has established allowances to cover possible credit losses in accordance with the compendium criteria. These criteria require that, in order to estimate allowances, they be evaluated regularly, taking into account factors such as changes in the nature and size of the loan portfolio, trends in the expected portfolio, credit quality and economic conditions that may affect the payment capacity of the debtors. Changes in allowances for loan losses are reflected as "Special provisions for credit risk" in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

Loans are charged-off when the Bank's management determines that the loan or a portion cannot be collected, in accordance with the compendium, as stated in chapter B-2 "Impaired loans and charge-offs". Charge offs are recorded as a reduction of the allowance for loan losses.

In particular, information on most significant areas of estimate due to uncertainties and critical judgments in the application of accounting policies that have the most important effect on the amounts recorded in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements are the following:

- Allowances for loan losses (Notes 13 and 41).
- Current taxes and deferred taxes (Note 18).
- Provision for contingencies (Note 24).
- Provision for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments (Note 25).
- Special provisions for loan loss risk (Note 26).
- Contingencies and commitments (Note 29).
- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Note 44).
- Impairment losses on certain assets, including Goodwill (Notes 13, 15, 16, 17, 40 and 41).

During the three- and six-months period ended as of June 30, 2026, there were no significant changes in estimates (see Notes 40 and 41).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

j) Operating segments

The Bank provides financial information for each operating segment in conformity with IFRS 8 *"Operating Segments"* in order to disclose information that enables Interim Consolidated Financial Statement users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the Bank engages and the economic environments in which it operates and to allow them to:

- Better understand the Bank's performance.
- Better evaluate its future cash flow projections.
- Form better opinions regarding the Bank as a whole.

To comply with IFRS 8, Banco Itaú Chile identifies operating segments (Chile and Colombia) used by the Executive Committee to analyze and make decisions regarding operating, financing and investment matters, based on the following elements:

(i) The nature of the products and services;
(ii) The nature of the processes;
(iii) The type or class of customer for their products and services;
(iv) The methods used to distribute their products or provide their services; and
(v) If applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment, for example, banking, insurance or public utilities.

The Executive Committee manages these segments using an in-house system of internal profitability reports and reviews its segments on the basis of the operating results and uses efficiency, profitability and other indicators to evaluate performance and allocate resources. The Bank has also included geographic disclosures on its operations in New York and Colombia. More information on each segment is presented in Note 6 "Reporting Segments".

k) Operations with Repurchase and Resale Agreements

Transactions with resale agreements are entered into as a form of investment. Under these agreements, financial instruments are purchased, which are included as assets under "Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements", and are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate of the agreement. There are also sales transactions with a repurchase agreement as a form of financing. In this regard, investments that are sold under a repurchase obligation and that serve as collateral for the loan, are part of the investment items "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "Financial assets at amortized cost".

The obligation to repurchase the investment is classified in Liabilities under "Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions" and recognized in financial liabilities at amortized cost, recognizing accrued interest and indexation at the closing date or "Financial assets at amortized cost".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank applies IFRS 9 for determining the impairment of its financial assets carried at amortized cost, except for assets classified under the compendium as "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers and contingent loans" whose impairment determination follows the guidelines established in Chapters B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium. See Note 13 "Financial assets at amortized cost" and Note 41 "Credit loss expenses".

l) Classifications of Financial Instruments

i. Classifications of Financial Instruments

a) Classification of Financial Assets

The Bank classifies its Financial Assets under the following category as established by IFRS 9:

- Measured at amortized cost,
- Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Measured at fair value through profit or loss
- And those that by management's decision are irrevocably measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial instruments into an amortized cost or fair value category depends on the business model with which the entity manages the assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows, commonly referred to as the "Solely Payments of Principal and Interest" approach (hereinafter "SPPI"). The business model valuation should reflect how the Bank manages groups of financial assets and is not dependent on the intent for an individual instrument. Therefore, in each Interim Consolidated Financial Statement there are different business models for managing assets.

In determining the business model, the following are taken into account:

- How the performance of the business model (and the assets that are part of the business model) is evaluated and reported to the entity's key personnel.
- The risks and the way in which risks that affect the performance of the business model are managed.
- How business model managers are remunerated. The frequency, amount and timing of sales in prior years, the reasons for such sales and expectations regarding future sales.

With regard to the assessment of contractual cash flows, it determines whether the cash flows of the financial asset meet the SPPI criterion, i.e. whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition, and interest is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal outstanding and may also include liquidity risk, administrative cost and profit margin.

For the classification, the Bank performs the SPPI test, which evaluates the contractual term to identify whether it meets the SPPI criteria, and whether the contract is a basic loan agreement. The Bank applies its judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the period for which the interest rate is set.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank's business model represents how financial assets are managed to generate cash flows and does not depend on management's intent with respect to an individual instrument, but relates to a higher aggregate portfolio level, and is based on observable factors such as: risks affecting business model performance; how business managers are compensated; and how business model performance is evaluated and reported to management.

In addition, the Bank's business model is not evaluated on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher aggregate portfolio level, and is based on observable factors such as: the performance of financial assets, the risk affecting performance, and the frequency, value and timing of sales, among others.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the business models are:

- **Business model held for collection**: financial assets that are held under a business model whose objective is to collect principal and interest flows over the life of the instrument and on which there are no significant unjustified sales and fair value is not a key element in the management of these assets and the contractual conditions give rise to cash flows on specific dates, which are only payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. In this sense, sales other than those related to an increase in credit risk, to manage credit concentration risk, or unforeseen financing needs (liquidity stress scenarios) are considered unjustified, and are not incompatible with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows.
- **Held to collect and sell:** financial assets under this business model whose objective is achieved through the collection of principal and interest flows and the sale of such assets, with fair value being a key element in the management of these assets. This model involves a higher frequency and value of sales than the model held for collection.
- **Another business model**: includes financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets. The Bank makes decisions based on the assets' fair values and manages the assets to realize those fair values.

Financial assets will only be reclassified when there is a change in the business model. In this case, all financial assets in that business model are reclassified. The change in the business model objective must be prior to the reclassification date.

b) Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**: contractual obligation to deliver cash to a third party which is measured at its effective rate.
- **Financial liabilities that are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss:** these correspond to financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading;
- **Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at the time of initial recognition (Fair value option):** financial instruments in which the Bank should carry the effective rate, but upon initial recognition it exercises the option to recognize them at market value or significantly reduce any accounting asymmetry.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank has the option to irrevocably designate, at the time of initial recognition, a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss if the application of this criterion eliminates or significantly reduces inconsistencies in valuation or recognition, or if it is a group of financial liabilities, or a group of financial assets and liabilities, that is managed, and its performance evaluated, on a fair value basis in line with a risk management or investment strategy.

c) Embedded derivatives in hybrid financial instruments

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments or in other host contracts are accounted for separately as financial derivatives contracts when the following criteria are met:

- Its risks and characteristics are not directly related with those of the host contract.
- A separated instrument with same characteristics of the embedded derivative meets the derivative instrument definition, and
- The host contract is not classified as "other financial assets (liabilities) at FVTPL" or as "trading instruments".

d) Reclassifications

Reclassification of financial assets is required if, and only if, the objective of the Bank's business model for managing those financial assets changes. Financial liabilities cannot be reclassified. There are no reclassifications in these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii. Measurement of financial instruments

a) Initial measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received (IFRS 13). In the case of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value are recorded in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement - Financial assets

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial asset at:

i. Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held in a business model to collect contractual cash flows and contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI are measured at amortized cost.

The effective rate method is used in the calculation of the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of interest income or interest expense in profit or loss for the relevant year. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or collection through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The net impairment losses of the assets recorded in these items occurring in each year are determined in accordance with IFRS 9, except for assets classified under the compendium as "due from banks", "loans and receivables from customers and contingent loans" whose impairment determination follows the guidelines established in Chapters B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium. For purposes of recording the impairment loss, this is recorded under the caption "Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers" and "Impairment for credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income (see note 41 "Credit loss expense").

ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are debt instruments held in a business model that is achieved through the collection of contractual cash flows and sale, and that contain contractual terms that result on specified dates in cash flows that are SPPI, are measured at FVTOCI. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes in fair value (except for those related to impairment, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income, until the assets are sold. At the time of disposal, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

On the other hand, the net impairment losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income occurring during the year are recorded under the item "Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income (see note 41 "Credit loss expense").

Interest income on these instruments is recorded in the consolidated income and loss account for that year. Exchange differences are recorded in "Changes, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income.

iii. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The caption "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss" includes financial assets whose business model is intended to generate profits through the realization of purchases and sales or to generate results in the short term.

Financial assets recorded under "Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" are assigned to a business model whose objective is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or selling financial assets, but the contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test. Financial assets are classified under "Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss" only when such designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistency in valuation or recognition that would arise from valuing or recognizing the assets on a different basis.

The assets recorded in these captions of the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are valued after their acquisition at fair value and the changes in their value (gains or losses) are recorded, at their net amount, in the items "Financial income or loss from financial assets and liabilities held for trading" and "Financial income or loss from financial assets not held for trading mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss" of the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Changes arising from exchange differences are recorded in "Changes, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income.

iv. Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

Under this item, they are allocated to a business model the objective of which is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or by selling financial assets, but where the contractual cash flows have not met the SPPI test conditions. The assets recorded under this item of the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are measured subsequently to their acquisition at fair value and their market value variations are recorded, at their net amount, under “Financial income (loss), net”.

v. Equity instruments

For certain equity instruments, the Bank may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of the instrument in other comprehensive income, except for dividend income which is recognized in profit or loss.

Gains or losses on derecognition of these equity instruments are not transferred to income. These instruments are not subject to the impairment model of IFRS 9.

c) Subsequent measurement - Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial liability at amortized cost, except for derivatives that are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when, and only when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- The Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and therefore the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and separately recognizes the rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

In certain cases, the Bank engages in transactions in which it retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flow of a financial asset and assumes an obligation to pay those cash flows under an agreement that meets all required conditions; that is, the Bank transfers the financial assets. Additionally, the contractual arrangement must prohibit the sale or pledging of the original asset except as security, and the entity must remit the cash flow without delay and is not permitted to reinvest them, except in short-term cash or cash equivalent investments.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

When a financial asset is sold and the Bank simultaneously agrees to repurchase it (or an asset that is substantially the same) at a fixed price on a future date, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset in its entirety in the Interim Statements of Financial position because it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The cash consideration received is recognized as a financial asset and a financial liability is recognized for the obligation to pay the repurchase price.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, they are extinguished, canceled or mature.

a) Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that it has essentially become a new asset, with the difference recognized as a gain or loss on derecognition, to the extent that an impairment loss has not yet been recorded.

A change in terms and conditions does not result in derecognition if it does not result in cash flows that are substantially different. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original Effective Interest Rate ("EIR"), the Bank records a gain or loss on modification, to the extent that an impairment loss has not yet been recorded. For financial liabilities, the Bank considers a substantial modification based on qualitative factors, and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of ten percent or more. For financial assets, this assessment is based on qualitative factors.

iv. Renegotiated and modified loans

The Bank in certain situations makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans in response to the borrower's financial difficulties, in lieu of taking possession or enforcing collection of collateral, or in some cases to renegotiate loans. The Bank considers a loan modified when such concessions are made as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have accepted them had the borrower been in good financial standing. Indicators of financial difficulties include covenant defaults and/or significant additional history identified by the Credit Risk area. Modification may involve extending payment terms and agreeing to new loan terms. It is the Bank's policy to monitor refinanced loans to help ensure that future payments are probable.

If the modifications are substantial, the loan is written off, as explained in "III. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities". If the terms have been renegotiated without resulting in the derecognition of the loan, any impairment is measured using the original EIR calculated prior to the modification of the terms. The Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and whether the assets should be classified in another credit risk portfolio.

Derecognition decisions and classifications in the substandard and non-performing portfolios are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss related to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as a refinanced asset of the impaired non-performing portfolio until collected or paid.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

v. Contingent Credits

The Bank provides standby loans (including letters of credit, foreign letters of credit and performance bonds) and loan commitments.

Contingent loans and unused loan commitments are commitments under which, during the term of the commitment, the Bank is obligated to provide a loan with a pre-specified term to the customer.

The face value of the contractual loan, when the agreed loan is on market terms, is not recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. The related provision for expected credit loss is disclosed in Note 24 "Provisions for contingencies", letter b).

vi. Offsetting

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

vii. Derivatives and hedging activities

The Bank has decided to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 when adopting IFRS 9.

For presentation purposes, derivatives are presented according to their positive or negative fair value as assets or liabilities, respectively, and include trading and hedging instruments separately (see Notes 8 "Financial assets held for trading through profit or loss" and Note 12 "Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges").

a) Hedging transactions

The Bank uses financial derivatives for the following purposes:

i. To sell to customers who request these instruments in the management of their market and credit risks.
ii. To use these derivatives in managing the risks of the Bank's own positions and assets and liabilities of the Bank's entities ("hedging derivatives"); and
iii. To obtain gains from changes in the price of these derivatives ("trading derivatives").

All financial derivatives that are not held for hedging purposes are accounted for as trading derivatives.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

A derivative qualifies for hedge accounting if all of the following conditions are met:

i. The derivative hedges one of the following three types of risks to which the Bank is exposed:

   a) Changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations, among others, in the interest rate and/or exchange rate to which the position or balance to be hedged is subject ("fair value hedge");
   b) Changes in the estimated cash flows derived from financial assets and liabilities, and highly probable forecast transactions ("cash flow hedge");
   c) The net investment in a foreign operation ("hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation").

ii. It is effective in offsetting the exposure inherent in the hedged item or position over the expected term of the hedge, which means that:

   a) At the trade date the hedge is expected, under normal conditions, to be highly effective ("prospective effectiveness").
   b) There is sufficient evidence that the hedge was effective during the life of the hedged item or position ("retrospective effectiveness").

There must be adequate documentation evidencing the specific designation of the financial derivative to hedge certain balances or transactions and how this effective hedge was expected to be achieved and measured, provided that it is consistent with the Bank's own risk management.

Changes in the value of financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded as follows:

a. For fair value hedges, gains or losses arising on both hedging instruments and hedged items (attributable to the type of risk being hedged) are included as "Financial income (loss) from Financial Asset and Liabilities for Trading" in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

b. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk in a portfolio of financial instruments, gains or losses arising on measurement of the hedging instruments within "Interest income and expense", and other gains or losses due to changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item (attributable to the hedged risk) are recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss) under "Net trading income (expense)".

c. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the fair value of the hedging instrument is included as "Cash flow hedges" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income".

d. The valuation differences of the hedging instrument corresponding to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedging transactions are recorded directly in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income under "Net income (expense) from financial operations".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

If a derivative designated as a hedging instrument ceases to meet the conditions described above due to maturity, ineffectiveness or any other reason, the hedge accounting treatment is discontinued. When the "fair value hedge" is discontinued, the fair value adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk are amortized to profit or loss as of that date, as appropriate.

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness may arise from basis risk, including, but not limited to, discount rates used to calculate the fair value of derivatives, hedges using instruments with a fair value other than zero, and timing and notional differences between hedged items and hedging instruments.

When cash flow hedges are discontinued, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in "Interim Statements Other Comprehensive Income" (from the year in which the hedge was effective) remains recorded in equity until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time it is recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income, unless the transaction is no longer expected to occur, in which case any cumulative gain or loss is recorded immediately in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

(m) Measurement and techniques used in determining fair value

In general terms, financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is considered to be the transaction price. Financial instruments, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, and at the end of each reporting period, financial instruments are valued in accordance with the following criteria:

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets are measured at fair value, gross of any transaction costs that may be incurred in the course of a sale, except for loans and receivables from customers.

In accordance with IFRS 13 "*Fair value measurement*", "fair value" is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In measuring fair value, an entity shall take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place:

- In the main market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a main market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Even if there is no observable market that provides pricing information in relation to the sale of an asset or transfer of a liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement shall assume that the transaction takes place, considered from the perspective of a potential market participant who intends to maximize the value associated with the asset or liability.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In using valuation techniques, the Bank shall maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of available unobservable inputs. If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and a ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances is used to measure fair value, regardless of where the input is classified within the fair value hierarchy (i.e. Level 1, 2 or 3). IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

All derivatives are recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the fair value described above. This value is compared to the valuation on the trade date. If the fair value is subsequently measured positive, it is recorded as an asset. If the fair value is subsequently measured negative, it is recorded as a liability. The fair value on the trade date is, unless there is evidence to the contrary, considered to be the transaction price.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives since the trade date are recorded in "Financial income (loss)" in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income.

Specifically, the fair value of financial derivatives included in portfolios of financial assets or liabilities held for trading is considered to be their daily quoted price. If, for exceptional reasons, the quoted price cannot be determined on a given date, the fair value is determined using methods similar to those used to measure over-the-counter derivatives.

The fair value of OTC derivatives is the sum of the future cash flows resulting from the instrument, discounted to present value at the valuation date ("present value" or "theoretical close") using valuation techniques commonly used in financial markets: “net present value" (NPV) and option valuation models, among other methods.

In addition, the fair value of derivatives includes the CVA and DVA adjustment, so that the fair value of each instrument includes the credit risk of its counterpart and the Bank's own risk. The credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is a valuation adjustment of OTC derivatives as a consequence of the risk associated with the credit exposure assumed by each counterpart. The CVA is calculated taking into account the potential exposure to each counterpart in each future year. The debit valuation adjustment (DVA) is a valuation adjustment similar to the CVA but, in this case, arises as a consequence of the Bank's own risk assumed by its counterparts in OTC derivatives.

(ii) Valuation techniques

Financial instruments at fair value, determined on the basis of quoted prices in active markets, include government debt securities, private sector debt securities, equity shares, short positions and fixed income securities issued.

In cases where price quotations are not observable in available markets, the Bank's management determines the best estimate of the price that would be set by the market using its own internal models. In most cases, these models use data based on observable market parameters as significant inputs; however, for some financial instrument valuations, significant inputs are not observable in the market. To determine the value for these instruments, various techniques are used to make these estimates, including extrapolation of observable market data.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The most reliable evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is usually the transaction price; however, due to the unavailability of market information, the value of the instrument may be derived from other market transactions involving the same or similar instruments or may be measured using a valuation technique in which the inputs used include only observable market data, principally interest rates.

The main techniques used as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 by the Bank's internal models to determine the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

i. The present value method is used in the valuation of financial instruments that allow static hedges (mainly forwards and swaps). The estimated future cash flows are discounted using interest rate curves of the related currencies. Interest rate curves are generally observable market data.
ii. In the valuation of financial instruments requiring dynamic hedging (mainly structured options and other structured instruments), the Black-Scholes model is typically used. Where appropriate, observable market data is used to derive factors such as bid spread, exchange rates, volatility, correlation indicators and market liquidity.
iii. In the valuation of certain financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk, such as interest rate futures, caps and floors, the present value method (futures) and the Black-Scholes model (plain vanilla options) are used. The main inputs used in these models are observable market data, including interest rate curves, volatilities, correlations and related exchange rates.

The fair value of financial instruments calculated by the aforementioned internal models considers contractual terms and observable market data, including interest rates, credit risk, exchange rates, stock price, volatility and prepayments, among others. The Bank's management believes that its valuation models are not significantly subjective, as these methodologies can be adjusted and evaluated, as appropriate, through internal calculation of fair value and subsequent comparison with the related actively quoted price (See note 44).

n) Revenue and expense recognition

The following is a summary of the most significant criteria used by the Bank for the recognition of its revenues and expenses:

(i) Interest income, interest expense and similar items

Interest income, interest expense and similar items are recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

However, when an operation is evaluated either individually or collectively, and as a result of such evaluation the loan is recognized as part of the impaired portfolio (the compendium Cap. B2 numeral 1 letter b) and presents default for equal to or greater than 90 days in any of their installments, the recognition of income on the accrual basis is suspended.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The suspension of revenue recognition on an accrual basis implies that, from the date on which it should be suspended in each case and until such loans are no longer impaired, the respective assets included in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position will not be increased by interest, adjustments or commissions and no revenue for these items will be recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income, unless they are actually received. These standards only refer to the criteria for valuation and recognition of income for financial accounting information.

Interest income from "transactions with accrual suspended" is only re-recorded when such transactions become current (that is, payments were received that make them less than 90 days past due) and when they are no longer in the impaired portfolio.

(ii) Dividends received

Dividends received from investments in other companies are recognized on income when the right to receive them arises and are recorded in the item "Income from investments in companies".

(iii) Commissions, fees and similar items

Income and expenses from commissions and fees are recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income using the criteria established in IFRS 15 *"Revenue from contracts with customers*", based on consideration of the terms of the contract with the customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer, which is evidenced by transferring control over an asset or the rendering of a service:

Commissions recorded by the Bank correspond mainly to:

- Line of credit and overdraft commissions: includes earned commissions during the period related to lines of credit granted and checking accounts overdrafts.
- Guarantee and letters of credit fees: includes earned commissions during the period related to bank guarantees granted over actual or contingent obligations to third parties.
- Credit card fees: includes earned and received commissions during the period related to credit and debit cards usage.
- Accounts management fees: includes earned fees related to maintenance of checking accounts, savings accounts, and other accounts.
- Collection and payment services fees: includes fee income related to collection services as well as payment services rendered by the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Brokerage and securities management fees: includes fee income related to financial assets brokerage and securities management and custody.
- Insurance brokerage fees: includes insurance brokerage fees.
- Other fee and commissions: includes income arising from currency exchange, financial advisory services, cashier checks issuance, placement of financial products and online banking services.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Commission expenses include:

- Cards transactions fees: includes credit and debit card transaction fees related to income generated in those transactions.
- Securities transactions fees: includes fees related to custody of securities and securities brokerage.
- Other fees and commissions includes mainly expenses generated from online services.

The Bank grants a group of benefits to its cardholders for which, in accordance with IFRS 15, has established provisions enough to comply with its performance obligations when these benefits become enforceable.

(iv) Non-financial income and expenses

They are recorded in accordance with IFRS 15, identifying the performance obligations, allocating the transaction price to separate performance obligations, and recognizing income when these are satisfied.

(v) Loan arrangement fees

Fees that arise from loans arrangement, opening accounts, study and information fees, they are accrued and recognized on a systematic basis on the Consolidated Statement of Income throughout the life of the loan. In the case of arrangement fees, the portion corresponding to the related direct costs incurred in the formalization of such transactions are immediately recorded in the income statement.

o) Impairment

Assets are acquired or purchased based on the future economic benefits they produce. Consequently, impairment is recorded when the carrying amount of such assets is less than their recoverable amount. Assets are subject to impairment tests to adequately reflect the future economic benefits that the assets are capable of producing when used by the Bank.

The Bank assesses the expected future credit losses ("ECL") associated with its financial instrument assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI, subject to the limitations defined in paragraph 5 of Chapter A-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased, probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank follows the criteria described below to assess impairment, when applicable:

(i) Impairment of financial assets except "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers" and "Contingent loans".

The Bank applies IFRS 9 to determine the impairment of its financial assets at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, except for "Interbank Loans", "Loans and accounts receivable from customers" and "Contingent loans", whose impairment is determined by applying the provisions of Chapter B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium, for the rest of the assets the following is applicable.

IFRS 9 introduces the concept of "expected losses" which is developed in the credit risk model applied by the Bank. The "expected loss" impairment model is applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial guarantee contracts and other commitments. All financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are excluded from the impairment model. The standard classifies financial instruments into three categories, which depend on the evolution of their credit risk from the time of initial recognition, and which determine the calculation of their credit risk hedges.

Stage 1: No significant increase in risk: "The allowance for losses on these financial instruments is calculated as the expected credit losses resulting from possible events of default within 12 months after the reporting date (12-month expected loss)."

Stage 2: With significant increase in risk: "When the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the allowance for losses on that financial instrument is calculated as the expected credit loss over the entire life of the transaction. In other words, it is the expected credit losses resulting from all possible events of default during the expected life of the financial instrument".

Stage 3: Impairment: "When there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, it is transferred to this category in which the write-down for losses on that financial instrument is calculated, as in Stage 2, as the expected credit loss over the life of the asset."

In cases in which the recovery of any recorded amount is considered remote, the asset is removed from the consolidated balance sheet, without prejudice to any actions that may be taken to attempt to collect the amount until the rights to receive it have been extinguished definitively, whether by expiration, forgiveness or other causes.

The Bank takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that may affect the credit risk of a financial instrument, including forward-looking information to determine a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Forward-looking information includes past events, current conditions and expected or future economic conditions (macroeconomic data).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Credit risk assessment and forward-looking information (including macroeconomic factors), includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the Bank's historical experience, examples include:

- Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.
- An actual or expected downgrade of the borrower's internal credit rating or a decrease in the borrower's performance score.
- An actual or expected significant change in the borrower's operating results.
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral backing the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.
- Reductions in financial support from a parent entity or other subsidiary.
- Expected changes in the loan documentation, including an expected breach of contract that may result in waivers or modifications of covenants, suspension of interest payments, increased interest rates, requirements for additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes in the contractual framework of the facility.

The Bank has considered that if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, credit risk is considered to have increased significantly since the initial recognition of the credit, but this is not an absolute indicator.

The Bank has not rebutted the IFRS 9 presumption of significant increase in risk ("SIR") or default.

Regarding the use of present, past and future information required by the application of the expected loss approach described in IFRS 9, this requires the incorporation of present, past and future information for both the detection of significant increase in risk and the measurement of expected losses, which should be performed on a probability-weighted basis.

When estimating expected losses, the standard does not require the identification of all possible scenarios. However, the probability of a loss event occurring and the probability of it not occurring must be considered, even if the possibility of a loss occurring is very low.

To achieve this, the Bank evaluates the linear relationship between its estimated loss parameters (PD, LGD, and EAD) with the history and future forecasts of macroeconomic scenarios. Also, when there is no linear relationship between the different future economic scenarios and their associated expected losses, more than one future economic scenario should be used for the estimation.

Expected losses are then derived from the following parameters:

PD: Estimate of the probability of default in each period.

EAD: Estimate of the exposure in the event of default in each future period, taking into account changes in exposure after the reference date of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

LGD: Estimated loss given default, as the difference between the contractual cash flows and those expected to be received, including collateral. For these purposes, the estimate considers the probability of execution of the guarantee, the time until possession and subsequent realization is reached, the expected cash flows and the acquisition and sale costs.

CCF: Cash Conversion Factor, is the estimate made on off-balance sheet balances to determine the exposure subject to credit risk in the event of default.

The expected credit losses calculated are based on the internal models developed for all portfolios within the scope of IFRS 9, except for those cases that are subject to individualized estimation. Internal models have been developed that take into account as sources of information the data provided by external rating agencies or others observed in the market, such as changes in bond yields, credit default swap quotes or any other public information on them.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets are reviewed regularly or at least at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. That recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are substantially independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets.When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and its value is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If we assess the value in use of an asset, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Bank shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased, an entity shall consider, as a minimum, external sources of information (the asset's value has increased significantly during the year; significant changes with a favorable effect on the entity have taken place during the year, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates or in the market to which the asset is dedicated; market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have decreased during the year, and those decreases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and increase the asset's recoverable amount materially) and internal sources of information such as significant changes with a favorable effect on the entity have taken place during the year, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, the asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include costs incurred during the year to improve or enhance the asset's performance or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs. In the case of goodwill and indefinite useful life intangible assets or not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated annually at year end.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

When impairment exists the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount if, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

The impairment loss is recognized immediately in income, unless the asset is carried at its revalued value in accordance with another standard. Any impairment loss on revalued assets will be treated as a decrease in the revaluation made in accordance with that other standard. When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, the Bank shall recognize a liability if, and only if, that is required by another standard. After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortization) charge for the asset shall be adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

If an impairment loss is recognized, any related deferred tax assets or liabilities are determined in accordance with IAS 12 *"Income taxes"* by comparing the revised carrying amount of the asset with its tax base.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are tested at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(iii) Goodwill

Goodwill is tested annually in order to determine if impairment losses exist and whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired. The impairment of goodwill is determined by evaluating the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGU) to which the goodwill relates. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination shall, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or groups of units. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill shall not be reversed in a subsequent years.

According to IAS 36 *"Impairment of assets"* the annual impairment test for a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated or for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives may be performed at any time during an annual year, as long the test is performed at the same time every year. Different cash-generating units may be tested for impairment at different times.

p) Fixed assets

Items of fixed assets are measured at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

In addition to the price paid to acquire each item, the cost also includes, where applicable, the capitalized cost. The capitalized cost includes expenses attributed directly to the asset acquisition and any other costs directly attributable to the process of placing the asset in conditions to be used.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

When some part of an item of the fixed assets has a different useful life to that fixed asset, it is recognized as a separate component (significant components of fixed assets).

This item includes the amounts of property, land, furniture, vehicles, technological equipment, and other facilities own by the consolidated entities or acquired under financial leases. These assets are classified based on their use in:

(i) Fixed assets for own use

Fixed assets for own use includes, but is not limited to, tangible assets received by the consolidated entities in full or partial satisfaction of financial assets representing accounts receivable from third parties which are intended to be held for continuing own use and tangible assets acquired under finance leases. These assets are recorded at acquisition cost less the related accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, any impairment losses (when net carrying amount was higher than recoverable amount). For accounting purposes, acquisition cost of the received asset is considered to be its net amount.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the acquisition cost of assets less their residual value, assuming that the land on which buildings and other structures stand has an indefinite life and, therefore, is not subject to depreciation. Fixed assets in leased properties are depreciated over the shorter period of time between their useful lives or the term of the lease, unless it is certain that the Bank will acquire the property at the end of the lease.

The consolidated entities assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of any tangible asset exceeds its recoverable amount. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and future depreciation charges are adjusted in accordance with the revised carrying amount and to the new remaining useful life.

In a similar manner, when indication exists that a material asset has recovered its value, the consolidated entities recognize the impairment loss reversal and the future depreciation charges are adjusted accordingly. In no case the impairment loss reversal of an asset can increase its value over the initial value as it no impairment losses were recognized in previous years.

Also, at least at the end of the period, the estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment for own use are reviewed in order to detect significant changes therein, which, if any, will be adjusted by means of the corresponding correction of the charge to the consolidated statement of income for future years, by recalculating the depreciation, by virtue of the new useful lives.

Upkeep and maintenance expenses relating to tangible assets held for own use are recorded as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(ii) Assets leased out under operating leases

The criteria used to record the acquisition cost of assets leased out under operating leases, to calculate their depreciation and their respective estimated useful lives, and to record the impairment losses thereof, are consistent with those described in relation to fixed assets held for own use.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

q) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identified as non-monetary assets (separately identifiable from other assets) without physical substance which arise as a result of legal or contractual rights, internally developed by the consolidated entities, as well as those generated in a business combination. These are assets for which the cost can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Bank. The cost of intangible assets acquired or originated in a business combination correspond to its fair value at the acquisition date.

Intangible assets are recorded initially at acquisition or production cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The Bank shall assess whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite and, if finite, the length of, or number of production or similar units constituting, that useful life. An intangible asset shall be assessed by the Bank as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Bank.

The accounting for an intangible asset is based on its useful life. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized over its economic useful life and is reviewed to determine whether there was any indication that the intangible asset may have suffered any impairment, the period and method of amortization are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized. The Bank tests for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

(i) Software

The software acquired by the Bank is recognized at cost less the accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

The expenses in software developed internally are recorded as assets when the Bank is capable of proving its intention and ability to complete development, when internal use will generate future economic benefits and/or decrease in costs, and when the cost of completing its development can be reliably measured. The capitalized costs of the software developed internally include all the direct costs attributable to the development of the software, and it is amortized over the course of its useful life. Software developed internally is recorded at cost less the accumulated amortization and losses from impairment.

The subsequent expenditures associated with the asset are capitalized only when future economic benefits from them will flow to the Bank. The rest of the expenditures are recognized in income.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life; starting on the date it is ready for use.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Generated in a business combination

According to IFRS 3 *"Business Combinations"*, when an intangible asset is acquired or generated in a business combination it cost will be the fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value of an intangible asset represents expectations of market participants at the acquisition date over the probability that future economic benefits from the asset will flow to the entity. In other words, the entity expects that economic benefits flows to them, even though there is uncertainty about the date or the amount of them.

As set forth by IAS 38 *"Intangibles Assets"* and IFRS 3, the acquirer will recognize an intangible assets from the acquiree at the acquisition date separately from Goodwill independently if the asset was previously recognized by the acquiree before the business combination.

In connection with the aforementioned, the business combination between Itaú Chile and Corpbanca gave rise to intangible assets and Goodwill as indicated in Note 15 "Intangible Assets".

(iii) Other identifiable intangible assets

Correspond to those intangible assets that can be identified, the Bank controls them, can be reliably measured and it is probable that future benefits will flow to the Bank.

r) Factoring transactions

The Bank performs operations with their clients, in which they receive invoices and other credit representative trading instruments with or without recourse to the transferor, anticipating a percentage of the total amount receivable of the borrower upon collection. These transactions are valued at the disbursed amounts by the Bank in exchange for invoices or other credit representative trading instruments.

The price differences between the disbursed amounts and the nominal amount of the documents are recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income as interest income applying the effective interest rate method, over the term of the transaction. The responsibility of payment of the documents remains with the client (assignor).

s) Leases

On the date of commencement of a lease the Bank recognizes an asset for right of use and a liability for lease in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 16 *"Leases"*.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(i) Assets for right-of-use

At the beginning of a lease, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost. The cost includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- lease payments made before or from the start date, less lease incentives received
- the initial direct costs incurred by the lessee
- a modification of the costs to be incurred by the lessee when dismantling and eliminating the underlying asset, restoring the place in which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the initial recognition date, the Bank measures the assets by right of use applying the cost model, which is defined as the asset by right of use measured at cost (a) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated risk losses of value; and (b) adjusted for any new measurement of the lease liability.

The Bank applies the depreciation requirements established by IAS 16 *"Property, plant and equipment"* over the right-of-use in these types of transactions.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Bank at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Bank exercises a purchase option, the Bank depreciates the right-of use asset from the date of beginning of it until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. In another case, the Bank depreciates the asset by right of use from the start date until the end of the useful life of the asset whose right of use has or until the end of the lease term, whichever comes first.

The Bank applies IAS 36 *"Impairment of assets"* to determine if the right-of-use asset presents changes in value and accounts for identified value risk losses.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank has not identified impairment in the value of the right-of-use assets.

(ii) Lease liability

The Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that have not been paid as of that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate could be easily determined. Since that rate cannot be easily determined, the Bank uses the incremental rate for loans (cost of funding).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability determined the payments for the right of use the underlying asset during the term of the not cancelable lease at the measurement date which includes:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments, which depends on an index or rate, recently measured using the index or rate on the start date;
- it matters that the lessee expects to pay as residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably sure to exercise that option; and
- payments for penalties arising from the termination of the lease, if the term of the lease reflects that the lessee exercises an option to terminate the lease.

After the date of initial recognition, the Bank measures the lease liability in order to recognize:

- the interest on the lease liability;
- lease payments made; and
- the new measurements or modifications of the lease, and also for fixed lease payments that have essentially been reviewed.

The Bank makes new measures of the lease liability discounting the modified lease payments, if (a) there is a change in the expected amounts payable related to a residual value guarantee. A lessee will determine the lease payments to determine the change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee; (b) there will be a change in future lease payments determined from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments.

The Bank measures the lease liability again to modify the modified lease payments only when there is a change in cash flows. The Bank will determine the revised lease payments, for the remainder of the lease term, based on the revised contractual payments.

The Bank measured the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the incremental interest rate for loans (cost of funding).

t) Provisions for credit risk on "Interbank Loans" and "Loans and accounts receivable from customers"

The Bank has established provisions for impairment losses due to credit risk on "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers" and "Contingent loans", in accordance with the instructions defined in the compendium, issued by the Commission for the Financial Market (CMF), and the credit risk rating and evaluation models approved by the Bank's Corporate Governance, in order to make the necessary and sufficient provisions in a timely manner to cover the expected losses associated with the characteristics of the debtors and their receivables, which determine the payment behavior and subsequent recovery.

The processes and compliance with the policy are evaluated and supervised in accordance with internal control procedures, in order to ensure compliance and the maintenance of an adequate level of provisions to support expected losses.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Provisions are referred to as "individual" when they relate to debtors who are assessed on an individual basis. These are typically clients whose size, complexity, or level of exposure to the Bank require a detailed understanding and analysis. In contrast, "group" provisions are established for individuals or smaller companies, where the exposures involve a high number of transactions with homogeneous characteristics, and which, due to these conditions, are assessed collectively. To determine provisions for credit risk, the Bank conducts an assessment of its loan portfolio and contingent credits, distinguishing them as described below:

- Individual allowances for the normal portfolio.
- Individual allowances for the substandard portfolio.
- Individual allowances for the impaired portfolio.
- Group allowances for the normal portfolio.
- Group allowances for the impaired portfolio.

(i) Individual allowances

When a debtor is considered as individually significant, i.e. with significant levels of debt and for those ones that are not significant but cannot be classified in groups of financial assets with homogeneous credit risk characteristics, and due to its size and complexity or exposure it is required to be individually assessed.

The methodology used to classify and determine its allowances is performed in accordance with Chapter B-1 "Provisions for credit risk" from the compendium, assigning risk categories to each debtor according to the following portfolio:

a) Normal portfolio

Corresponds to debtors whose capacity payments allows them to comply with their obligations and commitments, and according to the economic-financial situation this condition will not change. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are the categories that goes from A1 to A6. Notwithstanding the above, the Bank must maintain a minimal allowance percentage of 0.5% over its loan portfolio and contingent loans that form part of the Normal portfolio.

b) Substandard portfolio

Includes the borrowers which have financial difficulties, or whose payment capacity worsened significantly, presenting reasonable doubt regarding the probability principal and interest under the contractually agreed terms, indicating that they are less likely to comply with their financial obligations in the short term. In addition, borrowers that recently held loans in default for over 30 days also are included in the substandard portfolio. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories B1 to B4.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

c) Normal and Substandard portfolios

As part of the debtors' individual analysis, the Bank classifies its debtors into the aforementioned categories, assigning probabilities of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), which yield the expected loss percentages as a result. These variables are regulated by the CMF- to be applied to each of the individual categories.

The following table presents the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) established by the CMF":

Type of portfolio	Category of debtor	Probability of default (PD) (%)	Loss given default (LGD) (%)	Expected loss (EL) (% Provision)
Normal portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.21850
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.00	9.00000
Substandard portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.87500

In order to determine the amount of provisions, the Bank first determines the affected exposure, which comprises the book value of the customer's placements plus the contingent credits, less the amounts that are feasible to recover through the execution of the guarantees, financial or real, backing the operations, to which the respective loss percentages are applied. In the case of collateral, the Bank must demonstrate that the value assigned to this deduction reasonably reflects the value it would obtain on the disposal of the assets or equity instruments. In the case of substitution of the debtor's credit risk for the credit quality of the guarantor or surety, this methodology will only be applicable when the guarantor or surety is an entity rated in a category similar to investment grade by a local or international rating agency recognized by the regulator.

Guaranteed values may not be deducted from the exposure amount. The procedure apply only in the case of financial or real guarantees.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) Impaired portfolio

Includes the loans to borrowers for which recovery is considered remote, given that they have suffered a loss event resulting in impairment. This portfolio includes borrowers with evident signs of possible bankruptcy, as well as those in which a forced debt renegotiation is required, and also includes any borrower with loans in default for equal to or greater than 90 days in the payment of interest or principal of any loan.

The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories C1 to C6. Applied to all credits, including 100% of the amount of contingent credits, held by those same debtors.

For purposes of establishing provisions on this portfolio, in the first instance an expected loss rate is determined, deducting from the amount of the exposure the amounts susceptible to recovery through the execution of financial and real guarantees that support the operations and also deducting the present value of the recoveries obtained through collection actions net of associated expenses.

Once the expected loss range has been determined, the respective allowance percentage is applied to the amount of the exposure comprising the placements plus the contingent credits of the same debtor.

Allowance percentages to be applied over the exposition are as follows:

Type of portfolio	Risk scale	Expected loss range	Provision
Impaired portfolio	C1	Up to 3%	2%
	C2	More than 3% and up to 20%	10%
	C3	More than 20% and up to 30%	25%
	C4	More than 30% and up to 50%	40%
	C5	More than 50% and up to 80%	65%
	C6	More than 80%	90%

Loans are maintained in this portfolio until a normalization of their payment capacity or behavior is observed, without prejudice to the write-off of each particular loan that meets the condition set forth in Title II of Chapter B-2 of the compendium.

In order to remove a debtor from this portfolio, once the circumstances that led to its classification in this portfolio under these rules have been overcome, at least the following copulative conditions must be met:

- None of the debtor obligations with the Bank are overdue for more than 30 days.
- No new re-financing of loans has been granted.
- At least one of the payments received includes principal payment (total or partial).
- If the debtor has a loan with partial payments due within six months, two payments have been made.
- If the debtor has to pay monthly installments for one or more loans, at least four consecutive installments have been paid.
- The debtor shows no direct unpaid debts in the consolidated information provided by the CMF, unless those debts are not material.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Group allowances

Collective assessment are used to deal with a large number of loan transactions with small amounts granted to individuals and small size companies. This type of assessment, as well as the criteria to apply for them, must be consistent with those used when loans were granted.

To establish allowances, collective assessment requires grouping loans with homogeneous characteristics in terms of type of debtor and loan conditions, in order to conform, by technically formulated methodologies and following prudential criteria, the payment behavior of the group and the recoveries for defaulted loans.

Based on the above, the groups are assigned with a probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) considering the profile that best suits the loan. Net exposure is calculated, which includes the book value of the loan plus contingent loans.

a) Standard method for mortgage loans allowances

For the purposes of calculating credit risk provisions of the mortgage loan portfolio for mortgage , the Bank uses the standard provision method for mortgage loans established in the compendium. According to this method the provision factor to be applied, represented by the expected loss (EL) over the amount of the mortgage loans, depends on the overdue of each loan and the relation, at the end of each month, between the gross exposure and the corresponding collateral (LTV), according to the following table:

LTV tranche	Days past due at month-end	0	1 - 29	30 - 59	60 - 89	Portfolio in default
LTV ≤ 40%	PD (%)	1.0916	21.3407	46.0536	75.1614	100
	LGD (%)	0.0225	0.0441	0.0482	0.0482	0.0537
	EL (%)	0.0002	0.0094	0.0222	0.0362	0.0537
40% < LTV ≤ 80%	PD (%)	1.9158	27.4332	52.0824	78.9511	100
	LGD (%)	2.1955	2.8233	2.9192	2.9192	3.0413
	EL (%)	0.0421	0.7745	1.5204	2.3047	3.0413
80% < LTV ≤ 90%	PD (%)	2.5150	27.9300	52.5800	79.6952	100
	LGD (%)	21.5527	21.6600	21.9200	22.1331	22.2310
	EL (%)	0.5421	6.0496	11.5255	17.6390	22.2310
LTV > 90%	PD (%)	2.7400	28.4300	53.0800	80.3677	100
	LGD (%)	27.2000	29.0300	29.5900	30.1558	30.2436
	EL (%)	0.7453	8.2532	15.7064	24.2355	30.2436

In case the same debtor has more than one mortgage loan with the Bank and one of those loans is 90 days overdue or more all those loans are incorporated to the Impaired portfolio, calculating allowances for each one of those loans applying the corresponding percentage according to the LTV.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In the case of guarantee programs for construction and housing support (FOGAES), for the calculation of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under the program associated with new housing, the Bank considers the Loan-to-Value (LTV) range for applying the standard matrix. In this matrix, the numerator is adjusted to exclude the portion of the loan covered by the guarantee, which corresponds to 50% of the outstanding loan balance. This same LTV calculation rule applies when determining the Loss Mitigation Factor (LMF), in cases where the loan is also linked to housing programs that include foreclosure insurance.

For mortgage loans related to housing programs and benefits from the Government, when guaranteed by the corresponding auction insurance, the allowance percentage could be weighted for a loss mitigating factor, which depends on the LTV percentage and the value of the property at inception. The loss mitigating factors are those shown in the table below:

LTV tranche	MP loss mitigation factor for credits with state auction insurance	
	V tranche: Price of the house upon executing sale agreement (UF)	
	V ≤ 1,000	1,000 < V ≤ 2,000
LTV ≤ 40%	100%	100%
40% < LTV ≤ 80%	100%	100%
80% < LTV ≤ 90%	95%	96%
LTV > 90%	84%	89%

b) Provisions for Commercial Loans

The Bank uses the three standard models established in the compendium, in order to determine the provisions of the group commercial portfolio. The applicable percentages of provision and the parameters used to determine the provision, are set out on the compendium.

c) Commercial leasing operations

The allowance is determined based on the book value of the commercial lease operations (including the purchase option). The allowance percentage used in the calculation will depend on the delinquency of each operation, the type of leased asset and the relationship, at the end of each month, between the book value of each operation and the value of the leased asset (LTV), as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and type of asset (%)		
Days of delinquency of transaction at end of month	Type of asset	
	Real Estate	Non-real estate
0	0.79	1.61
1 - 29	7.94	12.02
30 - 59	28.76	40.88
60 - 89	58.76	69.38
More than 90	100.00	100.00

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PVB tranche and type of asset (%)		
PVB= Current value of transaction/ Value of leased asset		
PVB tranche	Real Estate	Non-real estate
PVB <= 40%	0.05	18.20
40% < PVB <= 50%	0.05	57.00
50% < PVB <= 80%	5.10	68.40
80% < PVB <= 90%	23.20	75.10
PVB > 90%	36.20	78.90

The LTV relationship is determined considering the guarantee appraisal value, expressed in UF for real estate and in Chilean pesos for non-real estate, recorded at inception, considering any transitory event that may cause an increase on the value of the asset.

d) Student loans

The expected loss (%) is applied over the amount of the student loan and the exposure of the contingent credit when applicable. The factor used is determined based on the type of student loan and the collectable payment of principal or interest, at the end of each month. Only when payment is due, the factor will also depend on overdue.

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to payment due date, delinquency and type of loan (%)			
Payment of principal or interest due at month-end	Days past due at closing of closing	Student Loan	
		CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	0	5.20	2.90
	1-29	37.20	15.00
	30-59	59.00	43.40
	60-89	72.80	71.90
	Portfolio in default	100.00	100.00
No	n/a	41.60	16.50

Loss Given Default applicable according to payment due date and type of loan (LGD) (%)		
Payment of principal or interest due at month-end	Student Loan	
	CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	70.90	70.90
No	50.30	45.80

For loans granted in accordance with Law 20,027, the Bank considers the Government as a qualified guarantor for 90% of the loan.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

e) Consumer Portfolio

The Bank recognizes the higher allowances for loan losses resulting from the application of internal models and the standard models established by the CNCB. The standard models set forth the applicable expected loss for transactions and the parameters to be used in the determination of the allowances for loan losses. The expected loss (EL) corresponds to the product of the Probability of Default (PD) and the Loss Given Default (LGD). This factor is uniformly applied to all consumer loans and contingent consumer credit exposures, including consumer leasing transactions, except for exposures of the Bank's foreign subsidiaries and/or branches.

To determine the value of the PD, the following factors are calculated for each debtor: overdue level within the Bank, 30-day overdue in the financial system, and possession of a mortgage loan. Based on these variables, the PD is determined according to the parameters set out in the following table:

	With mortgage loan in the financial system		Without mortgage loan in the financial system	
Maximum past due level in the month and the Bank (interval in days, inclusive)	No past due over 30 days in the system	Past due over 30 days in the system	No past due over 30 days in the system	Past due over 30 days in the system
0 and 7	3.3%	14.6%	6.6%	19.8%
8 and 30	20.4%	41.6%	30.6%	48.5%
31 and 60	50.2%	63.0%	65.1%	66.3%
61 and 89	62.6%	81.7%	72.3%	86.9%

If the debtor is in default, the assigned PD will be 100%.

To determine the value of the LGD, it must be identified whether the debtor holds a residential mortgage loan within the financial system, as defined for determining the PD value, and the type of credit involved. The LGD to be used is determined according to the following table:

	Leasing operations and automotive loans	Installment loans	Credit cards, credit lines, and other consumer loans
With mortgage loan in the financial system	33.2%	47.7%	49.5%
Without mortgage loan in the financial system	33.2%	56.6%	60.3%

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

f) Generic commercial placements and factoring

Factoring operations and commercial loans, other than those indicated above, expected loss (%) is applied over the amount of the loan and on the exposure of the contingent credit. The factor used is determined based on whether the operation has guarantees and it's overdue. In addition for those operations with guarantees, the relationship between the debtor´s obligations to the bank and the value of the guarantees (LTV) is used to determine the factor as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and PTVG tranche (%)				
Days past due at month-end	With guarantee			Without guarantee
	PTVG <=100	%	PTVG >100	%
0	1.86		2.68	4.91
1-29	11.60		13.45	22.93
30-59	25.33		26.92	45.30
60-89	41.31		41.31	61.63
Portfolio in default	100.00		100.00	100.00

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PTVG tranche (%)			
	PTVG tranche	Commercial generic transactions or factoring without liability of the assigner	Factoring with liability of the assigner
With guarantee	PTVG <= 60%	5.00	3.20
	60% <PTVG <= 75%	20.30	12.80
	75% <PTVG <= 90%	32.20	20.30
	90% < PTVG	43.00	27.10
	Without guarantee	56.90	35.90

A guarantee or collateral can only be considered if, the guarantee was constituted in favor of the Bank with preference and if the guarantees is directly associates with the debtor´s credits (not shared with other debtors). For the purposes of calculating the LTV, the invoices assigned in the factoring operations, nor the guarantees associated with mortgage loans can be considered.

The guarantees used in calculating the LTV relationship may be of a specific or general purpose, including those that are simultaneously specific and general. In the case of specific guarantees, the PTVG ratio must be calculated independently for each secured transaction, as the division between the amount of the placement and the contingent credit exposure and the value of the collateral securing it. For general and specific guarantees, LTV is determined as the division between the sum of the amounts of the loan and exposures of contingent credits and the general and specific guarantees considering any restriction.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

g) Provisions associated with financing guaranteed by FOGAPE

As of July 2020, the CMF (Chilean Financial Market Commission) required that the effect of the deductible be considered in the determination of the allowances for loan losses, replacing the risk quality of the debtor to the credit quality of the FOGAPE Covid-19 and FOGAPE Reactiva guarantees. The risk assessment in performance for each transaction without considering the guarantee of the respective FOGAPE guarantee, following the method of individual or group analysis as appropriate, in accordance with Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. The analysis should be carried out at an aggregated portfolio level, grouping all those exposures that present the same deductible percentage. Therefore, the total amount of expected losses should be compared against the aggregate deductible amount for each group of operations and contrasted with the respective guarantee. If the expected losses, assessed this way, exceed the deductible, provisions should be determined using the substitution method set forth in numeral 4.1, letter a) of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. If the expected losses are greater than the deductible aggregate amount, provisions related to the deductible must be recognized in separate accounts within the commercial, consumer, and mortgage loan provisions. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank recorded provisions for this concept amounting to MCh$3,310 and MCh$3,421, respectively.

h) Provisions for contingent loans

The Bank maintains in off-balance accounts amounts related to commitments or responsibilities due to its normal activities: Guarantees, letters of credit, documented guarantees, available lines of credit, other loans commitments, and other contingent loans.

The amount of contingent loans is considered at the end of each reporting year in order to calculate provisions for loans losses according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium, using the methodology set forth in letter b) "Guarantees".

i) Impaired portfolio - Collectively assessed loan

The group in default loan portfolio comprises all loans and 100% of the amount of contingent loans of debtors who at the end of a month are 90 days or more past due in the payment of interest or principal on any loan. It will also include debtors who have been granted a loan to leave in force a transaction that was more than 60 days overdue, as well as debtors who have been subject to forced restructuring or partial forgiveness of a debt.

The following can be excluded from the group impaired portfolio:

a) Mortgage loans overdue for less than 90 days, unless the debtor has another loan of the same type with large overdue; and, loans for financing higher education under Law 20,027,
b) that do not yet meet the default conditions set forth in Circular 3,454 of December 10, 2008.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

All debtor's loans should be classified in the Impaired portfolio until a normalization of its behavior and management capacity can be observed, regardless of charge-offs requirements indicated in the accounting policy detailed in letter w), charge-offs section title II, Chapter B-2 of the Compendium. In order to remove a debtor from the Impaired portfolio, once the circumstances that made it be classified in this category are overcome according to these standards, all the following requirements must be met:

1) None of the debtor obligations with the Bank are overdue for more than 30 days.
2) No new re-financing of loans has been granted.
3) At least one of the payments received includes principal payment (total or partial).
4) If the debtor has a loan with partial payments due within six months, two payments have been made.
5) If the debtor has to pay monthly installments for one or more loans, at least four consecutive installments have been paid.
6) The debtor shows no direct unpaid debts in the consolidated information provided by the CMF, unless those debts are not material.

(iii) Guarantees

Guarantees can be considered for allowances calculation purposes only if they are legally documented and comply with all conditions and requirements to be executable in Bank's favor.

In all cases, for purposes of the standards established by the CMF, the Bank should be able to demonstrate the mitigating effect of the guarantees over the inherent credit risk of the exposures. For allowances calculation purposes, guarantees will be treated according to the following, as applicable:

a) **Collateral and guarantees:** Considers contractual agreements to guarantee a specific loan or loans in a way that the coverage over the exposure can be clearly defined and where the rights to collect have been unquestionably transferred over to the guarantor.

b) **Guarantees:** In order to apply the deduction method or to determine recovery rates, valuation of property and other guarantees (mortgages or financial instruments guarantees) must reflect the net inflow that will be obtained from the sale of the assets, debts instruments or shares in the event that the borrower falls into default and a secondary source of payment is required. In applying the deduction method, the amount to be recovered by executing the guarantee, corresponds to the present value of the asset sold in its current market condition at disposal, minus all expenses required to keep the asset in its current conditions and to sell them, all in accordance with the Bank policies and terms established by Law for assets disposal.

c) **Security deposit:** On this type of guarantees the adjustment of its fair value may be deducted from the exposition, solely when the guarantee can be established with the unique aim to guarantee compliance with the related loans.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) **Leased assets:** Estimated losses when establishing allowances based on the assessment method corresponding to each debtor, consider the amount that will be obtained if the leased asset are sold, taking into account any potential impairment for the assets in case of debtor's default and the related recovery and relocation expenses.

e) **Factoring operations:** Establishing allowances for factoring operations will consider as counterparty the entity ceding rights over the endorsed in favor of the Bank, when the cession is recourse for the latter, and to the debtor when the cession has been made without recourse.

(iv) Additional provisions

The Bank can establish provisions in addition to those calculated by applying the loan portfolio assessment models, according to the set forth in number 9 of Chapter B-1 of the compendium. These provisions can be established with the purpose of addressing the risks arising from macroeconomic fluctuations by anticipating expansive economic cycle downturns which could materialize in the worsening of the economic environment in the future and, in that manner, operate as an anti-cycle mechanism to accumulate additional provisions during positive economic conditions and release or use provisions when negative economic conditions are present.

According to the above, additional provisions shall always correspond to general allowances for commercial, consumer or mortgage loans, or to identify segments of them and in no case can be used to compensate deficiencies in the Bank's models.

As of June 30, 2026, the Bank maintained additional provisions for its commercial loan portfolio amounting to MCh$107,379 (as of December 31, 2025, the Bank maintained additional provisions of MCh$107,379).

u) Impaired credits and charge-offs

i) Impaired loans

This portfolio is comprised of the following assets:

- For individually assessed debtors, includes loans classified in the "Impaired portfolio" and those classified under categories B3 and B4 of the "Substandard portfolio", as described above.
- For those debtors collectively assessed, includes all loans classified in the "Impaired portfolio".

ii) Charge-offs

As a general rule, charge-offs should be applied when contractual rights to cash flows expire. In the case of placements, even if this does not occur, the respective asset balances will be written off in accordance with the provisions of the compendium, Chapter B-2, Title II "Impaired and written-off loans".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The write-offs in question refer to the derecognition in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the asset corresponding to the respective operation, including, therefore, that part which might not be due if it were a loan payable in instalments or partial payments, or a leasing operation.

Charge-offs are always recognized against provisions for loan losses, according to Chapter B-1 of the compendium, regardless of the reason.

Charge-off of loans and accounts receivable must take place when the following circumstances exist, whichever happens first:

1) The Bank, based on all available information, concludes that no inflow related to the recorded loan will be received.
2) When a loan or account receivable with no legal documentation is 90 days overdue since recorded as an asset.
3) When the legal term for all legal shares to collect the loan have expired.

When a loan is overdue for a period of time that complies with the term listed below:

Type of loan	Term
Consumer loans with or without collateral	6 months
Consumer leasing	6 months
Other operations of non-real estate leasing	12 months
Other transactions without collateral	24 months
Commercial loans with collateral	36 months
Real estate leasing (commercial and home purchase)	36 months
Mortgage loans for home	48 months

The term corresponds to the time passed since the date in which the loan became collectable partially or totally.

iii) Recovery of assets previously charged-off

Payments received from loans previously charged-off are recognized directly as income, as recoveries of loans previously charged-off in "Expense for credit losses" compensating the provision expense for the period.

In the event that recoveries through goods or non-financial assets income will be recognized for the amount in which those assets are recorded, according to Chapter B-5 "Assets received in lieu of payment" of the compendium. Same criteria will be followed for repossessed leased assets granted under finance leases, after being charged-off when incorporated back as assets.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv) Renegotiation of previously charged-off loans

Any renegotiation of a written-off loan will not give rise to income as long as the transaction continues to be impaired, and the actual payments received must be treated as recoveries of written-off loans.

The renegotiated loan is recorded as an actual asset when losses its characteristic of impaired, recording income as a recovery of a loan previously charged-off. Same criteria is applied when a loan is granted to pay for a loan previously charged-off.

v) Contingent loans

Contingent loans are understood as those transactions or commitments for which the Bank is taking a risk when obligating in third parties benefit as requested by its customer subject to the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a future event to pay a certain amount which will subsequently recovered from its customer.

The Bank maintains recorded in off-balance accounts the following amounts related to commitments or responsibilities in the normal course of business.

- Guarantees agreement: Includes collaterals, guarantees and stand by letter of credit as indicated in Chapter 8-10 of the Updated Compilation of Rules (RAN). Additionally, includes payment guarantees for factoring operations as indicated in Chapter 8-38 of the RAN.

- Confirmed foreign letters of credit: Corresponds to letters of credit confirmed by the Bank.

- Letters of credit issued: Includes documentary letters of credit issued by the Bank not yet negotiated.

- Documented guarantees: Corresponds to documented guarantees granted with promissory notes as indicated in Chapter 8-11 of the RAN.

- Available lines of credit: Considers the not used amounts of lines of credit which allow clients to use loans without additional approval from the Bank (i.e. for the usage of credit cards or checking account overdrafts).

- Other loans commitments: Includes amounts for loan commitments not disbursed which should be granted in a future agreed date or disbursed when agreed terms are met, such as credit lines linked to stage of completion of projects or student loans (Law 20,027).

- Other contingent loans: Includes any other type of commitment of the Bank that could exist and could give rise to an effective loan when certain future events take place. In general, includes unusual transactions such as delivery of instruments as collateral to guarantee payment for loan transactions between third parties or derivative contracts transactions entered into on behalf of third parties that could imply a payment obligation not covered by a deposit.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The amount of these contingent loans are considered at the end of each reporting period to calculate allowances for loan losses required by Chapter B-1 "Provisions for loan losses" of the compendium, and the amounts must be calculated according to the exposition factor, according to the following table:

Type of contingent exposure	FCC (1)
1) Freely disposable lines of credit with immediate cancellation	10%
2) Contingent credits linked to the CAE	15%
3) Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	20%
4) Other freely disposable lines of credit	40%
5) Commitments to purchase foreign debt in local currency	50%
6) Transactions related to contingent events	50%
7) Guarantees and sureties	100%
8) Other credit commitments	100%
9) Other contingent credits	100%

(1) Credit conversion factor

However, when evaluating contingent loans for clients with non-compliant loans the amount to be considered to calculate provisions for loan losses shall be 100% of the contingent loan as indicated in Chapter B-1 as previously indicated.

v) Provisions for contingent loans

The Bank maintains in off-balance accounts amounts related to commitments or responsibilities due to its normal activities: Guarantees, letters of credit, documented guarantees, available lines of credit, other loans commitments, and other contingent loans.

The amount of contingent loans is considered at the end of each reporting period in order to calculate provisions for loans losses according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, using the methodology set forth in letter b) "Guarantees".

w) Income taxes and deferred taxes

The Bank has recognized an expense (income) arising from gains or losses for each period, according to the applicable taxation rules for each country or jurisdiction it operates.

The income tax expense for the year includes the sum of current tax, which results from applying the current rates to the taxable profit for the year (after deducting the tax credits allowed), and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The Bank records, when appropriate, deferred tax assets and liabilities for the estimated future tax effects attributable to differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax basis.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on the tax rate, in accordance with the applicable tax laws, using the tax rate that applies to the period when the deferred asset and liability will be settled. The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences between the balance sheet and the income statement are recognized in deferred taxes as of the date on which the law approves such changes. The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences between the tax balance sheet and the financial balance sheet are recorded on an accrual basis, in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and presented in accordance with the same IAS.

x) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Bank:

- Has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events,
- It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle these obligations, and
- The amount of these resources can be reliably measured.

A contingent liability is any possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the Bank.

Guarantees agreement, confirmed foreign letters of credit, letters of credit, letters of guarantee, unused lines of credit, other credit commitments, other contingent credits (see letter v) are classified as contingent in supplementary information.

Provisions (quantified using the best available information on the consequences of the event giving rise to them and are reviewed and adjusted at the end of each year) are used to satisfy specific obligations for which they were originally recognized. Partial or total reversals are recognized when such liabilities cease to exist or are reduced.

Provisions are classified according to the obligations covered, being for the purpose of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, those detailed in note 24 "Provisions for contingencies", note 25 "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued" and note 26 "Special provisions for credit risk".

Provisions for restructuring plans

These correspond to liabilities arising from a restructuring plan. A restructuring plan is a program of action that is planned and controlled by the Bank, the effect of which is a significant change in either the scope of the activities carried out by the entity or the manner in which those activities are conducted.

The provision for restructuring plans is recognized in accordance with IAS 37 “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” once the Bank has a valid expectation that the restructuring plan will be carried out, either because implementation of the plan has commenced or because its main features have been announced to those affected.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Provision for onerous contracts

An onerous contract is a contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the contractual obligations exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. Unavoidable costs represent the lower net cost of exiting the contract, determined as the lower of: (i) the cost of fulfilling the contractual obligations; and (ii) the compensation, fines or penalties arising from failure to fulfil or terminate the contract. When a contract is determined to be onerous, the present obligation arising from the contract shall be recognized and measured as a provision. Executory contracts that are not onerous remain outside the scope of IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets." This terminology is consistent with the financial statement wording used by the Bank.

y) Employee benefits

i) Employee benefits Short-term benefits

Correspond to personnel benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled within twelve months after year end over which the employees have rendered their services.

These are recognized when the employee has rendered the service and are measured at the undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- As a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any obligation already satisfied. If the amount already paid is higher than the gross amount of the benefits, the Bank will recognize this excess as an asset (amount paid in advance), when it represents a reduction of future payments or a recoverable amount in cash.
- As an expense, unless other IFRS requires or allows the recognition of those disbursements as part of the cost of an asset.

ii) Personnel vacations

The annual cost of personnel vacations and benefits are recognized on an accrual basis.

iii) Post-employment benefits

Correspond to employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are expected to be settled after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefits plans are agreements, formal and informal, in which the Bank is committed to provide benefits to one or more employees after completion of their employment. Plans providing these benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Defined contribution plans, the obligation is recognized for the amounts to be contributed in the period.

Defined benefit plans, a liability is recognized based on the estimated benefit cost that employees have accrued for services rendered, less the present value of the defined benefit obligation and present value of present services. Present service cost and gain or loss upon settlement will be recognized in the income statement for the year. Gains and losses generated from the remeasurement of the liability will be recognized in other comprehensive income.

iv) Other long-term benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits, other than short-term, post-employment and termination benefits, which are not due for payment within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service.

The regulations require the recognition of a liability for the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets, if any. The results generated from its remediation will be recognized in the results of the period.

v) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment, as a consequence of:

- A decision of the entity to terminate the employee's employment before the normal termination date; or
- The decision of an employee to accept an offer with benefits in order to terminate the employment before the normal termination date.

An entity recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- When the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
- When the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" and involves the payment of termination benefits.

vi) Cash-settled share-based payment transactions.

The Bank recognizes a liability for cash-settled share-based payment transactions at fair value at the inception of each contract. Until the liability is settled, the Bank will remeasure the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the settlement date, and will recognize any fair value variation in profit or loss for the period.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

z) Provision for mandatory dividends

A liability recognized due to the legal obligation to distribute 30% of the profit of the year in compliance with Public Company Law (30%) or in accordance with the provisions of the company bylaws. As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank provisioned 30% of its net income. This provision is recorded as a decrease in "Retained earnings" under "Provision for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments" in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity.

In the Bank's bylaws, title VII, it is established that the Bank should distribute annually as a dividend to its shareholders, as a proposal of the Board of Directors and based on the number of shares, at least thirty percent (30%) of the net income of the year. Furthermore, no dividends distribution will take place if there are equity losses (negative reserves) until these losses are recovered or if a dividend distribution will cause a non-compliance of the capital requirements established by the General Bank Law.

aa) Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment

Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment of loans and accounts receivable from clients are recognized at their fair value (as determined by an independent appraisal). A price is agreed upon by the parties through negotiation or, when the parties do not reach an agreement, at the amount at which the Bank is awarded those assets at a judicial auction. In both cases, an independent appraisal is performed.

Any excess of loans and accounts receivable from customers over the fair value of the asset received or awarded in settlement, net of disposal costs, is recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Income under "Other operating expenses".

Assets received or foreclosed in payment are valued at the lower of initial value and net realizable value, i.e. fair value (independent appraisal) less costs to hold and dispose of plus regulatory write-offs. Regulatory write-offs are required by the regulator if the asset is not sold within one year of receipt.

Such net realizable value of an assets is determined mainly in conformity with the current market conditions and should correspond to its fair value less the necessary costs to maintain and dispose it.

In general, it is estimated that these assets will be disposed of within one year from the date of award. However, the regulator, by means of general rules, may establish that, in justified cases, the Bank may have an additional term of up to eighteen months for the disposal of the assets. In order to be eligible for the extension, the value of the asset must have been written off for accounting purposes, in compliance with Article 84 of the General Banking Law.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

bb) Customer loyalty programs

The Bank maintains a loyalty program to provide incentives to its customers, allowing them to purchase goods or services with certain benefits which are granted through credit cards issued by the Bank when they purchase according to the conditions established for each loyalty program.

The Bank has established provisions to recognize the expense associated with the redemption of such rewards.

cc) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or a group holding assets and liabilities for disposal) expected to be recovered mainly through the sale of these items rather than through the continued use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately prior to this classification, assets (or elements of a disposable group) are re-measured in accordance with the Bank's policies. The assets (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Impairment losses in initial classification of non-current assets held for sale and with subsequent gains and losses are recorded in income. Gains are not recorded over previously recorded losses.

To qualify for classification as held for sale, an asset must meet the following requirements:

- It must be available for immediate sale in its present condition, and its sale must be highly probable.
- For the sale to be considered highly probable, the appropriate level of management must be committed to a plan to sell the asset (or disposal group), and an active program to locate a buyer and complete the plan must have been initiated.
- In addition, the sale should be expected to qualify for recognition as a completed sale within one year from the date of classification.
- Assets classified in this manner shall be measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

dd) Bonds with no fixed maturity

Bonds with no fixed maturity are measured on initial recognition at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance. The financial expenses included in the effective interest method correspond to transaction costs, including issuance expenses, these expenses are recognized together with interest. Transaction costs are deferred over a maximum term of 5 years from the issuance date and will be recognized in the Interim Consolidated Income Statement. Exchange differences from foreign currency, exchange rate adjustments and adjustments for the *Unidad de Fomento* (an inflation-linked unit of account used in Chile) with respect to these bonds must be recorded in the Interim Consolidated Income Statement.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The accrual of interest on are recognized in "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued" in the Interim Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity, the provision is reversed "Retained earnings (accumulated losses) from prior years" and "Profit from the prior year to be allocated" each time a payment of interest is made.

ee) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing the net income attributable to the equity holders of the Bank for the reported period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reported period.

Diluted earnings per share are determined in the same way as basic earnings, but the weighted average number of outstanding shares is adjusted to take into consideration the potential diluting effect of stock options, warrants, and convertible debt.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 the Bank did not have any instruments that generated dilution.

ff) Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The Bank presents cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities in a manner that best represents the nature of its activities. The classification of cash flows into the aforementioned categories provides information that allows users to evaluate the impact of the transactions in the financial position of the Bank, as well as over the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents. This information can be also useful when evaluating the relation between those activities (IAS 7).

For the preparation of the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Bank used the indirect method, in which from the consolidated income for the year before income tax, non-cash transactions are subsequently added/subtracted, as well as income and expenses associated with cash flows classified as investing or financing activities.

For the preparation of the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the following items are considered:

- **Cash flows:** Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, such as deposits with the Central Bank of Chile, deposits in domestic banks, and deposits in foreign banks (includes deposits from the Bank of the Republic of Colombia).
- **Operating activities**: Principal revenue-producing activities performed by banks and other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities. This section includes, among others, loans obtained from abroad, dividends received from investments, financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost, etc.
- **Investing activities:** Correspond to the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- **Financing activities:** Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity and liabilities that are not part of operating activities nor investing activities.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

For the purposes of the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents have been considered as cash and cash equivalents, the balances of "Cash and bank deposits" plus the net balance of operations in liquidation in progress, plus financial instruments for trading at fair value through profit or loss and financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income with high liquidity and with insignificant risk of change in value, whose maturity does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition and the rights under resale agreements and securities lending that are in that situation.

Includes also investments in fixed income mutual funds which are presented under trading investments in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Cash and cash equivalents balances and their reconciliation to the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are detailed in Note 7 "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

The provision for loan losses included under the operating activities section differs from the amount presented in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income, because for cash flows purposes such amount excludes recoveries of transactions previously charged-off.

gg) Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity presents all movements affecting net equity, including those originated by accounting changes or errors recognition. This statement shows a conciliation between opening and ending balances for the year for all items that form part of consolidated equity, grouping transactions based on their nature, according to the following:

- Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria and correction of errors: which include changes in consolidated net equity arising as a result of the retrospective restatement of balances in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements due to changes in accounting criteria or correction of errors.
- Net comprehensive income: Includes in an aggregated manner net income recorded in the Interim Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, as previously indicated.
- Other changes in equity: Includes retained earnings distributions, equity increases, provision for mandatory dividends, dividends paid, among other increases or decreases in consolidated equity.

This information is presented in two statements: The Interim Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and the Interim Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

hh) Interim Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

In the Interim Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are presented income and expenses generated by the Bank as a consequence of its regular activities during the year, clearly identifying those recorded in profit and loss from those recorded in net equity.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Due to this, in this statement the following is shown:

- The consolidated income.
- Net amount of income and expenses recorded in equity as "Other comprehensive income".
- Deferred income taxes originated by transactions described above, except for those amounts related to exchange differences from foreign net investments.

Total amount of consolidated income and expenses recorded, calculated as the sum of the items listed above, presenting in those attributable equity holders of the Bank from non-controlling interest.

ii) Reclassifications

During the period ended June 30, 2026, there were no changes in accounting policies compared to the prior financial year that affect the presentation of the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements. Likewise, reclassifications were made in the prior period in order to improve and ensure comparability between financial periods.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted

New accounting pronouncements introduced by CMF

1. Standards and interpretations issued in the current financial period

Circular No. 2,367 – Information related to loans granted under state guarantee programs

On October 21, 2025, the Financial Market Commission (CMF) issued information related to loans granted under state guarantee programs, updating the general instructions of the Information System Manual and Chapter C-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, both applicable to banks. These updates aim to improve the evaluation capacity of the mortgage loan program with an interest rate subsidy (established by Law No. 21,748 of May 2025), through the incorporation of new specific accounts in Chapter C-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, in order to properly record and report these transactions.

The regulation became effective as of January 2026.

The Bank's Management implemented the regulation, and its adoption had no material impact on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

There are no standards or interpretations issued that have not yet become effective in the current period for the Consolidated Interim Financial Statements.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

New accounting pronouncements introduced by IASB

1. Standards and interpretations issued in the current financial period

Amendment-Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

On July 18, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued narrow amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. These amendments, published in a single document "Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11", include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of five IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendments became effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

The Bank's Management has concluded that the adoption of the amendment does not have a material impact on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity

On December 18, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which are targeted amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts. Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of the "own use" requirements;
- permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

The effective date of application is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

The Bank's Management has concluded that the adoption of these amendments does not have a material impact on the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

2. Standards and Interpretation issued but not yet effective

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

The amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Companies and Joint Ventures (2011) address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and those of IAS 28 (2011) in the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments, issued in September 2014, state that when the transaction involves a business (whether it is in a subsidiary or not) the entire generated gain or loss is recognized. A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even when the assets are in a subsidiary.

The effective date for these amendments is yet to be determined because the IASB is awaiting the results of its research project on the equity method accounting. These amendments must be applied retrospectively and early adoption is permitted, which must be disclosed.

The Bank's Management will await the new effective date to evaluate the potential effects of these amendments.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB published a new standard, "IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" that will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". This new standard aims at improving the presentation of the Statement of Profit or Loss. The new key topics introduced by this standard include:

- Report specific totals and subtotals in the Statement of Profit or Loss.
- Disclosures about Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements.
- Improve aggregation and disaggregation in presentation and disclosure of information in the Financial Statements.
- Adjust the cash flows structure under the indirect method, starting from Operating Profit or Loss.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and will be applied to comparative information. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard on its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. As of the date of issuance of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, the local regulator, the Financial Market Commission (CMF, for short in Spanish), has not issued a pronouncement regarding the adoption of IFRS 18.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

On May 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued a new standard that is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible. It is "IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures", which permits subsidiaries without public accountability that meet the requirements to be considered as such to provide much more reduced disclosures that meet the needs of their financial statement users.

IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and must be applied on comparative information. Earlier and revocable application is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard. However, it does not foresee material impacts on its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Amendment to IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

On August 21, 2025, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 19. These new amendments to IFRS 19 expand its scope and incorporate the standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, specifically:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7);
- International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12);
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21); and
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

With these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes to IFRS Accounting Standards that become effective from January 1, 2027, when it will be applicable.

The Bank's Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard; however, no material effects are expected on its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Amendments to IAS 28 – Changes to the Fair Value Option for Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

On June 28, 2026, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 28. These amendments provide clarifications regarding the entities eligible to apply the fair value through profit or loss measurement option for investments in associates and joint ventures, particularly in relation to the concept of "similar entities". The amendments seek to reduce diversity in practice regarding which entities may apply this option.

The application of these amendments is closely linked to IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, both in terms of their effective date and the classification of related results.

The Bank's Management is currently assessing the potential impact of adopting these amendments; however, it does not expect their adoption to have a material impact on its Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 4 - Accounting Changes

There are no new standards to be adopted in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 5 - Significant Events

During the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2026 the following significant events have influenced the operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries or these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements:

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE

Sale of Assets and Liabilities of Itaú Colombia and Itaú Panamá

Through a Material Event notice dated June 16, 2026, the Bank reported that the Financial Superintendency of Colombia had granted its authorization for the transaction previously disclosed to the market through a Material Event notice dated December 22, 2025. The transaction relates to the agreement entered into by Banco Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiary, Banco Itaú Panamá, for the transfer of certain assets, liabilities and contracts associated with the Retail Banking business to Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panamá, respectively.

The Bank also indicated that it would inform the market in due course once the conditions established for the transaction have been satisfied and the transaction has been completed and closed. Lastly, the Bank reiterated that Colombia continues to be a strategic market for Itaú and a key pillar in the development of its regional platform. It was further noted that, as part of its transformation process, Itaú Colombia will remain focused on Corporate Banking and Treasury operations, as well as on its subsidiaries Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa, Itaú Fiduciaria and Itaú Panamá, reaffirming its long-term commitment to maintaining a presence in Colombia.

S&P Global Ratings Upgraded the Bank's Long-Term Credit Rating

On April 29, 2026, S&P Global Ratings, an international credit rating agency, upgraded the Bank's long-term credit rating on the global scale from "BBB+" to "A-," with a stable outlook. The upgrade was attributed, among other factors, to the Bank's strong capitalization, favorable profitability outlook and robust risk management framework. This rating action also included the Bank's New York branch and its senior debt instruments.

Annual General Shareholders' Meeting and Distribution of Profits

Through a Material Event notice dated January 28, 2026, the Bank reported that, at an ordinary meeting of its Board of Directors held on the same date, it was resolved to convene an Annual General Shareholders' Meeting for April 9, 2026, at 10:00 a.m., to address matters within its authority, including, among others, the full renewal of the Board of Directors and the distribution of profits for the 2025 fiscal year. On that occasion, the Board of Directors resolved to propose to the Shareholders' Meeting the distribution of 60% of the profits for the aforementioned fiscal year, equivalent to $256,855,029,388, as a dividend to shareholders, with the remaining 40% of the profits to be retained.

Subsequently, through a Material Event notice dated April 9, 2026, the Bank reported that, at its Annual General Shareholders' Meeting held on that same date, the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

1. The entire Board of Directors was renewed, and the following seven (7) Regular Directors and one (1) Alternate Director were elected in accordance with the Bank's bylaws:

Regular Directors:
1. Ricardo Villela Marino.
2. Gabriel Amado de Moura.
3. Azucena Arbeleche Perdomo.
4. Diego Fresco Gutiérrez.
5. Pedro Paulo Giubbina Lorenzini.
6. Raimundo Monge Zegers.
7. Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez.

Alternate Director:
1. Matias Granata.

It was noted that Regular Directors Raimundo Monge Zegers and Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez were appointed as independent directors in accordance with Article 50 bis of Chilean Law No. 18,046 on Corporations.

2. The distribution of 60% of the profits for the 2025 fiscal year, amounting to $256,855,029,388, as a dividend to shareholders was approved. This amount was distributed among the Bank's 216,340,749 outstanding shares validly issued, subscribed and paid, resulting in a dividend of $1,187.2706855979300 per share. The retention of the remaining 40% of the profits, amounting to $171,236,686,258, was also approved.

The dividends were made available to shareholders from April 20, 2026, through May 4, 2026, inclusive, at all Bank branches. Accordingly, shareholders entitled to receive dividends were those registered in the Shareholders' Registry as of midnight on April 14, 2026, namely, those recorded in such registry five business days prior to the payment date.

As from May 5, 2026, the aforementioned dividends were made available to shareholders at the offices of DCV Registros S.A., located at Avenida Los Conquistadores 1730, 24th Floor, Providencia, Santiago.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Execution of a Share Purchase Agreement for the Acquisition of Klap

On December 16, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, through a Material Event notice, the execution of a Share Purchase Agreement pursuant to which it agreed to acquire, directly and indirectly, 100% of the shares of Multicaja S.A. and I-Switch S.A., a payment card operator conducting business under the Klap brand, from their current shareholders, Sonda S.A., Inder SpA, Etcheberry Asesoría y Negocios SpA and Javier Etcheberry Celhay. The purchase price for the transaction amounts to CLP$40,000,000,000, subject to customary adjustments. Closing was made subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent, including regulatory approvals from the Chilean Financial Market Commission and the Central Bank of Brazil, as well as merger control clearance from the Chilean National Economic Prosecutor's Office. In addition, the confidentiality status of the Material Event notice reported on May 19, 2025, was lifted.

The closing of the transaction is currently in process. The required authorizations from the Chilean Financial Market Commission, the Central Bank of Brazil and the Chilean National Economic Prosecutor's Office have already been obtained. Accordingly, the transaction remains subject to the satisfaction of the remaining conditions precedent established in the agreement.

Debt securities placed in the local market

As of June 30, 2026, the following debt securities have been placed in the local market:

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
2-11-2026	BITAE61025	UF	610,000	10-10-2043
2-12-2026	BITAE61025	UF	550,000	10-10-2043
2-16-2026	BITAE61025	UF	70,000	10-10-2043
2-17-2026	BITAE61025	UF	100,000	10-10-2043
3-2-2026	BITAE61025	UF	100,000	10-10-2043
3-6-2026	BITAED0425	UF	350,000	10-15-2031
3-6-2026	BITAEA0125	UF	100,000	7-5-2032
3-9-2026	BITAED0425	UF	250,000	10-15-2031
3-10-2026	BITAE51025	UF	620,000	10-10-2042
3-11-2026	BITAED0425	UF	120,000	10-15-2031
3-24-2026	BITAEA0125	UF	380,000	7-5-2032
4-10-2026	BITAE41025	UF	430,000	10-10-2041
4-24-2026	BITAE61025	UF	300,000	10-10-2043
4-30-2026	BITAED0425	UF	150,000	10-15-2031
5-4-2026	BITAED0425	UF	105,000	10-15-2031
5-5-2026	BITAED0425	UF	550,000	10-15-2031
5-6-2026	BITAED0425	UF	125,000	10-15-2031
5-8-2026	BITADE0521	UF	550,000	5-9-2030
5-13-2026	BITADE0521	UF	110,000	5-9-2030
5-27-2026	BITAE61025	UF	100,000	10-10-2043
6-10-2026	BITAE61025	UF	250,000	10-10-2043

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
1-6-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	14,780,000,000	12-1-2032
1-8-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	5,000,000,000	12-1-2032
1-9-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	3,500,000,000	12-1-2032
1-23-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	36,020,000,000	12-1-2032
1-27-2026	BITADT1122	CLP	59,000,000,000	11-5-2033
1-28-2026	BITADT1122	CLP	3,000,000,000	11-5-2033
1-29-2026	BITADT1122	CLP	13,000,000,000	11-5-2033

Debt securities placed in the international market

As of June 30, 2026, the following debt securities have been placed in the international market:

Date of placement	Currency	Amount placed	First voluntary rescue date	Emission rate
4-1-2026	PEN	70,000,000	4-17-2036	7,30%
5-7-2026	USD	10,000,000	5-19-2031	SOFR + 1.12%
5-20-2026	USD	10,000,000	5-28-2031	SOFR+1.05%
6-3-2026	CHF	120,000,000	6-24-2031	1,37%
6-17-2026	USD	10,000,000	6-26-2031	SOFR+1.03%

Note 6 - Reporting Segments

Segment reporting is determined by the Bank on the basis of its operating segments (Chile, which includes the New York branch, and Colombia, which includes Panamá), which are differentiated mainly by the risks and returns that affect them.

The reportable segments and the criteria used to inform the Bank's chief operating decision maker are in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating segments".

a) Segments

Accordingly, the descriptions of each operating segment are as follows:

(i) Chile

The Bank's commercial activities in Chile are mainly located in the domestic market, the operations have been strategically aligned in five commercial areas directly related to the needs of its customers and the Bank's strategy, being these:

1) Itaú Corporate which includes (a) Corporate and Investment Banking, (b) Larg Corporates, Multinationals and Institutions, (c) Real Estate
2) Retail Banking which includes (a) Personal Bank, (b) Itaú Branches and (c) Medium and Small companies, (d) Private Bank.
3) Treasury.
4) Corporate.
5) Other Financial Services.

The Bank manages these business areas using a reporting system for internal profitability. The operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's highest decision-making authority for operating decisions as one single Cash Generating Unit, to decide on the resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance.

(ii) Colombia

Colombia has been identified as a separate operating segment based on its business activities. Its operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's highest decision-making authority for operating decisions as one single cash generating unit, to decide about resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance, and separate financial information is available for it.

The commercial activities of this segment are carried out by Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The Bank did not enter into transactions with a particular customer or third party in excess of 10% of its total income during the period/year ended as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

b) Geographic Information

Banco Itaú Chile reports revenue by segment from external customers that is:

- Attributed to the entity's country of domicile and
- Attributed, in aggregate, to all foreign countries where the entity obtains revenue.

When income from ordinary activities from external clients attributed to a particular foreign country is significant, they will be disclosed separately. According to the previous, the group operates in two main geographical areas: Chile and Colombia. Chile segment includes the operations carried out by Itaú Chile New York Branch and Colombia segment includes the operations carried out by Itaú (Panamá) S.A. and Itaú Corredores de Seguros Colombia S.A.

Interest income and expense and repricing income and expense information for the three and six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, for these geographic areas are shown below:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,					
	2026			2025		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	474,623	193,372	**667,995**	463,069	155,698	**618,767**
Interest expense	(263,868)	(139,764)	**(403,632)**	(231,619)	(104,942)	**(336,561)**
Net interest income	**210,755**	**53,608**	**264,363**	**231,450**	**50,756**	**282,206**
Inflation adjustment income	212,995	—	**212,995**	83,921	—	**83,921**
Inflation adjustment expense	(206,216)	—	**(206,216)**	(82,875)	—	**(82,875)**
Net indexation income	**6,779**	**—**	**6,779**	**1,046**	**—**	**1,046**

	For the six months periods ended as of June 30,					
	2026			2025		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	933,193	356,745	**1,289,938**	932,497	316,058	**1,248,555**
Interest expense	(504,572)	(252,807)	**(757,379)**	(461,592)	(211,735)	**(673,327)**
Net interest income	**428,621**	**103,938**	**532,559**	**470,905**	**104,323**	**575,228**
Inflation adjustment income	236,872	—	**236,872**	189,410	—	**189,410**
Inflation adjustment expense	(229,374)	—	**(229,374)**	(189,716)	—	**(189,716)**
Net indexation income	**7,498**	**—**	**7,498**	**(306)**	**—**	**(306)**

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c) Information on assets, liabilities and results of operations

Segment information is presented for assets, liabilities and income for the period/year, according to the main items described in the compendium.

c.1) Assets

	Notes	As of June 30, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS							
Cash and bank deposits	7	2,336,129	931,973	**3,268,102**	2,412,027	480,633	**2,892,660**
Cash in process of collection	7	748,789	2,374	**751,163**	895,241	2,017	**897,258**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	8	3,977,355	1,421,277	**5,398,632**	3,848,178	771,894	**4,620,072**
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,749,998	473,039	**4,223,037**	3,651,246	305,240	**3,956,486**
Debt financial instruments	8	160,141	945,615	**1,105,756**	132,965	465,829	**598,794**
Other	8	67,216	2,623	**69,839**	63,967	825	**64,792**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	9,447	—	**9,447**	8,837	—	**8,837**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	10	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	5,147,472	394,028	**5,541,500**	2,931,432	883,995	**3,815,427**
Debt financial instruments	11	5,147,472	394,028	**5,541,500**	2,931,432	883,995	**3,815,427**
Other	11	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	12	113,834	34,321	**148,155**	82,691	57,165	**139,856**
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	25,393,424	5,702,502	**31,095,926**	24,513,527	4,842,589	**29,356,116**
Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements	13	166,670	34,859	**201,529**	181,785	15,985	**197,770**
Debt financial instruments	13	544,312	341,127	**885,439**	707,194	284,714	**991,908**
Interbank loans	13	(249)	18,459	**18,210**	(240)	47,572	**47,332**
Loans and receivables - Commercial	13	14,032,918	3,626,036	**17,658,954**	13,515,099	3,032,764	**16,547,863**
Loans and receivables - Housing	13	8,371,722	787,265	**9,158,987**	7,817,398	702,706	**8,520,104**
Loans and accounts receivable - Consumer	13	2,278,051	894,756	**3,172,807**	2,292,291	758,848	**3,051,139**
Investments in companies	14	28,721	28,001	**56,722**	26,796	20,901	**47,697**
Intangible assets (1)	15	633,273	56,184	**689,457**	638,335	47,890	**686,225**
Property, plant and equipment	16	15,821	9,809	**25,630**	15,123	10,283	**25,406**
Assets for right to use leased property	17	107,484	12,657	**120,141**	106,444	13,487	**119,931**
Current taxes	18	8,779	67,805	**76,584**	19,677	39,200	**58,877**
Deferred tax liabilities	18	274,561	107,900	**382,461**	292,806	111,707	**404,513**
Other assets	19	993,835	104,182	**1,098,017**	763,400	62,344	**825,744**
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	20	6,835	15,532	**22,367**	4,357	13,302	**17,659**
Total		**39,795,759**	**8,888,545**	**48,684,304**	**36,558,871**	**7,357,407**	**43,916,278**

(1) Includes Goodwill generated in business combination between Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca totaling MCh$492,512 as of June 30, 2026 (MCh$492,512 as of December 31, 2025).

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c.2) Liabilities

	Notes	As of June 30, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LIABILITIES							
Cash in process of being cleared	7	740,217	2	**740,219**	890,104	5	**890,109**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,538,056	406,006	**3,944,062**	3,623,585	276,252	**3,899,837**
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,538,056	406,006	**3,944,062**	3,623,585	276,252	**3,899,837**
Other	21	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	12	103,024	55,075	**158,099**	77,998	26,430	**104,428**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	29,071,831	7,336,250	**36,408,081**	25,359,290	6,129,487	**31,488,777**
Deposits and other demand deposits	22	4,653,928	2,367,971	**7,021,899**	4,630,928	2,264,845	**6,895,773**
Deposits and other time deposits	22	13,063,827	3,103,637	**16,167,464**	12,130,581	2,430,461	**14,561,042**
Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities loans	22	1,853,013	631,619	**2,484,632**	169,246	349,013	**518,259**
Obligations with banks	22	1,564,086	674,517	**2,238,603**	1,322,764	569,412	**1,892,176**
Debt instruments issued	22	6,780,476	558,506	**7,338,982**	6,342,327	515,756	**6,858,083**
Other financial obligations	22	1,156,501	—	**1,156,501**	763,444	—	**763,444**
Obligations under lease agreements	17	97,422	14,294	**111,716**	94,273	14,823	**109,096**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	1,494,187	39,686	**1,533,873**	1,460,860	35,540	**1,496,400**
Provisions for contingencies	24	66,904	57,063	**123,967**	88,274	61,608	**149,882**
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	25	56,535	—	**56,535**	131,241	—	**131,241**
Special provisions for credit risk	26	158,618	5,606	**164,224**	158,965	4,054	**163,019**
Current taxes	18	1,343	—	**1,343**	2,447	2,796	**5,243**
Deferred tax liabilities	18	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Other liabilities	27	876,139	173,475	**1,049,614**	1,054,250	115,243	**1,169,493**
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Total		**36,204,276**	**8,087,457**	**44,291,733**	**32,941,287**	**6,666,238**	**39,607,525**

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c.3) Income for the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Notes	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,					
		2026			2025		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Net interest income	30	210,753	53,610	**264,363**	231,450	50,756	**282,206**
Net inflation adjustment income	31	6,779	—	**6,779**	1,046	—	**1,046**
Net commission income	32	51,254	11,670	**62,924**	48,004	9,094	**57,098**
Assets and liabilities held for trading	33	(16,195)	32,642	**16,447**	(2,666)	15,252	**12,586**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	783	—	**783**	1,766	—	**1,766**
Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	9,197	(1,105)	**8,092**	4,816	2,221	**7,037**
Foreign exchange, restatement and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	33	26,613	18,222	**44,835**	(6,929)	8,572	**1,643**
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change in business model	33	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Other financial result	33	(4,727)	—	**(4,727)**	(791)	—	**(791)**
Net financial income (loss)		**15,671**	**49,759**	**65,430**	**(3,804)**	**26,045**	**22,241**
Income (loss) from investment in companies	34	598	596	**1,194**	994	427	**1,421**
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible for discontinued operations	35	(60)	5,038	**4,978**	884	(2,131)	**(1,247)**
Other operating income	36	6,362	937	**7,299**	3,985	1,026	**5,011**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	37	(68,745)	(30,191)	**(98,936)**	(64,109)	(33,107)	**(97,216)**
Administrative expenses	38	(53,081)	(32,992)	**(86,073)**	(49,017)	(31,632)	**(80,649)**
Depreciation and amortization	39	(21,356)	(5,168)	**(26,524)**	(21,159)	(4,542)	**(25,701)**
Impairment of non-financial assets		—	—	**—**	(1)	—	**(1)**
Other operating expenses (1)	36	(1,475)	(973)	**(2,448)**	(1,096)	(1,421)	**(2,517)**
Operating income before credit losses		**146,700**	**52,286**	**198,986**	**147,177**	**14,515**	**161,692**
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from clients	41	(74,448)	(22,836)	**(97,284)**	(77,487)	(25,091)	**(102,578)**
Special provisions for credit risk	41	(4,575)	(431)	**(5,006)**	(1,016)	679	**(337)**
Recovery of written-off loans	41	14,153	2,397	**16,550**	13,401	6,960	**20,361**
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	41	(18)	12	**(6)**	(8)	(1)	**(9)**
Operating income (loss)		**81,812**	**31,428**	**113,240**	**82,067**	**(2,938)**	**79,129**
Income tax	18	8,942	(11,678)	**(2,736)**	14,608	1,756	**16,364**
Tax on discontinued operations	18	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Consolidated income (loss) for the period		**90,754**	**19,750**	**110,504**	**96,675**	**(1,182)**	**95,493**

(1) Includes employee benefit obligations, administrative expenses, impairment and other operating expenses

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

	Notes	For the six months periods ended as of June 30,					
		2026			2025		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Net interest income	30	428,620	103,939	**532,559**	470,905	104,323	**575,228**
Net inflation adjustment income	31	7,498	—	**7,498**	(306)	—	**(306)**
Net commission income	32	94,324	22,318	**116,642**	85,281	19,935	**105,216**
Assets and liabilities held for trading	33	(7,587)	54,150	**46,563**	(34,441)	29,347	**(5,094)**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	(494)	—	**(494)**	4,883	—	**4,883**
Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	10,485	1,126	**11,611**	4,249	2,256	**6,505**
Foreign exchange, restatement and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	33	56,102	27,200	**83,302**	10,745	14,220	**24,965**
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change in business model	33	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Other financial result	33	(7,238)	—	**(7,238)**	(4,174)	—	**(4,174)**
Net financial income (loss)		**51,268**	**82,476**	**133,744**	**(18,738)**	**45,823**	**27,085**
Income (loss) from investment in companies	34	499	1,766	**2,265**	1,168	1,471	**2,639**
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible for discontinued operations	35	(375)	5,643	**5,268**	(19)	(3,749)	**(3,768)**
Other operating income	36	8,587	2,340	**10,927**	4,974	2,200	**7,174**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	37	(135,457)	(58,278)	**(193,735)**	(128,196)	(63,200)	**(191,396)**
Administrative expenses	38	(104,509)	(71,369)	**(175,878)**	(99,026)	(61,053)	**(160,079)**
Depreciation and amortization	39	(44,184)	(10,240)	**(54,424)**	(42,198)	(9,188)	**(51,386)**
Impairment of non-financial assets		—	—	**—**	(1)	—	**(1)**
Other operating expenses (1)	36	(2,623)	(2,506)	**(5,129)**	(2,889)	(2,312)	**(5,201)**
Operating income before credit losses		**303,648**	**76,089**	**379,737**	**270,955**	**34,250**	**305,205**
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from clients	41	(149,230)	(46,773)	**(196,003)**	(140,553)	(45,383)	**(185,936)**
Special provisions for credit risk	41	616	(1,043)	**(427)**	(8,674)	3,247	**(5,427)**
Recovery of written-off loans	41	27,459	6,111	**33,570**	25,288	9,827	**35,115**
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	41	(87)	18	**(69)**	—	(15)	**(15)**
Operating income (loss)		**182,406**	**34,402**	**216,808**	**147,016**	**1,926**	**148,942**
Income tax	18	(18,836)	(18,248)	**(37,084)**	55,059	2,251	**57,310**
Tax on discontinued operations	18	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Consolidated income (loss) for the period		**163,570**	**16,154**	**179,724**	**202,075**	**4,177**	**206,252**

(1) Includes employee benefit obligations, administrative expenses, impairment and other operating expenses.

Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents detail

The detail of balances included under cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Cash and bank deposits		
Cash	184,840	297,536
Deposits in the Central Bank of Chile (i)	407,761	323,144
Deposits in foreign Central Banks	1,821,641	1,569,150
Deposits in local banks	27,414	11,813
Deposits in foreign banks	826,446	691,017
Subtotals cash and deposits in banks	**3,268,102**	**2,892,660**
Cash items in process of collection, net (ii)	10,944	7,149
Highly liquid financial instruments (iii)	345,669	774,543
Investments under resale agreements (iv)	201,529	197,770
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,826,244**	**3,872,122**

i. The level of funds in cash and at the Central Bank of Chile responds to reserve requirement regulations that the Bank must maintain on average in monthly periods.

ii. See letter b. "Cash in the process of collection, net".

iii. Highly liquid financial instruments: Refers to financial instruments that meet the criteria to be considered "cash equivalent" as defined by IAS 7, that is, to qualify as "cash equivalent" investments in debt financial instruments must be short-term with an original maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, be highly liquid, be easily convertible into known amounts of cash from the date of the initial investment, and that the financial instruments are exposed to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

iv. Resale contracts: Corresponds to repurchase contracts, whose maturity period does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition, which are presented in the line Investments under resale agreements.

Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

b) Cash in the process of collection, net

These correspond to transactions in which only the settlement that will increase or decrease the funds in the Central Bank of Chile or in banks abroad, normally within 12 or 24 business hours following the close of each period/year, remains to be settled:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Assets		
Documents held by other banks (documents to be cleared)	29,837	43,781
Funds receivable	721,326	853,477
Subtotal - assets	**751,163**	**897,258**
Liabilities		
Funds payable	740,219	890,109
Subtotal - liabilities	**740,219**	**890,109**
Cash in the process of collection, net	**10,944**	**7,149**

Note 8 - Financial Assets Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

a) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the details of financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading	4,223,037	3,956,486
Debt financial instruments	1,105,756	598,794
Other financial instruments held for trading	69,839	64,792
Total	**5,398,632**	**4,620,072**

b) Portfolio detail

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the detail of the portfolio of financial derivative contracts is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading									
Currency forwards	—	12,555,405	8,495,978	18,183,279	4,936,355	1,518,388	1,069,083	**46,758,488**	900,900
Currency swaps	—	5,561,070	9,756,748	23,567,316	1,027,268	102,730	89,174	**40,104,306**	2,173,120
Interest rate swaps	—	36,703,204	20,562,251	65,040,344	14,379,168	2,927,184	1,286,977	**140,899,128**	1,148,404
Call options	—	48,691	59,734	134,239	340	—	—	**243,004**	613
Put options	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**54,868,370**	**38,874,711**	**106,925,178**	**20,343,131**	**4,548,302**	**2,445,234**	**228,004,926**	**4,223,037**

	As of December 31, 2025								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading									
Currency forwards	—	13,507,834	9,381,642	13,442,730	4,977,764	1,691,708	1,715,518	**44,717,196**	838,341
Currency swaps	—	5,201,013	9,356,628	18,559,786	794,396	186,242	53,184	**34,151,249**	2,214,603
Interest rate swaps	—	21,075,152	31,099,430	41,089,074	9,678,825	1,076,851	651,969	**104,671,301**	903,312
Call options	—	40,347	44,984	61,682	2,031	—	—	**149,044**	205
Put options	—	—	2,255	—	—	—	—	**2,255**	25
Total	**—**	**39,824,346**	**49,884,939**	**73,153,272**	**15,453,016**	**2,954,801**	**2,420,671**	**183,691,045**	**3,956,486**

Note 8 - Financial Assets Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, continued

c) Debt Financial Instruments and Other Financial Instruments

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the portfolio of the debt financial instruments and other financial instruments is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Debt Financial Instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	134,319	121,400
Other local financial instruments	25,822	11,565
Foreign financial instruments	945,615	465,829
Subtotal	**1,105,756**	**598,794**
Other financial instruments		
Investments in Mutual Funds	68,966	64,009
Equity instruments	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—
Other	873	783
Subtotal	**69,839**	**64,792**
Total	**1,175,595**	**663,586**

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, financial instruments with maturities of no more than three months from their acquisition date are included for MCh$111,456 and MCh$67,028, respectively, in compliance with the requirements established by IAS 7 qualifying as "cash equivalent".

Note 9 - Financial Assets Not Held for Trading Mandatorily Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank maintains non-trading financial assets which are mandatorily carried at fair value through profit or loss, as per the following details:

	Fair Value	
	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
Debt financial instruments	MCh$	MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities		
Central Bank of Chile debt financial instruments	—	—
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—
Other government securities	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other local institutions financial instruments		
Debt financial instruments of other banks	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—
Other local institutions investments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Foreign institutions financial instruments		
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	—	—
Foreign Governments financial instruments	—	—
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other financial instruments		
Mutual fund investments		
Mutual funds managed by related companies	—	—
Mutual funds managed by third parties	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity		
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	9,447	8,837
Mortgage loans	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—
Other	—	—
Subtotal	**9,447**	**8,837**
Total	**9,447**	**8,837**

Note 10 - Financial Assets and Liabilities Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank does not have assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

a) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

Debt financial instruments	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Government and Central Bank of Chile instruments		
Central Bank of Chile debt financial instruments	595	452,247
Chilean Treasury bonds	4,730,867	2,092,578
Other government securities	17,896	17,725
Subtotal	**4,749,358**	**2,562,550**
Other local institutions financial instruments		
Debt financial instruments of other banks	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—
Other local institutions investments	13,467	13,292
Subtotal	**13,467**	**13,292**
Foreign institutions financial instruments		
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	—	—
Foreign Governments financial instruments	530,955	976,931
Financial debt instruments of other banks	142,230	159,180
Corporate bonds	—	—
Other financial instruments	105,490	103,474
Subtotal	**778,675**	**1,239,585**
Other financial instruments		
Loans originated and purchased by the entity		
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial placements	—	—
Mortgage loans	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Other		
Other	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Total	**5,541,500**	**3,815,427**

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, includes MCh$234,213 and MCh$707,515 respectively, which correspond to those financial instruments with maturities not exceeding three months from their acquisition date included in Note 7 "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the FVTOCI portfolio includes unrealized gains (losses) of MCh$(29,524) and MCh$689, respectively, presented in equity in valuation accounts attributable to owners of MCh$(29,648) and MCh$626, and losses of MCh$124 and MCh$63 attributable to non-controlling interest.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, no instruments delivered as guarantees are maintained.

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, continued

b) Impairment of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 the value of debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income include the impairment movements shown below:

	Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
	Expected loss from credit risk (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Opening balances as of January 1, 2026	**(458)**	**—**	**—**	**(458)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	(1)	—	—	**(1)**
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	20	—	—	**20**
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	5	—	—	**5**
New financial assets originated or purchased	(125)	—	—	**(125)**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	33	—	—	**33**
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	(5)	—	—	**(5)**
Ending balances as of June 30, 2026	**(531)**	**—**	**—**	**(531)**

	Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
	Expected loss from credit risk (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Opening balances as of January 1, 2025	**(381)**	**—**	**—**	**(381)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	(1)	—	—	**(1)**
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	4	—	—	**4**
Charge-Offs	148	—	—	**148**
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	(52)	—	—	**(52)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	(86)	—	—	**(86)**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	14	—	—	**14**
Changes in models/risk parameters	(2)	—	—	**(2)**
Foreign exchange and other movements	(102)	—	—	**(102)**
Ending balances as of December 31, 2025	**(458)**	**—**	**—**	**(458)**

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, continued

c) Unrealized portfolio gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The unrealized gains and losses on FVTOCI portfolio as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are detailed below:

Securities quoted in active market	As of June 30, 2026			
	Acquisition cost	Loss unrealized	Gain unrealized	Fair value
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	**4,769,514**	**(23,529)**	**3,373**	**4,749,358**
Chilean Central Bank debt financial instruments	663	(68)	-	595
Chilean Treasury bonds	4,750,972	(23,403)	3,298	4,730,867
Other government securities	17,879	(58)	75	17,896
Other local institutions financial instruments	**13,596**	**(128)**	**(1)**	**13,467**
Debt financial instruments of other local banks	1	—	(1)	—
Bonds and bill of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—	—	—
Other local financial investments	13,595	(128)	—	13,467
Foreign institutions financial instruments	**787,914**	**(34,859)**	**25,620**	**778,675**
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	528,132	(21,804)	24,627	530,955
Foreign Governments financial instruments	141,436	(199)	993	142,230
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—	—	—
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	118,346	(12,856)	—	105,490
Unlisted investments in active markets	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	**5,571,024**	**(58,516)**	**28,992**	**5,541,500**

Securities quoted in active market	As of December 31, 2025			
	Acquisition cost	Loss unrealized	Gain unrealized	Fair value
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	**2,560,372**	**(1,591)**	**3,769**	**2,562,550**
Chilean Central Bank instruments	452,266	(72)	53	452,247
Chilean Treasury bonds	2,090,522	(1,451)	3,507	2,092,578
Other government securities	17,584	(68)	209	17,725
Other local institutions financial instruments	**13,378**	**(86)**	**—**	**13,292**
Debt financial instruments of other local banks	9	(9)	—	—
Mortgage finance bonds	—	—	—	—
Other local financial investments	13,369	(77)	—	13,292
Foreign institutions financial instruments	**1,240,987**	**(23,834)**	**22,432**	**1,239,585**
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	966,034	(10,538)	21,435	976,931
Foreign Governments financial instruments	158,283	(100)	997	159,180
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—	—	—
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	116,670	(13,196)	—	103,474
Unlisted investments in active markets	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	**3,814,737**	**(25,511)**	**26,201**	**3,815,427**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held for Hedge Accounting

a) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 the portfolio of derivative financial instruments held for accounting hedging purposes is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026									
	Notional amount								Fair value	
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives for hedging										
Fair value hedges										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	23,045	5,070	—	23,045	**51,160**	10,013	5,247
Interest rate swaps	—	—	14,735	379,268	1,049,852	191,836	588,983	**2,224,674**	20,012	13,184
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**14,735**	**402,313**	**1,054,922**	**191,836**	**612,028**	**2,275,834**	**30,025**	**18,431**
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	—	54,277	126,768	269,229	—	—	—	450,274	36,251	74,575
Inflation forwards	—	412,285	281,660	2,714,551	1,538,926	—	—	4,947,422	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	94,441	—	94,441	16,170	19,411
Interest rate swaps	—	226,145	1,171,756	3,300,061	4,751,701	4,893,682	20,500	14,363,845	58,901	34,143
Subtotal	**—**	**692,707**	**1,580,184**	**6,283,841**	**6,290,627**	**4,988,123**	**20,500**	**19,855,982**	**111,322**	**128,129**
Hedging of net investment in a foreign operation										
Currency forwards	—	62,554	172,918	274,453	—	—	—	509,925	6,808	11,539
Subtotal	**—**	**62,554**	**172,918**	**274,453**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**509,925**	**6,808**	**11,539**
Total	**—**	**755,261**	**1,767,837**	**6,960,607**	**7,345,549**	**5,179,959**	**632,528**	**22,641,741**	**148,155**	**158,099**

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional amount								Fair value	
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives for hedging										
Fair value hedges										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	9,021	—	—	—	—	22,552	**31,573**	2,539	—
Interest rate swaps	—	82,908	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	326,863	**2,304,224**	44,246	17,860
Subtotal	**—**	**91,929**	**218,738**	**979,194**	**463,198**	**233,323**	**349,415**	**2,335,797**	**46,785**	**17,860**
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	—	24,187	23,144	276,729	—	—	—	**324,060**	342	12,447
Inflation forwards	—	1,231,567	2,971,651	2,475,052	1,612,955	—	—	**8,291,225**	33,843	19,644
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	81,047	—	**81,047**	12,841	39,361
Interest rate swaps	—	27,810	1,251,776	3,767,685	2,051,884	2,079,685	18,000	**9,196,840**	26,176	14,801
Subtotal	**—**	**1,283,564**	**4,246,571**	**6,519,466**	**3,664,839**	**2,160,732**	**18,000**	**17,893,172**	**73,202**	**86,253**
Hedging of net investment in a foreign operation										
Currency forwards	—	65,363	283,305	125,705	—	—	—	**474,373**	19,869	315
Subtotal	**—**	**65,363**	**283,305**	**125,705**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**474,373**	**19,869**	**315**
Total	**—**	**1,440,856**	**4,748,614**	**7,624,365**	**4,128,037**	**2,394,055**	**367,415**	**20,703,342**	**139,856**	**104,428**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held for Hedge Accounting, continued

b) Hedge accounting

b.1) Fair value hedges

The Bank uses interest rate derivatives to manage its structural risk by minimizing accounting asymmetries in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Through different hedging strategies, it redenominates an element originally at a fixed rate to a floating rate, thus decreasing the financial duration and consequently risk, aligning the balance sheet structure with expected movements in the yield curve.

	As of June 30, 2026									
	Notional amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Commercial and mortgage loans	—	—	—	2,100	282,240	45,646	295,538	**625,524**	8,404	1.89
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits and other deposits	—	—	14,735	199,472	235,806	—	—	**450,013**	(1,383)	—
Investment instrumentsa at FVTOCI										
Bonds of the general treasury of the republic	—	—	—	74,198	455,235	48,689	213,045	**791,167**	(5,763)	100.85
Bonds with banks										
Current bonds	—	—	—	126,543	81,641	97,501	103,445	**409,130**	(904)	2.80
Total	**—**	**—**	**14,735**	**402,313**	**1,054,922**	**191,836**	**612,028**	**2,275,834**	**354**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency swaps	—	—	—	23,045	5,070	—	23,045	**51,160**	2,227	
Interest rate swaps	—	—	14,735	379,268	1,049,852	191,836	588,983	**2,224,674**	(1,873)	3.88
Total	**—**	**—**	**14,735**	**402,313**	**1,054,922**	**191,836**	**612,028**	**2,275,834**	**354**	

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Commercial and mortgage loans	—	3,315	6,634	31,941	86,793	158,308	293,026	**580,017**	(17,055)	2.48
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits and other deposits	—	79,593	157,842	535,255	97,192	—	—	**869,882**	9,466	2.00
Investment instrumentsa at FVTOCI										
Bonds of the general treasury of the republic	—	9,021	54,262	274,074	176,576	17,015	22,552	**553,500**	380	99.24
Bonds with banks										
Current bonds	—	—	—	137,924	102,637	58,000	33,837	**332,398**	(2,019)	2.63
Total	**—**	**91,929**	**218,738**	**979,194**	**463,198**	**233,323**	**349,415**	**2,335,797**	**(9,228)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency swaps	—	9,021	—	—	—	—	22,552	**31,573**	491	
Interest rate swaps	—	82,908	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	326,863	**2,304,224**	(9,719)	3.55
Total	**—**	**91,929**	**218,738**	**979,194**	**463,198**	**233,323**	**349,415**	**2,335,797**	**(9,228)**	

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held for Hedge Accounting, continued

The following is an estimate of the periods/years in which the flows are expected to occur:

Projected flows for interest rate risk:

	As of June 30, 2026							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items								
Cash flow income	—	2,154	1,201	79,332	99,886	38,297	88,735	**309,605**
Cash outflows	—	(576)	(16,118)	(204,711)	(246,564)	(13,578)	(74,620)	**(556,167)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**1,578**	**(14,917)**	**(125,379)**	**(146,678)**	**24,719**	**14,115**	**(246,562)**
Hedging instruments (1)								
Cash outflows	—	(2,154)	(1,201)	(79,332)	(99,886)	(38,297)	(88,735)	**(309,605)**
Cash inflows	—	576	16,118	204,711	246,564	13,578	74,620	**556,167**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(1,578)**	**14,917**	**125,379**	**146,678**	**(24,719)**	**(14,115)**	**246,562**

(1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the interest rate risk.

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items								
Cash inflows	—	9,451	55,108	279,591	45,369	134,707	217,141	**741,367**
Cash outflows	—	(80,332)	(159,217)	(560,619)	(129,187)	(8,876)	(12,320)	**(950,551)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(70,881)**	**(104,109)**	**(281,028)**	**(83,818)**	**125,831**	**204,821**	**(209,184)**
Hedging instruments (1)								
Cash outflows	—	(9,451)	(55,108)	(279,591)	(45,369)	(134,707)	(217,141)	**(741,367)**
Cash inflows	—	80,332	159,217	560,619	129,187	8,876	12,320	**950,551**
Net cash flows	**—**	**70,881**	**104,109**	**281,028**	**83,818**	**(125,831)**	**(204,821)**	**209,184**

(1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the interest rate risk.

b.2) Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are used by the Bank mainly to:

- Reduce the volatility of cash flows on inflation-adjusted Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items through the use of inflation forward contracts and combinations of pesos and index-units swap contracts.
- Fixing the rate of a portion of the short-term liability pool in pesos, reducing the risk of a significant portion of the Bank's funding cost, while maintaining the liquidity risk in the liability pool.
- Setting the funding source rate at a floating rate, reducing the risk of an increase in the cost of funds.

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The notional amounts of hedged items and hedging instruments for June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are presented below, according to their maturities:

	As of June 30, 2026									
	Notional Amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	—	638,430	314,316	2,841,094	1,575,664	277,456	—	**5,646,960**	(1,973)	39,964.07
Commercial loans (interest rate)	—	—	999,600	1,755,429	1,804,306	2,359,416	—	**6,918,751**	49,416	4.67
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits	—	—	139,500	1,418,089	2,858,283	2,256,810	20,500	**6,693,182**	(27,104)	4.68
Debt instruments issued										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	—	52,374	94,441	—	**146,815**	1,260	2.00
Interbank borrowings										
Interbank loans	—	46,095	120,508	260,301	—	—	—	**426,904**	(36,376)	1.00
Forecast transaction										
Payment in USD	—	8,182	6,260	8,928	—	—	—	**23,370**	1,106	869.84
Total	—	**692,707**	**1,580,184**	**6,283,841**	**6,290,627**	**4,988,123**	**20,500**	**19,855,982**	**(13,671)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency forwards	—	54,277	126,768	269,229	—	—	—	**450,274**	(35,404)	868.84
Inflation forwards	—	412,285	281,660	2,714,551	1,538,926	—	—	**4,947,422**	12,246	39,964.07
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	94,441	—	**94,441**	1,260	—
Interest rate swaps	—	226,145	1,171,756	3,300,061	4,751,701	4,893,682	20,500	**14,363,845**	8,227	4.68
Total	—	**692,707**	**1,580,184**	**6,283,841**	**6,290,627**	**4,988,123**	**20,500**	**19,855,982**	**(13,671)**	

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional Amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	—	1,259,377	3,150,427	3,543,817	1,656,656	—	—	**9,610,277**	(20,229)	39,162.81
Commercial loans (interest rate)	—	—	788,000	821,400	325,500	1,118,407	—	**3,053,307**	12,626	4.76
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits	—	—	285,000	1,754,349	1,682,683	895,250	18,000	**4,635,282**	(8,517)	4.75
Debt instruments issued										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	123,172	—	147,075	—	**270,247**	973	2.00
Interbank borrowings										
Interbank loans	—	10,954	14,790	273,563	—	—	—	**299,307**	(47,253)	—
Forecast transaction										
Payment in USD	—	13,233	8,354	3,165	—	—	—	**24,752**	(69)	906.00
Total	—	**1,283,564**	**4,246,571**	**6,519,466**	**3,664,839**	**2,160,732**	**18,000**	**17,893,172**	**(62,469)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency forwards	—	24,187	23,144	276,729	—	—	—	**324,060**	(47,321)	906.00
Inflation forwards	—	1,231,567	2,971,651	2,475,052	1,612,955	—	—	**8,291,225**	15,125	39,162.81
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	81,047	—	**81,047**	896	—
Interest rate swaps	—	27,810	1,251,776	3,767,685	2,051,884	2,079,685	18,000	**9,196,840**	(31,169)	4.76
Total	—	**1,283,564**	**4,246,571**	**6,519,466**	**3,664,839**	**2,160,732**	**18,000**	**17,893,172**	**(62,469)**	

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held for Hedge Accounting, continued

The following is an estimate of the periods/years in which the flows are expected to occur:

	As of June 30, 2026							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Cash inflows	—	29,971	78,403	337,099	481,384	217,975	—	**1,144,832**
Cash outflows	—	(74,687)	(169,624)	(505,338)	(412,116)	(267,471)	(486)	**(1,429,722)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(44,716)**	**(91,221)**	**(168,239)**	**69,268**	**(49,496)**	**(486)**	**(284,890)**
Hedging instrument (1)								
Cash inflows	—	20,732	42,259	(76,058)	(429,010)	(123,534)	—	**(565,611)**
Cash outflows	—	23,984	48,962	244,297	359,742	173,030	486	**850,501**
Net cash flows	**—**	**44,716**	**91,221**	**168,239**	**(69,268)**	**49,496**	**486**	**284,890**

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Flow income	—	34,487	59,286	227,966	200,178	115,277	—	**637,194**
Cash outflows	—	(82,194)	(98,981)	(385,147)	(203,781)	(157,721)	(709)	**(928,533)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(47,707)**	**(39,695)**	**(157,181)**	**(3,603)**	**(42,444)**	**(709)**	**(291,339)**
Hedging instrument (1)								
Cash inflows	—	(34,487)	(59,286)	(227,966)	(200,178)	(115,277)	—	**(637,194)**
Cash outflows	—	82,194	98,981	385,147	203,781	157,721	709	**928,533**
Net cash flows	**—**	**47,707**	**39,695**	**157,181**	**3,603**	**42,444**	**709**	**291,339**

(1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the risk defined in the hedging relationship.

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The balance recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for cash flow hedges as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is presented below:

	Portion Effective	
	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items		
Loans and receivables to customers		
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	36,311	9,142
Commercial loans (interest rate)	42,120	17,446
Financial instrumets at FVTOCI		
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—
Time deposits and other deposits		
Time deposits	(27,588)	(13,481)
Debt instruments issued		
Current bonds	(1,468)	2,399
Bonds with banks		
Interbank loans	(470)	4,770
Highly probable transaction		
Disbursement USD	952	344
Total	**49,857**	**20,620**

The effective portion generated by those cash flow derivatives was recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

The ineffective portion generated by cash flow derivatives is due to the fact that both the hedged item and the item being hedged are not a mirror image of each other, which means that the variations in value attributable to rate and restatement components are not fully offset, but remain within the range of effectiveness defined by the standard.

The following table presents the results generated by the hedging instruments used in the cash flow hedge. The effective portion is recognized in other comprehensive income while the ineffective portion is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The profit or loss recognized for the periods ended as of as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 is presented below:

	As of June 30,			
	2026		2025	
	Portion Effective	Portion Ineffective	Portion Effective	Portion Ineffective
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items				
Loans and receivables to customers				
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	(27,169)	—	(5,798)	—
Commercial loans (interest rate)	(24,674)	—	(19,105)	—
Financial instruments at FVTOCI				
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—	—	—
Time deposits and other deposits				
Time deposits	14,107	—	11,765	—
Debt instruments issued				
Current bonds	3,867	—	240	—
Interbank borrowings				
Interbank loans	5,240	—	(213)	—
Forecast transaction				
Payment in USD	(557)	—	443	—
Total	**(29,186)**	**—**	**(12,668)**	**—**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

b.3) Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

Banco Itaú Chile, parent company with Chilean peso functional currency, has investments in foreign businesses corresponding to a branch in New York and businesses in Colombia. As a result of the accounting treatment that these investments must receive, fluctuations in the value of the investments caused by the variability of the exchange rate between the Chilean peso in relation to the U.S, dollar and the Colombian peso generate changes in the value of the parent company's equity. The objective of the hedges is to safeguard the value of the equity by managing the exchange rate risk of the investments.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign business, including the hedging of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of a net investment, will be recorded in a manner similar to cash flow hedges, where:

- The ineffective portion will be recognized in income,
- The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge will be recognized in equity; the effects are presented below:

	As of June 30, 2026											
	Notional amount											
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Effective portion of the period	Ineffective portion	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items												
Net investment abroad in Panamá	—	10,949	43,974	32,944	—	—	—	**87,867**	3,046	—	—	—
Net investment abroad in NY	—	51,605	128,944	237,624	—	—	—	**418,173**	(58,502)	—	(10,323)	898.75
Total	—	**62,554**	**172,918**	**270,568**	—	—	—	506,040	**(55,456)**	—	**(10,323)**	
Hedging instruments												
Currency forwards	—	62,554	172,918	274,453	—	—	—	**509,925**	(55,456)	—	(10,323)	898.75
Total	—	**62,554**	**172,918**	**274,453**	—	—	—	509,925	**(55,456)**	—	**(10,323)**	—

	As of December 31, 2025											
	Notional amount											
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Effective portion of the year	Ineffective portion	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items												
Net investment abroad in Panamá	—	10,949	43,974	32,944	—	—	—	**87,867**	3,783	—	—	—
Net investment abroad in NY	—	54,414	239,331	88,876	—	—	—	**382,621**	(51,599)	—	16,011	941.70
Total	—	**65,363**	**283,305**	**121,820**	—	—	—	470,488	**(47,816)**	—	**16,011**	
Hedging instruments												
Currency forwards	—	65,363	283,305	125,705	—	—	—	**474,373**	(47,816)	—	16,011	941.70
Total	—	**65,363**	**283,305**	**125,705**	—	—	—	474,373	**(47,816)**	—	**16,011**	

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The composition of the balances of financial assets at amortized cost as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Financial assets at amortized cost	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Investments under resale agreements		
Transactions with domestic banks	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks	—	3,285
Transactions with other entities in the country	166,670	181,784
Transactions with other entities abroad	34,859	12,701
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	—	—
Subtotal	**201,529**	**197,770**
Financial debt instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	488,796	652,460
Other domestic financial debt instruments	—	—
Foreign financial securities	396,689	339,493
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	(46)	(45)
Subtotal	**885,439**	**991,908**
Interbank loans		
Local banks	—	—
Provisions for accounts receivable from local banks	—	—
Foreign banks	18,499	48,043
Provisions for loans with foreign banks	(289)	(711)
Chilean Central Bank	—	—
Foreign Central Banks	—	—
Subtotal	**18,210**	**47,332**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers		
Commercial loans		
Commercial loans	14,615,444	13,456,215
Foreign trade loans	1,495,466	1,561,107
Accounts receivable	142,294	115,954
Credit card receivables	45,676	43,171
Factoring transactions	455,163	448,921
Commercial leasing transactions	1,092,035	1,053,892
Student loans	329,062	352,646
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—
Mortgage loans		
Mortgage loans with letters of credit	3,588	3,874
Endorsable mutual mortgage loans	50,148	53,767
Loans with mortgage finance bonds	—	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	8,831,247	8,209,945
Mortgage leasing transactions	328,724	301,280
Other mortgage loans and receivables	10,296	11,012
Consumer loans		
Consumer loans in installments	2,280,832	2,144,047
Accounts receivable	140,240	144,953
Credit card receivables	907,868	939,089
Consumer finance leasing transactions	1,196	1,582
Other receivables and accounts receivable	82,328	65,505
Provisions established for credit risk		
Provisions for commercial loans	(516,186)	(484,043)
Provisions for mortgage loans	(65,016)	(59,774)
Provisions for consumer loans	(239,657)	(244,037)
Subtotal	**29,990,748**	**28,119,106**
Total	**31,095,926**	**29,356,116**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

a) Investments under resale

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of financial instruments acquired under resale agreements is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with Chilean Central Bank	—	—
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Transactions with foreign banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	—	3,285
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**3,285**
Transactions with other local entities		
Reverse repurchase agreements	166,670	181,784
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**166,670**	**181,784**
Transactions with other foreign entities		
Reverse repurchase agreements	34,859	12,701
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**34,859**	**12,701**
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements		
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)	—	—
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (stage 2)	—	—
Financial assets with credit deterioration (stage 3)	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Total	**201,529**	**197,770**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

b) Financial debt instruments

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of debt financial instruments classified at amortized cost is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities		
Chilean Central Bank instruments	—	—
Chilean Treasury bonds	488,796	652,460
Other government securities	—	—
Subtotal	**488,796**	**652,460**
Other domestic financial debt instruments		
Debt financial instruments issued by other banks in the country	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	—	—
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Foreign financial securities		
Financial debt instruments issued by foreign Central Banks	2,133	1,830
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities	139,498	120,743
Debt financial instruments of other foreign banks	59,250	54,769
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	—	—
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	195,808	162,151
Subtotal	**396,689**	**339,493**
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	(46)	(45)
Subtotal	**(46)**	**(45)**
Total	**885,439**	**991,908**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

b.1) The changes in the expected loss from credit risk of financial instruments at amortized cost for June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, of financial assets at amortized cost are as follows:

	Financial instruments at amortized cost			
	Expected credit risk loss (ECL)			
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Permanent	Stage 3 Permanent	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**(45)**	**—**	**—**	**(45)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	15	—	—	15
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	(2)	—	—	(2)
New financial assets originated or purchased	(18)	—	—	(18)
Financial assets that have been derecognized	5	—	—	5
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	(1)	—	—	(1)
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(46)**	**—**	**—**	**(46)**

	Financial instruments at amortized cost			
	Expected credit risk loss (ECL)			
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Permanent	Stage 3 Permanent	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	(42)	—	—	(42)
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	29	—	—	29
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	6	—	—	6
New financial assets originated or purchased	(40)	—	—	(40)
Financial assets that have been derecognized	3	—	—	3
Changes in models/risk parameters	(2)	—	—	(2)
Foreign exchange and other movements	1	—	—	1
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(45)**	**—**	**—**	**(45)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

c) Interbank loans

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of the loan portfolio due from banks is as follows:

Interbank loans	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				
As of June 30, 2026	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Net financial assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Banks in the country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to domestic banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign banks	18,499	—	—	18,499	(289)	—	—	(289)	18,210
Interbank liquidity loans	18,499	—	—	18,499	(40)	—	—	(40)	18,459
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	(249)	—	—	(249)	(249)
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current accounts with banks abroad for derivative transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	18,499	—	—	18,499	(289)	—	—	(289)	18,210
Central Bank of Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	18,499	—	—	18,499	(289)	—	—	(289)	18,210

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

Interbank loans	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				
As of December 31, 2025	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Net financial assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Banks in the country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to domestic banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign banks	**48,043**	**—**	**—**	**48,043**	**(711)**	**—**	**—**	**(711)**	**47,332**
Interbank liquidity loans	48,043	—	—	**48,043**	(711)	—	—	**(711)**	**47,332**
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current accounts with banks abroad for derivative transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	**48,043**	**—**	**—**	**48,043**	**(711)**	**—**	**—**	**(711)**	**47,332**
Central Bank of Chile	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign central banks	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total	**48,043**	**—**	**—**	**48,043**	**(711)**	**—**	**—**	**(711)**	**47,332**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

d) Loans and accounts receivables from customers

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of the loan portfolio is as follows:

As of June 30, 2026	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Total	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Subtotal	Deductible Fogape guarantees Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	11,136,293	1,870,117	556,481	816,406	236,147	**14,615,444**	(79,791)	(18,219)	(31,845)	(248,526)	(50,984)	**(429,365)**	—	**(429,365)**	14,186,079
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	735,965	34,652	12,495	378	300	**783,790**	(11,583)	(1,021)	(816)	(340)	(171)	**(13,931)**	—	**(13,931)**	769,859
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	457,053	132,097	13,687	1,685	1,484	**606,006**	(7,497)	(3,697)	(1,488)	(1,335)	(844)	**(14,861)**	—	**(14,861)**	591,145
Foreign trade credits between third countries	105,670	—	—	—	—	**105,670**	(1,136)	—	—	—	—	**(1,136)**	—	**(1,136)**	104,534
Receivables in current accounts	82,572	41,803	2,298	1,354	14,267	**142,294**	(1,314)	(1,032)	(250)	(562)	(7,723)	**(10,881)**	—	**(10,881)**	131,413
credit card debtors	7,005	31,972	469	147	6,083	**45,676**	(167)	(1,085)	(50)	(87)	(3,464)	**(4,853)**	—	**(4,853)**	40,823
Factoring transactions	397,262	46,014	4,914	4,951	2,022	**455,163**	(6,357)	(831)	(329)	(611)	(718)	**(8,846)**	—	**(8,846)**	446,317
Commercial leasing transactions	798,725	189,598	58,538	33,168	12,006	**1,092,035**	(2,089)	(2,924)	(1,265)	(9,763)	(5,382)	**(21,423)**	—	**(21,423)**	1,070,612
Student loans	—	303,244	—	—	25,818	**329,062**	—	(4,302)	—	—	(3,278)	**(7,580)**	—	**(7,580)**	321,482
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	(3,310)	**(3,310)**	(3,310)
Subtotal	**13,720,545**	**2,649,497**	**648,882**	**858,089**	**298,127**	**18,175,140**	**(109,934)**	**(33,111)**	**(36,043)**	**(261,224)**	**(72,564)**	**(512,876)**	**(3,310)**	**(516,186)**	**17,658,954**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	—	3,315	—	—	273	**3,588**	—	(4)	—	—	(20)	**(24)**	—	**(24)**	3,564
Endorsable mortgage loans	—	44,990	—	—	5,158	**50,148**	—	(70)	—	—	(391)	**(461)**	—	**(461)**	49,687
Loans financed with mortgage bonds	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	—	8,439,173	—	—	392,074	**8,831,247**	—	(19,847)	—	—	(33,175)	**(53,022)**	—	**(53,022)**	8,778,225
Mortgage leasing transactions	—	314,678	—	—	14,046	**328,724**	—	(7,531)	—	—	(3,843)	**(11,374)**	—	**(11,374)**	317,350
Other mortgage loans receivables	—	8,952	—	—	1,344	**10,296**	—	(15)	—	—	(120)	**(135)**	—	**(135)**	10,161
Subtotal	**—**	**8,811,108**	**—**	**—**	**412,895**	**9,224,003**	**—**	**(27,467)**	**—**	**—**	**(37,549)**	**(65,016)**	**—**	**(65,016)**	**9,158,987**
Consumer loans															
Installment consumer loans	—	2,154,541	—	—	126,291	**2,280,832**	—	(89,979)	—	—	(74,877)	**(164,856)**	—	**(164,856)**	2,115,976
Checking account debtors	—	126,101	—	—	14,139	**140,240**	—	(6,831)	—	—	(7,922)	**(14,753)**	—	**(14,753)**	125,487
Credit card balances	—	878,289	—	—	29,579	**907,868**	—	(36,367)	—	—	(18,537)	**(54,904)**	—	**(54,904)**	852,964
Consumer leasing transactions	—	1,043	—	—	153	**1,196**	—	(50)	—	—	(71)	**(121)**	—	**(121)**	1,075
Other consumer loans and receivables	—	80,187	—	—	2,141	**82,328**	—	(3,109)	—	—	(1,914)	**(5,023)**	—	**(5,023)**	77,305
Subtotal	**—**	**3,240,161**	**—**	**—**	**172,303**	**3,412,464**	**—**	**(136,336)**	**—**	**—**	**(103,321)**	**(239,657)**	**—**	**(239,657)**	**3,172,807**
Total	**13,720,545**	**14,700,766**	**648,882**	**858,089**	**883,325**	**30,811,607**	**(109,934)**	**(196,914)**	**(36,043)**	**(261,224)**	**(213,434)**	**(817,549)**	**(3,310)**	**(820,859)**	**29,990,748**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2025	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Total	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Subtotal	Deductible Fogape guarantees Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	9,999,946	1,820,780	592,359	804,302	238,828	**13,456,215**	(72,091)	(16,505)	(28,336)	(229,226)	(53,094)	**(399,252)**	—	**(399,252)**	13,056,963
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	834,562	27,615	10,548	942	—	**873,667**	(9,977)	(806)	(1,854)	(847)	—	**(13,484)**	—	**(13,484)**	860,183
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	477,435	126,685	6,907	749	750	**612,526**	(8,116)	(3,450)	(532)	(15)	(395)	**(12,508)**	—	**(12,508)**	600,018
Foreign trade credits between third countries	74,914	—	—	—	—	**74,914**	(1,162)	—	—	—	—	**(1,162)**	—	**(1,162)**	73,752
Receivables in current accounts	57,971	39,689	2,969	1,145	14,180	**115,954**	(870)	(1,005)	(394)	(553)	(7,722)	**(10,544)**	—	**(10,544)**	105,410
credit card debtors	6,226	30,523	446	98	5,878	**43,171**	(145)	(997)	(65)	(75)	(3,366)	**(4,648)**	—	**(4,648)**	38,523
Factoring transactions	370,602	59,814	10,049	5,830	2,626	**448,921**	(6,442)	(1,070)	(768)	(908)	(913)	**(10,101)**	—	**(10,101)**	438,820
Commercial leasing transactions	762,522	195,347	50,722	34,318	10,983	**1,053,892**	(1,998)	(2,684)	(841)	(8,462)	(5,197)	**(19,182)**	—	**(19,182)**	1,034,710
Student loans	—	312,539	—	—	40,107	**352,646**	—	(4,635)	—	—	(5,106)	**(9,741)**	—	**(9,741)**	342,905
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	(3,421)	**(3,421)**	(3,421)
Subtotal	**12,584,178**	**2,612,992**	**674,000**	**847,384**	**313,352**	**17,031,906**	**(100,801)**	**(31,152)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(75,793)**	**(480,622)**	**(3,421)**	**(484,043)**	**16,547,863**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	—	3,538	—	—	336	**3,874**	—	(5)	—	—	(25)	**(30)**	—	**(30)**	3,844
Endorsable mortgage loans	—	48,188	—	—	5,579	**53,767**	—	(76)	—	—	(423)	**(499)**	—	**(499)**	53,268
Loans financed with mortgage bonds	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	—	7,837,244	—	—	372,701	**8,209,945**	—	(17,022)	—	—	(31,797)	**(48,819)**	—	**(48,819)**	8,161,126
Mortgage leasing transactions	—	289,741	—	—	11,539	**301,280**	—	(6,864)	—	—	(3,404)	**(10,268)**	—	**(10,268)**	291,012
Other mortgage loans receivables	—	9,464	—	—	1,548	**11,012**	—	(17)	—	—	(141)	**(158)**	—	**(158)**	10,854
Subtotal	**—**	**8,188,175**	**—**	**—**	**391,703**	**8,579,878**	**—**	**(23,984)**	**—**	**—**	**(35,790)**	**(59,774)**	**—**	**(59,774)**	**8,520,104**
Consumer loans															
Installment consumer loans	—	2,006,395	—	—	137,652	**2,144,047**	—	(87,485)	—	—	(81,116)	**(168,601)**	—	**(168,601)**	1,975,446
Checking account debtors	—	130,448	—	—	14,505	**144,953**	—	(6,548)	—	—	(8,138)	**(14,686)**	—	**(14,686)**	130,267
Credit card balances	—	905,910	—	—	33,179	**939,089**	—	(35,838)	—	—	(20,505)	**(56,343)**	—	**(56,343)**	882,746
Consumer leasing transactions	—	1,345	—	—	237	**1,582**	—	(51)	—	—	(205)	**(256)**	—	**(256)**	1,326
Other consumer loans and receivables	—	63,539	—	—	1,966	**65,505**	—	(2,447)	—	—	(1,704)	**(4,151)**	—	**(4,151)**	61,354
Subtotal	**—**	**3,107,637**	**—**	**—**	**187,539**	**3,295,176**	**—**	**(132,369)**	**—**	**—**	**(111,668)**	**(244,037)**	**—**	**(244,037)**	**3,051,139**
Total	**12,584,178**	**13,908,804**	**674,000**	**847,384**	**892,594**	**28,906,960**	**(100,801)**	**(187,505)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(223,251)**	**(784,433)**	**(3,421)**	**(787,854)**	**28,119,106**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

e) Summary of movement in provisions recorded - Interbank loans

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the period			
	Individual assessment			
	Portfolio normal	Portfolio substandard	Portfolio in Default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**(711)**	**—**	**—**	**(711)**
Provision establishment for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	(14)	—	—	**(14)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	—	—	—	**—**
Normal individual to Substandard	—	—	—	**—**
Normal individual to In Default individual	—	—	—	**—**
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	**—**
Substandard to Normal individual	—	—	—	**—**
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	—	**—**
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	**—**
New loans originated	(40)	—	—	**(40)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	534	—	—	**534**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	**—**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(58)	—	—	**(58)**
Other changes in provisions	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(289)**	**—**	**—**	**(289)**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year			
	Individual assessment			
	Portfolio normal	Portfolio substandard	Portfolio in Default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Provision establishment for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(28)	—	—	**(28)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	—	—	—	**—**
Normal individual to Substandard	—	—	—	**—**
Normal individual to individual default	—	—	—	**—**
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	**—**
Substandard to Normal individual	—	—	—	**—**
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	—	**—**
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	**—**
New loans originated	(409)	—	—	**(409)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	55	—	—	**55**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	**—**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(329)	—	—	**(329)**
Other changes in provisions	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(711)**	**—**	**—**	**(711)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

f) Summary of changes in allowances for loan losses – Commercial

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the period							
	Normal portfolio		Portfolio	Portfolio in default			Deductible garantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total
	Evaluation		Substandard	Evaluation		Subtotal		
	Individual	Group		Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance at January 1, 2026	**(100,801)**	**(31,152)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(75,793)**	**(480,622)**	**(3,421)**	**(484,043)**
Provision establishment for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	(1,208)	(11,494)	268	(6,656)	(1,770)	**(20,860)**	—	**(20,860)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	908	6,676	(1,211)	(8,404)	(16,041)	**(18,072)**	—	**(18,072)**
Normal individual to Substandard	2,150	—	(5,538)	—	—	**(3,388)**	—	**(3,388)**
Normal individual to individual default	46	—	—	(1,445)	—	**(1,399)**	—	**(1,399)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	6,113	(14,172)	—	**(8,059)**	—	**(8,059)**
Substandard to Normal individual	(140)	—	467	—	—	**327**	—	**327**
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	(2,138)	4,112	—	**1,974**	—	**1,974**
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	4	—	**4**	—	**4**
Group Normal to Group default	—	6,207	—	—	(18,395)	**(12,188)**	—	**(12,188)**
Group default to Group normal	—	(613)	—	—	5,937	**5,324**	—	**5,324**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) to Group (normal, default)	504	(699)	110	3,896	(4,339)	**(528)**	—	**(528)**
Group (normal, default) to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(1,652)	1,781	(225)	(799)	756	**(139)**	—	**(139)**
New loans originated	(70,273)	(16,972)	(16,257)	(36,430)	(3,628)	**(143,560)**	—	**(143,560)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(3,796)	(2,321)	(720)	(6)	(281)	**(7,124)**	—	**(7,124)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	861	—	**861**	—	**861**
Payment of credits	70,183	22,983	14,055	16,954	10,456	**134,631**	—	**134,631**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	20,553	15,236	**35,789**	—	**35,789**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(4,693)	(458)	(1,498)	(11,546)	(726)	**(18,921)**	—	**(18,921)**
Other changes in provisions	(254)	(372)	2,109	3,536	(17)	**5,002**	111	**5,113**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(109,934)**	**(33,110)**	**(36,044)**	**(261,224)**	**(72,564)**	**(512,876)**	**(3,310)**	**(516,186)**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year							
	Normal portfolio		Portfolio	Portfolio in default			Deductible garantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total
	Evaluation		Substandard	Evaluation		Subtotal		
	Individual	Group		Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**(102,264)**	**(30,109)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(83,894)**	**(495,745)**	**(3,580)**	**(499,325)**
Provision establishment for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	6,713	(22,227)	(5,838)	(11,003)	(6,951)	**(39,306)**	—	**(39,306)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	2,183	13,650	4,918	(37,013)	(25,996)	**(42,258)**	—	**(42,258)**
Normal individual to Substandard	3,211	—	(7,487)	—	—	**(4,276)**	—	**(4,276)**
Normal individual to individual default	231	—	—	(6,501)	—	**(6,270)**	—	**(6,270)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	13,482	(34,684)	—	**(21,202)**	—	**(21,202)**
Substandard to Normal individual	(110)	—	197	—	—	**87**	—	**87**
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	(1,368)	2,814	—	**1,446**	—	**1,446**
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	3	—	**3**	—	**3**
Group Normal to Group default	—	13,561	—	—	(38,011)	**(24,450)**	—	**(24,450)**
Group default to Group normal	—	(1,114)	—	—	12,389	**11,275**	—	**11,275**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) to Group (normal, default)	884	(531)	112	1,959	(1,132)	**1,292**	—	**1,292**
Group (normal, default) to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(2,033)	1,734	(18)	(604)	758	**(163)**	—	**(163)**
New loans originated	(121,882)	(31,528)	(13,289)	(65,987)	(10,380)	**(243,066)**	—	**(243,066)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(12,319)	(4,747)	(1,199)	(80)	(709)	**(19,054)**	—	**(19,054)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	47	—	14,030	—	**14,077**	—	**14,077**
Payment of credits	124,992	43,734	15,521	26,414	17,686	**228,347**	—	**228,347**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	7	—	53,670	30,855	**84,532**	—	**84,532**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Exchange differences	1,833	75	(599)	4,664	46	**6,019**	—	**6,019**
Other changes in provisions	(57)	(54)	809	21,584	3,550	**25,832**	159	**25,991**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(100,801)**	**(31,152)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(75,793)**	**(480,622)**	**(3,421)**	**(484,043)**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

g) Summary of the movement in provisions recorded - Mortgage Loans

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the period		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2026	**(23,984)**	**(35,790)**	**(59,774)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	(1,891)	3	**(1,888)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	1,268	(3,070)	**(1,802)**
Normal group to group default	1,955	(7,074)	**(5,119)**
Group default to group normal	(687)	4,004	**3,317**
New loans originated	(2,468)	(1,958)	**(4,426)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	2,493	2,318	**4,811**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	1,781	**1,781**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	(1,776)	(895)	**(2,671)**
Other changes in provisions	(1,109)	62	**(1,047)**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(27,467)**	**(37,549)**	**(65,016)**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**(23,742)**	**(35,493)**	**(59,235)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(3,405)	(97)	**(3,502)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	2,182	(5,237)	**(3,055)**
Normal group to group default	3,525	(13,075)	**(9,550)**
Group default to group normal	(1,343)	7,838	**6,495**
New loans originated	(3,008)	(4,658)	**(7,666)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	5,792	4,552	**10,344**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	7,274	**7,274**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	(940)	(511)	**(1,451)**
Other changes in provisions	(863)	(1,620)	**(2,483)**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(23,984)**	**(35,790)**	**(59,774)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

h) Summary of movement in provisions recorded - Consumer loans and receivables

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the period		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2026	**(132,369)**	**(111,668)**	**(244,037)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	(38,093)	(7,550)	**(45,643)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	45,724	(70,539)	**(24,815)**
Normal group to group default	47,164	(79,937)	**(32,773)**
Group default to group normal	(1,440)	9,398	**7,958**
New loans originated	(26,619)	(17,760)	**(44,379)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(40,904)	(1,710)	**(42,614)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	62,551	17,467	**80,018**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	89,582	**89,582**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	(3,312)	(3,954)	**(7,266)**
Other changes in provisions	(3,314)	2,811	**(503)**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(136,336)**	**(103,321)**	**(239,657)**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**(120,697)**	**(155,586)**	**(276,283)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(73,772)	(8,314)	**(82,086)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	90,974	(145,248)	**(54,274)**
Normal group to group default	94,233	(161,549)	**(67,316)**
Group default to group normal	(3,259)	16,301	**13,042**
New loans originated	(39,612)	(26,462)	**(66,074)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(85,104)	(5,413)	**(90,517)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	98,996	47,878	**146,874**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	198,895	**198,895**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	(1,574)	(2,587)	**(4,161)**
Other changes in provisions	(1,580)	(14,831)	**(16,411)**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(132,369)**	**(111,668)**	**(244,037)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

i) Concentration of loans by economic activity

The following detail is presented as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

As of June 30, 2026	Placements and exposure to contingent credits			Established provisions		
	Loans			Loans		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	18,499	18,499	—	(289)	(289)
Commercial loans						
Agriculture and livestock	329,836	165,035	**494,871**	(15,070)	(6,632)	**(21,702)**
Fruit growing	74,086	125,922	**200,008**	(1,233)	(1,838)	**(3,071)**
Forestry	49,490	—	**49,490**	(2,027)	—	**(2,027)**
Fishing	82,131	—	**82,131**	(3,078)	—	**(3,078)**
Mining	490,566	31,306	**521,872**	(5,089)	(5,464)	**(10,553)**
Oil and natural gas	13,397	87,529	**100,926**	(77)	(3,349)	**(3,426)**
Product manufacturing industry:	1,080,730	874,014	**1,954,744**	(19,977)	(22,293)	**(42,270)**
Food, beverages and tobacco	398,685	456,894	**855,579**	(6,832)	(8,222)	**(15,054)**
Textile, leather and footwear	45,490	84,808	**130,298**	(1,441)	(3,303)	**(4,744)**
Wood and furniture	22,487	64,229	**86,716**	(859)	(2,202)	**(3,061)**
Pulp, paper and printing	64,514	40,050	**104,564**	(670)	(1,196)	**(1,866)**
Chemicals and petroleum products	255,305	115,597	**370,902**	(3,133)	(3,729)	**(6,862)**
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	294,249	112,436	**406,685**	(7,042)	(3,641)	**(10,683)**
Electricity, gas and water	476,385	660,666	**1,137,051**	(12,844)	(17,798)	**(30,642)**
Residential construction	284,464	277,075	**561,539**	(5,123)	(47,414)	**(52,537)**
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	898,481	343,508	**1,241,989**	(14,379)	(6,214)	**(20,593)**
Wholesale trade	1,723,654	239,000	**1,962,654**	(56,085)	(4,931)	**(61,016)**
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	650,143	534,804	**1,184,947**	(65,091)	(9,670)	**(74,761)**
Transportation and warehousing	753,824	405,913	**1,159,737**	(14,146)	(26,634)	**(40,780)**
Telecommunications	35,779	192,125	**227,904**	(1,223)	(12,546)	**(13,769)**
Financial services	1,484,609	104,796	**1,589,405**	(10,663)	(2,016)	**(12,679)**
Business services	—	321,436	**321,436**	—	(1,354)	**(1,354)**
Real estate services	2,929,353	356,981	**3,286,334**	(62,873)	(9,938)	**(72,811)**
Student loans	329,063	—	**329,063**	(7,579)	—	**(7,579)**
Public administration, defense and police	—	96,516	**96,516**	—	(1,072)	**(1,072)**
Social and other community services	1,420,245	208,875	**1,629,120**	(35,318)	(3,038)	**(38,356)**
Personal services	—	43,403	**43,403**	—	(2,110)	**(2,110)**
Subtotal	**13,106,236**	**5,068,904**	**18,175,140**	**(331,875)**	**(184,311)**	**(516,186)**
Mortgage loans	**8,411,272**	**812,731**	**9,224,003**	**(39,550)**	**(25,466)**	**(65,016)**
Consumer loans	**2,451,157**	**961,307**	**3,412,464**	**(173,105)**	**(66,552)**	**(239,657)**
Contingent credit exposure	**2,393,149**	**2,032,772**	**4,425,921**	**(38,962)**	**(6,795)**	**(45,757)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2025	Placements and exposure to contingent credits			Provisions recorded		
	Loans			Loans		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	48,043	**48,043**	—	(711)	**(711)**
Commercial Loans						
Agriculture and livestock	327,673	172,502	**500,175**	(14,210)	(5,635)	**(19,845)**
Fruit growing	37,131	156,314	**193,445**	(697)	(1,850)	**(2,547)**
Forestry	52,278	—	**52,278**	(2,421)	—	**(2,421)**
Fishing	72,932	—	**72,932**	(3,524)	—	**(3,524)**
Mining	384,316	28,517	**412,833**	(5,508)	(4,853)	**(10,361)**
Oil and natural gas	14,184	73,976	**88,160**	(47)	(2,051)	**(2,098)**
Product manufacturing industry:	**1,027,178**	**960,220**	**1,987,398**	**(19,192)**	**(20,614)**	**(39,806)**
Food, beverages and tobacco	397,762	362,001	**759,763**	(7,308)	(8,017)	**(15,325)**
Textile, leather and footwear	35,302	74,506	**109,808**	(1,052)	(2,461)	**(3,513)**
Wood and furniture	20,156	62,396	**82,552**	(860)	(2,127)	**(2,987)**
Pulp, paper and printing	56,341	31,068	**87,409**	(677)	(1,115)	**(1,792)**
Chemicals and petroleum products	222,694	197,570	**420,264**	(2,843)	(3,381)	**(6,224)**
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	294,923	232,679	**527,602**	(6,452)	(3,513)	**(9,965)**
Electricity, gas and water	366,641	531,481	**898,122**	(12,842)	(12,829)	**(25,671)**
Residential construction	301,178	286,889	**588,067**	(7,791)	(37,840)	**(45,631)**
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	752,880	260,143	**1,013,023**	(17,487)	(6,700)	**(24,187)**
Wholesale trade	1,587,408	222,197	**1,809,605**	(49,266)	(6,067)	**(55,333)**
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	633,553	446,087	**1,079,640**	(63,267)	(9,638)	**(72,905)**
Transportation and warehousing	708,137	308,774	**1,016,911**	(12,676)	(22,615)	**(35,291)**
Telecommunications	90,338	152,924	**243,262**	(2,089)	(6,898)	**(8,987)**
Financial services	1,354,594	58,264	**1,412,858**	(10,734)	(1,611)	**(12,345)**
Business services	—	315,800	**315,800**	—	(1,410)	**(1,410)**
Real estate services	2,982,702	304,637	**3,287,339**	(61,266)	(6,443)	**(67,709)**
Student loans	352,646	—	**352,646**	(9,741)	—	**(9,741)**
Public administration, defense and police	—	72,047	**72,047**	—	(667)	**(667)**
Social and other community services	1,402,079	190,376	**1,592,455**	(38,253)	(3,047)	**(41,300)**
Personal services	—	42,910	**42,910**	—	(2,264)	**(2,264)**
Subtotal	**12,447,848**	**4,584,058**	**17,031,906**	**(331,011)**	**(153,032)**	**(484,043)**
Mortgage loans	**7,854,109**	**725,769**	**8,579,878**	**(36,711)**	**(23,063)**	**(59,774)**
Consumer loans	**2,473,566**	**821,610**	**3,295,176**	**(181,274)**	**(62,763)**	**(244,037)**
Contingent credit exposure	**2,289,423**	**1,573,149**	**3,862,572**	**(42,114)**	**(5,460)**	**(47,574)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

j) Mortgage loans and their allowance provisions for loan losses by tranche of unpaid loan principal over the value of the mortgage collateral (LTV) and days past due, respectively:

As of June 30, 2026	Mortgage loans						Provisions made for housing loans					
Loan Tranche /Guaranty Value (%)	Days past due at end of period						Days past due at end of period					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LTV<=40%.	1,310,697	54,622	19,815	9,171	28,315	**1,422,620**	(8,638)	(1,722)	(940)	(684)	(4,221)	**(16,205)**
40%< LTV<=80%.	6,494,736	193,641	77,432	36,340	131,867	**6,934,016**	(19,335)	(5,791)	(3,593)	(2,796)	(12,407)	**(43,922)**
80%< LTV<=90%	730,820	9,859	3,425	1,272	4,566	**749,942**	(1,775)	(390)	(229)	(235)	(813)	**(3,442)**
LTV> 90%	109,323	5,051	838	233	1,980	**117,425**	(724)	(168)	(61)	(31)	(463)	**(1,447)**
Total	**8,645,576**	**263,173**	**101,510**	**47,016**	**166,728**	**9,224,003**	**(30,472)**	**(8,071)**	**(4,823)**	**(3,746)**	**(17,904)**	**(65,016)**

As of December 31, 2025	Mortgage loans						Provisions made for housing loans					
Loan Tranche /Guaranty Value (%)	Days past due at end of year						Days past due at end of year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LTV<=40%.	1,222,808	42,835	15,984	7,385	26,260	**1,315,272**	(8,087)	(1,484)	(848)	(597)	(4,034)	**(15,050)**
40%< LTV<=80%.	6,221,113	168,051	71,852	35,806	119,357	**6,616,179**	(18,575)	(5,063)	(3,394)	(2,679)	(10,840)	**(40,551)**
80%< LTV<=90%	546,426	6,055	2,576	838	3,975	**559,870**	(1,525)	(146)	(148)	(109)	(656)	**(2,584)**
LTV> 90%	82,173	2,899	655	327	2,503	**88,557**	(663)	(138)	(33)	(49)	(706)	**(1,589)**
Total	**8,072,520**	**219,840**	**91,067**	**44,356**	**152,095**	**8,579,878**	**(28,850)**	**(6,831)**	**(4,423)**	**(3,434)**	**(16,236)**	**(59,774)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

k) The concentration of due from banks and commercial loans and their provisions by classification category as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Asof June 30,2026	Interbank loans and commercial loans																								Provision deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19 (1)
	Individual assessment																				Group ev aluation				
	Normal portfolio							Substandard Portfolio					Portfolioin default									Portfolio normal	Portfolio in default	Total	
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans																									
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	18,499	—	—	—	18,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,499	—	—	—	18,499	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts oncurrentaccounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreigntradecredits Chileanimports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between thirdcountries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherreceivables frombanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	18,499	—	—	—	18,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,499	—	—	—	18,499	—
Provisions recorded	—	—	(289)	—	—	—	(289)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(289)	—	—	—	(289)	—
% of provisionsrecorded	0.00%	0.00%	(1.56)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.56)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.56)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.56)%	—
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	37,164	482,535	3,439,433	4,637,295	1,737,390	802,476	11,136,293	224,437	174,153	101,066	56,825	556,481	244,023	132,431	93,497	155,084	108,957	82,414	816,406	12,509,180	1,870,117	236,147	2,106,264	14,615,444	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	(1)	282,793	252,815	111,975	88,383	735,965	6,881	846	—	4,768	12,495	—	—	—	—	—	378	378	748,838	34,652	300	34,952	783,790	—
Foreign tradecredits Chileanimports	—	46	176,040	107,001	120,543	53,423	457,053	10,334	1,700	—	1,653	13,687	185	—	—	—	78	1,422	1,685	472,425	132,097	1,484	133,581	606,006	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	36,978	68,692	—	—	105,670	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	105,670	—	—	—	105,670	—
Currentaccount receivables	—	7,296	21,895	38,527	11,576	3,278	82,572	1,969	156	41	132	2,298	374	213	—	276	80	411	1,354	86,224	41,803	14,267	56,070	142,294	—
Credit card receivables	59	195	881	2,766	2,413	691	7,005	282	142	25	20	469	2	34	3	4	49	55	147	7,621	31,972	6,083	38,055	45,676	—
Factoring transactions	735	119,478	57,751	85,575	115,235	18,488	397,262	2,353	665	1,896	—	4,914	4,369	—	—	—	—	582	4,951	407,127	46,014	2,022	48,036	455,163	—
Commercialfinance leasing transactions	—	3,614	132,157	395,123	228,028	39,803	798,725	32,676	8,157	12,117	5,588	58,538	5,926	10,218	4,669	4,317	6,023	2,015	33,168	890,431	189,598	12,006	201,604	1,092,035	—
Studen t loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303,244	25,818	329,062	329,062	—
Other credits and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	37,958	613,163	4,147,928	5,587,794	2,327,160	1,006,542	13,720,545	278,932	185,819	115,145	68,986	648,882	254,879	142,896	98,169	159,681	115,187	87,277	858,089	15,227,516	2,649,497	298,127	2,947,624	18,175,140	—
Provisionsrecorded	(14)	(495)	(7,777)	(42,257)	(45,371)	(14,020)	(109,934)	(8,027)	(16,164)	(6,405)	(5,447)	(36,043)	(5,097)	(14,289)	(24,543)	(63,872)	(74,871)	(78,552)	(261,224)	(407,201)	(33,111)	(72,564)	(105,675)	(512,876)	(3,310)
% of provisions recorded	(0.04)%	(0.08)%	(0.19)%	(0.76)%	(1.95)%	(1.39)%	(0.80)%	(2.88)%	(8.70)%	(5.56)%	(7.90)%	(5.55)%	(2.00)%	(10.00)%	(25.00)%	(40.00)%	(65.00)%	(90.00)%	(30.44)%	(2.67)%	(1.25)%	(24.34)%	(3.59)%	(2.82)%	—

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31,2025	Interbank loans and commercial loans																								Provision deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19 (1)
	Individual assessment																				Group evaluation				
	Normal portfolio							Substandard Portfolio					Portfolio Indefault												
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total	Portfolio normal	Portfolio in default	Total	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans																									
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	24,022	24,021	—	—	48,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,043	—	—	—	48,043	—
Commercialinterbankloans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chileanexports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreigntrade credits Chileanimports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Otherreceivables frombanks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	24,022	24,021	—	—	48,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,043	—	—	—	48,043	—
Provisions recorded	—	—	(291.00)	(420)	—	—	(711)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(711)	—	—	—	(711)	—
% of provisions recorded	0.00%	0.00%	(1.21)%	(1.75)%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%	—
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	36,861	318,028	3,065,031	4,145,081	1,637,945	797,000	**9,999,946**	224,554	163,318	137,796	66,691	**592,359**	249,977	142,357	86,556	166,722	84,637	74,053	**804,302**	**11,396,607**	1,820,780	238,828	**2,059,608**	**13,456,215**	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	60,341	398,757	165,168	145,075	65,221	**834,562**	5,106	1,308	4,134	—	**10,548**	—	—	—	—	—	942	**942**	**846,052**	27,615	—	**27,615**	**873,667**	—
Foreigntrade credits Chileanimports	—	169	148,094	129,182	125,838	74,152	**477,435**	5,885	1,022	—	—	**6,907**	749	—	—	—	—	—	**749**	**485,091**	126,685	750	**127,435**	**612,526**	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	74,914	—	—	**74,914**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**74,914**	—	—	—	**74,914**	—
Current account receivables	—	9,989	18,830	15,139	11,076	2,937	**57,971**	1,831	587	205	346	**2,969**	254	135	—	234	118	404	**1,145**	**62,085**	39,689	14,180	**53,869**	**115,954**	—
Creditcard receivables	29	222	773	2,403	2,103	696	**6,226**	301	54	25	66	**446**	3	2	—	2	30	61	**98**	**6,770**	30,523	5,878	**36,401**	**43,171**	—
Factoring transactions	2,184	87,348	71,141	78,789	115,857	15,283	**370,602**	7,565	333	2,151	—	**10,049**	4,405	—	—	635	582	208	**5,830**	**386,481**	59,814	2,626	**62,440**	**448,921**	—
Commercial finance leasing transactions	—	3,845	114,154	349,310	249,799	45,414	**762,522**	25,261	6,791	11,154	7,516	**50,722**	6,171	13,795	2,565	8,005	1,150	2,632	**34,318**	**847,562**	195,347	10,983	**206,330**	**1,053,892**	—
Student loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	312,539	40,107	**352,646**	**352,646**	—
Othercreditsand accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	**—**	**—**	—
Subtotal	39,074	479,942	3,816,780	4,959,986	2,287,693	1,000,703	12,584,178	270,503	173,413	155,465	74,619	674,000	261,559	156,289	89,121	175,598	86,517	78,300	847,384	14,105,562	2,612,992	313,352	2,926,344	17,031,906	—
Provisions recorded	(14)	(370)	(7,130)	(36,428)	(43,919)	(12,940)	(100,801)	(4,160)	(13,940)	(11,703)	(2,987)	(32,790)	(5,230)	(15,628)	(22,281)	(70,240)	(56,236)	(70,471)	(240,086)	(373,677)	(31,152)	(75,793)	(106,945)	(480,622)	(3,421)
% of provisions recorded	(0.04)%	(0.08)%	(0.19)%	(0.73)%	(1.92)%	(1.29)%	(0.80)%	(1.54)%	(8.04)%	(7.53)%	(4.00)%	(4.86)%	(2.00)%	(10.00)%	(25.00)%	(40.00)%	(65.00)%	(90.00)%	(28.33)%	(2.65)%	(1.19)%	(24.19)%	(3.65)%	(2.82)%	—

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

I) The concentration of credit risk by days past due as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

As of June 30, 2026	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Total	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Interbank loans															
0 days	18,499	—	—	—	—	18,499	(289)	—	—	—	—	(289)	—	(289)	18,210
1 to 29 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 59 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 89 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**18,499**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**18,499**	**(289)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(289)**	**—**	**(289)**	**18,210**
Commercial loans															
0 days	13,423,552	2,506,761	557,855	480,876	57,618	**17,026,662**	(98,276)	(25,862)	(27,048)	(121,860)	(11,526)	**(284,572)**	—	**(284,572)**	16,742,090
1 to 29 days	292,888	100,312	74,569	125,458	23,031	**616,258**	(3,461)	(3,429)	(6,743)	(9,018)	(3,901)	**(26,552)**	—	**(26,552)**	589,706
30 to 59 days	3,354	33,477	10,178	12,148	18,532	**77,689**	(354)	(2,611)	(1,218)	(2,887)	(3,171)	**(10,241)**	—	**(10,241)**	67,448
60 to 89 days	—	8,947	7,031	5,022	19,092	**40,092**	(14)	(1,209)	(1,034)	(1,436)	(3,722)	**(7,415)**	—	**(7,415)**	32,677
>= 90 days	—	—	—	234,585	179,854	**414,439**	(7,829)	—	—	(126,023)	(50,244)	**(184,096)**	(3,310)	**(187,406)**	227,033
Subtotal	**13,719,794**	**2,649,497**	**649,633**	**858,089**	**298,127**	**18,175,140**	**(109,934)**	**(33,111)**	**(36,043)**	**(261,224)**	**(72,564)**	**(512,876)**	**(3,310)**	**(516,186)**	**17,658,954**
Mortgage loans															
0 days	—	8,530,721	—	—	114,854	**8,645,575**	—	(21,238)	—	—	(9,233)	**(30,471)**	—	**(30,471)**	8,615,104
1 to 29 days	—	213,746	—	—	49,427	**263,173**	—	(4,091)	—	—	(3,981)	**(8,072)**	—	**(8,072)**	255,101
30 to 59 days	—	60,798	—	—	40,713	**101,511**	—	(1,686)	—	—	(3,136)	**(4,822)**	—	**(4,822)**	96,689
60 to 89 days	—	5,843	—	—	41,175	**47,018**	—	(452)	—	—	(3,294)	**(3,746)**	—	**(3,746)**	43,272
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	166,726	**166,726**	—	—	—	—	(17,905)	**(17,905)**	—	**(17,905)**	148,821
Subtotal	**—**	**8,811,108**	**—**	**—**	**412,895**	**9,224,003**	**—**	**(27,467)**	**—**	**—**	**(37,549)**	**(65,016)**	**—**	**(65,016)**	**9,158,987**
Consumer loans															
0 days	—	3,038,512	—	—	48,485	**3,086,997**	—	(101,799)	—	—	(28,149)	**(129,948)**	—	**(129,948)**	2,957,049
1 to 29 days	—	133,672	—	—	12,585	**146,257**	—	(13,707)	—	—	(7,683)	**(21,390)**	—	**(21,390)**	124,867
30 to 59 days	—	49,229	—	—	13,817	**63,046**	—	(13,209)	—	—	(8,096)	**(21,305)**	—	**(21,305)**	41,741
60 to 89 days	—	18,748	—	—	14,886	**33,634**	—	(7,621)	—	—	(8,846)	**(16,467)**	—	**(16,467)**	17,167
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	82,530	**82,530**	—	—	—	—	(50,547)	**(50,547)**	—	**(50,547)**	31,983
Subtotal	**—**	**3,240,161**	**—**	**—**	**172,303**	**3,412,464**	**—**	**(136,336)**	**—**	**—**	**(103,321)**	**(239,657)**	**—**	**(239,657)**	**3,172,807**
Totalloans	**13,738,293**	**14,700,766**	**649,633**	**858,089**	**883,325**	**30,830,106**	**(110,223)**	**(196,914)**	**(36,043)**	**(261,224)**	**(213,434)**	**(817,838)**	**(3,310)**	**(821,148)**	**30,008,958**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2025	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Deductible guarantees FOGAPE		Net financial assets
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Subtotal	Covid-19	Total	
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Interbank loans															
0 days	48,043	—	—	—	—	48,043	(711)	—	—	—	—	(711)	—	**(711)**	47,332
1 to 29 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 59 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 89 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**48,043**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	48,043	**(711)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(711)**	**—**	**(711)**	**47,332**
Commercial loans															
0 days	12,498,235	2,471,504	615,318	580,460	64,267	**16,229,784**	(99,652)	(24,489)	(27,294)	(123,642)	(13,355)	(288,432)	—	**(288,432)**	15,941,352
1 to 29 days	81,968	93,232	38,498	11,032	21,924	**246,654**	(868)	(3,011)	(1,891)	(2,518)	(3,832)	(12,120)	—	**(12,120)**	234,534
30 to 59 days	3,975	36,790	13,702	11,974	18,564	**85,005**	(281)	(2,599)	(3,213)	(1,897)	(3,472)	(11,462)	—	**(11,462)**	73,543
60 to 89 days	—	11,466	6,482	7,362	18,265	**43,575**	—	(1,053)	(392)	(379)	(3,576)	(5,400)	—	**(5,400)**	38,175
>= 90 days	—	—	—	236,556	190,332	**426,888**	—	—	—	(111,650)	(51,558)	(163,208)	(3,421)	**(166,629)**	260,259
Subtotal	**12,584,178**	**2,612,992**	**674,000**	**847,384**	**313,352**	17,031,906	**(100,801)**	**(31,152)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(75,793)**	**(480,622)**	**(3,421)**	(484,043)	**16,547,863**
Mortgage loans															
0 days	—	7,955,363	—	—	117,157	**8,072,520**	—	(18,977)	—	—	(9,873)	(28,850)	—	**(28,850)**	8,043,670
1 to 29 days	—	175,435	—	—	44,405	**219,840**	—	(3,233)	—	—	(3,598)	(6,831)	—	**(6,831)**	213,009
30 to 59 days	—	52,674	—	—	38,393	**91,067**	—	(1,416)	—	—	(3,007)	(4,423)	—	**(4,423)**	86,644
60 to 89 days	—	4,703	—	—	39,653	**44,356**	—	(358)	—	—	(3,076)	(3,434)	—	**(3,434)**	40,922
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	152,095	**152,095**	—	—	—	—	(16,236)	(16,236)	—	**(16,236)**	135,859
Subtotal	**—**	**8,188,175**	**—**	**—**	**391,703**	8,579,878	**—**	**(23,984)**	**—**	**—**	**(35,790)**	**(59,774)**	**—**	(59,774)	**8,520,104**
Consumer loans															
0 days	—	2,936,192	—	—	54,676	**2,990,868**	—	(99,139)	—	—	(31,532)	(130,671)	—	**(130,671)**	2,860,197
1 to 29 days	—	109,378	—	—	14,256	**123,634**	—	(13,597)	—	—	(8,693)	(22,290)	—	**(22,290)**	101,344
30 to 59 days	—	48,366	—	—	15,650	**64,016**	—	(14,145)	—	—	(9,011)	(23,156)	—	**(23,156)**	40,860
60 to 89 days	—	13,701	—	—	19,299	**33,000**	—	(5,488)	—	—	(11,277)	(16,765)	—	**(16,765)**	16,235
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	83,658	**83,658**	—	—	—	—	(51,155)	(51,155)	—	**(51,155)**	32,503
Subtotal	**—**	**3,107,637**	**—**	**—**	**187,539**	3,295,176	**—**	**(132,369)**	**—**	**—**	**(111,668)**	**(244,037)**	**—**	(244,037)	**3,051,139**
Total loans	**12,632,221**	**13,908,804**	**674,000**	**847,384**	**892,594**	28,955,003	**(101,512)**	**(187,505)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(223,251)**	**(785,144)**	**(3,421)**	(788,565)	**28,166,438**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 14 - Investments in Associates

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the main investments in related companies are shown below:

a) The main investments in companies and minority investments are shown below:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Investments in associates	17,187	17,215
Minority investments	39,535	30,482
Total	**56,722**	**47,697**

b) Investments at equity value (companies with significant influence):

Company	As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	Ownership	Investment value	Ownership	Investment value
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188	14,813	8.7188	14,867
Combac S.A.	10.3295	1,063	10.3295	1,041
IMERC OTC S.A.	8.6624	1,311	8.6624	1,307
Total		**17,187**		**17,215**

c) Summary of financial information of associates:

	As of June 30, 2026			
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transbank S.A.	1,400,436	1,230,544	169,900	(8)
Combac S.A.	11,335	1,259	9,356	720
IMERC OTC S.A.	18,227	3,129	14,940	158
Total	**1,429,998**	**1,234,932**	**194,196**	**870**

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transbank S.A.	1,638,334	1,470,088	145,530	22,716
Combac S.A.	11,209	1,606	8,022	1,581
IMERC OTC S.A.	15,200	188	14,758	254
Total	**1,664,743**	**1,471,882**	**168,310**	**24,551**

Note 14 - Investments in Associates, continued

d) The changes in investments in related companies for June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balances as of January 1st	**47,697**	**40,463**
Share of profit (loss) (1)	(28)	1,951
Fair value of minority investments	8,866	5,254
Translation differences	187	29
Balances as of ended period/year	**56,722**	**47,697**

(1) Includes dividends paid by Comder and Imer OTC.

e) Summary of minority investments (shares and rights on other companies):

Company	As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Redbanc S.A.	2.5043	480	2.5043	435
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	9.4021	1,121	9.4021	1,080
Electronic Stock Exchange	4.8780	532	4.8780	524
Swift	—	183	—	186
CCLV Contraparte Central	—	8	—	8
Holding Bursátil Regional S.A.	4.5874	23,334	4.5874	18,560
A.C.H Colombia (1)	4.2082	7,766	4.2082	4,401
Redeban Multicolor S.A. (1)	1.5972	1,207	1.5972	1,206
Credibanco	6.3662	4,904	6.3662	4,082
Total		**39,535**		**30,482**

(1) Corresponds to investments in other companies made by subsidiaries established in Colombia.

f) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank has evaluated if there is evidence of impairment in accordance with IAS 28 and the bank has concluded that there is no evidence of any type of impairment on the bank investments.

Note 15 - Intangible Assets

a) The composition of this item as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Items	Average useful life	Average remaining amortization	Net assets as of January 1, 2026	Gross balance	Accumulated amortization	Net asset as of June 30, 2026
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Software or computer programs	4	3	191,778	557,733	(360,788)	**196,945**
Goodwill from business combinations	—	—	492,512	492,512	—	**492,512**
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	—	—	1,935	189,044	(189,044)	**—**
Total			**686,225**	**1,239,289**	**(549,832)**	**689,457**

Items	Average useful life	Average remaining amortization	Net assets as of January 1, 2025	Gross balance	Accumulated amortization	Net asset as of December 31, 2025
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Software or computer programs	4	3	180,333	509,029	(317,251)	**191,778**
Goodwill from business combinations	—	—	492,512	492,512	—	**492,512**
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	9	—	9,676	189,044	(187,109)	**1,935**
Total			**682,521**	**1,190,585**	**(504,360)**	**686,225**

b) The changes in the gross balance of intangible assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**509,029**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,190,585**
Additions	33,377	—	—	**33,377**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	15,327	—	—	**15,327**
Impairment	—	—	—	**—**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**557,733**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,239,289**

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**434,451**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,116,007**
Additions	68,293	—	—	**68,293**
Disposals	(11)	—	—	**(11)**
Exchange differences	6,662	—	—	**6,662**
Impairment	—	—	—	**—**
Other	(366)	—	—	**(366)**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**509,029**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,190,585**

Note 15 - Intangible Assets, continued

c) The changes in accumulated depreciation of intangible assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**(317,251)**	**—**	**(187,109)**	**(504,360)**
Amortization for the period	(33,146)	—	(1,935)	**(35,081)**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(10,391)	—	—	**(10,391)**
Impairment	—	—	—	**—**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(360,788)**	**—**	**(189,044)**	**(549,832)**

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(254,118)**	**—**	**(179,368)**	**(433,486)**
Amortization for the year	(58,936)	—	(7,741)	**(66,677)**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(4,197)	—	—	**(4,197)**
Impairment	—	—	—	**—**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(317,251)**	**—**	**(187,109)**	**(504,360)**

d) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, Banco Itaú Chile assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset (including Goodwill). If this indication exists, or when proof of impairment is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

As of June 30, 2026 there have been no indications or evidence of specific impairment events that would require recognition of impairment of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

e) Restrictions

Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries have no restrictions on intangible assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025. Additionally, no intangible assets have been pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations.

Note 16 - Fixed Assets

a) The breakdown of this item as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Item	Useful life years	Remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2026	Gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of June 30, 2026
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	26	14	8,195	15,216	(6,574)	**8,642**
Land	—	—	1,120	1,170	—	**1,170**
Equipment	5	2	10,421	105,530	(95,134)	**10,396**
Other fixed asset	8	4	5,670	31,729	(26,307)	**5,422**
Total			**25,406**	**153,645**	**(128,015)**	**25,630**

Item	Useful life years	Remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2025	Gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2025
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	26	14	9,031	14,374	(6,179)	**8,195**
Land	—	—	2,979	1,120	—	**1,120**
Equipment	6	2	12,128	98,983	(88,562)	**10,421**
Other fixed asset	14	8	6,889	30,402	(24,732)	**5,670**
Total			**31,027**	**144,879**	**(119,473)**	**25,406**

The useful life presented in the tables above corresponds to the total useful life and residual life of the fixed assets of the Bank and subsidiaries. The total useful life was calculated based on the expected use considering the quality of the original construction, the environment where the assets are located, the quality and level of maintenance carried out and the appraisal performed by external specialists independent from the Bank.

b) The changes in the gross balance of fixed assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other fixed asset	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**14,374**	**1,120**	**98,983**	**30,402**	**144,879**
Additions	562	—	2,275	549	**3,386**
Sales and/or disposals for the period	(488)	(80)	(953)	(92)	**(1,613)**
Impairment	—	—	(233)	(19)	**(252)**
Exchange differences	768	130	5,458	889	**7,245**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**15,216**	**1,170**	**105,530**	**31,729**	**153,645**

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other fixed asset	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**15,507**	**2,979**	**96,165**	**30,192**	**144,843**
Additions	344	—	3,617	783	**4,744**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(1,928)	(2,041)	(1,641)	(513)	**(6,123)**
Impairment	—	—	(1,826)	(418)	**(2,244)**
Exchange differences	451	182	2,668	358	**3,659**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**14,374**	**1,120**	**98,983**	**30,402**	**144,879**

Note 16 - Fixed Assets, continued

c) The changes in accumulated depreciation of fixed assets for June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, respectively, are as follows:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other fixed asset	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**(6,179)**	**—**	**(88,562)**	**(24,732)**	**(119,473)**
Depreciation for the period	(280)	—	(2,505)	(843)	**(3,628)**
Sales and/or disposals for the period	159	—	830	31	**1,020**
Exchange differences	(274)	—	(5,130)	(782)	**(6,186)**
Impairment	—	—	233	19	**252**
Disposals	—	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(6,574)**	**—**	**(95,134)**	**(26,307)**	**(128,015)**

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other fixed asset	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(6,476)**	**—**	**(84,037)**	**(23,303)**	**(113,816)**
Depreciation for the year	(595)	—	(5,634)	(1,945)	**(8,174)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	1,064	—	1,635	494	**3,193**
Exchange differences	(172)	—	(2,352)	(394)	**(2,918)**
Impairment	—	—	—	—	**—**
Disposals	—	—	1,826	416	**2,242**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(6,179)**	**—**	**(88,562)**	**(24,732)**	**(119,473)**

d) Banco Itaú Chile evaluates at the end of each reporting year whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset. If this indication exists, or when an impairment test is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset and recognizes it in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income. (see Note 40).

e) The Bank and its subsidiaries have no restrictions on fixed assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025. In addition, fixed assets have not been pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations. On the other hand, there are no amounts owed on fixed assets by the Bank as of the aforementioned dates.

Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts

a) Right to use assets for lease contracts

(i) The Bank mainly has lease contracts for its branches and corporate building. The composition of the item as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, is as follows:

	Useful life years	Average remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2026	Gross balances	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of June 30, 2026
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	10	6	99,962	213,762	(111,994)	**101,768**
Improvements in leased premises	9	3	19,969	74,408	(56,035)	**18,373**
Others leased assets	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total			**119,931**	**288,170**	**(168,029)**	**120,141**

	Useful life years	Average remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2025	Gross balances	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2025
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	9	4	116,473	205,536	(105,574)	**99,962**
Improvements in leased premises	9	3	22,919	70,765	(50,796)	**19,969**
Others leased assets	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total			**139,392**	**276,301**	**(156,370)**	**119,931**

(ii) Movement in the gross balance of assets for right to use lease for June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Others leased assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**205,536**	**70,765**	**—**	**276,301**
Additions (1)	11,141	2,159	—	**13,300**
Sales and/or disposals for the period	(10,919)	—	—	**(10,919)**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to restatement	3,056	—	—	**3,056**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to modifications (2)	—	(26)	—	**(26)**
Exchange differences	4,948	1,510	—	**6,458**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**213,762**	**74,408**	**—**	**288,170**

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Others leased assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**201,935**	**65,523**	**—**	**267,458**
Additions (1)	4,149	4,785	—	**8,934**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(4,616)	(211)	—	**(4,827)**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to restatement	2,599	—	—	**2,599**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to modifications (2)	55	—	—	**55**
Exchange differences	1,414	668	—	**2,082**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**205,536**	**70,765**	**—**	**276,301**

(1) Includes contract renewals.
(2) Includes remeasurement of liabilities due to contract amendments.

Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts, continued

(iii) The changes in accumulated depreciation of assets for right to use leased assets for June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Other fixed assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**(105,574)**	**(50,796)**	**—**	**(156,370)**
Depreciation for the period	(11,951)	(3,764)	—	**(15,715)**
Disposals for the period	9,151	—	—	**9,151**
Exchange differences	(3,620)	(1,475)	—	**(5,095)**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(111,994)**	**(56,035)**	**—**	**(168,029)**

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Other fixed assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(85,462)**	**(42,604)**	**—**	**(128,066)**
Depreciation for the year	(24,097)	(7,708)	—	**(31,805)**
Disposals for the year	4,899	174	—	**5,073**
Exchange differences	(914)	(658)	—	**(1,572)**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(105,574)**	**(50,796)**	**—**	**(156,370)**

b) Lease contracts liabilities

(i) Lease contracts liabilities as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Lease contract liabilities	111,716	109,096
Total	**111,716**	**109,096**

The Bank and its subsidiaries have contracts with certain renewal options and for which there is reasonable certainty that such option will be exercised. In such cases, the lease period used to measure the liabilities and assets corresponds to an estimate of future renewals.

Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts, continued

(ii) The changes in lease contract liabilities and cash flows as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**109,096**	**124,545**
Additions due to new contracts (1)	11,141	4,149
Disposals due to early termination	2,420	(126)
Interest expense	3,025	6,139
Remeasurements of the liabilities due to modifications (2)	(26)	55
Inflation rate adjustments	3,056	2,599
Exchange rate adjustment	3	45
Exchange differences	1,819	672
Capital and interest payments	(18,818)	(28,982)
Balances as of ended period/year	**111,716**	**109,096**

(1) Include contract renewals.
(2) Include remeasurement of liabilities due to contract amendments.

Note 18 – Taxes

a) Current taxes

The Bank and its subsidiaries, at the end of each reporting period, have established a provision for first category income tax, which was determined based on current tax legislation. The net provision for recoverable taxes has been reflected in assets for MCh$75,241 as of June 30, 2026 (MCh$53,634 as of December 31, 2025), as detailed below:

a.1) Current tax assets and liabilities by geographical area

	As of June 30, 2026			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax assets	7,085	1,694	67,805	**76,584**
Current tax liabilities	(701)	(642)	—	**(1,343)**
Total net	**6,384**	**1,052**	**67,805**	**75,241**

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax assets	18,009	1,668	39,200	**58,877**
Current tax liabilities	(1,907)	(540)	(2,796)	**(5,243)**
Total net	**16,102**	**1,128**	**36,404**	**53,634**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

a.2) Current tax components by geographical area

	As of June 30, 2026			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia (2)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax with effect in profit and loss	(8,387)	(93)	(2,420)	**(10,900)**
Income tax with effect equity	—	(549)	—	**(549)**
Income tax, 27% rate	**(8,387)**	**(642)**	**(2,420)**	**(11,449)**
Less:				
Monthly Provisional Payments	7,136	1,694	26,681	**35,511**
Taxes recoverable from prior years	1,326	—	43,544	**44,870**
Foreign tax credits	4,890	—	—	**4,890**
Tax credit for training costs	600	—	—	**600**
Tax credit donations	414	—	—	**414**
Other taxes to be recovered	405	—	—	**405**
Total	**6,384**	**1,052**	**67,805**	**75,241**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch
(2) Income tax rate of 40%

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia (2)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax with effect in profit and loss	(15,557)	(540)	(6,226)	**(22,323)**
Income tax with effect equity	—	—	—	**—**
Income tax, 27% rate	**(15,557)**	**(540)**	**(6,226)**	**(22,323)**
Less:				
Monthly Provisional Payments	26,920	1,668	41,836	**70,424**
Taxes recoverable from prior years	404	—	794	**1,198**
Foreign tax credits	2,361	—	—	**2,361**
Tax credit for training costs	1,050	—	—	**1,050**
Tax credit donations	534	—	—	**534**
Other taxes to be recovered	390	—	—	**390**
Total	**16,102**	**1,128**	**36,404**	**53,634**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.
(2) Income tax rate of 40%

b) Income tax results

The tax expense for the three- and six-month periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 consists of the following items:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax expense:				
Current tax expenses	(5,827)	(4,124)	(10,900)	(8,787)
Deferred taxes:				
Deferred taxes expenses	2,653	20,942	(27,554)	66,646
Subtotal	**(3,174)**	**16,818**	**(38,454)**	**57,859**
Other	438	(454)	1,370	(549)
Net expense for income taxes	**(2,736)**	**16,364**	**(37,084)**	**57,310**

c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation between the current statutory nominal income tax rates and the effective rates applied to the determination of the tax expense as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	2026	2025
Nominal rates by geographic area	Rate	Rate
Chile	27.0%	27.0%
Colombia (1)	40.0%	40.0%
United States	21.0%	21.0%

(1) On December 13, 2022, Law 2,277 was issued, which modified the tax rate to 35% starting in 2023. The modification also included an additional income tax surcharge to certain institutions of 5% for a fix period ended on 2027, resulting in a transitory consolidated tax rate of 40%.

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

As of June 30, the effective tax rate was determined based on weighted average rates for quarterly purposes only, while the reconciliation of the tax rate as of December 31 will be determined using statutory bases and rates.

The main tax effects, according to the nominal tax rates of the countries reported on a consolidated basis, are as follows:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,			
	2026		2025	
	Tax Rate	Amount	Tax Rate	Amount
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Amount calculated by using the statutory rates	27.00	30,575	27.00	21,365
Equity price level restatement for tax purposes (1)	(12.85)	(14,547)	(18.00)	(14,242)
Exchange differences due to investments in Colombia, U.S.A and Panamá (2)	(14.65)	(16,592)	(29.73)	(23,525)
Exchange rate effect on net investments and other capital income (3)	1.60	1,817	(5.10)	(4,036)
Taxes in U.S.A	1.40	1,581	5.64	4,463
Colombian Wealth Tax (4)	—	—	—	—
Other adjustments	(0.09)	(98)	(0.49)	(389)
Totals	**2.41**	**2,736**	**(20.68)**	**(16,364)**

	For the six months periods ended as of June 30,			
	2026		2025	
	Tax Rate	Amount	Tax Rate	Amount
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Amount calculated by using the statutory rates	27.00	58,538	27.00	40,214
Equity price level restatement for tax purposes (1)	(10.87)	(23,574)	(23.71)	(35,313)
Exchange differences due to investments in Colombia, U.S.A and Panamá (2)	(3.54)	(7,675)	(40.27)	(59,979)
Exchange rate effect on net investments and other capital income (3)	0.16	344	(4.18)	(6,227)
Taxes in U.S.A	2.38	5,163	1.62	2,418
Colombian Wealth Tax (4)	1.58	3,431	—	—
Other adjustments	0.39	857	1.06	1,577
Totals	**17.10**	**37,084**	**(38.48)**	**(57,310)**

(1) It corresponds to the effect generated by the adjustment of Tax Equity (Capital Propio Tributario) between January 1 and June 30, 2026. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Tax Equity amounted to MM$5,877,072 and MM$5,976,369, respectively, while the CPI variation used for the calculation was 1.54% and 2.2%, respectively, for the periods presented.

(2) For tax purposes, the investment in Colombia and the United States is measured in U.S. dollars. The depreciation (appreciation) of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar generates income (expenses) for tax purposes without a corresponding effect on accounting results. The amount presented here represents the income tax expense (benefit) arising from the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the investment in Colombia and the United States. In this regard, the U.S. dollar recorded a positive variation of CLP 13.90 between January 1 and June 30, 2026 (considering a closing exchange rate of CLP 921.03), while for the same period in 2025 it experienced a negative variation of CLP 63.04. As part of its foreign exchange risk management policy, the Bank has managed this exposure through instruments available in the market to economically hedge this tax effect generated by exchange rate fluctuations. The effect of such instruments (which offsets the tax effect presented here) is recognized in the line "Net foreign exchange gain (loss)" in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income for the period.

(3) This line reflects differences in tax rates of other jurisdictions compared to the Chilean tax rate. It should be noted that Itaú Chile indirectly consolidates the earnings of Itaú Panama, which is a subsidiary of Colombia.

(4) In March 2026, Decree 0240 was issued, establishing, on a one-off and temporary basis, a wealth tax. The tax was recognized as a non-recurring expense payable in a single installment, as it does not represent a tax on corporate income, amounting to MCh$8,146 (COP MM$32,096).

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

d) Effect of taxes recorded in equity

d.1) Tax effect of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to income in subsequent periods:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Effect of investments at FVTOCI	(5,580)	542	(4,002)	2,716
Effect of change in hedge accounting net investment	(2,214)	(3,006)	126	(9,112)
Effect of change in cash flow hedging	(28,088)	(2,707)	(5,030)	(3,399)
Total charge to other comprehensive income	**(35,882)**	**(5,171)**	**(8,906)**	**(9,795)**

d.2) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income in subsequent periods:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(417)	(261)	(503)	(367)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	166	(469)	339	(451)
Total charge to other comprehensive income	**(251)**	**(730)**	**(164)**	**(818)**

d.3) Taxes in reserve

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MM$	MM$	MM$	MM$
Tax on tax loss perpetual bond provision	(990)	(446)	(736)	771
Tax on tax loss perpetual bond paid	1,796	2,051	2,828	2,051
Tax on tax loss perpetual bond paid	730	—	730	—
Total charge to other comprehensive income	**1,536**	**1,605**	**2,822**	**2,822**

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

e) Deferred tax effects

e.1) Total deferred taxes

	As of June 30, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred taxes with effect in income						
Allowances for loan losses	143,673	—	**143,673**	146,707	—	**146,707**
Accrued interest on past due portfolio	21,074	—	**21,074**	17,750	—	**17,750**
Tax losses	218,493	—	**218,493**	191,289	—	**191,289**
Miscellaneous provisions	40,656	—	**40,656**	44,970	—	**44,970**
Market value of financial instruments	(15,261)	—	**(15,261)**	13,847	—	**13,847**
Provision associated with personnel	6,349	—	**6,349**	11,129	—	**11,129**
Lease division and others	3,701	—	**3,701**	9,891	—	**9,891**
IFRS 16 lease effect	2,886	—	**2,886**	2,640	—	**2,640**
Unearned price differences	984	—	**984**	872	—	**872**
Net tax value of amortizable assets	925	—	**925**	83	—	**83**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(36,561)	—	**(36,561)**	(35,867)	—	**(35,867)**
Itaú-Corpbanca business combination	—	—	**—**	(523)	—	**(523)**
Other	(2,735)	—	**(2,735)**	(1,990)	—	**(1,990)**
Subtotal deferred tax assets (liabilities) through profit or loss	**384,184**	**—**	384,184	**400,798**	**—**	400,798
Deferred income taxes through other comprehensive income						
Tax on investments at FVTOCI	(1,716)	—	**(1,716)**	2,313	—	**2,313**
Tax benefit from tax loss – perpetual bond provision	—	—	**—**	736	—	**736**
Tax benefit from tax loss – paid perpetual bond	8,096	—	**8,096**	5,268	—	**5,268**
Taxes due to accounting hedging effect net investment	(1,238)	—	**(1,238)**	(1,389)	—	**(1,389)**
Taxes due to cash flow hedging effect	(14,024)	—	**(14,024)**	(8,977)	—	**(8,977)**
Tax on defined benefit obligations	6,429	—	**6,429**	5,764	—	**5,764**
Other	730	—	**730**	—	—	**—**
Subtotal deferred tax assets (liabilities) through other comprehensive income	**(1,723)**	**—**	(1,723)	**3,715**	**—**	3,715
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**382,461**	**—**	382,461	**404,513**	**—**	404,513

e.2) Deferred taxes by geographic area

	As of June 30, 2026				As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	U.S.A (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	U.S.A (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax asset	270,694	3,867	107,900	**382,461**	288,706	4,100	111,707	**404,513**
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**
Total net by geographic area	**270,694**	**3,867**	**107,900**	382,461	**288,706**	**4,100**	**111,707**	404,513

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The effects of deferred tax assets and liabilities allocated as a result of temporary differences by geographic area are presented below:

	As of June 30, 2026				As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Allowances for loan losses	150,115	290	(6,732)	**143,673**	151,626	331	(5,250)	**146,707**
Accrued interest on past due portfolio	21,074	—	—	**21,074**	17,750	—	—	**17,750**
Tax losses	74,486	2,647	141,360	**218,493**	81,716	2,915	106,658	**191,289**
Miscellaneous provisions	42,648	291	(2,283)	**40,656**	46,393	367	(1,790)	**44,970**
Market value of financial instruments	35,203	458	(50,922)	**(15,261)**	32,035	51	(18,239)	**13,847**
Provision associated with personnel	3,754	156	2,439	**6,349**	4,656	432	6,041	**11,129**
Lease division and others	(1,101)	—	4,802	**3,701**	2,215	—	7,676	**9,891**
IFRS 16 lease effect	2,075	78	733	**2,886**	1,905	85	650	**2,640**
Unearned price differences	984	—	—	**984**	872	—	—	**872**
Net tax value of amortizable assets	925	—	—	**925**	83	—	—	**83**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(39,601)	(45)	3,085	**(36,561)**	(38,236)	(46)	2,415	**(35,867)**
Itaú-Corpbanca business combination	—	—	—	**—**	(523)	—	—	**(523)**
Other	(6,450)	—	3,715	**(2,735)**	(4,938)	—	2,948	**(1,990)**
Total net assets (liabilities)	**284,112**	**3,875**	**96,197**	**384,184**	**295,554**	**4,135**	**101,109**	**400,798**

	As of June 30, 2026				As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Tax on investments at FVTOCI	2,112	(8)	(3,820)	**(1,716)**	2,887	(35)	(539)	**2,313**
Tax benefit from tax loss – perpetual bond provision	—	—	—	**—**	736	—	—	**736**
Tax benefit from tax loss – paid perpetual bond	8,096	—	—	**8,096**	5,268	—	—	**5,268**
Taxes due to accounting hedging effect net investment	(7,706)	—	6,468	**(1,238)**	(9,570)	—	8,181	**(1,389)**
Taxes due to cash flow hedging effect	(16,650)	—	2,626	**(14,024)**	(6,169)	—	(2,808)	**(8,977)**
Tax on defined benefit obligations	—	—	6,429	**6,429**	—	—	5,764	**5,764**
Other	730	—	—	**730**	—	—	—	**—**
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities) through other comprehensive income	**(13,418)**	**(8)**	**11,703**	**(1,723)**	**(6,848)**	**(35)**	**10,598**	**3,715**
Total deferred taxes	**270,694**	**3,867**	**107,900**	**382,461**	**288,706**	**4,100**	**111,707**	**404,513**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

f) Summary of total deferred taxes

The following is a summary of deferred taxes, considering both their effect on shareholders equity and income:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax assets		
Through other comprehensive income	(1,723)	3,715
Through income	384,184	400,798
Total deferred tax assets	**382,461**	**404,513**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Through other comprehensive income	—	—
Through income	—	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	—	—

Note 19 - Other Assets

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Other assets		
Assets to be leased out as lessor (1)	29,644	25,418
Cash collateral provided for derivative financial transactions (2)	846,728	559,767
Receivables from brokerage of financial instruments	81,458	91,339
Accounts receivable from third parties	61,126	45,457
Investment properties	2,081	2,066
VAT credit receivable	8,747	14,985
Prepaid expenses	36,089	28,632
Assets for revenue from contracts with customers	7,115	9,244
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	2,738	195
Other cash collateral provided	2,996	3,337
Pending transactions	10,646	27,377
Other assets	8,649	17,927
Total	**1,098,017**	**825,744**

(1) Correspond to assets available to be delivered under the financial lease modality.
(2) Correspond to guarantees associated with certain derivative contracts. These guarantees operate when the valuation of the derivatives exceeds the thresholds defined in the respective contracts and may be in favor of or against the Bank.

Note 20 - Non-current Assets and Disposal Group and Liabilities Included in Disposal Group for Sale

a) The composition of non-current assets and disposal group for sale and liabilities in disposal group held for sale is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction		
Assets received in lieu of payment	23,035	26,727
Assets foreclosed in judicial auction	4,964	2,455
Provisions for Assets received in lieu of payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(15,974)	(20,939)
Non-current assets held for sale		
Investments in companies	—	—
Intangible assets	—	—
Fixed assets	991	487
Assets for recovery of assets assigned in financial leasing transactions	9,351	8,929
Other assets	—	—
Disposable groups for sale	—	—
Subtotal	**22,367**	**17,659**
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Total	**22,367**	**17,659**

b) The changes in provisions for assets received in lieu of payment as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**(20,939)**	**(8,940)**
Creation of provisions	(166)	(24,427)
Application of provisions	52	4,274
Release of provisions	6,718	6,708
Exchange differences	(1,639)	1,446
Balances as of ended period/year	**(15,974)**	**(20,939)**

Note 21 - Financial Liabilities Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

a) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the details of financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading	3,944,062	3,899,837
Other financial instruments held for trading	—	—
Total	**3,944,062**	**3,899,837**

b) Portfolios detail

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the detail of the portfolio of derivative financial instruments is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Derivative Contracts									
Currency forwards	—	12,183,161	6,650,800	15,385,064	5,758,588	1,869,425	965,002	**42,812,040**	897,296
Currency swaps	—	4,859,776	10,406,832	20,455,569	876,293	149,662	181,532	**36,929,664**	1,981,342
Interest rate swaps	—	12,913,355	20,734,164	60,530,410	16,982,733	2,295,251	1,193,612	**114,649,525**	1,064,334
Call currency options	—	415	5,254	10,370	—	—	—	**16,039**	1,090
Put currency options	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Total	**—**	**29,956,707**	**37,797,050**	**96,381,413**	**23,617,614**	**4,314,338**	**2,340,146**	**194,407,268**	**3,944,062**

	As of December 31, 2025								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Derivative Contracts									
Currency forwards	—	14,537,997	8,750,572	18,183,330	3,851,994	859,709	810,320	**46,993,922**	975,329
Currency swaps	—	5,246,521	11,786,002	17,781,484	1,049,053	234,764	153,097	**36,250,921**	2,079,284
Interest rate swaps	—	33,302,206	25,635,776	43,394,644	9,712,972	1,001,333	556,141	**113,603,072**	845,192
Call currency options	—	13,025	17,330	30,071	1,895	—	—	**62,321**	22
Put currency options	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	**180**	10
Total	**—**	**53,099,839**	**46,189,770**	**79,389,529**	**14,615,914**	**2,095,806**	**1,519,558**	**196,910,416**	**3,899,837**

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank has no other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of financial liabilities at amortized cost is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Demand deposits and other obligations		
Current accounts	4,882,373	4,764,461
Demand deposit accounts	1,564,477	1,509,303
Other demand deposits	163,336	206,334
Obligations for reserve accounts for payment cards	—	—
Other obligations on demand	411,713	415,675
Subtotal	**7,021,899**	**6,895,773**
Term deposits and other term loans		
Time deposits	16,152,852	14,546,288
Term savings accounts	14,612	14,754
Other term credit balances	—	—
Subtotal	**16,167,464**	**14,561,042**
Obligations under repurchase agreements		
Transactions with domestic banks	1,649,825	134,845
Transactions with foreign banks	586,229	309,128
Transactions with other entities in the country	203,188	35,361
Transactions with other entities abroad	45,390	38,925
Subtotal	**2,484,632**	**518,259**
Interbank borrowings		
Banks in the country	—	—
Foreign banks	2,238,603	1,892,176
Central Bank of Chile	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—
Subtotal	**2,238,603**	**1,892,176**
Debt instruments issued		
Letters of credit	4,556	5,457
Bonds	7,334,426	6,852,626
Subtotal	**7,338,982**	**6,858,083**
Other financial obligations		
Other financial obligations with the public sector	—	—
Other financial obligations in the country	75,412	73,316
Other financial obligations abroad	1,081,089	690,128
Subtotal	**1,156,501**	**763,444**
Total	**36,408,081**	**31,488,777**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

a) Obligations under repurchase agreements

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the detail of instruments sold under repurchase agreements is as follows:

Obligations under repurchase agreements	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	649,825	134,845
Reverse repurchase agreements with Banco Central de Chile	1,000,000	—
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	586,229	309,128
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with other entities in the country		
Repurchase agreements	203,188	35,361
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with other entities abroad		
Repurchase agreements	45,390	38,925
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Total	**2,484,632**	**518,259**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

b) Interbank Borrowings

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of the item "Interbank Borrowings" is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and other obligations		
Central Bank of Chile	—	—
Banks in the country	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Loans from Financial Institutions abroad		
Abu Dabhi Commerce Bank	18,065	17,282
Bancaribe Curacao Bank N.V.	1028	990
Banco Aliado S.A.	923	—
Banco Atlas S.A.	9,408	4,561
Banco BBVA	9,153	8,746
Banco de Bogota Panamá	23,131	—
Banco Falabella	13,399	—
Banco Financiero del Perú	2,122	—
Banco Latinoamericano de Exportación (BLADEX)	943	1,847
Banco República	—	3,153
Banco Santander	23,279	—
Bancoldex S.A. (Colombia)	4,002	5,665
Bancolombia S.A. (Panama)	30,747	29,928
Bank of America, N.A.	140,007	166,504
Bank of Baroda NY	87,510	86,167
Bank Of China Limited (Panamá)	92,189	—
Bank of Montreal	125,287	118,167
Bank of New York	5,899	4,888
Bank of Nova Scotia	—	107,921
BNP Paribas	—	49,880
Bradesco Bank	9,210	4,554
CaixaBank S.A.	209,792	125,384
Citibank N.A.	150,128	178,922
Caja De Ahorros	9,215	—
China Construction Bank	10,793	—
Cobank C.B.	58,965	30,461
Commerzbank A.G.	69,181	55,363
Credicorp Bank SA	8,807	8,656
Deutsche Bank AG	27,514	26,284
DZ Bank AG Deuts	92,399	63,784
Finagro	15,534	15,110
Findeter S.A. Financiera del Desarrollo Territorial	141,549	131,694
ING Bank Amsterdam	8,694	—
Inteligo Bank Ltd	4,618	—
JP Morgan Chase	126,336	91,890
Landesbank Baden - Wuerttemberg NY	46,897	46,261
Natixis	35,645	17,156
Other banks	690	3,790
Popular Bank	9,211	—
Rabobank Singapor	18,189	17,403
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	14,101	9,004
Standard Chartered Bank	122,015	81,621
State Bank of India Chicago Branch	138,909	136,842
The Bank of Nova Scotia	109,603	—
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	—	9,102
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	213,516	205,989
Zuercher Kantonalbank	—	27,207
Subtotal	**2,238,603**	**1,892,176**
Total	**2,238,603**	**1,892,176**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

c) Debt instruments issued

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Debt instruments issued		
Letters of credit	4,556	5,457
Current bonds	7,334,426	6,852,626
Mortgage bonds	—	—
Subtotal	**7,338,982**	**6,858,083**
Other financial obligations		
Obligations with the public sector	—	—
Other obligations in the country	75,412	73,316
Foreign obligations	1,081,089	690,128
Subtotal	**1,156,501**	**763,444**
Total	**8,495,483**	**7,621,527**

c.1) Debts classified as short-term are those that constitute demand obligations or that will mature in a period equal to or less than one year. All other debts are classified as long-term.

The detail is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Letters of credit	1,074	3,482	**4,556**
Current bonds	952,544	6,381,882	**7,334,426**
Mortgage bonds	—	—	**—**
Debt instruments issued	**953,618**	**6,385,364**	**7,338,982**
Other financial obligations	**1,156,501**	**—**	**1,156,501**

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Letters of credit	1,647	3,810	**5,457**
Current bonds	967,502	5,885,124	**6,852,626**
Mortgage bonds	—	—	**—**
Debt instruments issued	**969,149**	**5,888,934**	**6,858,083**
Other financial obligations	**763,444**	**—**	**763,444**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Further details, including maturities, are presented below for each type of debt instrument issued, for the balances as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

c.1.1) Senior bonds

The details of senior bonds by type of currency is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Bonds in UF	6,265,013	6,031,686
Bonds in $	510,907	305,184
Bonds in COP	558,506	515,756
Total	**7,334,426**	**6,852,626**

The following is a detail of senior bond placements:

Placements made during the period ended as of June 30, 2026:

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITAE61025	UF	610,000	17 years and 8 months	2.98%	02-11-2026	10-10-2043
BITAE61025	UF	550,000	17 years and 8 months	2.98%	02-12-2026	10-10-2043
BITAE61025	UF	70,000	17 years and 8 months	2.98%	02-16-2026	10-10-2043
BITAE61025	UF	100,000	17 years and 8 months	2.98%	02-17-2026	10-10-2043
BITAE61025	UF	100,000	17 years and 7 months	2.98%	03-02-2026	10-10-2043
BITAED0425	UF	350,000	5 years and 7 months	2.50%	03-06-2026	10-15-2031
BITAEA0125	UF	100,000	6 years and 4 months	2.54%	03-06-2026	07-05-2032
BITAED0425	UF	250,000	5 years and 7 months	2.51%	03-09-2026	10-15-2031
BITAE51025	UF	620,000	16 years and 7 months	2.88%	03-10-2026	10-10-2042
BITAED0425	UF	120,000	5 years and 7 months	2.51%	03-11-2026	10-15-2031
BITAEA0125	UF	380,000	6 years and 4 months	2.61%	03-24-2026	07-05-2032
BITAE41025	UF	430,000	15 years and 6 month	2.79%	04-10-2026	10-10-2041
BITAE61025	UF	300,000	17 years and 6 month	2.97%	04-24-2026	10-10-2043
BITAED0425	UF	150,000	5 years and 6 month	2.46%	04-30-2026	10-15-2031
BITAED0425	UF	105,000	5 years and 5 month	2.48%	05-04-2026	10-15-2031
BITAED0425	UF	550,000	5 years and 5 month	2.49%	05-05-2026	10-15-2031
BITAED0425	UF	125,000	5 years and 5 month	2.46%	05-06-2026	10-15-2031
BITADE0521	UF	550,000	4 years	2.22%	05-08-2026	05-09-2030
BITADE0521	UF	110,000	4 years	2.32%	05-13-2026	05-09-2030
BITAE61025	UF	100,000	17 years and 5 month	3.04%	05-27-2026	10-10-2043
BITAE61025	UF	250,000	17 years and 4 month	3.12%	06-10-2026	10-10-2043
Total		**5,920,000**				

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADS1222	CLP	14,780,000,000	6 years and 11 months	5.93%	01-06-2026	12-01-2032
BITADS1222	CLP	5,000,000,000	6 years and 11 months	5.83%	01-08-2026	12-01-2032
BITADS1222	CLP	3,500,000,000	6 years and 11 months	5.84%	01-09-2026	12-01-2032
BITADS1222	CLP	36,020,000,000	6 years and 11 months	5.89%	01-23-2026	12-01-2032
BITADT1122	CLP	59,000,000,000	7 years and 10 months	5.93%	01-27-2026	11-05-2033
BITADT1122	CLP	3,000,000,000	7 years and 10 months	5.91%	01-28-2026	11-05-2033
BITADT1122	CLP	13,000,000,000	7 years and 10 months	5.89%	01-29-2026	11-05-2033
Total		**134,300,000,000**				

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Placements made during the year ended as of December 31, 2025:

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADV1022	UF	700,000	11 years and 9 months	3.30%	01-06-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	220,000	11 years and 9 months	3.30%	01-07-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	100,000	11 years and 9 months	3.45%	01-13-2025	10-06-2036
BITADY1023	UF	100,000	14 years and 9 months	3.42%	01-13-2025	10-10-2039
BITADY1023	UF	150,000	14 years and 9 months	3.47%	01-14-2025	10-10-2039
BITADV1022	UF	100,000	11 years and 9 months	3.29%	01-17-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	200,000	11 years and 9 months	3.13%	02-05-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	2,400,000	11 years and 4 months	3.21%	06-25-2025	10-10-2039
BITADY1023	UF	1,130,000	14 years and 3 months	3.24%	07-17-2025	10-10-2039
BITADZ0523	UF	750,000	15 years and 10 months	3.21%	07-21-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	175,000	15 years and 10 months	3.19%	07-22-2025	05-10-2041
BITADY0123	UF	1,050,000	14 years and 3 months	3.16%	07-29-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	700,000	15 years and 9 months	3.03%	08-08-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	150,000	15 years and 9 months	3.07%	08-20-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	200,000	15 years and 9 months	3.11%	08-26-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	500,000	15 years and 7 months	3.03%	11-13-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	600,000	15 years and 7 months	3.03%	11-21-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	600,000	15 years and 7 months	3.06%	12-04-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	50,000	15 years and 6 months	3.01%	12-10-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	275,000	15 years and 6 months	3.00%	12-16-2025	05-10-2041
BITADV1022	UF	280,000	11 years	2.95%	12-16-2025	10-06-2036
Total		**10,430,000**				

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADU1022	CLP	22,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6.12%	06-02-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6.10%	06-03-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	8,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6.06%	06-04-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	6,000,000,000	5 years and 9 months	5.99%	07-07-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	7,000,000,000	5 years and 9 months	6.04%	07-11-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	7,500,000,000	5 years and 8 months	5.92%	08-19-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	19,500,000,000	5 years and 5 months	5.82%	11-12-2025	04-03-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	20,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	5.81%	11-13-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	5.80%	11-13-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	11,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5.74%	12-03-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	12,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5.73%	12-03-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	13,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5.74%	12-04-2025	02-10-2031
BITADS1222	CLP	10,700,000,000	6 years and 8 months	5.95%	12-10-2025	12-01-2032
BITADS1222	CLP	5,000,000,000	6 years and 8 months	5.93%	12-11-2025	12-01-2032
BITADR0223	CLP	10,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5.71%	12-15-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	3,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5.72%	12-16-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	1,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5.73%	12-17-2025	02-10-2031
Total		**165,700,000,000**				

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

A detail of current bond repurchases is presented below:

As of June 30, 2026, no partial bond repurchases have been made.

Partial repurchases carried out as of December 31, 2025:

Type	Currency	Amount	Date
Current Bond	UF	90,524,942,779	June 2025
Current Bond	UF	114,112,570,710	July 2025
Current Bond	UF	24,559,048,657	August 2025
Current Bond	UF	176,948,246,626	September 2025
Current Bond	UF	76,683,421,018	November 2025
Total		**482,828,229,790**	

c.1.2) Mortgage bonds

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, no mortgage bond placements have been made.

d) Other financial obligations

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Amount owed for credit card transactions	1,156,501	763,444
Other	—	—
Total other financial obligations	**1,156,501**	**763,444**

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 the Bank has had no principal, interest or other defaults on its debt instruments issued.

Note 23 - Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments Issued

a) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of this item is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Subordinated bonds	**1,259,374**	**1,226,398**
Subordinated bonds with transitional recognition	—	—
Subordinated bonds	1,259,374	1,226,398
Bonds with no fixed maturity	**274,499**	**270,002**
Preferred shares	**—**	**—**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,533,873**	**1,496,400**

b) As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the changes in this caption are as follows:

	Preferred shares	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**—**	**1,226,398**	**270,002**	**1,496,400**
New issues made	—	—	—	—
Transaction costs	—	—	—	—
Amortization of transaction costs deferred in the income statement	—	—	—	—
Interest accrued at effective interest rate	—	25,868	—	**25,868**
Acquisition or redemption by issuer	—	—	—	—
Modification of the issuance conditions	—	—	—	—
Payment of interest to the holder	—	(26,760)	—	**(26,760)**
Payment of principal to the holder	—	(1,038)	—	**(1,038)**
Adjustments accrued for UF and/or the exchange rate	—	30,648	—	**30,648**
Exchange differences	—	4,258	4,239	**8,497**
Depreciation	—	—	—	—
Reappreciation	—	—	—	—
Expiration	—	—	—	—
Conversion to common shares	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	258	**258**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**—**	**1,259,374**	**274,499**	**1,533,873**

(1) The accrual of interest on perpetual bonds is recorded under "Provisions for Dividends and Interest Payments" in equity, with the corresponding entry in provisions. In accordance with CNCB Chapter A-2 Section 8.1 (See Notes 25 and 28 for more information).

Note 23 - Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments Issued

	Preferred shares	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	—	1,191,934	197,060	**1,388,994**
New issues made	—	—	94,218	**94,218**
Transaction costs	—	—	—	—
Amortization of transaction costs deferred in the income statement	—	—	—	—
Interest accrued at effective interest rate	—	49,584	—	**49,584**
Acquisition or redemption by issuer	—	—	—	—
Modification of the issuance conditions	—	—	—	—
Payment of interest to the holder	—	(52,054)	—	**(52,054)**
Payment of principal to the holder	—	(2,076)	—	**(2,076)**
Adjustments accrued for UF and/or the exchange rate	—	36,904	—	**36,904**
Exchange differences	—	2,106	(21,469)	**(19,363)**
Depreciation	—	—	—	—
Reappreciation	—	—	—	—
Expiration	—	—	—	—
Conversion to common shares	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	193	**193**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**—**	**1,226,398**	**270,002**	**1,496,400**

(1) The accrual of interest on perpetual bonds is recorded under "Provisions for Dividends and Interest Payments" in equity, with the corresponding entry in provisions. (In accordance with CNCB Chapter A-2 Section 8.1).

c) As of June 30, 2026, interest payments totaling MCh$10,068 were made on perpetual bonds (MCh$18,746 as of December 31, 2025), which are disclosed in Note 25.

d) A detail of the regulatory capital financial instruments issued.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank has not issued or placed any of the following:

- Subordinated bonds.
- Preferred shares.

The following table presents issuances of perpetual bonds (without fixed maturity) carried out during the period/year ended June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

					As of June 30, 2026		As of December, 2025	
Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Annual emission rate	Placement date	Outstanding balance in the currency of issuance	Balance in MCh$	Outstanding balance in the currency of issuance	Balance in MCh$
Bond AT1	USD	100.000.000	TSFR6M+3.45%	02-20-2025	102.798.033	95.520	102.749.941	93.184
Bond AT1	USD	200.000.000	TSFR6M+3.60%	12-24-2025	200.856.683	186.637	200.320.844	181.671
Total		**300.000.000**			**303.654.716**	**282.157**	**303.070.785**	**274.855**

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank has recorded the following movements in its provisions:

a) Detail of provisions

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	98,525	124,230
Provisions of a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent company	—	—
Provisions for restructuring plans	1,464	1,810
Provisions for trials and litigation	554	797
Provisions for obligations of loyalty programs and merits for clients	19,211	18,964
Provisions for operational risk	3,918	3,790
Other provisions for other contingencies	295	291
Total	**123,967**	**149,882**

b) The movement of provisions as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is shown below:

	Provisions						
	Employee benefits and compensation	Restructuring plans	Lawsuits and litigation	Customer loyalty and merits program obligations	Other provisions for contingencies	Operational risk	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**124,230**	**1,810**	**797**	**18,964**	**291**	**3,790**	**149,882**
Provisions recorded	64,709	—	86	4,752	—	365	**69,912**
Application of provisions	(81,586)	(346)	(178)	(4,673)	—	(55.00)	**(86,838)**
Release of provisions	(14,037)	—	(216)	(280)	—	(422)	**(14,955)**
Other movements	5,209	—	65	448	4	240	**5,966**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**98,525**	**1,464**	**554**	**19,211**	**295**	**3,918**	**123,967**

	Provisions						
	Employee benefits and compensation	Restructuring plans	Lawsuits and litigation	Customer loyalty and merits program obligations	Other provisions for contingencies	Operational risk	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**114,426**	**2,619**	**1,744**	**18,947**	**1,399**	**3,681**	**142,816**
Provisions recorded	154,506	—	291	6,623	259	2,073	**163,752**
Application of provisions	(96,715)	(809)	(871)	(6,836)	—	(274)	**(105,505)**
Release of provisions	(49,081)	—	(440)	—	(1,457)	(1,879)	**(52,857)**
Other movements	1,094	—	73	230	90	189	**1,676**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**124,230**	**1,810**	**797**	**18,964**	**291**	**3,790**	**149,882**

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

c) Provisions for employee benefit obligations:

	Reference	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
		MCh$	MCh$
Provision of short-term employee benefits	(1)	44,710	61,534
Provision of benefits to post-employment employees		—	—
Provision of long-term employee benefits	(d.1)	10,418	8,997
Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract	(d.4)	1,293	6,388
Provision for payments to employees based on shares or equity instruments	(2)	8,306	14,179
Provision for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans		—	—
Provision for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	(d.2)	31,514	28,787
Provision for other staff obligations	(d.3)	2,284	4,345
Total		**98,525**	**124,230**

(1) Includes the provision for the payment of performance bonuses, year-end bonuses and other compensation of a similar nature to employees.
(2) During 2021 and 2022, the Bank entered into an agreement consisting in the granting of an extraordinary long-term variable remuneration which will be paid in march 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively, The remuneration is determined based on a defined nominal amount which will be adjusted by the variation of the share price in the value of the shares; this will be settled in cash when the agreement milestones are met.

d) The detail of the main aspects of long-term employee benefits is presented below:

d.1) Compensation for years of service (long-term)

Description: Annual payment in the month in which the employee completes years of service in Colombia (every 5 years, from 5 to 50 years of service).

Financing: The method called "Projected Unit Credit" was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the corresponding cost for services. For all active Plan participants, the "projected earned benefit" is based on the Plan formula and years of service as of the calculation date, but using average salary, social security benefits, etc., projected to the date of calculation. Age at which the employee is assumed to stop providing services. For inactive members instead, it is the total benefit. The plan does not have policies (therefore without reimbursements) or associated assets, being a structured financing according to the financial conditions of the entity.

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The summary of the economic assumptions used as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	10.00	10.00
Expected rate of salary increase	7.60	7.60
Inflation rate	5.20	5.20

The changes in the present value of the obligation for this type of benefit and the amounts recognized in the Interim Consolidated Income Statement are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method and consist of the following:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**8,997**	**9,095**
Net cost of benefits	918	320
Payments	(529)	(889)
Exchange differences	1,032	471
Total	**10,418**	**8,997**

The detail of the cost of the net benefit is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Current benefit cost	450	464
Reduction - past service costs	—	(910)
Interest expense on the obligation	468	766
Balances as of ended period/ year	**918**	**320**

d.2) Pension plan

Description: Old Age or Survivors' Pension in accordance with the Social Security Law in Colombia and benefits acquired with the Entity.

Financing: The Projected Unit Credit method was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related service cost. For all active participants in the Plan, the projected accrued benefit is based on the Plan formula and the years of service as of the valuation date, using projected assumptions such as average salary, social security benefits, and other relevant factors up to the assumed retirement or termination age. For inactive members, the obligation corresponds to the total vested benefit. The Plan does not have insurance policies (and therefore no reimbursements) nor plan assets, as it is financed in accordance with the entity's financial capacity.

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The detail of the cost of the net benefit is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	9.50	9.50
Expected rate of pay increase	5.20	5.20
Inflation rate	5.20	5.20

The detail of the movements of the balances of the Pension Plan is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**28,787**	**28,565**
Interest expense on the obligation	1,435	2,435
Payment	(2,041)	(3,335)
Actuarial losses (gains)	525	(52)
Exchange differences	2,808	1,174
Balances as of ended period/year	**31,514**	**28,787**

d.3) Retroactive severance plan

Description: Retroactive severance plan prior to Law 50 of 1990 in Colombia.

Financing: The method called "Projected Unit Credit" was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the corresponding cost for services. For all active Plan participants, the "projected earned benefit" is based on the Plan formula and years of service as of the calculation date, but using average salary, social security benefits, etc., projected to the date of calculation. Age at which the employee is assumed to stop providing services. For inactive members instead, it is the total benefit. The plan does not have policies (therefore without reimbursements) or associated assets, being a structured financing according to the financial conditions of the entity.

The summary of the economic assumptions is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	9.25	9.25
Expected rate of pay increase	7.60	7.60
Inflation rate	5.20	5.20

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The movements for this benefit as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 205 are detailed below:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**62**	**242**
Current service cost	11	56
Interest expense on debentures	4	13
Actuarial losses (gains)	(23)	(44)
Payment of benefits	(22)	(220)
Exchange differences	10	15
Balances as of ended period/year	**42**	**62**

d.4) Retirement Bonus Plan

Description: Payment of a fixed amount at the time of retirement for retirement.

Financing: The method called "Projected unit credit" is the method used to determine the present value of the obligation for benefits and the cost associated with it. Under this method, the obligation for benefits is the present value of the current benefits for past services, but calculating the plan benefit based on the projected salary on the date on which the participant is supposed to receive the benefit.

The summary of the economic assumptions is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	10.00	10.00
Expected rate of pay increase	7.20	7.20
Inflation rate	5.20	5.20

The amounts recognized for this benefit were as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at January 1st	**469**	**580**
Current service cost	—	(33)
Interest expense on debentures	42	48
Actuarial losses (gains)	(8)	(105)
Payment of benefits	(2)	(56)
Exchange differences	54	35
Balances as of ended period/year	**555**	**469**

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The effect recorded in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Pension plan	525	(52)
Retroactive severance plan	(23)	(44)
Retirement bonus plan	(8)	(105)
Total recognition of defined benefit obligations	**494**	**(201)**

Future actuarial calculations

These may differ from the calculations presented herein due to the following factors:

- The experience of the plans differs from those anticipated by the selected economic and demographic assumptions.
- Changes in economic and demographic assumptions.
- Expected increases or decreases as a natural part of the functioning of the methodology for these calculations (for example, the end of the amortization period or additional costs based on the financing situation of the plan).
- Changes in the characteristics of the plan or applicable law, and with respect to it, there are no significant events affecting the results presented since the last valuation.

Below is the detail of future payments for 2026 and 2025:

2026	Severance indemnity (long term)	Plan of pensions	Retroactive severance plan	Plan bonus for retirement
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Year 2026	722	1,741	2	52
Year 2027	1,712	3,792	12	10
Year 2028	1,711	3,741	1	15
Year 2029	1,178	3,666	1	32
Year 2030	1,056	3,583	2	36
Year 2031- 2035	6,839	16,551	86	282

2025	Severance indemnity (long term)	Plan of pensions	Retroactive severance plan	Plan bonus for retirement
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Year 2025	1,121	3,389	22	49
Year 2026	1,534	3,399	10	9
Year 2027	1,533	3,353	1	13
Year 2028	1,056	3,286	1	28
Year 2029	946	3,211	1	32
Year 2030-2034	6,129	14,834	77	253

Note 25 – Provisions for Dividends, Interest Payments and Repricing on Bond with no fixed Maturity

a) The breakdown of the item as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Provision for payment of common stock dividends	53,891	128,428
Provision for payment of dividends on preferred shares	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed term to maturity	2,644	2,813
Provision for bond repricing with no fixed term to maturity	—	—
Total	**56,535**	**131,241**

b) The changes in this caption as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are presented below:

	Provision for dividends	Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed term to maturity	Provision for bond repricing with no fixed term to maturity
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**128,428**	**2,813**	**—**
Provisions recorded	53,891	9,899	—
Application of provisions	(128,428)	(10,068)	—
Release of provisions	—	—	—
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	—
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**53,891**	**2,644**	**—**

	Provision for dividends	Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed term to maturity	Provision for bond repricing with no fixed term to maturity
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**112,988**	**305**	**—**
Provisions recorded	128,428	21,255	—
Application of provisions	(112,988)	(18,747)	—
Release of provisions	—	—	—
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**128,428**	**2,813**	**—**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk

a) Details of special provisions for credit risk for as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are summarized as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
Special provisions for credit risk	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Provisions for credit risk for contingent accounts receivable		
Guarantees and sureties	3,753	3,453
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	526	311
Transactions related to contingent payments	17,092	18,453
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—
Other credit commitments	1,630	1,104
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	22,588	24,121
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	61	12
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	106	120
Other contingent loans	—	—
Subtotal	**45,756**	**47,574**
Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	**11,089**	**8,066**
Special provisions for foreign loans	**—**	**—**
Additional provisions for loans		
Additional provisions for commercial loans	107,379	107,379
Additional provisions for Mortgage loans	—	—
Additional provisions for consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	**107,379**	**107,379**
Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment		
Adjustment to minimum allowance owed by banks in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum provision for commercial loans in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for contingent loans in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance Interbank loans abroad	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for commercial placements abroad	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for contingent loans abroad	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Provisions made for credit risk as a result of supplementary prudential requirements		
Provisions for commercial loans	—	—
Provisions for Mortgage loans	—	—
Provisions for consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Total	**164,224**	**163,019**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

b) The movement recorded in the results for provisions for as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is summarized as follows:

	Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for foreign loans	Additional provisions for placements	Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment	Provisions as a result of complementary prudential requirements
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2026	**8,066**	**—**	**107,379**	**—**	**—**
Creation of provisions	4,541	—	27,511	—	—
Release of provisions	(1,617)	—	(27,511)	—	—
Other changes in provisions	99	—	—	—	—
Balance as of June 30, 2026	**11,089**	**—**	**107,379**	**—**	**—**

	Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for foreign loans	Additional provisions for placements	Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment	Provisions as a result of complementary prudential requirements
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**12,256**	**—**	**109,052**	**—**	**—**
Creation of provisions	3,336	—	27,511	—	—
Release of provisions	(6,883)	—	(29,232)	—	—
Other changes in provisions	(643)	—	48	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**8,066**	**—**	**107,379**	**—**	**—**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

c) Details of Contingent Credits for as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 are summarized as follows:

	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Provisions recorded						Exposure net credit risk of loans contingent
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantees and sureties	1,109,329	1,596	279	—	—	**1,111,204**	(3,708)	(14)	(31)	—	—	**(3,753)**	1,107,451
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	51,337	402	611	—	—	**52,350**	(505)	(10)	(11)	—	—	**(526)**	51,824
Transactions related to contingent events	1,381,695	52,276	23,409	4,114	420	**1,461,914**	(9,861)	(982)	(4,284)	(1,811)	(154)	**(17,092)**	1,444,822
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Other irrevocable credit commitments	299,953	—	—	—	—	**299,953**	(1,630)	—	—	—	—	**(1,630)**	298,323
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	249,242	1,193,027	861	127	11,428	**1,454,685**	(654)	(16,356)	(81)	(18)	(5,479)	**(22,588)**	1,432,097
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	37,518	—	—	—	—	**37,518**	(61)	—	—	—	—	**(61)**	37,457
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	—	8,110	—	—	187	**8,297**	—	(100)	—	—	(6)	**(106)**	8,191
Other contingent loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Balance as of June 30, 2026	**3,129,074**	**1,255,411**	**25,160**	**4,241**	**12,035**	**4,425,921**	**(16,419)**	**(17,462)**	**(4,407)**	**(1,829)**	**(5,639)**	**(45,756)**	**4,380,165**

	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Provisions recorded						Exposure net credit risk of loans contingent
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantees and sureties	922,925	1,191	615	—	—	**924,731**	(3,359)	(13)	(81)	—	—	**(3,453)**	921,278
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	43,967	386	101	—	—	**44,454**	(300)	(9)	(2)	—	—	**(311)**	44,143
Transactions related to contingent events	1,291,727	46,493	24,398	3,085	975	**1,366,678**	(9,968)	(913)	(5,717)	(1,333)	(522)	**(18,453)**	1,348,225
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Other irrevocable credit commitments	199,621	—	—	—	—	**199,621**	(1,104)	—	—	—	—	**(1,104)**	198,517
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	224,095	1,070,602	926	109	15,749	**1,311,481**	(673)	(15,402)	(78)	(75)	(7,893)	**(24,121)**	1,287,360
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	4,528	—	—	—	—	**4,528**	(12)	—	—	—	—	**(12)**	4,516
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	—	10,911	—	—	168	**11,079**	—	(115)	—	—	(5)	**(120)**	10,959
Other contingent loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**2,686,863**	**1,129,583**	**26,040**	**3,194**	**16,892**	**3,862,572**	**(15,416)**	**(16,452)**	**(5,878)**	**(1,408)**	**(8,420)**	**(47,574)**	**3,814,998**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

d) Summary of changes in provisions – Contingent credits:

	Movement in loan loss provisions for the period			
	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Balance as of January 1, 2026	**(31,868)**	**(5,878)**	**(9,828)**	**(47,574)**
Recording/(release) of provisions for				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the period:	(1,262)	191	6,522	**5,451**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the period (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	1,293	188	(6,308)	**(4,827)**
Normal Individual up to Substandard	18	(61)	26	**(17)**
Normal individual up to Individual default	—	—	—	**—**
Substandard up to individual default	—	248	(523)	**(275)**
Substandard up to Normal Individual	—	—	—	**—**
Individual default up to Substandard	—	—	—	**—**
Individual default up to Normal Individual	—	—	—	**—**
Group normal up to Group default	1,275	—	(6,916)	**(5,641)**
Group default up to Group normal	(14)	—	997	**983**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) up to Group (normal, default)	65	1	23	**89**
Group (normal, default) up to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(51)	—	85	**34**
New contingent loans granted	(10,548)	(5,354)	(685)	**(16,587)**
Contingent credits due to conversion to loans	1,713	54	951	**2,718**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange rate differences	(422)	(27)	158	**(291)**
Other changes in provisions	7,213	6,419	1,722	**15,354**
Balance as of June 30, 2026	**(33,881)**	**(4,407)**	**(7,468)**	**(45,756)**

	Movement in loan loss provisions for the year			
	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**(23,469)**	**(4,615)**	**(12,173)**	**(40,257)**
Recording/(release) of provisions for				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(10,886)	(340)	4,564	**(6,662)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	2,747	(768)	(7,218)	**(5,239)**
Normal Individual up to Substandard	320	(947)	—	**(627)**
Normal individual up to Individual default	4	—	(104)	**(100)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	149	(115)	**34**
Substandard up to Normal Individual	(6)	24	—	**18**
Individual default up to Substandard	—	—	3	**3**
Individual default up to Normal Individual	—	—	—	**—**
Group normal up to Group default	2,497	—	(11,485)	**(8,988)**
Group default up to Group normal	(58)	—	4,508	**4,450**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) up to Group (normal, default)	17	6	(25)	**(2)**
Group (normal, default) up to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(27)	—	—	**(27)**
New contingent loans granted	(21,759)	(11,186)	(2,149)	**(35,094)**
Contingent credits due to conversion to loans	4,291	(564)	2,075	**5,802**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange rate differences	583	17	434	**1,034**
Other changes in provisions	16,625	11,578	4,639	**32,842**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(31,868)**	**(5,878)**	**(9,828)**	**(47,574)**

Note 27 – Other Liabilities

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Cash collateral received for derivative financial transactions	417,271	490,662
Accounts payable for intermediation of financial instruments	69,602	85,609
Accounts payable to third parties (1)	96,414	117,227
Other accounts and notes payable to third parties	326,958	330,714
Agreed dividends payable (2)	755	244
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	40,713	31,693
Liabilities for revenues from ordinary activities arising from contracts with customers (3)	45,887	46,778
VAT debit payable	12,660	13,600
Other cash collateral received	6	81
Pending transactions	26,968	37,036
Other liabilities	12,380	15,849
Total	**1,049,614**	**1,169,493**

(1) This group includes obligations that do not correspond to business operations, such as price balances for purchases of materials, price balances or obligations under leasing contracts for the acquisition of fixed assets or provisions for expenses pending payment.
(2) Correspond to approved dividends pending payment.
(3) Corresponds to commissions associated with the financial advisory and insurance brokerage businesses that must be deferred in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Note 28 – Equity

a) Movements in equity accounts and reserves (attributable to the equity holders of the Bank)

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the paid capital of the Bank is represented by ordinary shares subscribed and paid, without nominal value, as presented below:

	Number of ordinary shares	
	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
Issued as of January 1,	216,340,749	216,340,749
Issuance of paid shares	—	—
Issuance of due shares	—	—
Repurchase of company issued shares	—	—
Share exchange	—	—
Sales of company issued shares	—	—
Total	**216,340,749**	**216,340,749**

- **Subscribed and paid in shares**

As of June 30, 2026, the Bank's paid-in capital is represented by 216,340,749 subscribed and paid-in ordinary shares with no par value, totaling MCh$2,687,951. As of December 31, 2025, the Bank's paid-in capital was represented by 216,340,749 subscribed and paid-in ordinary shares, totaling MCh$2,687,951.

- **Purchase and sale of own shares**

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were no transactions for the purchase and sale of company-issued shares.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

List of major shareholders

The shareholders list as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is as follows:

Company name or shareholder name	Shares			
	As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	No. of shares	Ownership % (1)	No. of shares	Ownership % (1)
Itaú Unibanco	**145,853,507**	**67.42 %**	**145,853,507**	**67.42 %**
ITB Holding Brasil Participaçoes Ltda.	78,795,817	36.42 %	78,795,817	36.42 %
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	56,896,856	26.30 %	56,896,856	26.30 %
Itaú Chile Participaciones SPA	10,160,834	4.70 %	10,160,834	4.70 %
Others	**70,487,242**	**32.58 %**	**70,487,242**	**32.58 %**
Local securities brokerage	33,586,110	15.52 %	29,299,220	13.54 %
Foreign Institutional Investors	11,258,531	5.20 %	16,603,877	7.67 %
Local institutional investors	23,274,877	10.76 %	22,143,475	10.24 %
Other minority shareholders	2,367,724	1.10 %	2,440,670	1.13 %
Total	**216,340,749**	**100.00 %**	**216,340,749**	**100.00 %**

(1) The percentages shown in this column have been rounded for presentation purposes. These percentages were calculated based on the unrounded figures presented in the "No. of Shares" column.

b) Dividends

Below is a detail of dividends:

	Income attributable to equity holders of Banks	Allocated to reserves and earnings Retained	Allocated to dividends	Percentage distributed	Shares	Dividends per share
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	%	No.	CLP
Year 2025,(Shareholders Meeting April 2026) (1)	428,092	171,237	256,855	60 %	216,340,749	1,187.26069
Year 2024,(Shareholders Meeting April 2025)	376,627	263,639	112,988	30 %	216,340,749	522.26905
Year 2023,(Shareholders Meeting April 2024)	354,887	248,421	106,466	30 %	216,340,749	492.12204
Year 2022,(Shareholders Meeting April 2023)	433,744	303,621	130,123	30 %	973,517,871,202	0.13366

(1) At the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of Banco Itaú Chile held on April 9, 2026, it was agreed to distribute dividends in the amount of MCh$256,855, corresponding to 60% of the net income for fiscal year 2025 (See note 5).

Note 28 – Equity, continued

Below is the composition of the basic and diluted profit, attributable to the owners of the Bank, as of June 30, 2026 and 2025:

Basic earnings and diluted earnings	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,				For the six months periods ended as of June 30,			
	2026		2025		2026		2025	
	No. of shares Millions	Amount MCh$	No. of shares Millions	Amount MCh$	No. of shares Millions	Amount MCh$	No. of shares Millions	Amount MCh$
Basic earnings per share								
Net income for the period	—	110,398	—	95,500	—	179,638	—	206,230
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	216	—	216	—	216	—	216	—
Assumed convertible debt conversion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted number of shares	216	—	216	—	216	—	216	—
Basic earnings per share (Chilean pesos)	—	512	—	440	—	832	—	953
Diluted earnings per share								
Net income for the year	—	110,398	—	95,500	—	179,638	—	206,230
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	216	—	216	—	216	—	216	—
Dilutive effects:								
Assumed convertible debt conversion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of common shares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Options rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adjusted number of shares	216	—	216	—	216	—	216	—
Diluted earnings per share (Chilean pesos)	—	512	—	440	—	832	—	953

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there were no dilutive effects.

c) Accumulated other comprehensive income

Financial instruments to FVTOCI Includes accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income.
Equity instruments designated to FVTOCI Includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income. These results come mainly from minority investments, which are not recyclable.
Cash flows hedge: It includes the effects of hedges on the Bank's exposure to variations in cash flows that are attributed to a particular risk related to a recognized asset and/or liability, which may affect the results for the year.
Investment in foreign operations hedge: Corresponds to adjustments for hedges of net investment in foreign business.
Conversion reserves: It includes the effects of converting the Financial Statements of the New York Branch and Colombian subsidiaries, whose functional currencies are the US dollar and Colombian peso, respectively, to the presentation currency of Banco Itaú Chile (Chilean peso).
Defined benefits obligations reserves: This includes the effects of applying IAS 19 "Employee Benefits".
Minority investments: Includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of minority investments.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

The following are the equity effects and income taxes attributable to the owners of the Bank as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

	Elements that will be reclassified in income					Elements that will not be reclassified in income			
	Instrument Financial In FVTOCI	Hedges of cash flows Cash flows	Hedges of Net investment in foreign	Variation type of Changes in investment in Colombia and branch New York	Subtotal	Instrument Equity Defined In FVTOCI	Recognition obligations Benefits Defined	Subtotal	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Comprehensive income for the period									
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**10,564**	**20,620**	**(69,952)**	**110,688**	**71,920**	**12,130**	**(8,363)**	**3,767**	**75,687**
Effects for the period	(11,676)	29,237	(1,825)	78,867	94,603	8,829	(1,003)	**7,826**	**102,429**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(1,112)**	**49,857**	**(71,777)**	**189,555**	**166,523**	**20,959**	**(9,366)**	**11,593**	**178,116**
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income									
Balances as of January 1, 2026	**(3,254)**	**(7,001)**	**20,661**	**—**	**10,406**	**(1,080)**	**2,650**	**1,570**	**11,976**
Effects for the period	(3,982)	(5,058)	135	—	(8,905)	(505)	339	**(166)**	**(9,071)**
Balances as of June 30, 2026	**(7,236)**	**(12,059)**	**20,796**	**—**	**1,501**	**(1,585)**	**2,989**	**1,404**	**2,905**
Net balances as of June 30, 2026	**(8,348)**	**37,798**	**(50,981)**	**189,555**	**168,024**	**19,374**	**(6,377)**	**12,997**	**181,021**

	Elements that will be reclassified in income					Elements that will not be reclassified in income			
	Instrument Financial In FVTOCI	Hedges of cash flows Cash flows	Hedges of Net investment in foreign	Variation type of Changes in investment in Colombia and branch New York	Subtotal	Instrument Equity Defined In FVTOCI	Recognition obligations Benefits Defined	Subtotal	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Comprehensive income for the year									
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**23,210**	**(8,616)**	**(117,290)**	**108,146**	**5,450**	**6,896**	**(8,565)**	**(1,669)**	**3,781**
Effects for the year	(12,646)	29,236	47,338	2,542	**66,470**	5,234	202	5,436	**71,906**
Subtotal as of December 31, 2025	**10,564**	**20,620**	**(69,952)**	**110,688**	**71,920**	**12,130**	**(8,363)**	**3,767**	**75,687**
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income									
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(4,799)**	**1,667**	**34,677**	**—**	**31,545**	**(711)**	**2,786**	**2,075**	**33,620**
Effects for the year	1,545	(8,668)	(14,016)	—	**(21,139)**	(369)	(136)	**(505)**	**(21,644)**
Subtotal as of December 31, 2025	**(3,254)**	**(7,001)**	**20,661**	**—**	**10,406**	**(1,080)**	**2,650**	**1,570**	**11,976**
Net balances as of December 31, 2025	**7,310**	**13,619**	**(49,291)**	**110,688**	**82,326**	**11,050**	**(5,713)**	**5,337**	**87,663**

d) Provision for Interest Payments on Bonds without a fixed maturity

The Bank recognizes the accrual of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity in the account Provisions for dividends, interest payments, and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments. As of June 30, 2026, accrued interest amounted to MCh$2,598, of which MCh$613 corresponds to taxes, resulting in a net accumulated amount, net of taxes, of MCh$1,986 (as of December 31, 2025, the balance of accrued interest amounts to MCh$2,913, with tax of MCh$818, resulting in a net amount after tax of MCh$2,095).

Note 28 – Equity, continued

e) Reserves

This item is made up of amounts generated by concepts such as the business combination between Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca in 2016, investments after the initial purchase of Colombia in 2019 and 2022, loss absorption in 2020 and first-rate adjustments application years 2008 and 2022, the amounts of the item are as MCh$236,039 as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

f) Retained earnings from prior years

Corresponds to undistributed earnings to shareholders for a total of MCh$1,159,494 as of June 30, 2026 (MCh$995,901 as of December 31, 2025).

g) Non-controlling interest

Corresponds to the net equity amount of the subsidiaries attributable to equity instruments which do not belong, either directly or indirectly, to the Bank, including the portion that has been attributed to the income (loss) for the year. The amounts and ownership percentage of the non-controlling interest in equity and income (loss) of the subsidiary are shown below:

As of June 30, 2026 and for the period ended that date:

				Other comprehensive income						
Subsidiary company	No. controlling	Equity	Income	Instrument Financial in FVTOCI (1)	Variation Exchange rate Colombia	Variation hedges Net investment in foreign (2)	Obligations over benefits Defined	Taxes Deferred	Total Other income comprehensive	Income comprehensive
	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Itaú Corredor de Seguro Colombia S.A.	0.013%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	0.538%	4,292	86	89	398	(24)	(5)	1	459	545
Total	**0.551%**	**4,292**	**86**	**89**	**398**	**(24)**	**(5)**	**1**	**459**	**545**

As of December 31, 2025 and for the year ended that date:

				Other comprehensive income						
Subsidiary company	No. controlling	Equity	Income	Instrument Financial in FVTOCI (1)	Variation Exchange rate Colombia	Variation hedges Net investment in foreign (2)	Obligations over benefits Defined	Taxes Deferred	Total Other income comprehensive	Income comprehensive
	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Itaú Corredor de Seguro Colombia S.A.	0.013%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	0.538%	3,747	17	(14)	151	98	1	(24)	212	229
Total	**0.551%**	**3,747**	**17**	**(14)**	**151**	**98**	**1**	**(24)**	**212**	**229**

(1) Includes equity and fixed income instruments at fair value through changes in other comprehensive income.
(2) Includes cash flow hedge effect and net investments in foreign.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

The detail of the movements of the non-controlling interest as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, is as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at the beginning of the period / year	**3,747**	**3,518**
Comprehensive income for the period / year	545	229
Effects of change of ownership	—	—
Final balances of the period / year	**4,292**	**3,747**

Banco Itaú Chile's main subsidiary with non-controlling interest is as follows:

Entity name	Country	Main Business	As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
			Ownership percentage	Non-controlling interest	Ownership percentage	Non-controlling interest
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	Colombia	Banking activities	99.462 %	0.538 %	99.462 %	0.538 %

Information that represents the non-controlling interest of the aforementioned company before the consolidation elimination adjustments is as follows:

Summary of Statements of Financial Position	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Current assets	7,934,323	5,987,467
Current liabilities	(4,197,500)	(3,552,262)
Net current assets (liabilities)	**3,736,823**	**2,435,205**
Non-current assets	949,510	1,372,618
Non-current liabilities	(3,889,340)	(3,112,007)
Net non-current assets (liabilities)	**(2,939,830)**	**(1,739,389)**
Total net assets (liabilities)	**796,993**	**695,816**
Accumulated non-controlling interest	**339**	**328**

Summary of Statement of Income	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest and indexation income	193,231	155,648	356,506	315,949
Income for the period	19,689	(1,285)	15,986	4,053
Income attributable to non-controlling interest	**32**	**11**	**50**	**26**

Note 28 – Equity, continued

Summary of the Statement of Cash Flows	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	(13,335)	(22,185)	(253,373)	4,356
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	10,320	(5,417)	196,078	(43,402)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(1,750)	53,978	(33,252)	6,259
Net increase (decrease) in cash flows	**(4,765)**	**26,376**	**(90,547)**	**(32,787)**

h) Consolidated comprehensive income for the period

Conceptos	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,					
	2026			2025		
	Holders of bank MM$	Non interest controlling MM$	Total MM$	Holders of bank MM$	Non interest controlling MM$	Total MM$
Consolidated income for the period	**110,398**	**106**	**110,504**	**95,500**	**(7)**	**95,493**
Other comprehensive income before taxes						
ELEMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Actuarial income for defined benefit plans	(509)	(2)	**(511)**	1,154	6	**1,160**
Fair value changes of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,651	32	**7,683**	2,845	10	**2,855**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be classified as income						
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(418)	1	**(417)**	(261)	—	**(261)**
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	166	—	**166**	(467)	(2)	**(469)**
Subtotal	**6,890**	**31**	**6,921**	**3,271**	**14 0**	**3,285**
ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(14,983)	43	**(14,940)**	(1,406)	2	**(1,404)**
Exchange differences by entities abroad	34,547	200	**34,747**	(4,692)	8	**(4,684)**
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	7,039	19	**7,058**	10,091	8	**10,099**
Cash flows hedge	113,039	(32)	**113,007**	10,170	(3)	**10,167**
Others	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Subtotal	**139,642**	**230**	**139,872**	**14,163**	**15**	**14,178**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that can be classified as income						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,564)	(17)	**(5,581)**	543	(1)	**542**
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	(2,207)	(7)	**(2,214)**	(3,003)	(3)	**(3,006)**
Cash flows hedge	(28,109)	22	**(28,087)**	(2,707)	—	**(2,707)**
Subtotal	**(35,880)**	**(2)**	**(35,882)**	**(5,167)**	**(4)**	**(5,171)**
Other comprehensive income for the period	**110,652**	**259**	**110,911**	**12,267**	**25**	**12,292**
Comprehensive income for the period	**221,050**	**365**	**221,415**	**107,767**	**18**	**107,785**

Note 28 – Equity, continued

Concepts	For the six months periods ended as of June 30,					
	2026			2025		
	Holders of bank	Non interest controlling	Total	Holders of bank	Non interest controlling	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Consolidated income for the period	**179,638**	**86**	**179,724**	**206,230**	**22**	**206,252**
Other comprehensive income before taxes						
ELEMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Actuarial income for defined benefit plans	(1,003)	(5)	**(1,008)**	1,123	6	**1,129**
Fair value changes of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	8,829	37	**8,866**	3,866	13	**3,879**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be classified as income						
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(505)	2	**(503)**	(367)	—	**(367)**
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	339	—	**339**	(449)	(2)	**(451)**
Subtotal	**7,660**	**34**	**7,694**	**4,173**	**17**	**4,190**
ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(11,676)	52	**(11,624)**	(19,599)	(14)	**(19,613)**
Exchange differences by entities abroad	78,867	398	**79,265**	(18,594)	(7)	**(18,601)**
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	(1,825)	27	**(1,798)**	30,292	34	**30,326**
Cash flows hedge	29,237	(51)	**29,186**	12,671	(3)	**12,668**
Others	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Subtotal	**94,603**	**426**	**95,029**	**4,770**	**10**	**4,780**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that can be classified as income						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(3,982)	(21)	**(4,003)**	2,710	6	**2,716**
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	135	(9)	**126**	(9,098)	(14)	**(9,112)**
Cash flows hedge	(5,058)	29	**(5,029)**	(3,399)	—	**(3,399)**
Subtotal	**(8,905)**	**(1)**	**(8,906)**	**(9,787)**	**(8)**	**(9,795)**
Other comprehensive income for the period	**93,358**	**459**	**93,817**	**(844)**	**19**	**(825)**
Comprehensive income for the period	**272,996**	**545**	**273,541**	**205,386**	**41**	**205,427**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments

a) Lawsuits and Legal Proceedings

The disclosure and recognition of provisions related to lawsuits and legal proceedings require Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions regarding both the likelihood of loss and the potential amount of losses arising from such proceedings. These estimates take into consideration the information available as of the date of authorization of the Financial Statements, as well as expectations regarding the outcome of proceedings which, in certain cases, are complex by nature and require the interpretation of facts and the applicable laws and regulations relevant to such proceedings. Accordingly, new information, decisions issued at different levels of the proceedings, as well as changes in such interpretations, may result in changes to the disclosures and amounts recognized as a result of revisions to the assessment of the probability of loss. The final actual outcomes of such lawsuits and legal proceedings may differ from these estimates.

Lawsuits in Chile against Banco Itaú Chile

As of the issuance date of these Interim Consolidated Financial Statements, there are legal actions filed against the Bank and/or its subsidiaries in relation to civil, administrative, labor and tax matters. These mainly relate to pending proceedings, including claims associated with loans, products and other matters, which, according to the Legal Department, are not expected to result in significant losses in most cases.

The total amount claimed in these contingencies is approximately MCh$117,415 as of June 30, 2026 (MCh$72,933 as of December 31, 2025). However, in the opinion of Management, and based on the information provided by the Legal Department as of June 30, 2026, considering the procedural status of such proceedings and the assessment of the probability of loss, provisions amounting to MCh$1,892 are maintained (MCh$2,034 as of December 31, 2025).

Itaú Colombia S.A.

Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiaries are involved in legal proceedings of a civil, administrative and labor nature. The existing civil, administrative and labor proceedings mainly relate to banking operations and fiduciary business activities, while the remaining proceedings arise from their status as owners of assets subject to leasing arrangements.

The total amount claimed in civil, labor and administrative proceedings against the Bank and its subsidiaries amounted to MCh$565,811 as of June 30, 2026 (MCh$505,915 as of December 31, 2025), with provisions recognized totaling MCh$2,103 as of June 30, 2026 (MCh$2,163 as of December 31, 2025).

Among the legal proceedings involving the fiduciary subsidiary (the "Fiduciaria"), 37 relate to a real estate fiduciary business in Bogotá, with a total amount claimed of MM$367,808. Of the total amount claimed, MM$205,188 correspond to remote contingencies and MM$162,619 correspond to possible contingencies. The Fiduciaria has acted in accordance with the provisions of the relevant agreements and applicable regulations and will defend its position throughout the various stages of the proceedings. Of the 37 ongoing legal proceedings, as of the date of these financial statements, it is not currently possible to conclude whether they may result in significant losses.

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

With respect to the latter contingencies, consideration should be given to the proceeding initiated by the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic regarding the fiscal liability of the Fiduciaria and eleven (11) other related parties, as well as five (5) insurance companies as civilly liable third parties, for an alleged loss of public funds estimated at MCh$104,839. This contingency is currently assessed as possible and, given the number of parties involved, it is not practicable to make a reasonable estimate of the potential loss. The Fiduciaria rejects the existence of any liability in connection with the facts underlying such proceeding, as there is no conduct attributable to it involving gross negligence or willful misconduct, nor any causal link between the Fiduciaria's actions and the alleged loss. Furthermore, the Fiduciaria disputes both the quantification and valuation of the alleged loss and will exercise all legal actions and remedies available to it in defense of its interests at all stages of the proceeding.

b) Contingent loans

The following table shows the contractual amounts of the operations that oblige the Bank and/or its subsidiaries to grant loans:

	Contingent loans	
	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantors and sureties	**1,111,204**	**924,731**
Guarantees and bonds in Chilean currency	252,179	245,284
Guarantees and bonds in foreign currency	859,025	679,447
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	**261,750**	**222,268**
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	**37,518**	**4,528**
Transactions related to contingent events	**2,648,343**	**2,494,612**
Transactions related to contingent events in Chilean currency	1,921,158	1,727,123
Transactions related to contingent events in Foreign currency	727,185	767,489
Freely available lines of credit that can be cancelled immediately	**6,276,563**	**5,906,791**
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	591,101	617,384
Available balance of credit line on credit card – commercial portfolio	193,025	172,977
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - consumer portfolio	858,779	819,782
Available balance of credit line on credit card – consumer portfolio	4,633,658	4,296,648
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - portfolio owed by banks	—	—
Available lines of credit	**—**	**—**
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line on credit card – commercial portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - consumer portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line on credit card – consumer portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - portfolio owed by banks	—	—
Other loan commitments	**354,204**	**272,527**
Credits for higher education law No. 20,027 (CAE)	54,251	72,906
Other irrevocable loan commitments	299,953	199,621
Other contingent loans	**—**	**—**
Total	**10,689,582**	**9,825,457**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

c) Responsibilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have the following responsibilities arising from its regular course of business:

	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Third-party transactions		
Debt Collections	27,019	22,139
Placement or sale of financial instruments	—	—
Transferred financial assets managed by the Bank	604,848	658,478
Third-party resources managed by the Bank and its subsidiaries	334,634	393,909
Subtotal	**966,501**	**1,074,526**
Custody of securities		
Safeguarded securities held by the Bank and its affiliates	3,629,112	3,641,755
Safeguarded securities deposited in another entity	1,085,462	944,120
Securities issued by the Bank itself	103,113	102,560
Shares in own name on behalf of unknown third party shareholders	—	—
Dividends received for shares in own name on behalf of unknown third parties shareholders	—	—
Proceeds received in auctions for shares in their own name on behalf of unnamed third-party shareholders	—	—
Funds subject to being transferred by right to the property of the Fire Brigades of Chile	—	—
Subtotal	**4,817,687**	**4,688,435**
Total	**5,784,188**	**5,762,961**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

d) Guarantees, Contingencies and other

	Guarantees, contingencies and others	
	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Commitments		
Guarantees for underwriting operations	—	—
Commitments to purchase non-financial assets	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Assets received as collateral		
Financial instruments received as collateral for a margin account for derivative financial operations with a Central Counterparty Entity in the country	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral by the Guarantee Fund for derivative financial operations with a Central Counterparty Entity in the country	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial transactions with a central counterparty entity abroad	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial operations with other counterparties in the country	—	311
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial transactions with other counterparties abroad	—	—
Other financial assets received as collateral	110,759	189,634
Other non-financial assets received as collateral	—	—
Subtotal	**110,759**	**189,945**
Assets pledged as collateral		
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for margin account for derivative financial transactions with a Central Counterparty in the country	24,544	12,604
Financial instruments pledged as collateral by Guarantee Fund for derivative financial transactions with a Central Counterparty in the country	53,858	29,004
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for derivative financial transactions with a central counterparty abroad	72,844	89,772
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for derivative financial operations with other counterparties in the country	—	—
Financial instruments pledged collateral for derivative financial transactions with other counterparties abroad	119,734	145,104
Other financial assets pledged as collateral	751,336	446,782
Other non-financial assets pledged as collateral	—	—
Subtotal	**1,022,316**	**723,266**
Total	**1,133,075**	**913,211**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

Itaú Corredores de Seguros Limitada

In order to comply with Article 58, letter d) of the Chilean Decree with Force of Law ("DFL") 251 of 1930, which states that, "Insurance brokers, in order to conduct business, must comply with the requirement of contracting insurance policies as determined by the Financial Market Commission, in order to correctly and fully comply with the obligations arising from its activities and especially regarding damages that may be incurred by insured parties taking policies through the brokerage house," the subsidiary has renewed the following insurance policies:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A	04-15-2026	04-15-2027	60.000 and 500	Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda.

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada

In compliance with Articles 30 and 31 of Law No. 18,045 (Securities Market Law), the Brokerage Company has obtained an insurance policy with Mapfre Seguros to ensure the proper and full performance of all its obligations as a securities broker, appointing the Santiago Stock Exchange as the representative of the creditors. The details are as follows:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A.	04-22-2026	04-22-2028	4,000	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago

In addition, the Company has contracted a comprehensive insurance policy to provide for possible situations of operational fidelity. The detail of the comprehensive insurance policy is as follows:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (MUS$)	Beneficiary
Orión Seguros Generales S.A.	12-19-2025	12-19-2026	5,000 and 10,000	Bolsa Electrónica de Chile

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada maintains shares in the Stock Exchanges, to guarantee simultaneous transactions for CLP 11,673 million (CLP 5,573 million as of December 31, 2025).

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada has been registered in the Registry of Portfolio Administrators since November 22, 2017. To comply with this registration, it has constituted a guarantee through Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A. for an amount of UF 10,000, for a period ending on June 18, 2026. This guarantee compliance with Articles 98 and 99 of Law No. 20,172, to ensure the faithful and full compliance with its Portfolio Management obligations. There are guarantees constituted for US$100,000, equivalent to CLP 92 million, to guarantee transactions with foreign traders, Pershing.

As of June 30, 2026, Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada maintains fixed-income securities to guarantee transactions in the Securities Clearing and Settlement House (referred to as "CCLV") for CLP 6,894 million (CLP 4,996 million as of December 31, 2025).

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A.

During the year 2026, the Company has contracted Guarantee Bonds in order to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the obligations of the Administrator for the administration of third party funds and the indemnification of the damages resulting from non-compliance in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of the Sole Law: of Funds No. 20,712.

Below are the guarantee and beneficiary forms that Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. maintains in effect to date, which were required to comply with the obligations of portfolio management contracts, their committees, funds, payment of labor and social obligations with the contractor's workers:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Banco Itaú Chile	12-29-2023	07-10-2028	17,780	Corporación de Fomento de la Producción CORFO

Note 30 – Interest Income and Expense

This item includes accrued interest for all financial assets and liabilities, interest income and expenses whose implicit or explicit return is obtained by applying the effective interest rate method regardless of whether they are measured at fair value, as well as product rectifications as a result of accounting hedges, the foregoing is part of the income and expenses for interest that are shown in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Income.

a) The details of interest incomes, including the result for accounting hedge, for the three and six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

Interest income	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Repurchase agreement rights and securities loans	5,611	4,024	10,343	9,668
Debt financial instruments	26,496	25,865	56,676	50,149
Interbank loans	481	234	1,592	1,013
Commercial loans	307,068	281,899	593,113	568,616
Mortgage loans	86,252	76,812	168,268	153,035
Consumer loans	129,519	125,605	253,208	253,042
Other financial instruments	26,544	22,380	51,952	50,727
Subtotal	**581,971**	**536,819**	**1,135,152**	**1,086,250**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt financial instruments	47,198	41,521	83,558	69,673
Other financial instruments	1,083	1,195	2,350	2,591
Subtotal	**48,281**	**42,716**	**85,908**	**72,264**
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	37,743	39,232	68,878	90,041
Totals	**667,995**	**618,767**	**1,289,938**	**1,248,555**

(1) This item reflects the interest rate effect generated by derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, see Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.

Note 30 – Interest Income and Expense, continued

b) Interest subject of recognition of results, as indicated in Note 2, are recorded in accounts, as long as they are not actually received.

Following is a detail of the suspended interest as of June 30, 2026 and 2025:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	2,167	1,072	8,227	6,290
Mortgage loans	326	215	1,318	968
Consumer loans	11	392	1,328	1,906
Totals	**2,504**	**1,679**	**10,873**	**9,164**

c) The details of interest expense, including the results from accounting hedges, for the three and six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

Interest Expenses	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost				
Deposits and other demand deposits	(34,503)	(24,928)	(66,364)	(49,799)
Deposits and other term deposits	(207,000)	(190,644)	(401,591)	(386,917)
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	(37,987)	(15,380)	(52,889)	(30,334)
Obligations with banks	(28,229)	(24,835)	(53,251)	(49,988)
Debt instruments issued	(63,070)	(54,799)	(122,968)	(108,281)
Other financial obligations	(12,742)	(14,530)	(25,811)	(28,087)
Obligations from lease contracts	(1,504)	(1,546)	(3,025)	(3,156)
Regulatory equity financial instruments issued	(12,995)	(11,730)	(24,192)	(23,264)
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	(5,602)	1,831	(7,288)	6,499
Total	**(403,632)**	**(336,561)**	**(757,379)**	**(673,327)**

(1) This item reflects the interest rate effect generated by derivative instruments designated for fair value hedges. For more information, see Note 12 – Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting.

For purposes of the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the net amount of interest for the periods ended as of June 30, 2026 is MCh$532,559 (MCh$575,228 as of June 30, 2025).

Note 31 – Readjustment Income and Expenses

This item includes the readjustments accrued in the period for all financial assets and liabilities, income and expenses for readjustments whose implicit or explicit return is obtained by applying the effective interest rate method regardless of whether they are measured at fair value, as well as product rectifications as a result of accounting hedges, the foregoing is part of the income and expenses for readjustments that are shown in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

a) The composition of readjustment income, including the result from accounting hedges, for the three- and six-months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

Readjustments income	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Repurchase agreement rights and securities loans	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	9	2,177	36	6,439
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	102,452	43,957	114,762	102,677
Mortgage loans	192,932	69,105	216,140	156,918
Consumer loans	21	24	26	4
Other financial instruments	546	198	621	431
Subtotal	**295,960**	**115,461**	**331,585**	**266,469**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Debt financial instruments	31,204	4,420	33,728	7,633
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**31,204**	**4,420**	**33,728**	**7,633**
Result of accounting hedges for the risk due to indexation to the UF (1)	(114,169)	(35,960)	(128,441)	(84,692)
Total	**212,995**	**83,921**	**236,872**	**189,410**

(1) This item reflects the adjustment effect generated by derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, see Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.

Readjustment subject to suspension of recognition of income, as indicated in Note 2, is recorded in memorandum accounts until they are effectively received.

The following is a detail of the suspended indexation, for the three- and six-months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025:

Incomes from readjustments	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	3,484	113	3,792	352
Mortgage loans	1,136	296	1,603	497
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—
Total	**4,620**	**409**	**5,395**	**849**

Note 31 – Readjustment Income and Expenses, continued

b) The detail of the readjustment expenses, including the results from accounting hedges, for the three and six periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

Readjustment expenses	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost				
Deposits and other demand deposits	(1,311)	(507)	(1,461)	(1,201)
Deposits and other term deposits	(18,064)	(4,757)	(19,335)	(11,021)
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	(152,687)	(64,389)	(170,077)	(146,875)
Other financial obligations	(6,703)	(1,509)	(7,853)	(3,862)
Obligations from lease contracts	(27,451)	(10,493)	(30,648)	(23,949)
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	—	(1,220)	—	(2,808)
Total	**(206,216)**	**(82,875)**	**(229,374)**	**(189,716)**

(1) This item reflects the revaluation effect arising from derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, refer to Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.

For purposes of the Interim Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the net amount of interest for the period ended as of June 30, 2026 is MCh$7,498 (MCh$(306) as of June 30, 2025).

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense

a) Commission income

It includes the amount of all commissions accrued and received in the period, generated by business segments, except those that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of financial instruments for income from ordinary activities.

Commission income	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commissions from prepayment of loans	1,886	3,770	3,741	5,243
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	9	18	20	36
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	2,548	2,473	3,528	3,230
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	9,225	7,952	17,532	16,283
Commissions from card services	26,597	24,115	53,398	48,151
Commissions from account management	3,522	3,512	6,985	7,093
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	13,727	12,168	27,274	24,802
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	4,626	3,032	8,213	5,854
Compensation from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	8,887	7,483	17,498	14,745
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	13,393	8,752	21,381	17,939
Commissions from factoring services	160	139	298	255
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	6	10	13	19
Commissions from securitizations	6	7	12	15
Commissions from financial advice	4,604	8,330	8,169	12,614
Commissions from foreign currency exchange	3,079	1,194	6,145	2,388
Commissions from student loan management	791	912	1,601	1,864
Other earned commissions	1,234	1,278	2,419	2,392
Total commission income	**94,300**	**85,145**	**178,227**	**162,923**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

b) Commission expenses

This category includes commission expenses for the period related to the normal operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries:

Commission expense	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commissions from card operation	(11,233)	(11,652)	(22,844)	(23,807)
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	(486)	(450)	(815)	(1,003)
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(49)	(58)	(98)	(126)
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(10,229)	(7,150)	(20,178)	(14,786)
Commissions from securities transactions	(3,703)	(3,369)	(7,154)	(7,620)
Commissions from correspondent bank domestically and abroad	(1,364)	(1,387)	(2,852)	(2,527)
Commissions from electronic fund transfer services	(1,350)	(1,712)	(2,647)	(3,366)
Commission expenses related to loans	418	(416)	—	(836)
Commissions from business support companies	246	(248)	—	(530)
Other commissions from received services	(3,626)	(1,605)	(4,997)	(3,106)
Total commission expenses	**(31,376)**	**(28,047)**	**(61,585)**	**(57,707)**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

c) Income and expenses from commissions generated by segment and income recognition schedule

For the three months periods ended as of June 30, 2026	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	1,886	—	1,886	—	1,886	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	9	—	9	—	9	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	2,071	477	2,548	—	2,548	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	7,602	1,623	9,225	—	9,225	—
Commissions from card services	18,131	8,465	26,596	7,774	18,822	—
Commissions from account management	3,150	372	3,522	—	3,522	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	6,329	7,398	13,727	1,378	11,403	946
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	1,929	2,697	4,626	2,299	2,327	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	8,884	3	8,887	—	8,887	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees						
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	13,384	9	13,393	—	—	13,393
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	160	—	160	—	160	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	6	6	—	6	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	6	6	—	6	—
Commissions from financial advice	3,574	1,030	4,604	1,540	3,064	—
Other earned commissions	4,482	623	5,105	—	5,105	—
Subtotal	**71,591**	**22,709**	**94,300**	**12,991**	**66,970**	**14,339**
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(5,204)	(6,029)	(11,233)	(5,068)	(6,165)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(486)	(486)	(486)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(49)	—	(49)	—	(49)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(8,157)	(2,072)	(10,229)	—	(10,229)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(3,112)	(591)	(3,703)	—	(3,703)	—
Other commissions from received services	(3,815)	(1,861)	(5,676)	—	(5,656)	(20)
Subtotal	**(20,337)**	**(11,039)**	**(31,376)**	**(5,554)**	**(25,802)**	**(20)**
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	**51,254**	**11,670**	**62,924**	**7,437**	**41,168**	**14,319**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

For the six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	3,741	—	**3,741**	—	3,741	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	20	—	**20**	—	20	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	3,010	518	**3,528**	—	3,528	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	14,578	2,954	**17,532**	—	17,532	—
Commissions from card services	37,043	16,354	**53,397**	13,844	39,553	—
Commissions from account management	6,252	733	**6,985**	—	6,985	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	12,885	14,389	**27,274**	2,561	22,941	1,772
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	3,676	4,537	**8,213**	4,136	4,077	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	17,235	263	**17,498**	—	17,498	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	20,981	400	**21,381**	—	—	21,381
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	298	—	**298**	—	298	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	13	**13**	—	13	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	12	**12**	—	12	—
Commissions from financial advice	6,137	2,032	**8,169**	3,019	5,150	—
Other earned commissions	8,753	1,413	**10,166**	—	10,166	—
Subtotal	**134,609**	**43,618**	**178,227**	**23,560**	**131,514**	**23,153**
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(11,072)	(11,772)	**(22,844)**	(9,953)	(12,891)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(815)	**(815)**	(815)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(98)	—	**(98)**	—	(98)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(16,090)	(4,088)	**(20,178)**	—	(20,178)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(6,025)	(1,129)	**(7,154)**	—	(7,154)	—
Other commissions from received services	(7,000)	(3,496)	**(10,496)**	—	(10,460)	(36)
Subtotal	**(40,285)**	**(21,300)**	**(61,585)**	**(10,768)**	**(50,781)**	**(36)**
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	**94,324**	**22,318**	**116,642**	**12,792**	**80,733**	**23,117**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

For the three months periods ended as of June 30, 2025	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	3,770	—	**3,770**	—	3,770	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	18	—	**18**	—	18	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	1,978	495	**2,473**	—	2,473	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	7,021	931	**7,952**	—	7,952	—
Commissions from card services	16,184	7,931	**24,115**	6,369	17,746	—
Commissions from account management	3,081	431	**3,512**	—	3,512	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	6,037	6,131	**12,168**	1,102	10,299	767
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	1,253	1,779	**3,032**	1,703	1,329	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	7,481	2	**7,483**	—	7,483	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees						
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	7,649	1,103	**8,752**	—	—	8,752
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	139	—	**139**	—	139	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	10	**10**	—	10	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	7	**7**	—	7	—
Commissions from financial advice	8,049	281	**8,330**	604	7,726	—
Other earned commissions	2,597	787	**3,384**	—	3,384	—
Subtotal	**65,257**	**19,888**	**85,145**	**9,778**	**65,848**	**9,519**
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(5,958)	(5,694)	**(11,652)**	(4,915)	(6,737)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(450)	**(450)**	(450)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(58)	—	**(58)**	—	(58)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(4,705)	(2,445)	**(7,150)**	—	(7,150)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(2,900)	(469)	**(3,369)**	—	(3,369)	—
Other commissions from received services	(3,632)	(1,736)	**(5,368)**	—	(5,355)	(13)
Subtotal	**(17,253)**	**(10,794)**	**(28,047)**	**(5,365)**	**(22,669)**	**(13)**
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	**48,004**	**9,094**	**57,098**	**4,413**	**43,179**	**9,506**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

For the six months periods ended as of June 30, 2025	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	5,120	123	**5,243**	—	5,243	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	36	—	**36**	—	36	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	2,413	817	**3,230**	—	3,230	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	13,899	2,384	**16,283**	—	16,283	—
Commissions from card services	32,096	16,055	**48,151**	13,067	35,084	—
Commissions from account management	6,228	865	**7,093**	—	7,093	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	12,014	12,788	**24,802**	2,175	21,118	1,509
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	2,309	3,545	**5,854**	3,469	2,385	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	14,741	4	**14,745**	—	14,745	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees						
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	15,802	2,137	**17,939**	—	—	17,939
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	255	—	**255**	—	255	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	19	**19**	—	19	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	15	**15**	—	15	—
Commissions from financial advice	11,949	665	**12,614**	1,354	11,260	—
Other earned commissions	5,070	1,574	**6,644**	—	6,644	—
Subtotal	**121,932**	**40,991**	**162,923**	**20,065**	**123,410**	**19,448**
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(12,018)	(11,789)	**(23,807)**	(10,219)	(13,588)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(1,003)	**(1,003)**	(1,003)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(126)	—	**(126)**	—	(126)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(11,185)	(3,601)	**(14,786)**	—	(14,786)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(6,525)	(1,095)	**(7,620)**	—	(7,620)	—
Other commissions from received services	(6,797)	(3,568)	**(10,365)**	—	(10,337)	(28)
Subtotal	**(36,651)**	**(21,056)**	**(57,707)**	**(11,222)**	**(46,457)**	**(28)**
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	**85,281**	**19,935**	**105,216**	**8,843**	**76,953**	**19,420**

Note 33 – Net Financial Income

Detail of the amounts of net income from financial operations, shown in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements corresponds to the following concepts:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Results from financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial derivative contracts	(58,247)	(5,440)	(27,996)	(37,900)
Debt financial instruments	63,427	17,297	68,246	31,263
Other financial instruments	698	729	1,250	1,543
Subtotal	**5,878**	**12,586**	**41,500**	**(5,094)**
Results from financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial derivative contracts	10,569	—	5,063	—
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**10,569**	**—**	**5,063**	**—**
Financial result for financial assets not held for trading compulsory valued at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—
Other	783	1,766	(494)	4,883
Subtotal	**783**	**1,766**	**(494)**	**4,883**
Financial results for financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Financial results for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Deposits, other term deposits and other term deposits	—	—		—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Financial result from financial write-offs of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets at amortized cost	4,844	3,514	9,077	4,487
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,130	(109)	228	(1,614)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,118	3,632	2,306	3,632
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**8,092**	**7,037**	**11,611**	**6,505**
Results from exchanges, readjustment and hedging of foreign currency				
Result from foreign currency exchange	49,542	3,151	87,056	26,452
Results from adjustments in exchange rate				
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	(1)	—	16	—
Financial assets not held for trading compulsorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	(49)	(74)	199	(452)
Other assets	3	1	10	(5)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	2	(8)	3	30
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—	—	—
Net result of derivatives in accounting hedges of foreign currency risk	(4,662)	(1,427)	(3,982)	(1,060)
Subtotal	**44,835**	**1,643**	**83,302**	**24,965**
Financial result from reclassification of financial assets due to a change in the business model				
From financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—
From financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income to financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other financial result from changes in financial assets and liabilities				
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other financial result from ineffective accounting hedge	561	(174)	1,133	(861)
Other financial result from accounting hedges of different kind	(5,288)	(617)	(8,371)	(3,313)
Subtotal	**(4,727)**	**(791)**	**(7,238)**	**(4,174)**
Total	**65,430**	**22,241**	**133,744**	**27,085**

Note 33 – Net Financial Income, continued

The result of financial assets or liabilities includes the amount of adjustments for changes in financial instruments, except for those attributable to interest accrued by application of the effective interest rate method of asset value adjustments, as well as the results obtained in their purchase and sale.

Financial results from exchanges, readjustment and hedging of foreign currency, including incomes from foreign currency trading, the differences derived from the conversion of monetary items in foreign currency to the functional currency and those generated by non-monetary assets in foreign currency at the time of their disposal.

Financial results declared in this note do not relate to any change in the business model the bank may have had.

Note 34 – Income from Investment in Companies

a) The results from investments in associates for the three- and six-months periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, are presented below:

Company	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,			
	2026		2025	
	Ownership interest	Investment value	Ownership interest	Investment value
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188%	79	8.7188%	583
Combanc S.A.	10.3295%	47	9.8114%	48
Imerc OTC S.A.	8.6624%	12	8.6624%	25
Dividends received from minority investments		**1,056**		**765**
Total		**1,194**		**1,421**

Company	For the six months periods ended as of June 30,			
	2026		2025	
	Ownership interest	Investment value	Ownership interest	Investment value
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188%	(55)	8.7188%	688
Combanc S.A.	10.3295%	74	10.3295%	80
Imerc OTC S.A.	8.6624%	19	8.6624%	62
Dividends received from minority investments		**2,227**		**1,809**
Total		**2,265**		**2,639**

Note 35 – Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups not Admissible as Discontinued Operations

The details of the item result of non-current assets and disposal groups not admissible as discontinued operations (assets received in payment) is as follows:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Result of non-current assets and disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations				
Net result for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	219	1,548	1,322	2,861
Other incomes for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	5,341	2,848	7,051	5,949
Provisions for adjustments to the net realizable value of assets received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	1,298	(4,902)	(166)	(10,639)
Write-offs of goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	(925)	(1,203)	(1,613)	(2,524)
Expenses for maintenance of goods received in payment or awarded in judicial auction	(499)	(340)	(794)	(708)
Non-current assets for sale	(456)	802	(532)	1,293
Total	**4,978**	**(1,247)**	**5,268**	**(3,768)**

Note 36 – Other Operating Income and Expenses

During for the three and six months ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the bank presents other operating income and expenses according to the following detail:

a) Other operating incomes

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Compensation from insurance companies for claims other than operational risk events	—	1	—	2
Net income from investment properties	—	—	—	—
Income from issued card brands (VISA, MC, etc.)	—	—	—	—
Correspondent bank income	—	—	—	—
Income other than interests and commissions from lease agreements	—	—	—	—
Income from expense recovery	884	1,273	2,597	2,406
Other leasing income	10	11	20	52
Other income	6,405	3,726	8,310	4,714
Totals	**7,299**	**5,011**	**10,927**	**7,174**

b) Other operating expenses

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions for operational risk	19	(514)	59	(869)
Expense recoveries for operational risk events	2,022	1,171	7,192	2,144
Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	(5)	332	130	264
Other provisions for other contingencies	—	—	—	—
Expenses for credit operations of financial leasing	(74)	(46)	(294)	(180)
Provisions for restructuring plans	—	—	—	—
Expenses for credit operations of factoring	(80)	(79)	(150)	(139)
Expenses on issuance of financial instruments of regulatory capital	(132)	(129)	(263)	(208)
Losses from commercial decision	181	(165)	—	(334)
Expenses and provisions associated with loans under Law No, 20,027	315	(797)	—	(1,413)
Other operational expenses	(4,694)	(2,290)	(11,803)	(4,466)
Total	**(2,448)**	**(2,517)**	**(5,129)**	**(5,201)**

Note 37 – Employee Benefit Obligations Expenses

The details of the item compensation and personnel expenses for the three- and six-months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Expenses for short-term employee benefit	**(84,735)**	**(80,631)**	**(166,407)**	**(156,996)**
Compensation	(56,344)	(53,454)	(109,109)	(104,385)
Incentives (performance-related bonus)	(20,285)	(19,462)	(41,192)	(37,107)
Profit-sharing	(8,069)	(7,652)	(16,028)	(15,398)
Other	(37)	(63)	(78)	(106)
Expenses for post employment employee benefits	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Expenses for long-term employee benefit	**(422)**	**325**	**(860)**	**(222)**
Compensation	(422)	325	(860)	(222)
Incentives (performance-related bonus)	—	—	—	—
Profit-sharing				
Other	—	—	—	—
Expense for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	**(6,124)**	**(10,715)**	**(8,160)**	**(16,127)**
Severance indemnities (1)	(6,124)	(10,715)	(8,160)	(16,127)
Other	—	—	—	—
Expenses for employee payments based on shares or equity instruments	**(649)**	**—**	**(3,887)**	**(3,569)**
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	—	—	—	—
Cash-settled share-based payment transactions	(649)	—	(3,887)	(3,569)
Expenses for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Expenses for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	**(676)**	**(575)**	**(1,321)**	**(1,161)**
Expenses for other obligations with personnel	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Other personnel expenses	**(6,330)**	**(5,620)**	**(13,100)**	**(13,321)**
Training expenses	(679)	(702)	(1,234)	(1,397)
Expenses for nursery and kindergarten	(152)	(154)	(292)	(301)
Other	(5,499)	(4,764)	(11,574)	(11,623)
Total	**(98,936)**	**(97,216)**	**(193,735)**	**(191,396)**

(1) Includes payments due to termination of employment contract severance indemnities, associated with the restructuring and efficiency process carried out by the Bank in Colombia.

Note 38 – Administrative Expenses

The details of the item Administrative Expenses for the three- and six-months periods ended as June 30, 2026 and 2025 is as follows:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30		For the six months periods ended as of June 30	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Administrative expenses	**(54,959)**	**(52,187)**	**(107,237)**	**(102,713)**
Expenses for short-term leases	(513)	(508)	(965)	(1,103)
Expenses for low-value leases	—	—	—	—
Other expenses of obligations for lease contracts	(41)	(43)	(82)	(85)
Maintenance and repair of fixed assets	(10,129)	(9,601)	(19,636)	(18,984)
Insurance premiums except to cover operational risk events	(4,753)	(4,415)	(9,132)	(8,676)
Office supplies	(496)	(552)	(996)	(1,112)
IT and communications expenses	(15,552)	(12,876)	(31,627)	(27,791)
Lighting, heating and other services	(792)	(763)	(1,580)	(1,639)
Surveillance services and transportation of valuables	(1,361)	(1,083)	(2,864)	(2,435)
Expenses for personnel representation and travel	(1,086)	(849)	(2,012)	(1,707)
Legal and notarial expenses	(5,866)	(6,832)	(11,435)	(12,561)
Fees for review and audit of the financial statements by the external auditor	(519)	(485)	(815)	(739)
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by the external auditor	—	—	—	—
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by other auditing companies	(28)	(29)	(55)	(58)
Title classification fees	—	—	—	—
Fees for other technical reports	(4,769)	(4,091)	(9,288)	(6,988)
Fines applied by the Financial Market Commission	—	—	—	(8)
Fines applied by other agencies	(40)	(170)	(43)	(172)
Other general management expenses	(9,014)	(9,890)	(16,707)	(18,655)
Outsourced services	**(9,531)**	**(9,644)**	**(18,679)**	**(19,498)**
Data processing	(3,976)	(3,807)	(7,808)	(7,466)
Technological development service, certification and technological testing	—	—	—	—
External human resource administration service and external personnel	—	(15)	—	(32)
Appraisal service	(46)	(39)	(79)	(71)
Call center service for sales, marketing, quality assurance and costumer service	(34)	(116)	(137)	(221)
External collection service	(448)	(558)	(850)	(1,190)
External ATM administration and maintenance service	—	—	—	—
External cleaning service, casino, files and documents custody, furniture and equipment storage	(208)	(176)	(374)	(352)
Sale services and product distribution	(43)	(30)	(83)	(75)
External credit evaluation service	—	—	—	—
Other outsourced services	(4,776)	(4,903)	(9,348)	(10,091)
Board of directors expenses	**(334)**	**(271)**	**(624)**	**(543)**
Board of directors compensations	(334)	(271)	(624)	(543)
Other board of directors expenses	—	—	—	—
Advertisement	**(7,894)**	**(6,670)**	**(15,433)**	**(13,587)**
Taxes, real estate tax and other legal charges	**(13,355)**	**(11,877)**	**(33,905)**	**(23,738)**
Real estate taxes	(104)	(81)	(189)	(193)
Municipal licenses	(314)	(314)	(653)	(626)
Other taxes other than income (1)	(10,051)	(8,737)	(27,295)	(17,431)
Control contributions to the regulator	(2,886)	(2,745)	(5,768)	(5,488)
Other legal fees	—	—	—	—
Total	**(86,073)**	**(80,649)**	**(175,878)**	**(160,079)**

(1) In June 2026, Decree 0240 was issued, establishing a wealth tax on corporations in Colombia. This tax was recognized as a non-recurring expense payable on a one-time basis, as it does not represent a levy on income, in the amount of MCh$8,146.

Note 39 – Depreciation and Amortization

Values corresponding to fees by concept of depreciation and amortization for the three- and six-months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Depreciation and amortization				
Amortization of intangible assets	(16,944)	(15,811)	(35,081)	(31,503)
Depreciation for fixed assets	(1,638)	(1,874)	(3,628)	(3,924)
Depreciation and amortizations for assets with rights to use in leases	(7,942)	(8,016)	(15,715)	(15,959)
Depreciation of other assets for investment properties	—	—	—	—
Amortization of other assets per revenue asset from ordinary activities from costumer contracts	—	—	—	—
Total Depreciation and amortization	**(26,524)**	**(25,701)**	**(54,424)**	**(51,386)**

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets

For the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, the details are as follows:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Impairment of investments in associates	—	—	—	—
Impairment of intangible assets	—	—	—	—
Impairment of fixed assets	—	(1)	—	(1)
Impairment of right-of-use assets	—	—	—	—
Impairment of other assets for investment properties	—	—	—	—
Impairment of other assets for income from ordinary activities from contracts with customers	—	—	—	—
Gain on an acquisition through a business combination on highly advantageous terms	—	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**(1)**	**—**	**(1)**

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses

a) Summary of credit loss expense for the three and six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

Summary of credit loss expense	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions constituted for loan credit risk	(97,284)	(102,578)	(196,003)	(185,936)
Expense (recovery) of special provisions for credit risk	(5,006)	(337)	(427)	(5,427)
Write-off credit recovery	16,550	20,361	33,570	35,115
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	65	(6)	(1)	—
Impairment due to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(71)	(3)	(68)	(15)
Total	**(85,746)**	**(82,563)**	**(162,929)**	**(156,263)**

b) Flow of provision expenses constituted for credit risk and expense for credit losses of loans for the three and six months periods ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30, 2026							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(354)	—	—	—	—	(354)	—	**(354)**
Release of provisions	329	—	—	—	—	329	—	**329**
Subtotal	**(25)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(25)**	**—**	**(25)**
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(7,409)	(15,278)	(3,559)	(17,361)	(304)	(43,911)	(1)	**(43,912)**
Provisions released	6,463	18	1,098	—	3,050	10,629	1	**10,630**
Subtotal	**(946)**	**(15,260)**	**(2,461)**	**(17,361)**	**2,746**	**(33,282)**	**—**	**(33,282)**
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(3,050)	—	—	(1,439)	(4,489)	—	**(4,489)**
Provisions released	—	565	—	—	—	565	—	**565**
Subtotal	**—**	**(2,485)**	**—**	**—**	**(1,439)**	**(3,924)**	**—**	**(3,924)**
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(52,860)	—	—	(11,488)	(64,348)	—	**(64,348)**
Release of provisions	—	1,029	—	—	3,266	4,295	—	**4,295**
Subtotal	**—**	**(51,831)**	**—**	**—**	**(8,222)**	**(60,053)**	**—**	**(60,053)**
Expense of constituted provisions	**(971)**	**(69,576)**	**(2,461)**	**(17,361)**	**(6,915)**	**(97,284)**	**—**	**(97,284)**
Recovery of writen-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4,467**
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1,134**
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**10,949**
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**16,550**
Credit loss expense	**(971)**	**(69,576)**	**(2,461)**	**(17,361)**	**(6,915)**	**(97,284)**	**—**	**(80,734)**

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

	For the six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(879)	—	—	—	—	(879)	—	**(879)**
Release of provisions	1,331	—	—	—	—	1,331	—	**1,331**
Subtotal	**452**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**452**	**—**	**452**
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(12,953)	(28,745)	(8,388)	(29,013)	(3,048)	(82,147)	(1)	**(82,148)**
Provisions released	8,762	343	1,746	2,971	4,611	18,433	112	**18,545**
Subtotal	**(4,191)**	**(28,402)**	**(6,642)**	**(26,042)**	**1,563**	**(63,714)**	**111**	**(63,603)**
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(5,117)	—	—	(2,643)	(7,760)	—	**(7,760)**
Provisions released	—	1,110	—	—	—	1,110	—	**1,110**
Subtotal	**—**	**(4,007)**	**—**	**—**	**(2,643)**	**(6,650)**	**—**	**(6,650)**
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(107,653)	—	—	(23,421)	(131,074)	—	**(131,074)**
Release of provisions	—	1,311	—	—	3,561	4,872	—	**4,872**
Subtotal	**—**	**(106,342)**	**—**	**—**	**(19,860)**	**(126,202)**	**—**	**(126,202)**
Expense of constituted provisions	**(3,739)**	**(138,751)**	**(6,642)**	**(26,042)**	**(20,940)**	**(196,114)**	**111**	**(196,003)**
Recovery of writen-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7,996**
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2,811**
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**22,763**
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**33,570**
Credit loss expense	**(3,739)**	**(138,751)**	**(6,642)**	**(26,042)**	**(20,940)**	**(196,114)**	**111**	**(162,433)**

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30, 2025							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(5)	—	—	—	—	(5)	—	**(5)**
Release of provisions	29	—	—	—	—	29	—	**29**
Subtotal	**24**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**24**	**—**	**24**
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(7,037)	(15,783)	(3,985)	(15,713)	(428)	(42,946)	—	**(42,946)**
Provisions released	1,930	95	1,771	132	3,478	7,406	3	**7,409**
Subtotal	**(5,107)**	**(15,688)**	**(2,214)**	**(15,581)**	**3,050**	**(35,540)**	**3**	**(35,537)**
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(1,489)	—	—	(1,538)	(3,027)	—	**(3,027)**
Provisions released	—	624	—	—	—	624	—	**624**
Subtotal	**—**	**(865)**	**—**	**—**	**(1,538)**	**(2,403)**	**—**	**(2,403)**
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(53,929)	—	—	(11,148)	(65,077)	—	**(65,077)**
Release of provisions	—	—	—	—	415	415	—	**415**
Subtotal	**—**	**(53,929)**	**—**	**—**	**(10,733)**	**(64,662)**	**—**	**(64,662)**
Expense of constituted provisions	**(5,083)**	**(70,482)**	**(2,214)**	**(15,581)**	**(9,221)**	**(102,581)**	**3**	**(102,578)**
Recovery of writen-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6,901**
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1,126**
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**12,334**
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**20,361**
Credit loss expense	**(5,083)**	**(70,482)**	**(2,214)**	**(15,581)**	**(9,221)**	**(102,581)**	**3**	**(82,217)**

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

	For the six months periods ended as of June 30, 2025							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(81)	—	—	—	—	(81)	—	**(81)**
Release of provisions	159	—	—	—	—	159	—	**159**
Subtotal	**78**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**78**	**—**	**78**
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(10,754)	(29,851)	(8,545)	(29,418)	(647)	(79,215)	—	**(79,215)**
Provisions released	7,860	148	2,590	627	5,875	17,100	41	**17,141**
Subtotal	**(2,894)**	**(29,703)**	**(5,955)**	**(28,791)**	**5,228**	**(62,115)**	**41**	**(62,074)**
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(2,371)	—	—	(3,459)	(5,830)	—	**(5,830)**
Provisions released	—	1,030	—	—	—	1,030	—	**1,030**
Subtotal	**—**	**(1,341)**	**—**	**—**	**(3,459)**	**(4,800)**	**—**	**(4,800)**
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(119,483)	—	—	(22,442)	(141,925)	—	**(141,925)**
Release of provisions	—	—	—	—	22,785	22,785	—	**22,785**
Subtotal	**—**	**(119,483)**	**—**	**—**	**343**	**(119,140)**	**—**	**(119,140)**
Expense of constituted provisions	**(2,816)**	**(150,527)**	**(5,955)**	**(28,791)**	**2,112**	**(185,977)**	**41**	**(185,936)**
Recovery of writen-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**10,017**
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2,256**
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**22,842**
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**35,115**
Credit loss expense	**(2,816)**	**(150,527)**	**(5,955)**	**(28,791)**	**2,112**	**(185,977)**	**41**	**(150,821)**

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

c) Balances for the three- and six-months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025 of expenses for special provisions for credit risk, are as follows:

Summary of the expense for special provisions for credit risk	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions for contingent credits	**(2,910)**	**(282)**	**2,497**	**(7,932)**
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Commercial Loans	(2,275)	61	528	1,192
Consumer loans	(635)	(343)	1,969	(9,124)
Expense of provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	**(2,096)**	**(55)**	**(2,924)**	**784**
Expense of special provisions for contingent credits abroad	**—**	—	**—**	—
Expense of additional provisions for loans	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,721**
Commercial loans	—	—	—	1,721
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—
Expense of provisions for adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation	**—**	—	**—**	—
Expense of other special provisions constituted for credit risk	**—**	—	**—**	—
Total	**(5,006)**	**(337)**	**(427)**	**(5,427)**

Note 42 – Income from Discontinued Operations

As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Bank has no results from discontinued operations.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures

a) Assets and liabilities for transactions with related parties

Assets and liabilities by type of related party	As of June 30, 2026				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	13	—	12,827	**12,840**
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not intended for mandatory trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedging	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Rights on resale agreements and loans of securities	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	—	—	3,218	**3,218**
Mortgage loans	—	—	28,675	17,920	**46,595**
Consumer loans	—	—	5,108	4,326	**9,434**
Recorded provisions - loans	—	—	(166)	21	**(145)**
Other assets	—	—	—	538	**538**
Contingent credits	—	30,000	9,020	4,931	**43,951**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	4	—	5,606	**5,610**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge.	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other demand obligations	—	207	4,491	3,904	**8,602**
Deposits and other term deposits	—	69,466	6,157	199,448	**275,071**
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued (1)	—	—	—	276,309	**276,309**
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	—	—	—	2,643	**2,643**
Other liabilities	—	—	—	1	1

(1) This corresponds to an AT1 bond issued by the Bank and acquired by Itaú BBA International, a related party of the Bank's controlling shareholder. As of June 30, 2026, interest accrued on these issuances amounted to a total of MCh$12,712, of which MCh$10,068 had been paid.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

Assets and liabilities by type of related party	As of December 31, 2025				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	191	—	4,413	**4,604**
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not intended for mandatory trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedging	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Rights on resale agreements and loans of securities	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	5,563	20	19,557	**25,140**
Mortgage loans	—	—	28,268	17,000	**45,268**
Consumer loans	—	—	5,695	3,790	**9,485**
Recorded provisions - loans	—	(12)	(284)	(204)	**(500)**
Other assets	—	—	—	680	**680**
Contingent credits	—	24,439	8,154	4,666	**37,259**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	2,496	**2,496**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge.	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other demand obligations	—	21	2,718	5,424	**8,163**
Deposits and other term deposits	—	94,327	4,209	181,618	**280,154**
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued (1)	—	—	—	272,070	**272,070**
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	—	—	—	2,813	**2,813**
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This corresponds to an AT1 bond issued by the Bank and acquired by Itaú BBA International, a related entity of the Bank's controlling shareholder. As of December 31, 2025, interest accrued on these issuances amounted to a total of MCh$21,559, of which MCh$18,746 had been paid.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

b) Incomes and expenses from transactions related parties for the three- and six-months periods ended as of June 30, 2026 and 2025:

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30, 2026				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	—	2	325	3,463	**3,790**
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	668	497	**1,165**
Commission income	—	385	61	603	**1,049**
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other income	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total Income	**—**	**387**	**1,054**	**4,563**	**6,004**
Interest Expenses	—	(881)	(105)	(2,374)	**(3,360)**
Indexation expenses	—	—	(4)	(333)	**(337)**
Commission expenses	—	—	—	—	**—**
Credit loss expense	—	—	241	301	**542**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	(10,498)	—	**(10,498)**
Administrative expense	(753)	(1,198)	—	(2,745)	**(4,696)**
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	**(753)**	**(2,079)**	**(10,366)**	**(5,151)**	**(18,349)**

	For the six months periods ended as of June 30, 2026				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	—	3	654	12,690	**13,347**
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	746	552	**1,298**
Commission income	—	657	113	1,283	**2,053**
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other income	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total Income	**—**	**660**	**1,513**	**14,525**	**16,698**
Interest Expenses	—	(1,721)	(190)	(4,450)	**(6,361)**
Indexation expenses	—	—	(4)	(372)	**(376)**
Commission expenses	—	—	—	—	**—**
Credit loss expense	—	12	216	306	**534**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	(34,344)	—	**(34,344)**
Administrative expense	(878)	(2,490)	—	(4,235)	**(7,603)**
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	**(878)**	**(4,199)**	**(34,322)**	**(8,751)**	**(48,150)**

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

	For the three months periods ended as of June 30, 2025				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	—	—	294	467	**761**
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	268	176	**444**
Commission income	—	160	21	530	**711**
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other income	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total Income	**—**	**160**	**583**	**1,173**	**1,916**
Interest Expenses	—	(234)	(137)	(2,136)	**(2,507)**
Indexation expenses	(288)	—	(1)	(126)	**(415)**
Commission expenses	—	—	—	—	**—**
Credit loss expense	—	32	(49)	29	**12**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	(25,689)	—	**(25,689)**
Administrative expense	(129)	(1,019)	—	(1,409)	**(2,557)**
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	**(417)**	**(1,221)**	**(25,876)**	**(3,642)**	**(31,156)**

	For the six months periods ended as of June 30, 2025				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	—	89	621	966	**1,676**
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	631	438	**1,069**
Commission income	—	167	42	1,197	**1,406**
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other income	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total Income	**—**	**256**	**1,294**	**2,601**	**4,151**
Interest Expenses	—	(236)	(154)	(4,215)	**(4,605)**
Indexation expenses	—	—	(2)	(288)	**(290)**
Commission expenses	—	—	—	—	**—**
Credit loss expense	—	32	(49)	29	**12**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	(25,689)	—	**(25,689)**
Administrative expense	(259)	(2,139)	—	(3,513)	**(5,911)**
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	**(259)**	**(2,343)**	**(25,894)**	**(7,987)**	**(36,483)**

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

c) Transactions with related parties in the period/year

The transactions with related entities reported herein are those which, in the opinion of the Company, exceed an accumulated total of MCh$82 (UF 2,000) as of June 30, 2026 (MCh$79 as of December 31, 2025):

Transaction description						As of June 30, 2026					As of June 30, 2025		
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Type of service	Deadline	Renewal Conditions	Transactions under equivalence conditions to those Transactions with mutual independence between parties	Amount	Effect on Income Statement		Effect on Statement of Financial Position		Amount	Effect on Income Statement	
							Incomes	Expenses	Receivable	Payable		Incomes	Expenses
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Combanc S.A.	Management	Data transmission services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(484)	—	(484)	—	—	(388)	—	(388)
Comder Contraparte Central S.A.	Management	Banking services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(452)	—	(452)	—	—	(997)	—	(997)
Itaú Unibanco	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(878)	—	(878)	—		(259)	—	(259)
Itaú BBA Securities NY	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	310	504	(194)	88	(396)	331	442	(111)
Itaú internacional securities	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	125	125	—	125	—	—	—	—
Banco Itaú International	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	325	325	—	325	—	600	600	—
Itaú Europe SA	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	(683)	—	(683)	—	(683)	—	—	—
Itaú BBA Europa	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	(845)	—	(845)	—	—	—	—	—
Redbanc S.A.	Management	ATM network management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(1,577)	—	(1,577)	—	—	(2,017)	—	(2,017)
Transbank S.A.	Management	Credit card management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(2,490)	—	(2,490)	—	—	(2,139)	—	(2,139)

Transaction description						As of December 31, 2025				
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Type of service	Deadline	Renewal Conditions	Transactions under equivalence conditions to those Transactions with mutual independence between parties	Amount	Effect on Income Statement		Effect on Statement of Financial Position	
							Incomes	Expenses	Receivable	Payable
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Combanc S.A.	Management	Data transmission services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(944)	—	(944)	—	—
Comder Contraparte Central S.A	Management	Banking services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(1,462)	—	(1,462)	—	—
Itaú Unibanco	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(498)	—	(498)	—	—
Itaú BBA Securities NY	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	534	883	(349)	92	(93)
Itaú internacional securities	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	86	86	—	85	—
Banco Itaú International	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	1,103	1,103	—	503	—
Itaú BBA Europa	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	(653)	—	(653)	—	(443)
Redbanc S.A.	Management	ATM network management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(4,333)	—	(4,333)	—	—
Transbank S.A.	Management	Credit card management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(4,429)	—	(4,429)	—	—

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

d) Payments to the Board of directors and key management personnel of Consolidated Bank.

Payments to the Board of directors and key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries	For the three months periods ended as of June 30,		For the six months periods ended as of June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Board of directors				
Compensation payments and board of directors per diem - Bank and banks subsidiaries	**(333)**	**(272)**	**(624)**	**(544)**
Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries:				
Short-term employee benefit payment	(8,960)	(8,614)	(21,832)	(20,417)
Post employment employee benefit payment	—	—	—	—
Long-term employee benefit payment	—	—	—	—
Payments for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	(507)	(227)	(1,408)	(1,285)
Payment to employees based on shares or equity instruments	(38)	(307)	(9,542)	(2,600)
Payment for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	—	—	—	—
Payment for obligations for defined post-employment benefit plans	—	—	—	—
Payment for other personnel obligations	—	—	—	—
Subtotal- Payments for employee benefit obligations	**(9,505)**	**(9,148)**	**(32,782)**	**(24,302)**
Total	**(9,838)**	**(9,420)**	**(33,406)**	**(24,846)**

e) Composition of the Board of directors and key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries

Composition of the board of directors and key Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries	As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
	No. of executives	
Board of directors		
Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries	**14**	**13**
Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries:		
General Manager - Bank	1	1
General Manager - Bank subsidiaries	6	7
Division/Area Managers - Bank	100	85
Division/Area Managers - Bank Subsidiaries	45	58
Subtotal	**152**	**151**
Total	**166**	**164**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

This disclosure was prepared based on the application of the local regulatory guidelines stated in Chapter 7-12 "Fair value of financial instruments" of the CMF and IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement". These standards have been applied to both financial assets and non-financial assets measured at fair value (recurring and non-recurring).

The following section details the main guidelines and definitions used by the Group:

Fair value. The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). The transaction is carried out in the principal or most advantageous market and is not forced, that is, it does not consider factors specific to the Group that may influence a real transaction.

Market participants. Buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability that have all of the following characteristics:

a) They are independent of each other, i.e. they are not related parties as defined in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", although the price in a related party transaction may be used as an input to a fair value measurement if the entity has evidence that the transaction was entered into at market terms.

b) They are knowledgeable, having a reasonable understanding about the asset or liability and the transaction using all available information, including information that might be obtained through due diligence efforts that are usual and customary.

c) They are able to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability.

d) They are willing to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability i.e. they are motivated, but not forced or otherwise compelled, to do so.

Fair value measurement. When measuring fair value, the Group takes into account the same characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would consider in pricing that asset or liability on the measurement date.

Aspects of the transaction. A fair value measurement assumes that the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under current market conditions. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place: (a) on the principal market for the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset.

Market participants. The fair value measurement measures the fair value of the asset or liability using the assumptions that the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, assuming that the participants act in their best economic interest.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Prices. Fair value is the price that will be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction on the main (or most advantageous) market as of the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. Starting price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Highest and best use of non-financial assets. The fair value measurement of these assets takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits through the highest and best use of the asset or through the sale of the asset to another market participant that would maximize the value of the asset.

Bank's own liabilities and equity instruments. The fair value measurement assumes that these items are transferred to a market participant on the date of measurement. The transfer of these items assumes that:

a) A liability would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would be required to fulfill the obligation. The liability would not be settled with the counterparty or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.
b) An entity's own equity instrument would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would take on the rights and responsibilities associated with the instrument. The instrument would not be canceled or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.

Default risk. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of the default risk. This risk includes, but is not limited to, the entity's own credit risk. This risk is assumed to be the same before and after the liability is transferred.

Initial recognition. When an asset is acquired or a liability assumed in an exchange transaction involving that asset or liability, the transaction price is the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (the entry price). In contrast, the fair value of the asset or liability is the price received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (the exit price). Entities do not necessarily sell assets at the prices paid to acquire them. Likewise, they do not necessarily transfer liabilities at the price received to assume them.

Valuation techniques. The Bank will use techniques that are appropriate for the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. In this sense, the following approaches stand out, being the first two the most used by the group:

a) **Market approach.** Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities.
b) **Income approach.** Converts future amounts for example cash flows or income and expenses to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts. The fair value measurement is determined based on the value indicated by the current market expectations about those future amounts.
c) **Cost approach.** Reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (current replacement cost).

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Present value techniques. Technique to adjust the discount rate and expected cash flows (expected present value). The present value technique used to measure the fair value will depend on the specific facts and circumstances of the asset or liability being measured and the availability of sufficient data.

Components of the present value measurement. Present value is the tool used to link future amounts (e.g. cash flows or values) to a present amount using a discount rate. A fair value measurement of an asset or a liability using a present value technique captures all the following elements from the perspective of market participants at the measurement date:

a) An estimate of future cash flows for the asset or liability being measured.
b) Expectations about possible variations in the amount and timing of the cash flows representing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows.
c) The temporary value of money, represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets that have expiration dates or duration that coincides with the period covered by the cash flows and do not raise uncertainty in the temporary distribution or risk of default for the holder (that is, risk-free interest rate).
d) The price to bear the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows (i.e., a risk premium).
e) Other factors that market participants would take into account in these circumstances.
f) For a liability, the default risk related to that liability, including the entity's own credit risk (i.e. the debtor's).

Fair value hierarchy. It gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Determination of fair value

The following is a summary of the fair values of the main financial assets and liabilities as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, including those that are not presented at fair value in the Interim Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:

	As of June 30, 2026		
	Carrying amount value	Estimated fair value	
		Recurrent (a)	Non recurrent (b)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	3,268,102	—	3,268,102
Cash items in process of collection	751,163	—	751,163
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	5,398,632	5,398,632	—
Financial derivative contracts	4,223,037	4,223,037	—
Financial debt instruments	1,105,756	1,105,756	—
Other	69,839	69,839	—
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	9,447	9,447	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,541,500	5,541,500	—
Financial debt instruments	5,541,500	5,541,500	—
Other	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	148,155	148,155	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	31,095,926	—	31,835,161
Investments under resale agreements	201,529	—	201,529
Financial debt instruments	885,439	—	887,544
Interbank loans	18,210	—	18,210
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	17,658,954	—	18,050,597
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	9,158,987	—	9,142,706
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,172,807	—	3,534,575
Total	**46,212,925**	**11,097,734**	**35,854,426**
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	890,109	—	890,109
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,899,837	3,899,837	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,899,837	3,899,837	—
Other	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	104,428	104,428	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,488,777	—	31,301,493
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,773	—	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,561,042	—	14,533,060
Obligations under repurchase agreements	518,259	—	518,259
Interbank borrowings	1,892,176	—	1,887,367
Debt instruments issued	6,858,083	—	6,703,590
Other financial liabilities	763,444	—	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	109,096	—	101,822
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,496,400	—	1,557,869
Total	**37,988,647**	**4,004,265**	**33,851,293**

(a) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.
(b) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on a basis other than fair value in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value presented here are for disclosure purposes only and have no impact on the balances in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Carrying amount value	Estimated fair value	
		Recurrent (a)	Non recurrent (b)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	2,892,660	—	2,892,660
Cash items in process of collection	897,258	—	897,258
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	4,620,072	4,620,072	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,956,486	3,956,486	—
Financial debt instruments	598,794	598,794	—
Other	64,792	64,792	—
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,837	8,837	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,815,427	3,815,427	—
Financial debt instruments	3,815,427	3,815,427	—
Other	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	139,856	139,856	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	29,356,116	—	30,221,587
Investments under resale agreements	197,770	—	197,770
Financial debt instruments	991,908	—	1,000,656
Interbank loans	47,332	—	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,547,863	—	17,030,221
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,520,104	—	8,525,962
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,051,139	—	3,419,646
Total	**41,730,226**	**8,584,192**	**34,011,505**
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	890,109	—	890,109
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,899,837	3,899,837	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,899,837	3,899,837	—
Other	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	104,428	104,428	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,488,777	—	31,301,493
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,773	—	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,561,042	—	14,533,060
Obligations under repurchase agreements	518,259	—	518,259
Interbank borrowings	1,892,176	—	1,887,367
Debt instruments issued	6,858,083	—	6,703,590
Other financial liabilities	763,444	—	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	109,096	—	101,822
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,496,400	—	1,557,869
Total	**37,988,647**	**4,004,265**	**33,851,293**

(a) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.
(b) Correspond to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on a basis other than fair value in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair values presented here are for disclosure purposes only and have no impact on the balances in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

In addition, the fair value estimates presented above do not attempt to estimate the value of the Group's profits generated by its business, nor future business activities, and, therefore, do not represent the value of the Group as a going concern.

The following section describes the methods used to estimate fair value:

a) Measurement of the fair value of assets and liabilities for disclosure purposes (Non-recurring)

Cash, short-term assets and short-term liabilities

The fair value of these items approximates their book value given their short-term nature. These items include:

- Cash and deposits in Banks
- Cash in the process of collection
- Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans and obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans
- Demand deposits and other demand obligations
- Other financial obligations

Loans

The fair value of loans is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. In the case of mortgage loans and consumer loans, the cash flows were discounted by using the effective average placement rate of the last month of the reporting period for each type of product. The fair value of commercial loans is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using a risk-free interest rate adjusted for expected losses from debtors based on their credit quality. The credit risk adjustment is based on variables observable in the market and the Group's policies for qualitative and quantitative credit risk methodologies.

This methodology was applied to:

- Interbank loans
- Loans and accounts receivable from customers

Financial instruments at amortized cost

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments is determined using quotes and transactions observed in the main market for identical instruments, or in their absence, for similar instruments. Fair value estimates of debt instruments or securities representative of debt take into account additional variables and inputs to the extent that they apply, including estimates of prepayment rates and the credit risk of issuers.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Medium and long-term liabilities

The fair value of medium and long-term liabilities is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using an interest rate curve that reflects current market conditions at which the entity's debt instruments are traded. Medium and long-term liabilities include:

- Term deposits and other term loans
- Interbank borrowings
- Debt instruments issued
- Instruments of regulatory capital

b) Value Measurement of financial assets and liabilities for recording purposes (recurring):

Financial instruments

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments is determined using quotes and transactions observed in the main market for identical instruments, or in their absence, for similar instruments. Fair value estimates of debt instruments or securities representative of debt take into account additional variables and inputs to the extent that they apply, including estimates of prepayment rates and the credit risk of issuers. These financial instruments are classified as follows:

- Financial instruments held for trading at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial instruments at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income

Financial derivative contracts

The estimated fair value of derivative instruments is calculated using prices quoted in the market for financial instruments with similar characteristics. The methodology recognizes the credit risk of each counterparty. The adjustment is known internationally as counterparty risk adjustment, which is composed of CVA (Credit Value Adjustment) and DVA (Debit Value Adjustment), the sum of both risk adjustments the effective counterparty risk that must be recognized. This adjustment is periodically recorded in the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

As of June 30, 2026, the portfolio of derivative contracts both in Chile and Colombia have an accumulate net effect of MCh$7,320 (MCh$(5,872) as of December 31, 2025)

	As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	CVA	DVA	CVA	DVA
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for hedging				
Fair value	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Cash flows	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Net investment in a foreign operation hedge	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Derivatives held for trading	(8,279)	959	(7,379)	1,507
Forward de tasa	—	—	(13)	—
Currency forwards	(1,866)	762	(2,042)	813
Currency swaps	(5,736)	121	(4,196)	531
Interest rate swaps	(677)	76	(1,128)	163
Currency call options	—	—	—	—
Currency put options	—	—	—	—
Totals financial derivatives	(8,279)	959	(7,379)	1,507

c) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies assets and liabilities based on the characteristics of the data that the technique requires for its valuation:

- **Level 1**

Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Entity can access at the measurement date. The inputs needed to value the instruments in this category are available daily and used directly.

In the case of Currency, Shares and Mutual funds, prices are observed directly in over-the-counter markets and the Stock Exchange. These prices correspond to the values at which the exact same assets are traded. As a result, the portfolio valuation does not require assumptions or models of any type.

For instruments issued by the Chilean Central Bank and the Chilean Treasury, benchmark prices are used. Benchmark prices are defined using similar durations, type of currency and are traded the equivalent of every day. The valuation of these instruments is identical to the valuation of the Santiago Stock Exchange, which is a standard international methodology. This methodology uses the internal rate of return to discount the instrument's cash flows.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

- **Level 2**

The specific instrument does not have daily quotes. However, similar instruments can be observed (e.g. same issuer, different maturity; or different issuer, same maturity and risk rating). In general, they are diverse combinations of pseudo-arbitration. Although the inputs are not directly observable, observable inputs are available with the needed periodicity.

In this category, instruments are valued by discounting contractual cash flows based on a zero-coupon curve determined through the price of instruments with similar characteristics and a similar issuer risk. The income approach is used, which converts future amounts to present amounts.

For derivative instruments within this category, quotes from other-the-counter transactions reported by the most important brokers in the Chilean market and the Bloomberg platform are used. The inputs observed include forward prices, interest rates and volatilities. Based on these inputs, market curves are modeled. They are a numerical representation of the opportunity costs of the instrument's cash flows or the price volatility of an asset. Finally, cash flows are discounted.

The Black and Scholes model is used for options based on prices of brokers in the OTC market. For money market instruments, prices of transactions on the Santiago Stock Exchange are observed and used to model market curves.

For corporate or bank bonds, given the lack of market depth, the Bank uses transactions (if any) in the Chilean market, on foreign markets, zero-coupon curves of risk-free instruments, adjustment curves, spread modeling, correlation with similar financial instruments, etc. and gives market curves as the final result. These market curves are provided by a pricing supplier and are widely accepted by the market and its regulators.

- **Level 3**

This is used when prices, data or necessary inputs are not directly or indirectly observable for similar instruments for the asset or liability as of the valuation date. These fair value valuation models are subjective in nature. Therefore, they base their estimate of prices on a series of assumptions that are widely accepted by the market.

Due to the lack of liquidity in the basis of the active banking rate (TAB) over the chamber rate (camera), the price is not observable and, therefore, models must be used to estimate the future cash flows of the contract. This spread is calculated on a historical basis using the IRS with the greatest market depth, which is the chamber swap.

In addition, the Bank offers American forwards to meet its customers' needs. They do not have a secondary market and, therefore, their value is estimated using an extension of the Hull-White model, used widely by the financial services industry.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

With respect to financial assets, a negotiation is not required, mandatorily valued at fair value with changes in results, the valuation is made based on the determination of a rate that allows obtaining the fair value based on market references:

- Determining an average rate from "Comparable Instruments" according to the rating of the issuer and term of the instrument.
- Decomposing the rate into a risk-free base observable in the market and a spread that represents the credit risk of the issuer.

The periodic valuation of the instrument is carried out based on the value of the risk-free rate of each day plus the determined credit spread.

The table below summarizes the impacts on the portfolio of a recalibration of the models based on a stress scenario, recalibrating parameters with the shock incorporated.

Impact calibration	As of June 30, 2026		
	American forwards USD- CLP	Basis TAB CLP	Basis TAB CLF
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Volatility exchange rate USD-CLP			
TAB 30	—	11	—
TAB 90	—	—	(14)
TAB 180	—	(30)	1
TAB 360	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**(19)**	**(13)**

Impact calibration	As of December 31, 2025		
	American forwards USD- CLP	Basis TAB CLP	Basis TAB CLF
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Volatility exchange rate USD-CLP			
TAB 30	—	13	—
TAB 90	—	—	—
TAB 180	—	5	—
TAB 360	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**18**	**—**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy for the Group's recurring valuation of financial instruments:

Level	Instrument	Issuer	Price Source	Model
1	Currency	N/A	OTC, Bloomberg	Directly observable price.
	Shares	Others	Santiago Exchange	Directly observable price.
	Mutual funds	Asset Managers	Risk America	Directly observable price.
	Bonds	Chilean Central Bank	Santiago Stock Exchange	Internal rate of return (IRR) based on prices.
2	Derivatives	N/A	OTC (Brokers), Bloomberg	Interest rate curves based on forward prices and coupon rates.
	IIF	Chilean Central Bank and Chilean Treasury	Santiago Stock Exchange	Interest rate curves based on prices.
	IIF	Banks	Santiago Stock Exchange	Interest rate curves based on prices.
	Bonds	Companies, banks	Pricing supplier	Interest rate curves based on correlations, spreads, extrapolations, etc.
3	Derivatives TAB	N/A	OTC (Brokers)	Interest rate curves based on modeling of TAB-Chamber spread.
	Derivatives, American forwards	N/A	Blomberg	Black and Scholes with inputs from European options.
	Bonds	Companies, banks	Blomberg	Interest rate curves based on modeling of SOFR and spreads

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

The following table classifies assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established in IFRS 13, as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

	As of June 30, 2026				
Measurement at fair value of instruments on on a recurring basis using	Book Value	Fair Value	Market value of the asset for asset for identified (level 1)	Inputs Significant observable (level 2)	Inputs Significant Non-observable (level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**1,175,595**	**1,175,595**	**1,149,773**	**25,822**	**—**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	134,319	134,319	134,319	—	—
Other local financial instruments	25,822	25,822	—	25,822	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	945,615	945,615	945,615	—	—
Investments in mutual funds	68,966	68,966	68,966	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	873	873	873	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading mandatority measured at fair valye through profit or loss	**9,447**	**9,447**	**—**	**—**	**9,447**
Commercial loans	9,447	9,447	—	—	9,447
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**5,541,500**	**5,541,500**	**5,411,725**	**24,286**	**105,489**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	4,749,359	4,749,359	4,749,359	—	—
Other local financial instruments	13,467	13,467	—	13,467	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	530,954	530,954	530,954	—	—
Other intruments issued abroad	247,720	247,720	131,412	10,819	105,489
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	**4,371,192**	**4,371,192**	**—**	**4,356,441**	**14,751**
Forwards	943,959	943,959	—	942,353	1,606
Swaps	3,426,620	3,426,620	—	3,413,475	13,145
Call options	613	613	—	613	—
Put options	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**11,097,734**	**11,097,734**	**6,561,498**	**4,406,549**	**129,687**
LIABILITIES					
Financial derivative contracts	**4,102,161**	**4,102,161**	**—**	**4,101,444**	**717**
Forwards	983,410	983,410	—	982,717	693
Swaps	3,117,661	3,117,661	—	3,117,637	24
Call options	—	—	—	—	—
Put options	1,090	1,090	—	1,090	—
Total	**4,102,161**	**4,102,161**	**—**	**4,101,444**	**717**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Measurement at fair value of instruments on on a recurring basis using	As of December 31, 2025				
	Book Value	Fair Value	Market value of the asset for asset for identified (level 1)	Inputs Significant observable (level 2)	Inputs Significant Non-observable (level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**663,586**	**663,586**	**647,112**	**16,474**	**—**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	121,400	121,400	121,400	—	—
Other local financial instruments	11,565	11,565	—	11,565	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	465,829	465,829	460,920	4,909	—
Investments in mutual funds	64,009	64,009	64,009	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	783	783	783	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading mandatority measured at fair valye through profit or loss	**8,837**	**8,837**	**—**	**—**	**8,837**
Commercial loans	8,837	8,837	—	—	8,837
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**3,815,427**	**3,815,427**	**3,442,452**	**269,501**	**103,474**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	2,562,550	2,562,550	2,562,550	—	—
Other local financial instruments	13,292	13,292	—	13,292	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	976,931	976,931	724,725	252,206	—
Other intruments issued abroad	262,654	262,654	155,177	4,003	103,474
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	**4,096,342**	**4,096,342**	**—**	**4,079,790**	**16,552**
Forwards	892,395	892,395	—	889,860	2,535
Swaps	3,203,717	3,203,717	—	3,189,700	14,017
Call options	205	205	—	205	—
Put options	25	25	—	25	—
Total	**8,584,192**	**8,584,192**	**4,089,564**	**4,365,765**	**128,863**
LIABILITIES					
Financial derivative contracts	**4,004,265**	**4,004,265**	**—**	**4,004,029**	**236**
Forwards	1,007,735	1,007,735	—	1,007,527	208
Swaps	2,996,498	2,996,498	—	2,996,470	28
Call options	22	22	—	22	—
Put options	10	10	—	10	—
Total	**4,004,265**	**4,004,265**	**—**	**4,004,029**	**236**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

d) Transfers between level 1 and level 2

For the as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, there are no transfers between levels 1 and 2, as described below:

Measurement at fair value of instruments on measured on a recurring basis	As of June 30, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
	Value Fair	Level 1 to 2	Level 2 to 1	Value Fair	Level 1 to 2	Level 2 to 1
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1,175,595	—	—	663,586	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,541,500	—	—	3,815,427	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	4,371,192	—	—	4,096,342	—	—
Total	**11,088,287**	**—**	**—**	**8,575,355**	**—**	**—**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	4,102,161	—	—	4,004,265	—	—
Total	**4,102,161**	**—**	**—**	**4,004,265**	**—**	**—**

e) Disclosures Regarding Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

Level 3 assets and liabilities are valued using techniques that require inputs that are not observable on the market, for which the income approach is used to convert future amounts to present amounts.

This category includes:

- Financial derivative instruments indexed to the TAB rate, this rate is comprised of an interbank rate and a liquidity premium charged to financial institutions and is determined using a short-rate model with mean reversion.
- American forward options.
- Financial assets whose contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test.
- Corporate bond whose data are not observable in the market.

As none of these products has a market, the Bank uses financial engineering valuation techniques that use unobservable variables.

These techniques use as transaction prices from the main financial instrument markets and assumptions that are widely accepted by the financial services industry. Using this information, unobservable variables are constructed such as: adjustment curves, spreads, volatilities and other variables necessary for the valuation. Lastly, all of the models are subject to internal contrasts by independent areas and have been reviewed by internal auditors and regulators.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

None of these products generate significant impacts on the Bank's results as a result of recalibration. The American forward is only offered for the US dollar-Chilean peso market and until now, given the important differential between these interest rates, the product behaves like a traditional forward. The TAB swap does not have significant impacts on the valuation as the modeled liquidity premiums have a quick mean reversion for the short part and low volatility for the long part, concentrating on the book's sensitivity in the longest part of the curve.

The following table presents a reconciliation of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

Reconciliation level 3	As of June 30, 2026					
	Opening balance	Income (Loss) recognized in Income	Income (Loss) recognized in Equity	Net of Purchases, sales and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value throught profit or loss	**8,837**	**610**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**9,447**
Commercial loans	8,837	610	—	—	—	**9,447**
Financial instruments at fair value throught other comprehensive income	**103,474**	**3,743**	**2,531**	**(340)**	**(3,919)**	**105,489**
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	103,474	3,743	2,531	(340)	(3,919)	**105,489**
Financial derivative contracts	**16,553**	**3,782**	**—**	**(5,584)**	**—**	**14,751**
Forwards	2,535	2,857	—	(3,786)	—	**1,606**
Swaps	14,018	925	—	(1,798)	—	**13,145**
Total	**128,864**	**8,135**	**2,531**	**(5,924)**	**(3,919)**	**129,687**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	**236**	**(2,067)**	**—**	**2,548**	**—**	**717**
Forwards	208	(1,890)	—	2,375	—	**693**
Swaps	28	(177)	—	173	—	**24**
Total	**236**	**(2,067)**	**—**	**2,548**	**—**	**717**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Reconciliation level 3	As of December 31, 2025					
	Opening balance	Income (Loss) recognized in Income	Income (Loss) recognized in Equity	Net of Purchases, sales and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value throught profit or loss	**8,650**	**187**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8,837**
Commercial loans (1)	8,650	187	—	—	—	**8,837**
Financial instruments at fair value throught other comprehensive income	**107,736**	**(3,690)**	**6,169**	**(6,741)**	**—**	**103,474**
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	107,736	(3,690)	6,169	(6,741)	—	**103,474**
Financial derivative contracts	**17,331**	**4,127**	**(4,906)**	**—**	**—**	**16,552**
Forwards	1,746	2,266	(1,477)	—	—	**2,535**
Swaps	15,585	1,861	(3,429)	—	—	**14,017**
Total	**133,717**	**624**	**1,263**	**(6,741)**	**—**	**128,863**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	**433**	**(3,403)**	**—**	**3,206**	**—**	**236**
Forwards	378	(2,859)	—	2,689	—	**208**
Swaps	55	(544)	—	517	—	**28**
Total	**433**	**(3,403)**	**—**	**3,206**	**—**	**236**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Hierarchy for Remaining Assets and Liabilities.

The following table discloses the classification according to the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2026, and December 31, 2025:

Measurement at fair value of items on non-recurring basis	As of June 30, 2026				
	Net value	Fair value estimated	Market value of the asset for identified assets identified (Level 1)	Other inputs significant observable (Level 2)	Non-observable significant inputs observable (Level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits in banks	3,268,102	3,268,102	3,268,102	—	—
Cash items in process of collection	751,163	751,163	751,163	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	**31,095,926**	**31,835,161**	**1,107,283**	**—**	**30,727,878**
Investments under resale agreements	201,529	201,529	201,529	—	—
Financial debt instruments	885,439	887,544	887,544	—	—
Interbank loans	18,210	18,210	18,210	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	17,658,954	18,050,597	—	—	18,050,597
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	9,158,987	9,142,706	—	—	9,142,706
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,172,807	3,534,575	—	—	3,534,575
Total	**35,115,191**	**35,854,426**	**5,126,548**	**—**	**30,727,878**
LIABILITIES					
Cash in process of being cleared	740,219	740,219	740,219	—	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**36,408,081**	**35,959,086**	**12,874,290**	**23,084,796**	**—**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	7,021,899	7,021,899	7,021,899	—	—
Time deposits and other time liabilities	16,167,464	15,917,325	—	15,917,325	—
Obligations under repurchase agreements	2,484,632	2,484,632	2,484,632	—	—
Interbank borrowings	2,238,603	2,211,258	2,211,258	—	—
Debt instruments issued	7,338,982	7,167,471	—	7,167,471	—
Other financial liabilities	1,156,501	1,156,501	1,156,501	—	—
Lease contracts liabilities	111,716	102,903	102,903	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,533,873	1,638,979	—	1,638,979	—
Total	**38,793,889**	**38,441,187**	**13,717,412**	**24,723,775**	**—**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Measurement at fair value of items on non-recurring basis	As of December 31, 2025				
	Net value	Fair value estimated	Market value of the asset for identified assets identified (Level 1)	Other inputs significant observable (Level 2)	Non-observable significant inputs observable (Level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits in banks	2,892,660	2,892,660	2,892,660	—	—
Cash items in process of collection	897,258	897,258	897,258	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	**29,356,116**	**30,221,587**	**1,245,758**	**—**	**28,975,829**
Investments under resale agreements	197,770	197,770	197,770	—	—
Financial debt instruments	991,908	1,000,656	1,000,656	—	—
Interbank loans	47,332	47,332	47,332	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,547,863	17,030,221	—	—	17,030,221
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,520,104	8,525,962	—	—	8,525,962
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,051,139	3,419,646	—	—	3,419,646
Total	**33,146,034**	**34,011,505**	**5,035,676**	**—**	**28,975,829**
LIABILITIES					
Cash in process of being cleared	890,109	890,109	890,109	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**31,488,777**	**31,301,493**	**10,064,843**	**21,236,650**	**—**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,773	6,895,773	6,895,773	—	—
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,561,042	14,533,060	—	14,533,060	—
Obligations under repurchase agreements	518,259	518,259	518,259	—	—
Interbank borrowings	1,892,176	1,887,367	1,887,367	—	—
Debt instruments issued	6,858,083	6,703,590	—	6,703,590	—
Other financial liabilities	763,444	763,444	763,444	—	—
Lease contracts liabilities	109,096	101,822	101,822	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,496,400	1,557,869	—	1,557,869	—
Total	**33,984,382**	**33,851,293**	**11,056,774**	**22,794,519**	**—**

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Note 45 – Maturity According to Remaining Terms of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The main assets grouped by maturity, including interest accrued as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are detailed below:

	As of June 30, 2026							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets								
Cash and deposits in banks	**3,268,102**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3,268,102**
Cash items in process of collection	**751,163**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**751,163**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**1,023,987**	**954,872**	**2,351,635**	**410,708**	**481,404**	**176,026**	**5,398,632**
Financial derivative contracts	—	825,347	906,966	2,045,300	236,708	128,443	80,273	**4,223,037**
Financial debt instruments	—	128,801	47,906	306,335	174,000	352,961	95,753	**1,105,756**
Other	—	69,839	—	—	—	—	—	**69,839**
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	9,447	—	—	—	—	**9,447**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	**640,870**	**676,220**	**1,083,381**	**1,311,625**	**132,419**	**1,696,985**	**5,541,500**
Financial debt instruments	—	640,870	676,220	1,083,381	1,311,625	132,419	1,696,985	**5,541,500**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	—	13,213	28,164	52,227	29,524	16,565	8,462	**148,155**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**1,000,753**	**2,693,682**	**2,641,640**	**6,604,031**	**5,717,414**	**3,892,673**	**8,545,733**	**31,095,926**
Investments under resale agreements	—	201,529	—	—	—	—	—	**201,529**
Financial debt instruments	—	47,253	32,924	481,768	281,969	372	41,153	**885,439**
Interbank loans	—	1,275	1,277	1,963	3,926	3,926	5,843	**18,210**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	430,807	2,298,762	2,300,025	4,916,408	3,541,979	2,228,294	1,942,679	**17,658,954**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	613	45,501	96,706	420,409	1,098,297	1,076,212	6,421,249	**9,158,987**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	569,333	99,362	210,708	783,483	791,243	583,869	134,809	**3,172,807**
Total assets	**5,020,018**	**4,371,752**	**4,310,343**	**10,091,274**	**7,469,271**	**4,523,061**	**10,427,206**	**46,212,925**
Liabilities								
Cash in process of being cleared	**740,219**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**740,219**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**735,648**	**969,224**	**1,779,118**	**291,502**	**117,629**	**50,941**	**3,944,062**
Financial derivative contracts	—	735,648	969,224	1,779,118	291,502	117,629	50,941	**3,944,062**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	34,529	40,037	70,512	8,493	3,964	564	**158,099**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**7,760,010**	**9,010,024**	**3,674,156**	**6,549,048**	**4,172,230**	**2,149,559**	**3,093,054**	**36,408,081**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	7,021,899	—	—	—	—	—	—	**7,021,899**
Time deposits and other time liabilities	598,038	5,689,251	3,338,401	4,354,138	1,752,118	69,666	365,852	**16,167,464**
Obligations under repurchase agreements	—	2,464,655	19,977	—	—	—	—	**2,484,632**
Interbank borrowings	64,658	336,818	171,305	1,101,463	382,612	61,410	120,337	**2,238,603**
Debt instruments issued	3	476,435	46,187	430,450	1,943,466	1,854,731	2,587,710	**7,338,982**
Other financial liabilities	75,412	42,865	98,286	662,997	94,034	163,752	19,155	**1,156,501**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,868	3,673	16,301	35,003	17,607	37,264	**111,716**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	—	—	—	39,686	—	1,494,187	**1,533,873**
Total liabilities	**8,500,229**	**9,782,069**	**4,687,090**	**8,414,979**	**4,546,914**	**2,288,759**	**4,676,010**	**42,896,050**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(3,480,211)**	**(5,410,317)**	**(376,747)**	**1,676,295**	**2,922,357**	**2,234,302**	**5,751,196**	**3,316,875**

Note 45 – Maturity According to Remaining Terms of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets								
Cash and deposits in banks	**2,892,660**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2,892,660**
Cash items in process of collection	**897,258**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**897,258**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**808,304**	**1,032,322**	**1,945,368**	**302,610**	**305,015**	**226,453**	**4,620,072**
Financial derivative contracts	—	720,157	1,022,999	1,868,152	188,493	91,476	65,209	**3,956,486**
Financial debt instruments	—	24,138	9,323	77,216	113,334	213,539	161,244	**598,794**
Other	—	64,009	—	—	783	—	—	**64,792**
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,837	—	—	—	**8,837**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	**692,462**	**273,608**	**1,653,626**	**948,906**	**87,493**	**159,332**	**3,815,427**
Financial debt instruments	—	692,462	273,608	1,653,626	948,906	87,493	159,332	**3,815,427**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	—	10,779	18,240	48,861	14,324	24,011	23,641	**139,856**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**868,636**	**2,378,886**	**2,564,366**	**6,139,319**	**5,341,258**	**3,862,133**	**8,201,518**	**29,356,116**
Investments under resale agreements	—	197,770	—	—	—	—	—	**197,770**
Financial debt instruments	—	150,290	26,841	214,801	138,221	349,092	112,663	**991,908**
Interbank loans	—	14,321	—	3,915	7,830	7,830	13,436	**47,332**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	320,069	1,871,910	2,239,859	4,714,117	3,409,986	1,993,173	1,998,749	**16,547,863**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	756	43,431	90,356	399,569	1,038,236	1,010,451	5,937,305	**8,520,104**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	547,811	101,164	207,310	806,917	746,985	501,587	139,365	**3,051,139**
Total assets	**4,658,554**	**3,890,431**	**3,888,536**	**9,796,011**	**6,607,098**	**4,278,652**	**8,610,944**	**41,730,226**
Liabilities								
Cash in process of being cleared	**890,109**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**890,109**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**699,008**	**1,131,864**	**1,693,869**	**226,737**	**100,732**	**47,627**	**3,899,837**
Financial derivative contracts	—	699,008	1,131,864	1,693,869	226,737	100,732	47,627	**3,899,837**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	**18,121**	**21,889**	**60,397**	**3,858**	**163**	—	**104,428**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**7,631,989**	**6,105,793**	**3,193,847**	**6,222,750**	**3,615,811**	**1,748,910**	**2,969,677**	**31,488,777**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,640	—	—	—	133	—	—	**6,895,773**
Time deposits and other time liabilities	598,849	5,315,714	2,876,796	3,964,627	1,404,291	87,529	313,236	**14,561,042**
Obligations under repurchase agreements	—	517,299	960	—	—	—	—	**518,259**
Interbank borrowings	64,184	149,458	198,035	970,153	372,351	31,421	106,574	**1,892,176**
Debt instruments issued	—	390	—	865,743	1,812,123	1,629,960	2,549,867	**6,858,083**
Other financial liabilities	73,316	122,932	118,056	422,227	26,913	—	—	**763,444**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	3,456	3,987	17,236	36,630	21,538	26,249	**109,096**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	—	—	—	35,540	—	1,460,860	**1,496,400**
Total liabilities	**8,522,098**	**6,826,378**	**4,351,587**	**7,994,252**	**3,918,576**	**1,871,343**	**4,504,413**	**37,988,647**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(3,863,544)**	**(2,935,947)**	**(463,051)**	**1,801,759**	**2,688,522**	**2,407,309**	**4,106,531**	**3,741,579**

Note 46 – Financial and Non Financial Assets and Liabilities by Currency

The following are the amounts of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities for the most relevant currencies as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025:

	As of June 30, 2026											
	Local currency			Foreign currency								
	CLP	CLF	Exchange rate readjustment	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	CNY	COP	Others	Total
Financial assets	16,417,579	14,005,822	13,321	7,918,863	90,576	9,913	846	53,363	19,254	7,681,101	2,287	46,212,925
Cash and deposits in banks	457,027	—	—	2,254,394	29,806	9,913	846	11,143	4,750	497,936	2,287	3,268,102
Transactions pending settlement	262,946	—	—	485,121	2,870	—	—	226	—	—	—	751,163
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,963,241	2,082	—	12,032	—	—	—	—	—	1,421,277	—	5,398,632
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	9,447	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,447
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,379,786	1,351,677	—	556,826	—	—	—	—	—	253,211	—	5,541,500
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	110,501	—	—	3,334	—	—	—	—	—	34,320	—	148,155
Financial assets at amortized cost	8,244,078	12,652,063	13,321	4,597,709	57,900	—	—	41,994	14,504	5,474,357	—	31,095,926
Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending	166,200	—	—	470	—	—	—	—	—	34,859	—	201,529
Financial debt instruments	488,393	393	—	55,526	—	—	—	—	—	341,127	—	885,439
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,210	—	18,210
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	5,335,784	4,280,602	13,321	4,516,708	57,900	—	—	41,994	14,504	3,398,141	—	17,658,954
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	1,518	8,370,204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	787,265	—	9,158,987
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,252,183	864	—	25,005	—	—	—	—	—	894,755	—	3,172,807
Non Financial assets	1,317,937	4,801	1,008	801,447	2,899	—	—	—	—	343,267	20	2,471,379
Investments in companies	28,538	—	—	181	2	—	—	—	—	28,001	—	56,722
Intangible assets	632,812	—	—	688	—	—	—	—	—	55,957	—	689,457
Fixed assets	15,581	—	—	354	—	—	—	—	—	9,695	—	25,630
Right of use assets under lease agreements	104,469	—	—	3,262	—	—	—	—	—	12,410	—	120,141
Current taxes	7,085	—	—	1,694	—	—	—	—	—	67,805	—	76,584
Deferred taxes	270,693	—	—	3,867	—	—	—	—	—	107,901	—	382,461
Other assets	251,924	4,801	1,008	791,276	2,897	—	—	—	—	46,091	20	1,098,017
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	6,835	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	15,407	—	22,367
Total assets	17,735,516	14,010,623	14,329	8,720,310	93,475	9,913	846	53,363	19,254	8,024,368	2,307	48,684,304
Financial liabilities	19,162,110	8,772,607	159	7,344,954	37,877	686	136,979	34,066	13,905	7,188,347	204,360	42,896,050
Transactions pending settlement	509,519	—	—	225,123	4,723	46	797	—	—	—	11	740,219
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,534,057	—	—	3,999	—	—	—	—	—	406,006	—	3,944,062
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	97,777	—	—	5,247	—	—	—	—	—	55,075	—	158,099
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	15,022,329	7,459,116	—	6,830,799	33,154	640	136,182	34,066	13,905	6,673,541	204,349	36,408,081
Deposits and other demand liabilities	3,382,790	54,549	—	1,537,645	32,694	640	96	4,761	1,826	2,006,411	487	7,021,899
Time deposits and other time liabilities	9,331,228	1,004,549	—	3,029,197	2	—	—	—	—	2,802,488	—	16,167,464
Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending	1,852,445	—	—	568	—	—	—	—	—	631,619	—	2,484,632
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	1,522,122	458	—	—	29,305	12,079	674,517	122	2,238,603
Debt securities issued	380,458	6,400,018	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	558,506	—	7,338,982
Other financial obligations	75,408	—	—	741,267	—	—	136,086	—	—	—	203,740	1,156,501
Lease contracts liabilities	238	93,803	159	3,477	—	—	—	—	—	14,039	—	111,716
Regulatory capital instruments issued	(1,810)	1,219,688	—	276,309	—	—	—	—	—	39,686	—	1,533,873
Non Financial liabilities	521,960	250,669	—	453,604	1,236	2	3	—	2	168,201	6	1,395,683
Provisions for contingencies	66,192	—	—	1,219	—	—	—	—	—	56,556	—	123,967
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of bonds with no fixed maturity	53,892	—	—	2,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56,535
Special provisions for credit risk	129,643	—	—	29,347	—	—	—	—	—	5,234	—	164,224
Current taxes	701	—	—	642	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,343
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	271,532	250,669	—	419,753	1,236	2	3	2	106,411	6	1,049,614	
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	19,684,070	9,023,276	159	7,798,558	39,113	688	136,982	34,066	13,907	7,356,548	204,366	44,291,733
Assets (liabilities)	(1,948,554)	4,987,347	14,170	921,752	54,362	9,225	(136,136)	19,297	5,347	667,820	(202,059)	4,392,571

Note 46 – Financial and Non Financial Assets and Liabilities by Currency, continued

	As of December 31, 2025											
	Local currency			Foreign currency								
	CLP	CLF	Exchange rate readjustment	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	CNY	COP	Others	Total
Financial assets	15,226,255	12,483,366	8,493	7,487,312	120,567	1,477	671	58,723	36,876	6,301,067	5,419	41,730,226
Cash and deposits in banks	450,436	—	—	2,172,399	60,938	1,477	671	16,453	27,439	157,428	5,419	2,892,660
Transactions pending settlement	365,263	—	—	530,464	1,510	—	—	—	—	21	—	897,258
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,814,866	—	—	33,312	—	—	—	—	—	771,894	—	4,620,072
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,837
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,213,842	330,983	—	544,283	—	—	—	—	—	726,319	—	3,815,427
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	81,787	—	—	904	—	—	—	—	—	57,165	—	139,856
Financial assets at amortized cost	8,300,061	12,152,383	8,493	4,197,113	58,119	—	—	42,270	9,437	4,588,240	—	29,356,116
Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending	181,784	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15,985	—	197,770
Financial debt instruments	638,346	14,096	—	54,752	—	—	—	—	—	284,714	—	991,908
Interbank loans	—	—	—	26,473	—	—	—	—	—	20,859	—	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	5,212,550	4,320,859	8,493	4,091,007	58,119	—	—	42,270	9,437	2,805,128	—	16,547,863
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	758	7,816,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	702,706	—	8,520,104
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,266,623	788	—	24,880	—	—	—	—	—	758,848	—	3,051,139
Non Financial assets	1,378,387	5,181	1,246	498,482	3,171	—	—	39	—	299,529	17	2,186,052
Investments in companies	26,853	—	—	184	2	—	—	—	—	20,658	—	47,697
Intangible assets	637,785	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	47,700	—	686,225
Fixed assets	14,877	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	10,108	—	25,406
Right of use assets under lease agreements	102,992	—	—	3,498	—	—	—	—	—	13,441	—	119,931
Current taxes	18,008	—	—	1,668	—	—	—	—	—	39,201	—	58,877
Deferred taxes	288,706	—	—	4,102	—	—	—	—	—	111,705	—	404,513
Other assets	284,809	5,181	1,246	487,747	3,169	—	—	39	—	43,536	17	825,744
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	4,357	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	13,180	—	17,659
Total assets	16,604,642	12,488,547	9,739	7,985,794	123,738	1,477	671	58,762	36,876	6,600,596	5,436	43,916,278
Financial liabilities	17,151,711	8,095,552	176	6,394,381	45,089	733	128	34,811	22,825	5,981,419	261,822	37,988,647
Transactions pending settlement	554,060	—	—	324,654	501	99	—	—	9,717	5	1,073	890,109
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,617,897	—	—	5,688	—	—	—	—	—	276,252	—	3,899,837
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	77,835	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	26,430	—	104,428
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	12,903,750	6,814,502	—	5,788,078	44,588	634	128	34,811	13,108	5,628,429	260,749	31,488,777
Deposits and other demand liabilities	3,347,519	57,303	—	1,488,444	43,180	634	128	159	12,912	1,945,167	327	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	9,011,203	720,056	—	2,580,700	2	—	—	—	—	2,249,081	—	14,561,042
Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending	166,529	—	—	2,717	—	—	—	—	—	349,013	—	518,259
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	1,286,510	1,406	—	—	34,652	196	569,412	—	1,892,176
Debt securities issued	305,184	6,037,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515,756	—	6,858,083
Other financial obligations	73,315	—	—	429,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	260,422	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	238	90,191	176	3,728	—	—	—	—	—	14,763	—	109,096
Regulatory capital instruments issued	(2,069)	1,190,859	—	272,070	—	—	—	—	—	35,540	—	1,496,400
Non Financial liabilities	675,920	270,645	—	516,338	1,703	3	3	—	—	154,261	5	1,618,878
Provisions for contingencies	86,303	—	—	2,593	—	—	—	—	—	60,986	—	149,882
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of bonds with no fixed maturity	128,428	—	—	2,813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131,241
Special provisions for credit risk	130,689	—	—	28,313	—	—	—	—	—	4,017	—	163,019
Current taxes	1,907	—	—	540	—	—	—	—	—	2,796	—	5,243
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	328,593	270,645	—	482,079	1,703	3	3	—	—	86,462	5	1,169,493
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	17,827,631	8,366,197	176	6,910,719	46,792	736	131	34,811	22,825	6,135,680	261,827	39,607,525
Assets (liabilities)	(1,222,989)	4,122,350	9,563	1,075,075	76,946	741	540	23,951	14,051	464,916	(256,391)	4,308,753

Note 47 – Risk Management

The Bank and its subsidiaries, through their activity, are exposed to several types of risk mainly related to loans portfolio and financial instruments. Risk management policies are established in order to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, establish adequate limits and controls, monitor risks and comply with limits. Risk management policies and risk management structures are periodically reviewed to reflect changes in the institution's activities. The Bank, through its rules and procedures, intends to develop an adequate control environment, in which all employees understand their functions and responsibilities.

The main activities and policies of the Bank in terms of risk management are described below.

1. Risk Management Structure

(i) Board of Directors

In the Bank and its Subsidiaries, the Board of Directors plays a prominent role in corporate governance. It is responsible for establishing and monitoring the Bank's risk management structure, for which it has a corporate governance system aligned with international best practices and Chilean regulations, mainly from the CMF. One of its main functions is to ensure the existence of measures that allow senior management to be supervised, evaluated and guided so that their actions are in line with best practices and defined levels of risk appetite. To this end, a governance structure has been created made up of various committees and internal standards. These committees and standards establish behavioral guidelines for the Bank's employees and help them perform their functions related to risk control and management.

(ii) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the control environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of the company's internal control systems as well as the compliance with regulations and internal standards, including oversight of the internal audit unit. The Audit Committee is also responsible for proposing to the Directors' Committee a list of external auditors and risk rating agencies for the Bank and subsidiaries. In addition, the Audit Committee shall be responsible for supervising the different aspects that have to do with the maintenance, application and operation of the Bank's internal controls, and shall be responsible also for closely monitoring compliance with the standards and procedures that govern its practice. It must also have a clear understanding of the risks that the Bank's business may pose to the institution and their mitigation.

To establish a link with the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors will appoint at least two of its members to this Committee. These members must inform the Board of Directors of the situations and facts the Committee is dealing with, thus committing the responsibility of the Bank's directors, both in self-control policies that are established and practiced by the institution, as well as in the compliance with the legal and regulatory standards to which the Bank is subject.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Audit Committee must reinforce and support both the role of the Bank's Internal Audit (also called Internal Comptroller in the CMF regulations) and its independence from management, and act as a liaison and coordinator of the tasks between the internal audit and the external auditors, acting as a liaison between the latter and the Bank's Board of Directors.

(iii) Director's Committee

The purpose of the Director's Committee is to make the self-regulation of the Bank and other entities within the scope of its competence stronger, thus making the performance of the Board of Directors more efficient by incorporating greater oversight over the activities carried out by management.

It will also be responsible for adopting the necessary resolutions to protect shareholders, especially minority shareholders, examining executive compensation systems and approving related party transactions.

In its role as overseer of corporate activity, the Directors' Committee must inform the market in the event of violations or major corporate events, as well as transactions that the company carries out with parties related to the controlling shareholder or takeovers in any form.

(iv) Integral Risk Management Committee

The objective of this Committee is to propose, and support the Board of Directors in, the definition of the risk appetite and the general policy framework that allows an adequate alignment with the Bank's global strategy. Oversee the correct identification, measurement and control of all risks, allocate capital to identified risks and meet regulatory requirements.

(v) Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (ALCO)

After the Board of Directors and its specialized committees, the Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (hereinafter, also "ALCO") is the highest body involved in the management of the institution's financial policies.

The main objective of the Commission is to follow the financial guidelines established by the Board of Directors. In this regard, it must approve and supervise the financial strategies that guide the Bank in terms of the composition of its assets and liabilities, cash inflows and outflows, and transactions with financial instruments.

It must ponder the various alternatives available to make decisions that ensure the highest and most sustainable profitability with financial risk levels compatible with the business, current regulations and internal standards.

(vi) Anti-Money Laundering Committee Superior (AML)

The main purpose of this Committee is to plan and coordinate the activities of compliance with the policies and procedures for anti-money laundering and prevention of funding of terrorism, to pay attention to the work carried out by the Compliance Officer, in accordance with the applicable regulations in force, as well as to adopt agreements aimed at obtaining improvements to the prevention and control measures proposed by the Compliance Officer.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(vii) Operational Risk Higher Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to identify, understand and evaluate the risks involved in the Bank's processes and businesses and to define operational risk management guidelines for the Bank and evaluate the results of the audit and compliance systems. It is also responsible for defining the operational risk management framework and the structure and policies for the identification, measurement, evaluation and monitoring of risk and business continuity. In addition, it reviews the follow-up and adequacy of regulatory commitments and emerging regulations.

Evaluate the status of critical processes that are directly related to the Bank's operational risk, according to the current regulations of the Financial Market Commission, in order to detect and correct the deficiencies that may be affecting the Bank and ensure proper implementation of regulatory changes.

The goal is to ensure that critical processes run under a control environment that allows the Bank to operate with stability and consistency, achieving the objectives consisting in confidentiality, integrity and availability of information resources.

(viii) Ethics and Compliance Higher Commission

The main purpose of this Commission is to define, promote and ensure high standards of professional and personal excellence in the behavior of all Banco Itaú Chile employees, its local subsidiaries, and the representation office in Peru (the "Representation Office"). This Commission must always be guided by corporate principles and values that reflect Banco Itaú Chile´s vision, philosophy and good business practices.

The Commission must evaluate, and make decisions on, issues of conduct and ethics in business and operations. Monitor and examine compliance with policies and procedures related to the ethical conduct of the Bank's employees and suppliers.

Also, ensure the application of the Regulatory Compliance Model within the framework of the definitions established by this Commission; pay attention to the work performed by the Compliance Officer and the AML in these matters; and make agreements to obtain improvements to the control measures proposed by the Compliance Officer.

The Commission must promote, and may request, information from the international units, through the Compliance & AML Sub-Management, on the matters discussed herein, in order to align the ethical and regulatory standards across the Banco Itaú Chile Group entities.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(ix) Capital Management Higher Commission

The Senior Capital Management Higher Commission was created to assist the Board of Directors and the Bank's management in the evaluation and management of market and liquidity risks, earnings, and capital adequacy, in accordance with the economic principles and standards established in local regulations, and in Basel I, II and III as applicable, in order to provide oversight and management of market and liquidity risks, accounting management and capital principles, to review the effectiveness of risk and capital policies and limits, and to review compliance with risk, liquidity and capital policies and procedures in the company.

(x) Credit Higher Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to resolve the transactions and matters submitted to its knowledge, under the defined limits and procedures, ensuring the application of and compliance with the current credit risk policies defined by Banco Itaú Chile (the "Bank").

(xi) Wholesale Credit Higher Commission

The objective of the Wholesale Credit Commission is to monitor the evolution of the Bank's wholesale portfolios in terms of their risk-return ratio, the adjustment to the risk appetite defined by the Bank and the status of progress of the short and long term strategies or instructions defined by this Commission. Analyze the behavior of the wholesale portfolio, delinquency, cost of credit, industry or economic groups concentrations and watchlist. Evaluate debt collection management and strategy, collateral structure and market benchmarks. Discuss and propose credit and credit appetite policies for the wholesale segment. Identify emerging portfolio risks and prioritize mitigation initiatives.

(xii) Retail Credit Higher Commission

The objective of the Higher Retail Credit Commission is to monitor the evolution of the Bank's retail portfolio in terms of its risk-return ratio, the adjustment to the risk appetite defined by the Bank and the status of progress of the short and long term strategies or instructions defined by this Commission. In this regard, the Commission must consider in its analysis the competition, the movements of the most relevant players and the main risks that may affect portfolio management, as well as the projects that have an impact on this matter.

(xiii) Model Evaluation Technical Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to analyze and propose the credit risk, financial risk and operational risk management models according to the different levels determined by the Models Policy.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(xiv) Internal Audit Corporate Management

The main function of Internal Audit is to assist the Board of Directors and Senior Management by independently evaluating the maintenance, implementation and proper operation of the Bank's internal control system, which also involves the oversight of compliance with standards and procedures.

(xv) Code of Conduct and Market Information Manual

Our clients' trust is critical to our success. Therefore, all employees and directors must strive to preserve this trust by strictly complying with the General Code of Conduct.

2. Main Risks and Requirements Affecting the Bank and its Subsidiaries:

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a client or a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss for the Bank. The Bank's main income-generating activity is lending to customers, so credit risk is one of the main risks to be managed. Credit risk arises primarily from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related loan commitments such as loan or credit card facilities), investments in debt securities and derivatives that constitute an asset position. The Bank takes into account all the elements of exposure to credit risk, such as counterparty default risk, geographic risk and sectoral risk, for the purposes of its management.

Credit Risk Management

The Bank's credit commissions are responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk through:

- Ensure that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective internal control system, to systematically determine adequate provisions in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Bank, IFRS and supervisory guidance relevant.
- Identify, assess and measure credit risk across the Bank, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Create credit policies to protect the Bank against identified risks, including the requirement to obtain guarantees from borrowers, perform a solid ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and continuously monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limit concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, sector, credit rating, geographic location, etc.
- Establish a solid control framework in relation to the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of lines of credit.
- Develop and maintain the Bank's risk classification to categorize exposures according to the degree of default risk. The degrees of risk are subject to periodic review.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- Develop and maintain the Bank's processes to measure the Expected Credit Loss "ECL", including credit risk monitoring, the incorporation of prospective information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensure that the Bank has policies and procedures to properly maintain and validate the models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Provide advice, guidance and expertise to business units to promote best practices across the Bank in credit risk management.

Credit Quality

The following table offers an analysis of the gross amount in arrears in books of loans and advances to customers by maturity:

	Balances as of June 30, 2026			
	Less than 30 days past due	Between 30 and 89 days due	More than 90 due	Total overdue
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	616,258	117,781	414,439	**1,148,478**
Mortgage loans	263,173	148,529	166,726	**578,428**
Consumer loans	146,257	96,680	82,530	**325,467**
Total	**1,025,688**	**362,990**	**663,695**	**2,052,373**

	Balances as of December 31, 2025			
	Less than 30 days past due	Between 30 and 89 days due	More than 90 due	Total overdue
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	246,654	128,580	426,888	**802,122**
Mortgage loans	219,840	135,423	152,095	**507,358**
Consumer loans	123,634	97,016	83,658	**304,308**
Total	**590,128**	**361,019**	**662,641**	**1,613,788**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

For financial assets recognized in the Interim Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, exposure to credit risk is equal to their book value. For the financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the guarantee were called.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to the Bank's credit risk per financial asset as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, for different balance items, including derivatives, without deducting real guarantees or other credit enhancements received:

Maximum credit risk exposure	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	4,223,037	3,956,486
Financial debt instruments	1,105,756	598,794
Other	69,839	64,792
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	9,447	8,837
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,541,500	3,815,427
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	148,155	139,856
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Investments under resale agreements	201,529	197,770
Financial debt instruments	885,439	991,908
Interbank loans	18,210	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	18,175,140	17,031,906
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	9,224,003	8,579,878
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,412,464	3,295,176
Off-Balance Sheet Assets		
Contingent loans		
Guarantees and bonds	1,111,204	924,731
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	261,750	222,268
Transactions related to contingent events	2,648,343	2,494,612
Available lines of credit	—	—
Other loan commitments	354,204	272,527
Lines of credit of free disposal of immediate cancellation	6,276,563	5,906,791
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	37,518	4,528
Other contingent loans	—	—
Total	**53,704,101**	**48,553,619**

The following is a summary of the provisions for loan losses:

	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Loans and accounts receivable at amortized cost	(820,859)	(787,854)
Interbank loans	(289)	(711)
Provisions for contingent loan risks	(45,757)	(47,574)
Total provisions	**(866,905)**	**(836,139)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The following table shows the concentration of credit risk by sector for financial assets:

	As of June 30, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
	Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure		Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure	
	MCh$	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$	%
Agriculture and Livestock	494,871	473,169	1.61%	500,175	480,330	1.74%
Fruit growing	200,008	196,937	0.65%	193,445	190,898	0.67%
Forestry	49,490	47,463	0.16%	52,278	49,857	0.18%
Fishing	82,131	79,053	0.27%	72,932	69,408	0.25%
Mining	521,872	511,319	1.69%	412,833	402,472	1.43%
Oil and natural gas	100,926	97,500	0.33%	88,160	86,062	0.30%
Product manufacturing industry:	**1,954,744**	**1,912,474**	**6.34%**	**1,987,398**	**1,947,592**	**6.88%**
Food, beverages and tobacco	855,579	840,525	2.78%	759,763	744,438	2.63%
Textile, leather and footwear	130,298	125,554	0.42%	109,808	106,295	0.38%
Wood and furniture	86,716	83,655	0.28%	82,552	79,565	0.29%
Pulp, paper and printing	104,564	102,698	0.34%	87,409	85,617	0.30%
Chemicals and petroleum products	370,902	364,040	1.20%	420,264	414,040	1.45%
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	406,685	396,002	1.32%	527,602	517,637	1.83%
Electricity, gas and water	1,137,051	1,106,409	3.69%	898,122	872,451	3.11%
Residential construction	561,539	509,002	1.82%	588,067	542,436	2.03%
Non-Mortgage construction (office, civil works)	1,241,989	1,221,396	4.03%	1,013,023	988,836	3.50%
Wholesale trade	1,962,654	1,901,638	6.37%	1,809,605	1,754,272	6.26%
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,184,947	1,110,186	3.85%	1,079,640	1,006,735	3.73%
Transport and storage	1,159,737	1,118,957	3.76%	1,016,911	981,620	3.52%
Telecommunications	227,904	214,135	0.74%	243,262	234,275	0.84%
Financial services	1,589,405	1,576,726	5.16%	1,412,858	1,400,513	4.89%
Business services	321,436	320,082	1.04%	315,800	314,390	1.09%
Real estate services	3,286,334	3,213,523	10.67%	3,287,339	3,219,630	11.37%
Student loans	329,063	321,484	1.07%	352,646	342,905	1.22%
Public administration, defense and police	96,516	95,444	0.31%	72,047	71,380	0.25%
Social and other community services	1,629,120	1,590,764	5.29%	1,592,455	1,551,155	5.51%
Personal services	43,403	41,293	0.14%	42,910	40,646	0.15%
Subtotal commercial loans	**18,175,140**	**17,658,954**	**58.99%**	**17,031,906**	**16,547,863**	**58.92%**
Mortgage loans	9,224,003	9,158,987	29.94%	8,579,878	8,520,104	29.68%
Consumer loans	3,412,464	3,172,807	11.08%	3,295,176	3,051,139	11.40%
Total	**30,811,607**	**29,990,748**	**100.00%**	**28,906,960**	**28,119,106**	**100.00%**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Guarantees and Other Credit Enhancements

In order to mitigate credit risk, guarantees have been established in favor of the Bank, credit enhancements and other actions that mitigate total exposure.

The main types of guarantees provided by customers are as follows:

For loans to companies	For loans to individuals
- Agricultural land	- Mortgage
- Machinery and/or equipment	- Parcels or urban land
- Ships and maritime aircraft	- Vehicles
- Buildings for specific purposes under construction	
- Mining infrastructure	
- Inventory	
- Agricultural assets	
- Industrial assets	
- Biological assets	
- Other guarantees	

The guarantees taken by the Bank to ensure the collection of the rights reflected in its loan portfolios are mortgage-type guarantees (urban and rural properties, agricultural land, ships and aircraft, mining claims and other assets) and pledges (inventory, agricultural assets, industrial assets, plantations and other pledged assets).

The procedures used for the valuation of the guarantees are carried out in accordance with the best market practices, which include the use of appraisals in real estate guarantees, market price in stock securities, value of shares in an investment fund, etc. All collateral received must be properly legalized and registered in the corresponding registry.

On the other hand, financial derivative operations are guaranteed by guarantee agreements, which are deposited or transferred by a third party in favor of the other, these can be in cash or in financial instruments, and reduce the counter party's credit risk.

Credit limits of debtors related to the property or bank management

The Bank manages credit limits, in accordance with Article 84 of the General Banking Law ("LGB"), which establishes prudential limits for credit exposures to a single individual or related group. This management seeks to prevent excessive concentrations of risk that could compromise the stability of the Bank.

The General Banking Law stipulates that no financial institution may grant direct or indirect credit to a single natural or legal person for an amount exceeding 10% of its effective equity. This limit may be increased to 15% if the excess relates to loans destined for the financing of public works awarded through a concession system, provided that such loans are collateralized by the special pledge associated with public works concessions, or where two or more banks have entered into a joint credit agreement with the concessionaire. Additionally, the limit may be increased up to 30% of effective equity if the excess over 10% is fully secured by real guarantees, including corporate movable assets or real estate, or financial instruments that meet specific standards established by regulation. Based on this, the Bank has implemented appropriate controls and procedures to measure, monitor, and mitigate the risk of concentration in its portfolio.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

In line with the above, the Bank also manages credit limits for debtors related to the ownership or management of the Bank, according to Article 84 Nº2 of the General Banking Law ("LGB") and Chapter 12-4 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards ("RAN")."

- The set of credits granted to a group of related persons may not exceed 5% of the effective equity of the bank, this limit increases to 25% if what exceeds 5% corresponds to credits secured by guarantees. In no case may the total of these credits granted by a bank exceed the amount of its effective equity.
- These loans shall not be granted under more favorable terms in connection with term, interest rates or guarantees than those granted to third parties in similar transactions.
- The relationship of a person with the Bank occurs when they have direct, indirect or through third party participation in the property of the Bank, participate in the management or it is presumed that there is relationship as long as sufficient background information is not presented to eliminate that presumption. It will be understood that the same group of people related to the Bank is made up of all those natural and legal persons that can exert significant and permanent influence on the decisions of the other, there is a presumption that the credits granted to one person will be used for the benefit of another or the founded presumption that people maintain a relationship and form a unit of economic interest.
- Subsidiaries, business support companies and associates constitute companies related to a bank.
- Guarantees on movable or immovable property, or any other property legitimately susceptible of being received as collateral, constitute valid guarantees.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the credit limit to debtors related to the ownership or management of the Bank according to article 84 No. 2 of the GBL and Chapter 12-4 of the RAN are the following:

	As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	MCh$	%	MCh$	%
Global limit to groups of related people(1)	4,966,330		5,159,787	
Use of the global limit for loans granted to groups of people related to the bank	135,202	2.72	148,031	2.87

(1) Corresponds to effective equity

ii) Financial Risk

- **Market Risk**

Market Risk is the exposure to economic gains or losses caused by movements in prices and market variables. This risk stems from the activities of the Trading and Banking Books. In the first case, it comes from activities intended to obtain short-term gains and from the intensive use of fair value instruments. In the second case, with a more long-term vision, it stems from commercial activities with products valued at amortized cost.

The following section describes the main market risk factors to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed:

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- **Currency Risk**

Currency risk is the exposure to adverse movements in the exchange rates of currencies other than their base currency (CLP in the case of operations in Chile and COP in the case of operations in Colombia) for all those positions inside and outside of balance. The main sources of exchange risk are:

- Positions in foreign currency (MX) within the attributions of the Trading Book.
- Currency mismatches between the assets and liabilities of the Banking Book.
- Currency flow mismatches.

- **Inflation and Other Indexes Adjustments Risk**

The risk of readjustment is the exposure due to changes in the units or indexes of readjustment (such as UF, UVR or others) defined in national or foreign currency, in which some of the instruments, contracts or other operations registered in the balance with such characteristics.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest Rate Risk is the exposure to movements in market interest rates. Changes in market interest rates can affect both the price of instruments recorded at fair value and the financial margin and other gains from the Banking Book such as fees. Fluctuations in interest rates also affect the Bank's economic value.

Interest rate risk can be represented by sensitivities to parallel and/or non-parallel yield shifts with the effects reflected in the prices of instruments, the financial margin, equity and economic value.

The measurement of the structural interest rate risk is carried out through the representation by risk factor of the cash flows expressed in fair value, assigned on the dates of re-pricing and by currency. This methodology facilitates the detection of interest risk concentrations in the different terms.

All the balance sheet and off balance sheet items are unbundled in their flows and placed at the re-pricing/maturity. In the case of those accounts that do not have a contractual maturity, an internal model of analysis and estimation of their durations and sensitivities is used.

- **Volatility Risk**

In addition to the exposure related to the underlying asset, issuing options has other risks. These risks arise from the non-linear relationship between the gain generated by the option and the price and level of the underlying factors, as well as exposure to changes in the price volatility of the underlying asset.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity Risk is the exposure of the Bank's and its subsidiaries to events that affect their ability to meet, in a timely manner and at reasonable costs, cash payment obligations arising from maturities of time deposits that are not renewed, withdrawals from demand accounts, maturities or settlements of derivatives, liquidations of investments or any other payment obligation.

Financial institutions are exposed to funding liquidity risk that is intrinsic to the role of intermediary that they play in the economy. In general, in financial markets demand for medium or long-term financing is usually much greater than the supply of funds for those terms while short-term financing is in considerable supply. In this sense, the role of intermediary played by financial institutions, which assume the risk of satisfying the demand for medium and long-term financing by brokering short-term available funds, is essential for the economy to function properly.

Appropriately managing funding liquidity risk not only allows contractual obligations to be met in a timely manner, but also enables:

- The liquidation of positions, when it so decides, to occur without significant losses.
- The commercial and treasury activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries to be financed at competitive rates.
- The Bank to avoid fines or regulatory penalties for not complying with regulations.

Regulatory measurement of adjusted liquidity mismatch

The mismatch in the net foreign currency position at the 7, 15 and 30-day terms as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Net position	As of June 30, 2026		
	7 days	15 days	30 days
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Foreign currency			
Income	2,046,971	2,161,482	2,538,615
Expenses	(1,342,662)	(1,776,505)	(2,213,690)
Income (expenses), net	**704,309**	**384,977**	**324,925**

Net position	As of December 31, 2025		
	7 days	15 days	30 days
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Foreign currency			
Income	2,033,523	2,155,381	2,379,831
Expenses	(1,333,301)	(1,797,434)	(2,585,742)
Income (expenses), net	**700,222**	**357,947**	**(205,911)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The contractual maturities (capital plus interest) as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial liabilities	**7,413,026**	**9,917,132**	**5,039,510**	**6,940,311**	**4,756,725**	**2,152,298**	**4,370,289**	**40,589,292**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	699,008	1,131,864	1,693,869	226,737	100,732	47,627	**3,899,837**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	18,121	21,889	60,397	3,858	163	—	**104,428**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	7,413,026	9,183,835	3,873,437	5,170,232	4,474,944	2,030,310	3,121,663	**35,267,448**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,599	4,656	13,709	42,769	12,676	24,515	**99,924**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	14,569	7,664	2,104	8,417	8,417	1,176,484	**1,217,655**

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial liabilities	**7,303,765**	**7,210,656**	**4,667,697**	**7,012,993**	**4,043,879**	**1,924,207**	**4,313,664**	**36,476,861**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	699,008	1,131,864	1,693,869	226,737	100,732	47,627	**3,899,837**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	18,121	21,889	60,397	3,858	163	—	**104,428**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	7,303,765	6,477,543	3,501,764	5,243,084	3,763,271	1,804,037	3,094,020	**31,187,484**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,588	4,566	13,593	41,812	11,074	23,697	**96,330**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	14,396	7,614	2,050	8,201	8,201	1,148,320	**1,188,782**

The volume of liquid assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, are as follows:

Liquid assets (consolidated balance)	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$
Level 1	4,032,859	3,868,718
Level 2	—	—
Other	615,662	6,766,469
Total	**4,648,521**	**10,635,187**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Liquid assets are in compliance with the regulatory definition established in Section 9.1 of Chapter III.B.2.1 of the Compendium of Financial Regulations issued by the Central Bank of Chile. Level 1 liquid assets comprise cash on hand, debt securities issued by the General Treasury of the Republic or the Central Bank of Chile, and financial instruments issued by foreign sovereigns or central banks that are rated in the highest credit risk category.

Level 2 liquid assets include mortgage bonds and credit notes without special guarantees, as well as financial instruments denominated in the currency of their country of origin, issued or guaranteed by foreign sovereigns, multilateral development banks, or central banks of countries rated between categories A- and AA+.

The composition of the main sources of financing of liquid assets as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Main sources of individual financing Consolidated	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
		%
Deposits and other obligations on demand	12.83	14.03
Transactions with settlement in progress	2.04	2.70
Repurchase agreements and securities Loans	5.10	0.51
Deposits and other term collections	35.96	36.69
Term savings accounts	—	—
Obligations with banks	4.62	4.33
Debt instruments issued	22.78	23.60
Other financial liabilities	16.67	18.14
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

Main sources of consolidated financing Individual	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	%	%
Deposits and other obligations on demand	11.57	12.74
Transactions with settlement in progress	2.20	2.88
Repurchase agreements and securities Loans	5.16	0.50
Deposits and other term collections	38.73	38.76
Term savings accounts	—	—
Obligations with banks	3.21	3.11
Debt instruments issued	24.64	25.25
Other financial liabilities	14.49	16.76
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR) as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, is as follows:

Liquidity Coverage Ratio	As of June 30, 2026	As of December 31, 2025
	%	%
NSFR	109.11	110.47
LCR	159.56	224.29

Financial Risk Management

Continuous and interconnected process that originates in the first instance with the identification of the risks to which the Institution is exposed, in order to then quantify the potential impact as a result of said exposure and to limit it to the level desired by the Bank. The above implies an active monitoring of the risks, studying their temporal evolution. The risk management process can be subdivided into the following stages:

- **Financial Risks Identification**

The Financial Risk Management has a high-level technical team that constantly monitors the activities of the bank transfer and its subsidiaries in search of potential unquantified and controlled risks. In addition, the Bank Treasury as the first line of defense also plays a fundamental role in the detection of risks. Banco Itaú Chile provides a structure that facilitates this risk identification role by maintaining independence in its tasks and ensuring the active participation of management in the creation/ modification of products.

- **Quantification and Control of Exposure to Financial Risk**

Once all the risks have been identified, the Financial Risk Management is responsible for the quantification of the financial risk factors and the establishment of limits at different levels, according to the risk defined by the Board of Directors and the applicable regulations.

The Financial Risk Management proposes a framework of quantitative and qualitative limits and alerts that are reviewed and approved by the ALCO and the Board of Directors. Additionally, it periodically measures the risk incurred, develops valuation tools and models, performs periodic stress analyses, measures the degree of concentration with interbank counterparties, prepares the manual of policies and procedures, as well as monitoring authorized limits and alerts, which are reviewed at least annually.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The metrics, by type of risk, used to quantify exposures are explained below:

- **Market Risk Metrics and Limits for the Trading and Banking Portfolio**

In accordance with current regulations, the Bank measures its market risk exposures using standardized methodologies established by the CMF, as set forth in Chapters 21-7 and 21-13 of the RAN, in line with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 67 and Title V of the General Banking Law, as well as Chapter 1-13 of the Updated Compilation of Regulations. This is consistent with the international standards established by the Basel Committee

The measurement of regulatory risk for the Banking Portfolio is used to estimate the Bank's potential losses from standardized adverse movements in interest and exchange rates.

The standardized regulatory report for the Banking Book is used to estimate the Bank's potential economic losses resulting from standardized adverse interest rate movements as defined by the Financial Market Commission (CMF). Currently, the limit on the net interest income margin (Δ NII) for the Banking Book must not exceed 17% of the Bank's annual operating income (LTM period) or 5% of the Bank's Tier 1 capital, while the consumption of the limit on the Bank's economic value (Δ EVE) must remain below 13% of the Bank's Tier 1 capital.

As of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025, the Bank has complied with all regulatory requirements and limits, as well as with all financial covenants, such as risk-weighted capital adequacy ratio, single borrower exposure, aggregate exposure, concentration risk, equity to asset ratio, provision coverage ratio, among others.

Value at Risk (VaR)

Calculation of Historical Value at Risk (Non-parametric). This measurement provides the maximum potential economic loss at a certain confidence level and a given time horizon. Historical VaR, as opposed to Statistical or Parametric VaR, is based on the observed distribution of past returns, does not need to make assumptions of probability distributions (frequently normal distribution) and, therefore, does not need a mean (assumed 0), standard deviation and correlations across returns (parameters). The Bank's uses a 99% confidence level and a time horizon of 1 day.

- Calculation of Volatility-Adjusted Historical Value at Risk (Non-parametric). This measurement is based on the above and the profit and loss vector is adjusted according to whether it is facing a period of greater or less volatility.

The Board of Directors and senior management define the limits on the Value at Risk, which is monitored on a daily basis. In turn, the measurement is subjected to retrospective tests that allow verifying that the losses actually incurred do not exceed the VaR, more than once every 100 days. The result is monitored daily to test the validity of the assumptions, hypotheses and the adequacy of the parameters and risk factors used in the calculation of the VaR.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Bank calculates the VaR for sub-portfolios and risk factors, which allows it to quickly detect sources of risk. Since the VaR does not take into account stress scenarios, it is complemented with stress tests taking into account prospective, historical and standardized scenarios. Although the VaR is one of the most frequently used models by the local financial industry, and considering that it is a model, as such it has limitations that must be considered:

- It does not take into account the expected loss in the event that the return on the portfolio is above the confidence level defined in the VaR. That is, in the case of the Bank it does not reflect what happens in the 1% of the queue. This is mitigated with the stress measures detailed below.
- It does not consider intraday results, but only reflects the potential loss given current positions.
- It does not take into account the potential changes in the dynamics of the movements of the market variables (that is, the possible changes in the variance and covariance matrix).

Sensitivity measures

The Bank uses stress tests as a sensitivity analysis tool to control financial risk. This measurement is performed separately for the trading and banking portfolios.

The sensitivity is estimated using the DV01 indicator, which corresponds to a measure of sensitivity of the portfolio results if the zero coupon interest rate of the risk factor increases by 1 basis point (0.01%) for different maturities and in annualized terms.

In accordance with IFRS 7, it in presented an estimate of the likely, but reasonable, impact of fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates and implied volatilities (market factors) that would affect the trading and banking portfolios.

The fluctuations in market factors correspond to highly probable scenarios chosen from a set of scenarios agreed on the basis of the opinion of specialists in economics and financial risk and traders. To estimate the sensitivity, the sensitivity (DV01) and the reasonably probable scenarios are multiplied by the market factor.

Interest rate scenarios - Chile (basis points - 0.01%)

The interest rate shock scenarios on income accounting average +470 basis points in the case of the CLP chamber. An average of +314 basis points for CLF chamber and government factors (CLF y CLP) and +452 for the rest of the yields.

In the case of interest rate shock associated with fair value accounting in other comprehensive income, this shock averages +468 basis points in the case of the CLP chamber factor, -225 basis points for CLF chamber and +386 for the rest of the yields.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Interest rate scenarios Colombia (basis points - 0.01%)

Interest rate shock scenarios on income accounting and fair value accounting in other comprehensive income average +91 basis points for all yields.

Chile exchange rate scenarios

As of June 30, 2026, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of –10.16% in the Chilean peso-US dollar parity, and +10.70% in the COP-US dollar parity.

As of December 31, 2025, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of –14.60% in the Chilean peso-US dollar parity, and +9.95% in the COP-US dollar parity.

Colombia exchange rate scenarios

As of June 30, 2026, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of +6.89% in the COP-US dollar parity.

As of December 31, 2025, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of +6.33% in the COP-US dollar parity.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Impact on P&L derived from the sensitivity analysis

The following table presents the impact of the movements or reasonably probable scenarios explained above applied to the positions of the Trading Portfolio that affect the P&L (net income from financial operations, net foreign exchange gains/losses and interest margin, as applicable) as of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025.

Potential impact on P&L	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
CLP rate risk	**(42,275)**	**(25,574)**
Derivatives	(42,275)	(8,089)
Debt instruments	—	(17,485)
CLF rate risk	**(1,477)**	**(450)**
Derivatives	(1,328)	(450)
Debt instruments	(149)	—
COP rate risk	**(424)**	**673**
Derivatives	(424)	673
Debt instruments	—	—
UVR rate risk	**—**	**—**
Derivatives	—	—
Debt instruments	—	—
USD rate risk	**(23,249)**	**(10,432)**
Risk rate other currencies	**(10,101)**	**(4,772)**
Total rate risk	**(77,526)**	**(40,555)**
Exchange rate risk	(20,822)	(18,609)
Risk options	11	(7)
Total impact	**(98,337)**	**(59,171)**

The impact on the margin of reasonably possible movements or scenarios on positions in the Accrual accounting banking book at the end of June 30, 2026 and December 31, 2025 is presented below.

Potential Impact on Accrual Accounting	As of June 30, 2026 MCh$	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$
Interest rate shock sensitivity impact	113,225	59,746

The impact on the Banking Book does not necessarily mean a gain/loss but it does mean smaller/larger net income from the generation of funds (net funding income, which is the net interest from the accrual portfolio) for the next 12 months.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Impact on net equity derived from the sensitivity analysis

As well as the effects on profit and loss of positions carried at fair value and at amortized cost, variations in market factors due to reasonably possible movements in interest rates and exchange rates also generate impacts on the equity accounts as a result of the possible variation in the market value of the investment portfolio at fair value/available-for-sale instruments and of the cash flow hedge and net foreign investment portfolios, which are presented in the following table:

Potential impact on FVTOCI	Potential impact on FVTOCI					
	As of June 30, 2026			As of December 31, 2025		
	DV01 (+1 bp)	Impact of interest change intereses		DV01 (+1 bp)	Impact of interest change intereses	
	USD	MUSD	MCh$	USD	MUSD	MCh$
CLP	(681,781)	(310.70)	(286,161)	(295,802)	(128.86)	(116,866)
CLF	342,695	(243.60)	(224,362)	335,048	(97.36)	(88,299)
COP	(58,766)	(0.65)	(600)	81,021	0.13	118
UVR	(141)	—	—	(174)	—	—
USD	(44,455)	(13.40)	(13,041)	(43,902)	(3.48)	(3,937)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total impact of interest rates	**(442,448)**	**(568.35)**	**(524,164)**	**76,191**	**(229.57)**	**(208,984)**

Exchange rate	Impact due to changes in prices			
	As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
	US$	MCh$	US$	MCh$
USD	(22.15)	(20,404)	(26.77)	(24,273)
COP	(77.99)	(71,828)	(59.49)	(53,952)
Total exchange rate risk	**(100.14)**	**(92,232)**	**(86.26)**	**(78,225)**
Total impact	**(668.49)**	**(616,396)**	**(315.83)**	**(287,209)**

Hedge

The Bank uses a variety of hedging strategies and instruments to manage the risks generated in the trading book and bank. In the case where the hedging instrument is subject to an accounting treatment different from the exposure of the underlying object of coverage, the Bank may use the accounting hedge treatment to eliminate the accounting asymmetries that could generate undue volatility in the results and/or Bank assets.

The use of accounting hedges is subject to the limits defined by the Board of Directors, to the definitions of the Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (ALCO) and to the Hedging Policy.

The Treasury is responsible for designing and implementing the strategies, the Financial Risk Management is responsible for measuring and monitoring the effectiveness of the hedges, generating effectiveness indicators that are constantly monitored, and the Financial Control Management is responsible for qualifying adequate regulatory compliance. In the case of accounting hedges (For more details on accounting hedge strategies, review Note 12 "Derivative contracts for accounting hedges").

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Operational Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries define operational risk as the possibility of occurrence of losses resulting from failures, deficiencies or inadequacies in internal processes, people, and systems or external events, including in this definition the legal risk and excluding strategic risks and reputation. Operational risk is recognized as a manageable risk, for which it has defined a function in charge of this task within its corporate structure.

The Bank adopts a model of three lines of defense as the primary way to implement its operational risk management structure, internal controls and compliance, ensuring compliance with corporate guidelines.

The defense lines are composed by; the business and support areas (first line of defense) responsible for managing the risks related to their processes; Operational Risk, Internal Control, and the area of AML and Compliance (second line of defense) area in charge of supporting the first line of defense in relation to the fulfillment of its direct responsibilities; and Internal Audit function (third line of defense) responsible for verifying, independently and periodically, the adequacy of the risk identification and management processes and procedures, in accordance with the guidelines established in the Internal Audit Policy and submitting the results of its recommendations for improvement to the Audit Committee.

The risk management program contemplates that all relevant risk issues must be reported to the higher levels and to the Operational Risk Higher Commission.

Our methodology consists in the evaluation of the risks and controls of a business from a broad perspective and includes a plan to monitor the effectiveness of such controls and the identification of eventual weaknesses. The main objectives of the Bank and its subsidiaries in terms of operational risk management are the following:

- Identification, evaluation, information, management, and monitoring of the operational risk in connection with activities, products, and processes carried out or commercialized by the Bank and its subsidiaries;
- Build a strong culture of operational risk management and internal controls, with clearly defined and adequately segregated responsibilities between business and support functions;
- Generate effective internal reports in connection with issues related to operational risk management, with a clearly defined escalation protocol;
- Control the design and application of effective plans to deal with contingencies that ensure business continuity and losses control.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Regarding training and awareness, the risk culture continues to be reinforced through face-to-face training in the field of operational risk, internal control, prevention of external and internal fraud, and the implementation of the annual "more security" program for all collaborators and induction programs for new employees.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that Sarbanes-Oxley methodologies (SOX) continue to be applied for their main products and processes, the application of this methodology is annually certified by an external consultant.

Below are the net losses due to operational risk events as of June 30, 2026 and 2025:

	As of June 30, 2026		
	Gross loss in the period due to operational risk events	Recovery of Gross loss in the period due to operational risk events	Exposure to net loss
Internal fraud	489	4	485
External fraud	5,705	7,246	(1,541)
Labor practices and safety in the business	85	248	(163)
Customers, products and business practices	6	—	6
Damage to physical assets	120	23	97
Business interruption and system failures	92	1	91
Execution, delivery and process management	1,128	123	1,005
Total	**7,625**	**7,645**	**(20)**

	As of June 30, 2025		
	Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Recovery of Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Exposure to net loss
Internal fraud	255	—	255
External fraud	7,085	2,420	4,665
Labor practices and safety in the business	250	143	107
Customers, products and business practices	11	9	2
Damage to physical assets	215	13	202
Business interruption and system failures	66	52	14
Execution, delivery and process management	1,174	252	922
Total	**9,056**	**2,889**	**6,167**

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators

Objectives of capital management, policies and governance

Proper capital management plays a fundamental role in the Bank, requiring constant monitoring and analysis to ensure compliance with current regulations and the Bank's internal objectives in this area.

In this regard, the Bank has a Capital Management unit, responsible for ensuring that the nature and levels of risk assumed by the Bank are consistent with the business strategy and with the level of capital required to meet its strategic objectives. To comply with this, the Bank relies on different management tools that allow it to identify, analyze, evaluate and monitor the risks that may affect capital.

Itaú Chile, within its management framework, has a "Capital Management Policy" that contains the guidelines and directives provided by the Board of Directors to guide the management decision-making process. This policy also includes the monitoring and control of the Bank's capital level, with the aim of ensuring the solvency and profitability of the ongoing business, as well as ensuring adequate regulatory compliance in this area. The Capital Management Policy establishes the guiding principles and objectives that govern this area, and defines the responsibilities associated with the capital function and its respective governance.

The Bank's internal regulations also establish that capital management must adhere to specific objectives to comply with regulatory requirements and correctly manage financial resources. The general objectives that the functions associated with capital management must ensure are:

- Determine the level of capital required by the Bank at the individual, subsidiary, and consolidated levels, in accordance with the risk appetite profile established by the Board of Directors and the approved strategy and business plans.

- Define the optimal level of capital required by the Bank, ensuring adequate compliance with the rules and other regulations established on the matter by the competent authority.

- Identify possible macro-financial scenarios, both internal and external, that may affect the Bank's capital and evaluate their potential impacts through stress testing methodologies or other methodologies appropriate for that purpose.

A key element of capital management is the definition of the internal effective equity target, which is formally set out in the Bank's capital planning process. This process is both annual and dynamic. Based on this, the Bank can assess its current and future capital needs and establish action plans to return to the capital levels admissible for the Bank, in accordance with its defined risk appetite.

In relation to roles and responsibilities, the Board of Directors is the primary entity responsible for the prudent management of the risks faced by the organization and the associated capital. In this regard, the Board of Directors, in accordance with its functions, must define and approve both the objectives and the strategic plan of the Bank. It should promote medium and long-term capital management in line with the defined risk profile, while ensuring the protection of shareholders and other stakeholders who may be affected by decisions in this area.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

To support the Board of Directors in the functions described above, the Higher Capital Management Commission has been established. This commission assists the Board of Directors and the Bank's management in the assessment, management, and adequacy of capital, in accordance with local regulations and international standards (such as Basel). It also reviews the effectiveness of risk and capital policies and limits, and ensures adherence to these policies and procedures within the Company.

Capital Management Processes

The following processes are developed to carry out capital management in the Bank:

- Regular measurement of key capital indicators.
- Review of limits in relation to regulatory minimums and risk appetite, with escalation in case of excesses.
- Allocation of capital to the Bank's businesses.
- Capital projections in a base scenario and stress scenarios.
- Determination of the internal capital target and the limits and alert levels for risk appetite.
- Management of the capital self-assessment process.

This, together with policies and governance, allows capital management objectives to be met.

Capital requirements

In January 2019, Law No. 21,130 was published in the Official Gazette, modernizing banking legislation with the aim of implementing the practices promoted internationally by the Basel III agreement and introducing modifications to the Chilean General Banking Law. In order to implement the standards, the Financial Market Commission initiated the regulatory process by incorporating amendments and new chapters into the Updated Compilation of Standards (referred to as 'RAN'), providing guidelines for the calculation of risk-weighted assets, capital deductions, and additional capital requirements.

Effective equity corresponds to the sum of core capital (CET1) after regulatory adjustments [1], plus instruments eligible as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital (perpetual bonds and preferred shares), in addition to Tier 2 capital instruments, which include subordinated bonds and additional provisions.

According to Article 66 of the Chilean General Banking Law, the base capital requirement corresponds to 4.5% of CET1 on risk-weighted assets (or RWA), 6.0% of T1 on RWA, and 8.0% of effective equity on RWA. In addition, a leverage ratio greater than or equal to 3.0% must be maintained.

[1] As of December 2025, the adjustments have been fully implemented.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

The Bank is also subject to an additional core capital requirement due to systemic importance, as indicated in Article 66 quarter of the Chilean General Banking Law. The requirement determined for the Bank is 1.0%, and it is subject to gradual implementation until December 2025. Currently, 75% of the total charge must be constituted. On the other hand, Article 66 'Quinquies' of the General Banking Law empowers the CMF to determine a Pillar 2 charge of up to 4.0% of the total RWA. The Bank is not currently subject to capital requirements for this item.

On the other hand, Article 66 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law determines the capital conservation buffer, which corresponds to an additional 2.5% of basic capital on risk-weighted assets. Finally, Article 66 ter of the Chilean General Banking Law empowers the Central Bank of Chile to impose a counter-cyclical capital requirement of up to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. The current charge in the country is 0.5%.

As a result, the Bank's current total capital requirement amounts to 12%. As of the end of June 2026, the Bank's consolidated capital ratio was 16.8%, comfortably exceeding the minimum regulatory requirements.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

a) The total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity are detailed below:

Item No	Note Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III -Item Description	Note	Global consolidated	Local consolidated	Global consolidated	Local consolidated
			As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
			MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
1	Total assets according to the statement of financial position		48,684,304	40,714,689	43,916,278	37,363,542
2	Investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated	a	—	796,458	—	695,231
3	Assets discounted from regulatory capital, other than item 2	b	891,952	694,151	847,079	686,422
4	Credit Equivalents	c	(893,053)	(524,483)	(992,754)	(737,830)
5	Contingent loans	d	3,398,045	3,039,715	2,987,502	2,703,051
6	Assets generated by brokering financial instruments	e	69,602	69,602	85,609	85,609
7	**= (1-2-3+4+5-6) Total assets for regulatory purposes**		**50,227,743**	**41,669,709**	**44,978,339**	**37,861,501**
8.a	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the standard methodology (APRC)	f	24,258,362	19,800,116	22,694,047	18,721,012
8.b	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the internal methodology (APRC	f	—	—	—	—
9	Market Risk-Weighted Assets (MRWA))	g	3,408,986	3,057,415	3,067,574	2,902,831
10	Operational risk weighted assets	h	2,677,447	2,014,457	2,690,966	2,048,859
11.a	**= (8.a/8.b+9+10) Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)**		**30,344,796**	**24,871,988**	**28,452,587**	**23,672,702**
11.b	**= (8.a/8.b+9+10) Risk-weighted assets, after applying the output floor (RWA)**		**30,344,796**	**24,871,988**	**28,452,587**	**23,672,702**
12	Owners' equity		4,388,279	4,388,279	4,305,006	4,305,006
13	Non controlling interest	i	4,292	—	3,747	—
14	Goodwill	j	492,512	492,512	492,512	492,512
15	Excess minority investments	k	—	—	—	—
16	**= (12+13-14-15) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)**		**3,900,059**	**3,895,767**	**3,816,241**	**3,812,494**
17	Additional deductions to ordinary capital level 1, other than item 2	l	402,260	202,601	357,744	195,419
18	**= (16-17-2) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**		**3,497,799**	**2,896,708**	**3,458,497**	**2,921,844**
19	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	m	—	—	—	—
20	Subordinated bonds imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	m	—	—	—	—
21	Preferred shares allocated to additional tier 1 capital (AT1)		—	—	—	—
22	Bonds without a fixed term of maturity imputed to additional capital level 1 (AT1)		274,499	274,499	270,001	270,001
23	Discounts applied to AT1	l	—	—	—	—
24	**= (19+20+21+22-23) Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)**		**274,499**	**274,499**	**270,001**	**270,001**
25	**= (18+24) Capital level 1**		**3,772,297**	**3,171,207**	**3,728,498**	**3,191,845**
26	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as capital level 2 (T2)	n	107,379	107,379	107,379	107,379
27	Subordinated bonds imputed as capital level 2 (T2)	n	1,224,451	1,219,688	1,199,388	1,190,858
28	**= (26+27) Capital level equivalent 2 (T2)**		**1,331,830**	**1,327,067**	**1,306,767**	**1,298,237**
29	Discounts applied to T2	l	—	—	—	—
30	**= (28-29) Capital level 2 (T2)**		**1,331,830**	**1,327,067**	**1,306,767**	**1,298,237**
31	**= (25+30) Effective equity**		**5,104,127**	**4,498,274**	**5,035,265**	**4,490,083**
32	**Additional basic capital required for the constitution of the conservation buffer**	p	**758,620**	**621,800**	**711,315**	**591,818**
33	**Additional basic capital required to set up the countercyclical buffer**	q	**151,724**	**124,360**	**142,263**	**118,364**
34	**Additional basic capital required for banks qualified as systemic**	r	**303,448**	**248,720**	**284,526**	**236,727**
35	**Additional capital required for the evaluation of the adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2)**	s	—	—	—	—

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

a) This corresponds to the value of the investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated. It applies only in local consolidation when the bank has subsidiaries abroad, deducting their full value in assets and CET1.
b) It corresponds to the value of the asset items that are deducted from regulatory capital, in accordance with paragraph a) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). Item No. Note Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III - Description of the item
c) It corresponds to the credit equivalents of derivative instruments in accordance with paragraph b) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
d) It corresponds to contingent exposures as established in paragraph c) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
e) It corresponds to the assets related to the intermediation of financial instruments in one's own name on behalf of third parties, which are within the consolidation perimeter of the bank, as established in paragraph d) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
f) It corresponds to the assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-6 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). If the bank is not authorized to apply internal methodologies, it must report field 8.b with zero and add 8.a in the field 11.a. If it has the authorization, it must add 8.b in 11.a.
g) It corresponds to assets weighted by market risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-7 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
h) It corresponds to assets weighted by transactional risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-8 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN)
I) It corresponds to the non-controlling interest, depending on the level of consolidation, for up to 20% of the owners' equity.
j) Assets that correspond to goodwill
k) It corresponds to the balances of investment assets in companies other than line-of-business support companies that do not participate in consolidation, in excess of 5% of the owners' equity.
l) In the case of CET1 and T2, banks must estimate the equivalent value for each level of capital, as well as the value obtained by fully applying Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). The difference between the equivalent value and the value obtained by fully applying the above Chapter 21-1 must then be weighted by the discount factor in force on the reporting date, according to the interim standards of Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN), and reported in this row. For AT1, discounts apply directly if they exist.
m) Provisions and subordinated bonds charged to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, as set out in Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN)
n) Provisions and subordinated bonds charged to the equivalent definition of Tier 2 (T2) capital, as set out in Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
o) In accordance with the interim standards, as of 1 December 2022, solvency requirements will also be applied at the local consolidated level, with the figures at this level being reported in this column. Banks without subsidiaries abroad do not have to fill in this data.
p) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for the capital conservation buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
q) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for the countercyclical buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
r) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for banks designated as systemic, as established in Chapter 21-11 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
s) It corresponds to the additional capital required for the assessment of the adequacy of the bank's effective equity (Pillar 2), as established in Chapter 21-13 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

b) Below are the solvency and regulatory compliance indicators according to Basel III (expressed as percentages with two decimal places).

Item No	Item Description	Note	Global consolidated	Local consolidated (i)	Global consolidated	Local consolidated (i)
			As of June 30, 2026		As of December 31, 2025	
			%	%	%	%
1	**Leverage Indicator (T1_I18/T1_I7)**		**6.96**	**6.95**	**7.69**	**7.72**
1.a	Leverage indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
2	**Basic capital indicator (T1_I18/T1_I11.b)**		**11.53**	**11.65**	**12.16**	**12.34**
2.a	Indicator of basic capital that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
2.b	Capital buffer shortfall	b	—	—	—	—
3	**Tier 1 capital indicator (T1_I25/T1_I11.b)**		**12.43**	**12.75**	**13.10**	**13.48**
3.a	Indicator of capital level 1 that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4	**Effective equity indicator (T1_I31/T1_I11.b)**		**16.82**	**18.09**	**17.70**	**18.97**
4.a	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
4.b	Indicator of effective equity that the bank must comply with, considering the charge for articles 35 bis, if applicable	c	—	—	—	—
4.c	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements, conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer	b	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
5	**Solvency rating**	d	A	A	A	A
	Regulatory compliance indicators for solvency					
6	**Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed in tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to APRC (T1_I26/(T1_I8.a or 8.b))**	e	**0.44**	**0.54**	**0.47**	**0.57**
7	**Subordinated bonds imputed in capital level 2 (T2) in relation to basic capital**	f	**35.01**	**42.11**	**34.68**	**40.76**
8	**Tier 1 additional capital (AT1) in relation to basic capital (T1_I24/T1_I18)**	g	**7.85**	**9.48**	**7.81**	**9.24**
9	**Voluntary provisions (additional) and subordinated bonds that are charged to additional tier 1 capital (AT1) in relation to RWAs ((T1_I19+T1_I20)/(T1_I11.b)**	h	—	—	—	—

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

a) In the case of leverage, the minimum level is 3%, without prejudice to the additional requirements for systemic banks that may be set under Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). In the case of core capital, the bank should consider a minimum limit of 4.5% of risk-weighted assets (RWA), In addition, if applicable, the bank must include the systemic charge in force according to the interim standards, as well as the Pillar 2 requirement defined for this capital level. For new banks that have not paid the paid-in capital of UF 400,000, they must add 2% to their minimum requirement in accordance with Article 51 of the Chilean General Banking Law. This percentage decreases to 1% if the paid capital is above UF 600,000 but less than UF 800,000. For Tier 1 capital, the bank must consider a minimum requirement of 6% and the Pillar 2 charge defined for this capital tier. Finally, at the level of effective equity, the bank must consider a minimum requirement of 8% of risk-weighted assets (RWA). Additional charges for Pillar 2, systemic bank and those indicated in Article 51 of the Chilean General Banking Law for new banks must be added to this.

b) The capital buffer deficit must be estimated in accordance with Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). This figure defines the restriction on the distribution of dividends if it is positive, in accordance with the aforementioned Chapter. For effective equity, the figures for the capital conservation and countercyclical buffers in force on the reporting date according to interim standards must be added to the amount defined in note a), even if there is a requirement under Article 35 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law.

c) If the bank has an effective equity requirement in force under Article 35 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law, it must report this amount in this cell in accordance with the interim standards.

d) It corresponds to the solvency classification as established in Article 61 of the General Banking Law.

e) Limit of 1.25% if the bank uses standard methodologies (field T1_8.a), or 0.625% if the bank uses internal methodologies (field T1_8.b) in the estimation of RWAs.

f) Subordinated bonds charged to Tier 2 capital must not exceed 50% of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, taking into account the discounts applied to these instruments under Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

g) Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital cannot exceed one-third of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.

h) Additional provisions and subordinated bonds charged to AT1 may not exceed 0.5% of RWAs as of December 1, 2022, in accordance with the interim rules of Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

i) In accordance with the interim rules, as of December 1, 2022, solvency requirements are also applied at the local consolidated level. The figures at this level are reported in this column. Banks without subsidiaries abroad do not have to fill in this data.

Note 49 - Subsequent Events

Changes in the Board of Directors

At an ordinary meeting held on July 29, 2026, the Bank's Board of Directors acknowledged and accepted the resignation of independent director Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez, for personal reasons, effective October 25, 2026.

At the same meeting, the Bank's Board of Directors appointed Ms. Karen Ergas Segal as his replacement, also in the capacity of independent director, effective October 26, 2026. She will serve in this position until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, at which the final appointment will be made.

Ms. Karen Ergas Segal holds a degree in Business Administration from Universidad de Chile and a Master's degree in Political Philosophy Studies from Universidad de Los Andes. Ms. Ergas has held various executive positions at local banks, has served as a director of major companies operating in the banking, real estate and industrial sectors in Chile, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Chilean Institute of Directors.

In addition, also for personal reasons, on July 29, 2026, the Bank's Board of Directors acknowledged and accepted the resignation of director Mr. Diego Fresco Gutiérrez, effective October 25, 2026.

In this connection, on the same date, the Bank's Board of Directors appointed Mr. Mauricio Baeza Letelier as his replacement on the Board, effective October 26, 2026. He will serve in this position until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, at which the final appointment will be made.

Mr. Baeza holds a degree in Civil Engineering from Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. He has 35 years of experience in the banking industry and has held various executive positions in the risk management divisions of local banks. From September 2016 to March 2026, he served as Corporate Risk Officer of Banco Itaú Chile.

The Board of Directors of Banco Itaú Chile welcomed independent director Ms. Karen Ergas Segal and director Mr. Mauricio Baeza Letelier, whose appointments will become effective on October 26, 2026. The Board also expressed its appreciation to Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez and Mr. Diego Fresco Gutiérrez for their contributions and service to date and through October 25, 2026.

The foregoing matters were reported to the market through a Material Event notice published on July 29, 2026.

Note 49 - Subsequent Events, continued

Relevant Information of Banco Itaú Colombia S.A.

On July 28, 2026, Banco Itaú Colombia S.A. informed the market, through the disclosure of material information, of the completion of the capital increase process for COP 240,000,000,000 through the subscription and payment of 61,565,294 ordinary shares of Banco Itaú Colombia S.A., subscribed and paid by Banco Itaú Chile and Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S., its current majority shareholders.

Through this capital increase, Itaú reaffirms its commitment to the future of the country and its long-term vision, with the objective of accelerating the Bank's growth and further strengthening its competitiveness in the Colombian market.

Banco Itaú Colombia S.A. will focus its operations on the Corporate Banking segment, with a comprehensive value proposition that combines the capabilities of Corporate Banking and Treasury, supporting and advising small, medium-sized and large companies, as well as multinational corporations and public and financial institutions across the region, as a strategic partner.

This offering will be complemented by its subsidiaries — Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa, Itaú Fiduciaria and Itaú Panamá — thereby expanding the scope of its financial solutions and enabling the Bank to provide its clients with a more comprehensive and specialized service.

Colombia is a strategic market for the consolidation and expansion of Itaú's regional platform.

As a result of the capital increase, the shareholding structure of Banco Itaú Colombia S.A. was as follows:

Shareholder	Number of Shares	Ownership (%)
Banco Itaú Chile	773,425,657	94.74%
Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S.	38,882,915	4.76%
Accionistas Minoritarios	4,062,935	0.50%
Total		**100%**

This transaction does not result in a change of control of the issuer.

Dissolution of Subsidiary Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A.

On July 13, 2026, Banco Itaú Chile disclosed, through a material event notice, that on July 1, 2026, it acquired all of the shares held by its subsidiary Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada in Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A., thereby becoming the owner of 100% of the shares issued by such company. As a result, and pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 103 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations, having elapsed an uninterrupted period of more than ten days during which all the shares were held by a single shareholder, Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A. was dissolved due to the concentration of all its shares in Banco Itaú Chile, which, as of July 12, 2026, became its legal successor and continuator.

Furthermore, it was noted that, as a result of the dissolution of Itaú Asesorías Financieras S.A., the activities and services previously provided by such company will be assumed and performed directly by Banco Itaú Chile in its capacity as legal successor and continuator.

Note 49 - Subsequent Events, continued

Share Purchase Agreement Executed for the Acquisition of Klap

On July 9, 2026, the Financial Market Commission (CMF), through Official Letter No. 113,588, authorized Banco Itaú Chile to acquire, directly and indirectly, 100% of the shares of Multicaja S.A. and I-Switch S.A.

The closing of the transaction is currently in progress, having already obtained the required approvals from the Financial Market Commission, the Central Bank of Brazil and the National Economic Prosecutor's Office (Fiscalía Nacional Económica). Accordingly, completion of the transaction remains subject to the fulfillment of the remaining conditions precedent set forth in the agreement.

Placement of debt securities in the local market

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
07-09-2026	BITAE51025	UF	400,000	10-10-2042
07-09-2026	BITAE41025	UF	1,070,000	10-10-2041
07-10-2026	BITAE61025	UF	300,000	10-10-2043
07-10-2026	BITAE51025	UF	200,000	10-10-2042
07-23-2026	BITAE61025	UF	120,000	10-10-2043
07-23-2026	BITAE31025	UF	1,000,000	10-10-2040

Alexis Espinoza
Chief Accounting Officer

André Gailey
Chief Executive Officer

ANNEX C – INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Banco Itaú Chile and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for the years ended on those dates

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Banco Itaú Chile and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and for the years ended on those dates.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
"This translation has been prepared by PwC based on the original report in Spanish."

Santiago, February 25, 2026

To the Shareholders and Directors
Banco Itaú Chile

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated statement of income, comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025, and its consolidated financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report.

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics of the Chilean Accountants' Association, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

Key Audit matters	Audit Response
Information technology (IT) environment	
The financial information of the Group (Bank and its subsidiaries) is highly dependent on the structure of the information technology (IT) systems. Considering that a proper control over these systems is vital to ensure the correct processing of information, we have identified this area as a key audit matter. In this context, it is critical to assess aspects such as the organization of the Bank's Technology and Operations area, controls over the maintenance and development of applications, physical and logical security, and management's response to cybersecurity risks.	With the involvement of IT audit specialists, we evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the general information technology controls. Additionally, we reviewed the information technology (IT) governance framework of the Bank, as well as key controls over access management to programs and data, software development and changes, and IT operations. We also assessed the mechanisms implemented by the Bank to ensure segregation of duties, including compensating controls where necessary. As a result of the procedures performed, no significant findings arose that affect our assessment of this matter.

Key Audit matters	Audit Response
Allowance for credit risk on loans and accounts receivable from customers As of December 31, 2025, the Group holds a significant portfolio of financial assets measured at amortized cost, mainly consisting of loans and accounts receivable from customers, including commercial, mortgage, and consumer loans. The estimation of the allowance for credit risk associated with these assets requires the application of significant judgment by Management, both in identifying impairment and in determining credit losses. The allowances for credit risk are calculated using different approaches depending on the type of portfolio (individual or group assessment), and take into account, among other factors, the probability of default, the expected loss given default, and historical payment behavior. In addition, specific methodologies required by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF) are applied. Considering the magnitude of the balances involved, the complexity of the models used, and the level of judgment required, we considered this area a key audit matter. As of December 31, 2025, the Group recognized credit risk provisions amounting to MM$787,854, of which MM$414,177 correspond to the collective assessment of debtors, MM$373,677 to the individual assessment of debtors.	We obtained an understanding of the process carried out by the Group for the analysis, estimation, and disclosure of qualitative and quantitative aspects associated with the determination of its credit risk models, in accordance with the criteria established by the Financial Market Commission and approved by the Board of Directors. Additionally, with the assistance of our credit risk specialists, we performed audit procedures related to compliance with the requirements of these criteria and models. We have performed procedures on the evaluation, design, and operating effectiveness of the key controls related to the main judgments made by management. Additionally, we have performed detailed testing, consisting of the following: For individual allowance models: - Review of the accounting policies and of the methodological framework developed by the Group, to verify the application of the criteria established by the CMF; - Review of the completeness and accuracy of the data used in estimating the allowance; - Assessment of the reasonableness of the fair value of collaterals; - Assessment of the reasonableness of client risk classifications;

Key Audit matters	Audit Response
Allowance for credit risk on loans and accounts receivable from customers See notes 2.t, 13, and 47 to the consolidated financial statements.	- Review and independent reprocessing of the credit risk allowance, including an assessment of its overall adequacy. For collective allowances, and with the support of specialists: - We assessed regulatory compliance and the adequacy of the methodological design. - Replicated all key procedures involved in the construction of internal models. - Independent recalculation of the allowance based on both internal models and the standard matrix. - Provision adequacy analysis. - Evaluation of the performance indicators of the models. Additionally, we evaluated the adequacy of the disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements regarding the credit risk allowances. As a result of the procedures performed, no significant findings arose that affect our assessment of this matter.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for purposes of the group audit. We are solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

Santiago, February 25, 2026
Banco Itaú Chile
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From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other matters

The Chilean Accountants' Association approved that the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile fully and unreservedly adopt the International Auditing Standards issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board for audits of financial statements prepared for the year beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

The audit of the consolidated financial statements of Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 was carried out in accordance with the Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile in force as of that date. We issued an opinion on these consolidated financial statements without modification dated February 26, 2025.

DocuSigned by:
7206FED3381745D...
Fernando Orihuela B.
RUT: 22.216.857-0

PricewaterhouseCoopers

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

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$	=	Amounts expressed in Chilean pesos
MCh$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Chilean pesos
US$	=	Amounts expressed in US dollars
MUS$	=	Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars
MMUS$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of US dollars
COP$	=	Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos
MMCOP$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos
UF	=	Amounts expressed in Unidades de Fomento (a Chilean inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit that is set daily based on changes in the Chilean Consumer Price Index)

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
		MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	7	2,892,660	3,345,969
Cash items in process of collection	7	897,258	348,483
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	8	4,620,072	4,758,381
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,956,486	3,980,222
Financial debt instruments	8	598,794	713,984
Other	8	64,792	64,175
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	9	8,837	8,650
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	3,815,427	3,077,290
Financial debt instruments	11	3,815,427	3,077,290
Other	11	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	12	139,856	79,887
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	29,356,116	28,461,952
Investments under resale agreements	13	197,770	212,225
Financial debt instruments	13	991,908	1,176,360
Interbank loans	13	47,332	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	16,547,863	16,235,263
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	8,520,104	7,874,029
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	3,051,139	2,964,075
Investments in associates	14	47,697	40,463
Intangibles	15	686,225	682,521
Fixed assets	16	25,406	31,027
Right of use asset under lease agreements	17	119,931	139,392
Current taxes	18	58,877	80,425
Deferred taxes	18	404,513	336,422
Other assets	19	825,744	1,129,255
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	17,659	29,567
TOTAL ASSETS		**43,916,278**	**42,549,684**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, continued

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
		MCh$	MCh$
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	7	890,109	346,437
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,899,837	3,919,623
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,899,837	3,919,623
Other	21	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	12	104,428	109,680
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	31,488,777	31,490,519
Deposits and other demand liabilities	22	6,895,773	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	22	14,561,042	14,506,091
Obligations under repurchase agreements	22	518,259	841,142
Interbank borrowings	22	1,892,176	1,864,542
Debt instruments issued	22	6,858,083	7,066,633
Other financial liabilities	22	763,444	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	17	109,096	124,545
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	23	1,496,400	1,388,994
Provisions for contingencies	24	149,882	142,816
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	25	131,241	113,293
Special provisions for credit risk	26	163,019	161,565
Current taxes	18	5,243	62,250
Deferred taxes	18	—	—
Other liabilities	27	1,169,493	715,131
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**39,607,525**	**38,574,853**
EQUITY			
Capital	28	2,687,951	2,687,951
Reserves	28	236,039	236,039
Other accumulated comprehensive income	28	87,663	37,401
Items not reclassified in income or loss	28	5,337	406
Items that can be reclassified in income or loss	28	82,326	36,995
Retained earnings from prior years	28	995,901	746,506
Net income (loss) for the year	28	428,092	376,627
Less: Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	28	(130,640)	(113,211)
Of owners of the Bank:		4,305,006	3,971,313
Of non-controlling interest	28	3,747	3,518
TOTAL EQUITY		**4,308,753**	**3,974,831**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**43,916,278**	**42,549,684**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	For the years ended as of December 31, 2025	2024
		MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	30	2,481,626	2,699,071
Interest expense	30	(1,364,889)	(1,636,752)
Net interest income	30	**1,116,737**	**1,062,319**
Readjustments income	31	293,074	485,677
Readjustments expenses	31	(283,734)	(369,841)
Net income from readjustments	31	**9,340**	**115,836**
Commission income	32	335,044	304,156
Commission expense	32	(118,203)	(103,518)
Net fee and commission income	32	**216,841**	**200,638**
Financial income (loss) from:			
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	33	14,519	142,712
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	33	7,096	(61,599)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	33	—	—
Profit or loss on disposal of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33	43,629	38,653
Changes, readjustments and accounting hedge of foreign currencies	33	101,995	135,769
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	33	—	—
Otner financial income (loss)	33	(14,643)	(29,028)
Financial income (loss), net		**152,596**	**226,507**
Income (loss) from investments in companies	34	3,837	3,343
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations	35	(13,344)	(534)
Other operating income	36	32,127	17,642
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**1,518,134**	**1,625,751**
Expenses from obligations to employee benefits	37	(393,766)	(357,000)
Administrative expenses	38	(324,423)	(329,093)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(106,656)	(109,128)
Impairment	40	(2)	(192)
Other operating expenses	36	(9,942)	(13,411)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(834,789)**	**(808,824)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		**683,345**	**816,927**
Expense on credit losses from:			
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	41	(394,976)	(483,380)
Special provisions for credit risk	41	(3,013)	59,699
Recovery of written off loans	41	78,640	100,149
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41	20	(323)
Expense for credit losses		**(319,329)**	**(323,855)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		**364,016**	**493,072**
Result of continued operations before income taxes		**364,016**	**493,072**
Income tax	18	64,093	(116,370)
Result of continued operations after income taxes		**428,109**	**376,702**
Result of discontinued operations before income taxes		—	—
Taxes on discontinued operations	18	—	—
Result of discontinued operations after income taxes	42	—	—
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR	28	**428,109**	**376,702**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank	28	428,092	376,627
Non-controlling interest	28	17	75
Earnings per share of the equity holders of the Bank:			
Basic earnings	28	1,979	1,741
Diluted earnings	28	1,979	1,741

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	For the years ended as of December 31, 2025 MCh$	2024 MCh$
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**428,109**	**376,702**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year:			
Items not reclassified in income or loss			
Actuarial results for net defined benefit plans and actuarial results from other employee benefit plans	28	203	721
Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	5,254	(1,590)
Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability	28	—	—
Other	28	—	—
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income before income taxes		**5,457**	**(869)**
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	(369)	(706)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	18	(136)	(409)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME OR LOSS AFTER INCOME TAXES		**4,952**	**(1,984)**
Items that can be reclassified in income or loss			
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	(12,680)	(8,038)
Exchange differences	28	2,693	35,932
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations	28	47,402	(51,823)
Cash flows hedge	28	29,270	(17,877)
Ownership in other comprehensive income of entities recorded using the equity method	28	—	(9)
Non-current assets and groups held for sale	28	—	—
Other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income before income taxes		**66,685**	**(41,815)**
Income tax over comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income or loss	18	(21,163)	18,602
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME OR LOSS AFTER INCOME TAXES		**45,522**	**(23,213)**
OTHER TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**28**	**50,474**	**(25,197)**
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**28**	**478,583**	**351,505**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank	28	478,354	351,449
Non-controlling interest	28	229	56

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Equity attributable to the owners									
	Capital					Retained earnings				
	Number of shares	Paid-in capital	Reserves	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Non-distributed profits from prior years	Revenues (loss) for the year	Provision for minimum dividends and Interest Payments on Capital Financial Instrument issued	Equity attributable to the owners	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	MCh	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at December 31, 2023	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**62,579**	**498,085**	**354,887**	**(106,466)**	**3,733,075**	**3,462**	**3,736,537**
Transfer of income (loss) from prior year	—	—	—	—	354,887	(354,887)	—	—	—	—
Opening balances as of January 1, 2024	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**62,579**	**852,972**	**—**	**(106,466)**	**3,733,075**	**3,462**	**3,736,537**
Distribution of dividends	—	—	—	—	(106,466)	—	106,466	—	—	—
Provision for minimum dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(112,988)	(112,988)	—	**(112,988)**
Share exchanges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity date	—	—	—	—	—	—	(223)	(223)	—	**(223)**
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(106,466)**	**—**	**(6,745)**	**(113,211)**	**—**	**(113,211)**
Income (loss) for the year	—	—	—	—	—	376,627	—	376,627	75	**376,702**
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	(25,178)	—	—	—	(25,178)	(19)	**(25,197)**
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(25,178)**	**—**	**376,627**	**—**	**351,449**	**56**	**351,505**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2024	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**37,401**	**746,506**	**376,627**	**(113,211)**	**3,971,313**	**3,518**	**3,974,831**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2024	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**37,401**	**746,506**	**376,627**	**(113,211)**	**3,733,075**	**3,518**	**3,974,831**
Transfer of income (loss) from prior year					376,627	(376,627)				
Opening balances as of January 1, 2025	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**37,401**	**1,123,133**	**—**	**(113,211)**	**3,971,313**	**3,518**	**3,974,831**
Distribution of dividends	—	—	—	—	(112,988)	—	112,988	—	—	—
Provision for minimum dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(128,428)	(128,428)	—	**(128,428)**
Other equity movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity date	—	—	—	—	(14,244)	—	(1,989)	(16,233)	—	**(16,233)**
Subtotal Transactions with the owners in the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(127,232)**	**—**	**(17,429)**	**(144,661)**	**—**	**(144,661)**
Income (loss) for the year	—	—	—	—	—	428,092	—	428,092	17	**428,109**
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	50,262	—	—	—	50,262	212	**50,474**
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	50,262	**—**	428,092	**—**	478,354	229	**478,583**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2025	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**87,663**	**995,901**	**428,092**	**(130,640)**	**4,305,006**	**3,747**	**4,308,753**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Income for the year before income tax	**364,016**	**493,072**
Charges (credits) to income that do not represent cash	**(843,127)**	**(930,201)**
Depreciation and amortization	106,656	109,128
Provisions for loans, accounts receivable and others	397,969	424,004
Loss (gain) from assets received in lieu of payment	28,701	22,693
Impairment	2	192
Provisions for contingencies	110,895	87,249
Fair value adjustment for trading instruments	2,816	(53,550)
Net interest income	(1,126,077)	(1,178,155)
Fee and commission income	(335,044)	(304,156)
Fee and commission expense	118,203	103,518
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)	(101,995)	(135,769)
Net (gain) on assets received in lieu of payment	(16,226)	(22,921)
Other charges and (credits) that do not represent cash movements	(29,027)	17,566
Changes due to increase/decrease in assets and liabilities affecting EBITDA	**(109,810)**	**3,834,317**
Decrease (increase) in financial assets and liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	(11,195)	96,606
Decrease (increase) in financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(832,387)	991,374
Decrease (increase) in securities lending and borrowing agreements	337,338	778,347
Decrease (increase) in debt financial instruments	(69,879)	(411,951)
Decrease (increase) in Interbank loans and loans and borrowings	(1,099,058)	(309,320)
Increase (decrease) in Financial liabilities at amortized cost	630,250	1,035,259
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets and liabilities	(68,091)	(34,717)
Decrease (increase) in other assets and liabilities	(144,930)	536,087
Loans obtained	1,256,600	2,698,232
Payments of loans obtained	(1,503,384)	(2,783,760)
Interest paid	(1,501,853)	(1,968,293)
Earned interests	2,924,202	3,161,115
Net commissions	145,320	143,223
Tax payments	(178,261)	(110,826)
Proceeds from sales of assets received in lieu of payment	5,518	12,941
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	**(588,921)**	**3,397,188**
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payment from acquisition of investments in companies	—	—
Proceeds from sales of investments in companies	—	—
Dividends received from investments in companies	42,811	2,146
Payment from acquisition of fixed assets	(4,744)	(3,711)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	6,123	4,869
Payment from acquisition of intangible assets	(68,293)	(57,433)
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	—	—
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	**(24,103)**	**(54,129)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Attributable to owners' interest		
Letters of credit ussed	—	—
Borrowings obtained from Chilena Central bank	—	(3,007,200)
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of letters of credit	(4,127)	(5,776)
Senior bonds issued	775,416	625,324
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of senior bonds	(640,037)	(518,799)
Mortgage bond issue	—	—
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—
Payment of interests / capital of lease contracts liabilities	(28,982)	(26,033)
Subordinated bonds issue	—	—
Payment of interests and capital of subordinated bonds	(54,130)	(209,395)
Perpetual bonds issued	94,218	199,322
Rescue and payment of perpetual bonds	(18,746)	—
Preferred shares issued	—	—
Rescue of /preferred shares and payment of preferred shares	—	—
Increase in paid-in capital through issuance of ordinary shares	—	—
Payment of dividends from common shares	(112,937)	(112,988)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**—**	**—**
Payment of dividends and/or withdrawals of paid-in capital performed regarding the subsidiaries corresponding to the non-controlling interests	—	—
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	**10,675**	**(3,055,545)**
VARIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT DURING THE YEAR	**(602,349)**	**287,514**
EFFECT OF VARIATIONS OF THE EXCHANGE RATES	**(204,916)**	**198,515**
INITIAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**4,679,387**	**4,193,358**
FINAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**3,872,122**	**4,679,387**

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

Item	Balances as of January 1 2025	Cash flows		Changes other than cash					Balance as of December 31, 2025
		Received	Paid	Changes other than cash	Acquisition	Interests and readjustments	Currency exchange effects	Fair Value Changes	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt instrument issued									
Borrowings obtained from Chilena Central bank	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contractual obligations	**124,545**	—	(28,982)	2,528	4,149	6,139	717	—	**109,096**
Letters of credit	**9,049**	—	(4,127)	—	—	535	—	—	**5,457**
Tender bonds	**7,057,584**	775,416	(640,037)	—	—	(362,652)	22,315	—	**6,852,626**
Bonds with no fixed maturity	**197,060**	94,218	(18,746)	193	—	18,746	(21,469)	—	**270,002**
Subordinated bonds	**1,191,934**	—	(54,130)	—	—	86,488	2,106	—	**1,226,398**
Total	**8,580,172**	**869,634**	**(746,022)**	**2,721**	**4,149**	**(250,744)**	**3,669**	**—**	**8,463,579**
Dividends paid	**(6,522)**	—	(112,937)	—	—	—	—	—	**(119,459)**
Dividends received INC	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Capital Increase	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Subtotal of cash from financing activities	**8,573,650**	**869,634**	**(858,959)**	**2,721**	**4,149**	**(250,744)**	**3,669**	**—**	**8,344,120**
Total cash flow provided by financing activities (net)	—	**10,675**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Note 1 - Background of the Institution

General Information – Background of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries

Banco Itaú Chile (ex Itaú CorpBanca) (hereinafter "Itaú Chile" or "the Bank) is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Chile and regulated by the Commission for the Financial Market (hereinafter CMF for its acronym in Spanish). As of June 1, 2019, the CMF took over the functions of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions ("SBIF") in accordance with Decree with Force of Law (DFL) 3 dated January 12, 2019, which set a new consolidated, systematized and agreed wording for the General Banking Law. The entity is the consequence of the merger of Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca, which took place on April 1, 2016, with the latter being the legal successor[1].

The Bank is controlled by Itaú Unibanco, which holds a 67.42% ownership. The remaining 32.58% is owned by minority shareholders[2].

Banco Itaú Chile is headquartered in Chile and has operations in Colombia and Panamá. In addition, Banco Itaú Chile has a branch in New York and a representative office in Lima[3]. The Bank has total consolidated assets for MCh$43,916,278 (MUS$48,425) and its consolidated equity for MCh$4,308,753 (MUS$4,751), Focused on large and medium size companies and people, Itaú CorpBanca offers universal banking services.

The legal address of Banco Itaú Chile is Av. Presidente Riesco 5537, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, and its website is www.itau.cl.

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025, were approved by the Board of Directors on February 25, 2026.

[1] The business combination was a "reverse acquisition" as established in IFRS 3, "Business Combinations", in which Banco Itaú Chile is the successor for accounting purposes and CorpBanca is the legal successor.
[2] The percentage of minority interest has been rounded for presentation in this report. This percentage has been calculated on the basis of the total not rounded number of shares.
[3] None of the markets in which Itaú Chile and subsidiaries operate qualify as a hyperinflationary economy.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Accounting Year

The Consolidated Financial Statements are referred as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and cover the years ended on those.

b) Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Banking Compendium of Accounting Standards (here in after "the compendium") issued by the CMF, and in force since January 1, 2022. Banks must use the accounting criteria set forth in the compendium and in everything that is not dealt with by it and does not contradict its instructions, they must adhere to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). If there are discrepancies between IFRS and the accounting criteria set forth in the compendium, the latter will prevail.

The notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements contain additional information to that presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statements of Income, the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. On them descriptive and disaggregated information is presented. They provide narrative descriptions or disaggregation of such Consolidated Financial Statements in a clear, relevant, reliable, and comparable manner. These Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 have not been audited.

c) Consolidation criteria

The same accounting policies, presentation and calculation methods applied in these Consolidated Financial Statements were used in the preparation of the separate Financial Statements of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries (hereinafter "Group" or the "Bank"), corresponding to the balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 and cover the years ended on those dates and include the adjustments and reclassifications necessary to standardize the accounting policies and valuation criteria applied by the Bank, in accordance with the standards established by the compendium.

Intercompany balances and any unrealized income or loss arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated upon consolidation during the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The assets, liabilities, income, and results of operations of subsidiaries, net of consolidation adjustments, represent 19.82%, 21.97%, 25.77% and 13.31% respectively, of total consolidated assets, liabilities, income, and operating results as of December 31, 2025 (19.62%, 21.63%, 23.80%, and 12.63% of total assets, liabilities, income, and operating results, net of consolidation adjustments, as of December 31, 2024, respectively).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(i) Controlled entities

The Bank, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee.

The Bank controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Thus, the Bank controls an investee if and only if has all the following:

1) Power over the investee, which is related to the existing rights that give the Bank the current ability to direct the relevant activities, these being those that significantly affect the investee's returns;
2) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
3) Ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Bank's returns.

When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting rights over an investee, but such voting rights are sufficient to have the actual ability to direct the relevant activities, then it will be concluded that the Bank has control over the investee.

The Bank considers all relevant factors and circumstances when assessing if the voting rights are sufficient to obtain control, these include:

- The amount of voting rights held by the Bank in relation to the amount and dispersion of those held by other vote holders.
- Potential voting rights held by the Bank, other voting holders or other parties.
- Rights that arise from other contractual agreements.
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time those decisions need to be made, including the patterns of voting behavior in previous shareholders meetings.

The Bank reassesses whether or not it has control over an investee when facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the control elements listed above.

The Financial Statements of the controlled companies are consolidated with those of the bank through the global integration method (line by line). In accordance with this method, all balances and transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated through the consolidation process. Therefore, the Consolidated Financial Statements refer to assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries presented as if they were a single economic entity.

The Bank prepares their Consolidated Financial Statements using uniform accounting policies for transactions and other events that, being similar, have occurred in similar circumstances.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The following table details the entities controlled by Banco Itaú Chile, therefore, they are part of the consolidation perimeter:

				Percentage of ownership					
				As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Market	Country	Functional Currency	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Ltda. (1)	Domestic	Chile	Ch$	99.987	0.013	100.000	99.987	0.013	100.000
Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. (1)		Chile	Ch$	99.994	0.006	100.000	99.994	0.006	100.000
Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda. (1)		Chile	Ch$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Itaú Asesorías Financieras Ltda. (1)		Chile	Ch$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Ltda. (1)		Chile	Ch$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Itaú Chile New York Branch (1) (4)	Foreign	EE.UU	US$	100.000	—	100.000	100.000	—	100.000
Itaú Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	94.990	4.472	99.462	94.990	4.472	99.462
Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	94.987	5.000	99.987	94.987	5.000	99.987
Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	2.219	97.253	99.472	2.219	97.253	99.472
Itaú Asset Management Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria (2)		Colombia	COP$	—	99.443	99.443	—	99.443	99.443
Itaú (Panamá) S.A. (3)		Panamá	US$	—	99.462	99.462	—	99.462	99.462
Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S (2)		Colombia	COP$	100.000	—	100.000	100.000	—	100.000

(1) Company regulated by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) of Chile.
(2) Companies regulated by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (SFC), which has a supervision agreement with the CMF.
(3) Company regulated by the Superintendency of Banks of Panamá.
(4) Company regulated by Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Federal Reserve (FED).

(ii) Associated entities and/or business support

Associated entities are those over which the Bank has significant influence; although not control or joint control. If the Bank holds, directly or indirectly (e.g. through subsidiaries), 20% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the Bank has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case, and subsequently increased or decreased to recognize either the Bank's proportional share in the net profit or loss of the associate and other movements recognized in its equity. The lower value arising from the acquisition of an associate is included in the book value of the investment net of any accumulated impairment loss.

Other factors considered to determine the significant influence on an entity are the representations in the Board of Directors and the existence of material transactions. The existence of these factors could determine the existence of significant influence on an entity, despite having a participation of less than 20% of the shares with the right to vote.

The following entities are considered "Associated entities", in which the Bank has participation and are accounted for by applying the equity method, according to IAS 28 "*Investments in Companies and Joint Ventures*".

Name of the Associates	Main Activity	Place of Operation	As of December 31, 2025 % interest	As of December 31, 2024 % interest
Transbank S.A.	Credit and debit card services	Santiago, Chile	8.7188 %	8.7188 %
Combanc S.A.	High-value payment clearing house	Santiago, Chile	10.3295 %	10.3295 %
Imerc OTC S.A.	Administration of financial instrument clearing and settlement systems	Santiago, Chile	8.6624 %	8.6624 %

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(iii) Investments in other companies

Investments in other companies, represented by shares or rights in other companies, are those in which the Bank has neither control nor significant influence. These equity instruments must be measured in compliance with IFRS 9, at their fair value; however, equity instruments that are neither held for trading and on which the equity method is not applied for investments in companies with significant influence ("associates" or "joint ventures") according to IAS 28, may be recorded after their initial recognition and irrevocably at fair value, with variations recognized in Statements of Other Comprehensive Income instead of as "Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss". Dividends received from these investments are recorded in "Income (loss) from investments in companies" in the Consolidated Statement of Income. These instruments are not subject to the impairment model of IFRS 9.

(iv) Funds management, trust business and other related businesses

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage assets held in publicly offered investment funds and other investment vehicles on behalf of investors and receive market-rate compensation for providing this type of services. Managed funds belong to third parties and, therefore, are not included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Bank provides trust commissions and other fiduciary services that result in the participation or investment of assets by clients. Assets held in a fiduciary activity are not reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements, since they are not Bank assets and there is no control over them. Contingencies and commitments arising from this activity are disclosed in Note 29 "Contingencies and Commitments", letter c) Responsibilities recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts.

In accordance with IFRS 10 "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" for consolidation purposes, the role of the Bank and its subsidiaries with respect to the managed funds must be evaluated to determine whether it is acting as Agent or Principal. According to this standard, an Agent is a party primarily engaged in acting on behalf and for the benefit of another party or parties (the Principal or Principals) and, therefore, it does not control the investee when it exercises decision-making authority. This evaluation must take into account the following aspects:

- Scope of its decision-making authority over the investee.
- Rights held by other parties.
- The remuneration to which it is entitled to in accordance with the remuneration agreements.
- Decision-maker's exposure to variability of returns from other interests that it holds in the investee.

The Bank does not control or consolidate any trusts or other entities related to this type of business.

The Bank manages the funds on behalf and for the benefit of investors, acting solely as an Agent. The assets managed by the Bank and its subsidiaries are owned by third parties. Under this category, and in accordance with the aforementioned standard, they do not control the assets when they exercise their decision-making authority. Therefore, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 they act as Agents and, therefore, none of these investment vehicles is consolidated.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of net income and net assets which the Bank does not own, either directly or indirectly. It is presented as "Attributable to non-controlling interest" separately in the Consolidated Statement of Income, and separately from equity in the Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Additionally, the non-controlling interests in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position will be presented, within the equity under item "Non-controlling interest", separately from the equity attributable to owners of the Bank. Changes in the ownership interest of a parent in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are equity transactions (i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners).

The Bank attributes the result of the year and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests. The Bank also attributes the total integral result to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests even if the results of the non-controlling interests give rise to a debit balance.

e) Business combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, measured at its fair value at the acquisition date, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the share, under the equity method, of the identifiable net assets acquired. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries (the Group) acquires a business, evaluates the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed to determine proper classification and designation based on contractual conditions, economic circumstances, and other relevant conditions as of the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree and identification of intangible assets. Goodwill, defined as the difference between the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for the non-controlling interest in the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is measured initially at cost. If this consideration is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as of the acquisition date. While intangible assets are initially recorded at the value assigned to the identifiable asset in the business combination.

After initial recognition, both Goodwill and any identifiable or non-identifiable intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is assigned, from the date of acquisition to each of the Group's cash generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, independently of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

When goodwill is allocated to a CGU and an operation within that unit is sold, the goodwill associated with that operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation sold when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill that is derecognized under such circumstances is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the retained portion of the CGU.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

f) Common control transaction

A common control transaction is a transfer of assets or an exchange of equity interests among entities under the same parent's control. A common control transaction has no effect on the parent's Consolidated Financial Statements. Net assets are derecognized by the transferor and recognized by the transferee at their carrying amount. Any difference between the value of the item transferred or received and the carrying amount of the net assets is recognized in equity in the separate financial statements of the transferring and receiving entities and eliminated on consolidation.

g) Functional and presentation currency

The Bank has defined as its functional and presentation currency the Chilean peso, financial figures are expressed in millions of Chilean pesos (MCh$), rounded to the nearest unit, for the purposes of these Consolidated Financial Statements, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates and the currency that influences its costs and revenue structure. Therefore, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Chilean peso are treated as "foreign currency".

The Bank translates accounting records of its subsidiaries in New York and in Colombia into Chilean pesos from US dollars and Colombian pesos, respectively, in accordance with instructions established by the CMF, which are consistent with IAS 21 "*Effects of the variations in the exchange rates of the foreign currency*". All amounts in the Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are translated into Chilean pesos according to the exchange rate indicated in letter h) below. None of the markets in which Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries operate qualify as a hyperinflationary economy.

h) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded by the Bank entities at the exchange rates of their respective functional currencies at the date these transactions first meet the conditions for their recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted at the closing exchange rate of the functional currency in force at the closing date of the reporting year.

All differences arising from the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognized in the results, except for those that correspond to the monetary items that are part of the hedge of a net investment, at which time the cumulative difference in equity is reclassified to profit and loss (settlement). Tax effects attributable to the exchange differences on such monetary items are also recorded in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary items in foreign currency, which are measured in terms of historical cost, are converted using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at their fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates on the date on which that fair value is measured. Gains or losses arising from the translation of non-monetary items measured at their fair value are recognized based on how the gains and losses arising from the change in fair value are recognized in Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income or in Consolidated Statements of Income, in accordance with IAS 21.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank grants loans and receives deposits in amounts denominated in foreign currency, mainly in US dollars and Colombian pesos.

The balances of the Financial Statements of the consolidated entities whose functional currency is different from the Chilean peso are converted to the presentation currency, according to the following:

- Assets and liabilities, by using exchange rates as of the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Income and expenses and cash flows, by using the exchange rates as of the date of each transaction.

Exchange differences arising from translating balances in functional currencies of the consolidated entities other than Chilean pesos into Chilean pesos, are recorded as "Exchange differences" in Equity under the line item "Valuation accounts", until the meet the derecognition criteria for the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and is subsequently recorded in profit or loss.

The net amount of foreign exchange gains and losses includes the recognition of the effects of changes in the exchange rate over assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and gains and losses arising from exchange rate changes affecting current and future transactions (highly probable transactions) entered into by the Bank.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are shown at their equivalent amount in pesos, calculated using the exchange rate of $906.90 per US$1 (US dollar) as of December 31, 2025 ($996.61 as of December 31, 2024) and the exchange rate of $0.2401 per COP$1 (Colombian peso) as of December 31, 2025 ($0.2263 as of December 31, 2024). The Financial Statements of the New York branch, as well as the Colombian subsidiaries, have been translated using these exchange rates for consolidation purposes, in accordance with IAS 21, related to the valuation of investments abroad in countries with stable economy.

i) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires Bank's management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingencies with respect to assets and liabilities as of the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and relevant assumptions are regularly reviewed by Management in order to properly measure some assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Accounting estimates changes due to reviews are recognized in the year in which the estimate is reviewed and in any future year affected.

In certain cases, CMF rules and International Financial Reporting Standards require that assets and liabilities be recorded or disclosed at their fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When market prices in active markets are available, they have been used as a basis for valuation. When market prices in active markets are not available, the Bank has estimated those values as values based on the best available information, including the use of modeling and other valuation techniques.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank has established allowances to cover possible credit losses in accordance with the compendium criteria. These criteria require that, in order to estimate allowances, they be evaluated regularly, taking into account factors such as changes in the nature and size of the loan portfolio, trends in the expected portfolio, credit quality and economic conditions that may affect the payment capacity of the debtors. Changes in allowances for loan losses are reflected as " Special provisions for credit risk" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Loans are charged-off when the Bank's management determines that the loan or a portion cannot be collected, in accordance with the compendium, as stated in chapter B-2 "Impaired loans and charge-offs". Charge offs are recorded as a reduction of the allowance for loan losses.

In particular, information on most significant areas of estimate due to uncertainties and critical judgments in the application of accounting policies that have the most important effect on the amounts recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements are the following:

- Allowances for loan losses (Notes 13 and 41).
- Current taxes and deferred taxes (Note 18).
- Provision for contingencies (Note 24).
- Provision for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments (Note 25).
- Special provisions for loan loss risk (Note 26).
- Contingencies and commitments (Note 29).
- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Note 44).
- Impairment losses on certain assets, including Goodwill (Notes 13, 15, 16, 17, 40 and 41).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, there were no significant changes in estimates (see Notes 40 and 41).

j) Operating segments

The Bank provides financial information for each operating segment in conformity with IFRS 8 "*Operating Segments*" in order to disclose information that enables Consolidated Financial Statement users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the Bank engages and the economic environments in which it operates and to allow them to:

- Better understand the Bank's performance.
- Better evaluate its future cash flow projections.
- Form better opinions regarding the Bank as a whole.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

To comply with IFRS 8, Banco Itaú Chile identifies operating segments (Chile and Colombia) used by the Executive Committee to analyze and make decisions regarding operating, financing and investment matters, based on the following elements:

(i) The nature of the products and services;
(ii) The nature of the processes;
(iii) The type or class of customer for their products and services;
(iv) The methods used to distribute their products or provide their services; and
(v) If applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment, for example, banking, insurance or public utilities.

The Executive Committee manages these segments using an in-house system of internal profitability reports and reviews its segments on the basis of the operating results and uses efficiency, profitability and other indicators to evaluate performance and allocate resources. The Bank has also included geographic disclosures on its operations in New York and Colombia. More information on each segment is presented in Note 6 “Reporting Segments”.

k) Operations with Repurchase and Resale Agreements

Transactions with resale agreements are entered into as a form of investment. Under these agreements, financial instruments are purchased, which are included as assets under "Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements", and are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate of the agreement. There are also sales transactions with a repurchase agreement as a form of financing. In this regard, investments that are sold under a repurchase obligation and that serve as collateral for the loan, are part of the investment items "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "Financial assets at amortized cost".

The obligation to repurchase the investment is classified in Liabilities under "Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions" and recognized in financial liabilities at amortized cost, recognizing accrued interest and indexation at the closing date or “Financial assets at amortized cost”.

The Bank applies IFRS 9 for determining the impairment of its financial assets carried at amortized cost, except for assets classified under the compendium as "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers and contingent loans" whose impairment determination follows the guidelines established in Chapters B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium. See Note 13 "Financial assets at amortized cost" and Note 41 "Credit loss expenses".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

l) Classifications of Financial Instruments

i. Classifications of Financial Instruments

a) Classification of Financial Assets

The Bank classifies its Financial Assets under the following category as established by IFRS 9:

- Measured at amortized cost,
- Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Measured at fair value through profit or loss
- And those that by management's decision are irrevocably measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The classification of financial instruments into an amortized cost or fair value category depends on the business model with which the entity manages the assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows, commonly referred to as the "Solely Payments of Principal and Interest" approach (hereinafter "SPPI"). The business model valuation should reflect how the Bank manages groups of financial assets and is not dependent on the intent for an individual instrument. Therefore, in each Consolidated Financial Statement there are different business models for managing assets.

In determining the business model, the following are taken into account:

- How the performance of the business model (and the assets that are part of the business model) is evaluated and reported to the entity's key personnel.
- The risks and the way in which risks that affect the performance of the business model are managed.
- How business model managers are remunerated. The frequency, amount and timing of sales in prior years, the reasons for such sales and expectations regarding future sales.

With regard to the assessment of contractual cash flows, it determines whether the cash flows of the financial asset meet the SPPI criterion, i.e. whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition, and interest is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal outstanding and may also include liquidity risk, administrative cost and profit margin.

For the classification, the Bank performs the SPPI test, which evaluates the contractual term to identify whether it meets the SPPI criteria, and whether the contract is a basic loan agreement. The Bank applies its judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the year for which the interest rate is set.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank's business model represents how financial assets are managed to generate cash flows and does not depend on management's intent with respect to an individual instrument, but relates to a higher aggregate portfolio level, and is based on observable factors such as: risks affecting business model performance; how business managers are compensated; and how business model performance is evaluated and reported to management.

In addition, the Bank's business model is not evaluated on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher aggregate portfolio level, and is based on observable factors such as: the performance of financial assets, the risk affecting performance, and the frequency, value and timing of sales, among others.

In accordance with IFRS 9, the business models are:

- **Business model held for collection**: financial assets that are held under a business model whose objective is to collect principal and interest flows over the life of the instrument and on which there are no significant unjustified sales and fair value is not a key element in the management of these assets and the contractual conditions give rise to cash flows on specific dates, which are only payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. In this sense, sales other than those related to an increase in credit risk, to manage credit concentration risk, or unforeseen financing needs (liquidity stress scenarios) are considered unjustified, and are not incompatible with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows.
- **Held to collect and sell:** financial assets under this business model whose objective is achieved through the collection of principal and interest flows and the sale of such assets, with fair value being a key element in the management of these assets. This model involves a higher frequency and value of sales than the model held for collection.
- **Another business model**: includes financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets. The Bank makes decisions based on the assets' fair values and manages the assets to realize those fair values.

Financial assets will only be reclassified when there is a change in the business model. In this case, all financial assets in that business model are reclassified. The change in the business model objective must be prior to the reclassification date.

b) Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- **Financial liabilities at amortized cost**: contractual obligation to deliver cash to a third party which is measured at its effective rate.
- **Financial liabilities that are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss:** these correspond to financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading;
- **Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at the time of initial recognition (Fair value option):** financial instruments in which the Bank should carry the effective rate, but upon initial recognition it exercises the option to recognize them at market value or significantly reduce any accounting asymmetry.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank has the option to irrevocably designate, at the time of initial recognition, a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss if the application of this criterion eliminates or significantly reduces inconsistencies in valuation or recognition, or if it is a group of financial liabilities, or a group of financial assets and liabilities, that is managed, and its performance evaluated, on a fair value basis in line with a risk management or investment strategy.

c) Embedded derivatives in hybrid financial instruments

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments or in other host contracts are accounted for separately as financial derivatives contracts when the following criteria are met:

- Its risks and characteristics are not directly related with those of the host contract.
- A separated instrument with same characteristics of the embedded derivative meets the derivative instrument definition, and
- The host contract is not classified as "other financial assets (liabilities) at FVTPL" or as "trading instruments".

d) Reclassifications

Reclassification of financial assets is required if, and only if, the objective of the Bank's business model for managing those financial assets changes. Financial liabilities cannot be reclassified. There are no reclassifications in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii. Measurement of financial instruments

a) Initial measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received (IFRS 13). In the case of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value are recorded in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement - Financial assets

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial asset at:

i. Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held in a business model to collect contractual cash flows and contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI are measured at amortized cost.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The effective rate method is used in the calculation of the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of interest income or interest expense in profit or loss for the relevant year. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or collection through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortized cost of a financial liability.

The net impairment losses of the assets recorded in these items occurring in each year are determined in accordance with IFRS 9, except for assets classified under the compendium as "due from banks", "loans and receivables from customers and contingent loans" whose impairment determination follows the guidelines established in Chapters B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium. For purposes of recording the impairment loss, this is recorded under the caption "Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers" and "Impairment for credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. See note 41 "Credit loss expense".

ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are debt instruments held in a business model that is achieved through the collection of contractual cash flows and sale, and that contain contractual terms that result on specified dates in cash flows that are SPPI, are measured at FVTOCI. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes in fair value (except for those related to impairment, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income, until the assets are sold. At the time of disposal, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

On the other hand, the net impairment losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income occurring during the year are recorded under the item "Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. (See Note 41).

Interest income on these instruments is recorded in the consolidated income and loss account for that year. Exchange differences are recorded in "Changes, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

iii. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The caption "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss" includes financial assets whose business model is intended to generate profits through the realization of purchases and sales or to generate results in the short term.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Financial assets recorded under "Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" are assigned to a business model whose objective is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or selling financial assets but the contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test. Financial assets are classified under "Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss" only when such designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistency in valuation or recognition that would arise from valuing or recognizing the assets on a different basis.

The assets recorded in these captions of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are valued after their acquisition at fair value and the changes in their value (gains or losses) are recorded, at their net amount, in the items "Financial income or loss from financial assets and liabilities held for trading" and "Financial income or loss from financial assets not held for trading mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss" of the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Changes arising from exchange differences are recorded in "Changes, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

iv. Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

Under this item, they are allocated to a business model the objective of which is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or by selling financial assets, but where the contractual cash flows have not met the SPPI test conditions. The assets recorded under this item of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are measured subsequently to their acquisition at fair value and their market value variations are recorded, at their net amount, under “Financial income (loss), net”.

v. Equity instruments

For certain equity instruments, the Bank may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of the instrument in other comprehensive income, except for dividend income which is recognized in profit or loss.

Gains or losses on derecognition of these equity instruments are not transferred to income. These instruments are not subject to the impairment model of IFRS 9.

c) Subsequent measurement - Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial liability at amortized cost, except for derivatives that are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iii. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when, and only when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- The Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and therefore the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and separately recognizes the rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

In certain cases, the Bank engages in transactions in which it retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flow of a financial asset and assumes an obligation to pay those cash flows under an agreement that meets all required conditions; that is, the Bank transfers the financial assets. Additionally, the contractual arrangement must prohibit the sale or pledging of the original asset except as security, and the entity must remit the cash flow without delay and is not permitted to reinvest them, except in short-term cash or cash equivalent investments.

When a financial asset is sold and the Bank simultaneously agrees to repurchase it (or an asset that is substantially the same) at a fixed price on a future date, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset in its entirety in the Statements of Financial position because it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The cash consideration received is recognized as a financial asset and a financial liability is recognized for the obligation to pay the repurchase price.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, they are extinguished, canceled or mature.

a) Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that it has essentially become a new asset, with the difference recognized as a gain or loss on derecognition, to the extent that an impairment loss has not yet been recorded.

A change in terms and conditions does not result in derecognition if it does not result in cash flows that are substantially different. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original Effective Interest Rate ("EIR"), the Bank records a gain or loss on modification, to the extent that an impairment loss has not yet been recorded. For financial liabilities, the Bank considers a substantial modification based on qualitative factors, and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of ten percent or more. For financial assets, this assessment is based on qualitative factors.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv. Renegotiated and modified loans

The Bank in certain situations makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans in response to the borrower's financial difficulties, in lieu of taking possession or enforcing collection of collateral, or in some cases to renegotiate loans. The Bank considers a loan modified when such concessions are made as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have accepted them had the borrower been in good financial standing. Indicators of financial difficulties include covenant defaults and/or significant additional history identified by the Credit Risk area. Modification may involve extending payment terms and agreeing to new loan terms. It is the Bank's policy to monitor refinanced loans to help ensure that future payments are probable.

If the modifications are substantial, the loan is written off, as explained in "III. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities". If the terms have been renegotiated without resulting in the derecognition of the loan, any impairment is measured using the original EIR calculated prior to the modification of the terms. The Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and whether the assets should be classified in another credit risk portfolio.

Derecognition decisions and classifications in the substandard and non-performing portfolios are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss related to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as a refinanced asset of the impaired non-performing portfolio until collected or paid.

v. Contingent Credits

The Bank provides standby loans (including letters of credit, foreign letters of credit and performance bonds) and loan commitments.

Contingent loans and unused loan commitments are commitments under which, during the term of the commitment, the Bank is obligated to provide a loan with a pre-specified term to the customer.

The face value of the contractual loan, when the agreed loan is on market terms, is not recorded in the Statement of Financial Position. The related provision for expected credit loss is disclosed in Note 24 "Provisions for contingencies", letter b).

vi. Offsetting

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

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

vii. Derivatives and hedging activities

The Bank has decided to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 when adopting IFRS 9.

For presentation purposes, derivatives are presented according to their positive or negative fair value as assets or liabilities, respectively, and include trading and hedging instruments separately (see Notes 8 "Financial assets held for trading through profit or loss" and Note 12 "Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges").

a) Hedging transactions

The Bank uses financial derivatives for the following purposes:

i. To sell to customers who request these instruments in the management of their market and credit risks.
ii. To use these derivatives in managing the risks of the Bank's own positions and assets and liabilities of the Bank's entities ("hedging derivatives"); and
iii. To obtain gains from changes in the price of these derivatives ("trading derivatives").

All financial derivatives that are not held for hedging purposes are accounted for as trading derivatives.

A derivative qualifies for hedge accounting if all of the following conditions are met:

i. The derivative hedges one of the following three types of risks to which the Bank is exposed:

    a) Changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations, among others, in the interest rate and/or exchange rate to which the position or balance to be hedged is subject ("fair value hedge");
    b) Changes in the estimated cash flows derived from financial assets and liabilities, and highly probable forecast transactions ("cash flow hedge");
    c) The net investment in a foreign operation ("hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation").

ii. It is effective in offsetting the exposure inherent in the hedged item or position over the expected term of the hedge, which means that:

    a) At the trade date the hedge is expected, under normal conditions, to be highly effective ("prospective effectiveness").
    b) There is sufficient evidence that the hedge was effective during the life of the hedged item or position ("retrospective effectiveness").

There must be adequate documentation evidencing the specific designation of the financial derivative to hedge certain balances or transactions and how this effective hedge was expected to be achieved and measured, provided that it is consistent with the Bank's own risk management.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Changes in the value of financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded as follows:

a. For fair value hedges, gains or losses arising on both hedging instruments and hedged items (attributable to the type of risk being hedged) are included as "Financial income (loss) from Financial Asset and Liabilities for trading" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

b. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk in a portfolio of financial instruments, gains or losses arising on measurement of the hedging instruments within "Interest income and expense", and other gains or losses due to changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item (attributable to the hedged risk) are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss) under "Net trading income (expense)".

c. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the fair value of the hedging instrument is included as "Cash flow hedges" in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income".

d. The valuation differences of the hedging instrument corresponding to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedging transactions are recorded directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income under "Net income (expense) from financial operations".

If a derivative designated as a hedging instrument ceases to meet the conditions described above due to maturity, ineffectiveness or any other reason, the hedge accounting treatment is discontinued. When the "fair value hedge" is discontinued, the fair value adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk are amortized to profit or loss as of that date, as appropriate.

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness may arise from basis risk, including, but not limited to, discount rates used to calculate the fair value of derivatives, hedges using instruments with a fair value other than zero, and timing and notional differences between hedged items and hedging instruments.

When cash flow hedges are discontinued, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in "Statements Other Comprehensive Income" (from the year in which the hedge was effective) remains recorded in equity until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time it is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless the transaction is no longer expected to occur, in which case any cumulative gain or loss is recorded immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

(m) Measurement and techniques used in determining fair value

In general terms, financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is considered to be the transaction price. Financial instruments, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, and at the end of each reporting period, financial instruments are valued in accordance with the following criteria:

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets are measured at fair value, gross of any transaction costs that may be incurred in the course of a sale, except for loans and receivables from customers.

In accordance with IFRS 13 "*Fair value measurement*", "fair value" is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In measuring fair value, an entity shall take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place:

- In the main market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a main market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Even if there is no observable market that provides pricing information in relation to the sale of an asset or transfer of a liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement shall assume that the transaction takes place, considered from the perspective of a potential market participant who intends to maximize the value associated with the asset or liability.

In using valuation techniques, the Bank shall maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of available unobservable inputs. If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and a ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances is used to measure fair value, regardless of where the input is classified within the fair value hierarchy (i.e. Level 1, 2 or 3). IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

All derivatives are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the fair value described above. This value is compared to the valuation on the trade date. If the fair value is subsequently measured positive, it is recorded as an asset. If the fair value is subsequently measured negative, it is recorded as a liability. The fair value on the trade date is, unless there is evidence to the contrary, considered to be the transaction price.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives since the trade date are recorded in "Financial income (loss)" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Specifically, the fair value of financial derivatives included in portfolios of financial assets or liabilities held for trading is considered to be their daily quoted price. If, for exceptional reasons, the quoted price cannot be determined on a given date, the fair value is determined using methods similar to those used to measure over-the-counter derivatives.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The fair value of OTC derivatives is the sum of the future cash flows resulting from the instrument, discounted to present value at the valuation date ("present value" or "theoretical close") using valuation techniques commonly used in financial markets: "net present value" (NPV) and option valuation models, among other methods.

In addition, the fair value of derivatives includes the CVA and DVA adjustment, so that the fair value of each instrument includes the credit risk of its counterpart and the Bank's own risk. The credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is a valuation adjustment of OTC derivatives as a consequence of the risk associated with the credit exposure assumed by each counterpart. The CVA is calculated taking into account the potential exposure to each counterpart in each future year. The debit valuation adjustment (DVA) is a valuation adjustment similar to the CVA but, in this case, arises as a consequence of the Bank's own risk assumed by its counterparts in OTC derivatives.

(ii) Valuation techniques

Financial instruments at fair value, determined on the basis of quoted prices in active markets, include government debt securities, private sector debt securities, equity shares, short positions and fixed income securities issued.

In cases where price quotations are not observable in available markets, the Bank's management determines the best estimate of the price that would be set by the market using its own internal models. In most cases, these models use data based on observable market parameters as significant inputs; however, for some financial instrument valuations, significant inputs are not observable in the market. To determine a value for these instruments, various techniques are used to make these estimates, including extrapolation of observable market data.

The most reliable evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is usually the transaction price; however, due to the unavailability of market information, the value of the instrument may be derived from other market transactions involving the same or similar instruments or may be measured using a valuation technique in which the inputs used include only observable market data, principally interest rates.

The main techniques used as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 by the Bank's internal models to determine the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

i. The present value method is used in the valuation of financial instruments that allow static hedges (mainly forwards and swaps). The estimated future cash flows are discounted using interest rate curves of the related currencies. Interest rate curves are generally observable market data.
ii. In the valuation of financial instruments requiring dynamic hedging (mainly structured options and other structured instruments), the Black-Scholes model is typically used. Where appropriate, observable market data is used to derive factors such as bid spread, exchange rates, volatility, correlation indicators and market liquidity.
iii. In the valuation of certain financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk, such as interest rate futures, caps and floors, the present value method (futures) and the Black-Scholes model (plain vanilla options) are used. The main inputs used in these models are observable market data, including interest rate curves, volatilities, correlations and related exchange rates.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The fair value of financial instruments calculated by the aforementioned internal models considers contractual terms and observable market data, including interest rates, credit risk, exchange rates, stock price, volatility and prepayments, among others. The Bank's management believes that its valuation models are not significantly subjective, as these methodologies can be adjusted and evaluated, as appropriate, through internal calculation of fair value and subsequent comparison with the related actively quoted price (See note 44).

n) Revenue and expense recognition

The following is a summary of the most significant criteria used by the Bank for the recognition of its revenues and expenses:

(i) Interest income, interest expense and similar items

Interest income, interest expense and similar items are recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

However, when an operation is evaluated either individually or collectively, and as a result of such evaluation the loan is recognized as part of the impaired portfolio (the compendium Cap. B2 numeral 1 letter b) and presents default for equal to or greater than 90 days in any of their installments, the recognition of income on the accrual basis is suspended.

The suspension of revenue recognition on an accrual basis implies that, from the date on which it should be suspended in each case and until such loans are no longer impaired, the respective assets included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position will not be increased by interest, adjustments or commissions and no revenue for these items will be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless they are actually received. These standards only refer to the criteria for valuation and recognition of income for financial accounting information.

Interest income from "transactions with accrual suspended" is only re-recorded when such transactions become current (that is, payments were received that make them less than 90 days past due) and when they are no longer in the impaired portfolio.

(ii) Dividends received

Dividends received from investments in other companies are recognized on income when the right to receive them arises and are recorded in the item "Income from investments in companies".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(iii) Commissions, fees and similar items

Income and expenses from commissions and fees are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income using the criteria established in IFRS 15 "*Revenue from contracts with customers*", based on consideration of the terms of the contract with the customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer, which is evidenced by transferring control over an asset or the rendering of a service:

Commissions recorded by the Bank correspond mainly to:

- Line of credit and overdraft commissions: includes earned commissions during the period related to lines of credit granted and checking accounts overdrafts.
- Guarantee and letters of credit fees: includes earned commissions during the period related to bank guarantees granted over actual or contingent obligations to third parties.
- Credit card fees: includes earned and received commissions during the period related to credit and debit cards usage.
- Accounts management fees: includes earned fees related to maintenance of checking accounts, savings accounts, and other accounts.
- Collection and payment services fees: includes fee income related to collection services as well as payment services rendered by the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Brokerage and securities management fees: includes fee income related to financial assets brokerage and securities management and custody.
- Insurance brokerage fees: includes insurance brokerage fees.
- Other fee and commissions: includes income arising from currency exchange, financial advisory services, cashier checks issuance, placement of financial products and online banking services.

Commission expenses include:

- Cards transactions fees: includes credit and debit card transaction fees related to income generated in those transactions.
- Securities transactions fees: includes fees related to custody of securities and securities brokerage.
- Other fees and commissions: includes mainly expenses generated from online services.

The Bank grants a group of benefits to its cardholders for which, in accordance with IFRS 15, has established provisions enough to comply with its performance obligations when these benefits become enforceable.

(iv) Non-financial income and expenses

They are recorded in accordance with IFRS 15, identifying the performance obligations, allocating the transaction price to separate performance obligations, and recognizing income when these are satisfied.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(v) Loan arrangement fees

Fees that arise from loans arrangement, opening accounts, study and information fees, they are accrued and recognized on a systematic basis on the Consolidated Statement of Income throughout the life of the loan. In the case of arrangement fees, the portion corresponding to the related direct costs incurred in the formalization of such transactions are immediately recorded in the income statement.

o) Impairment

Assets are acquired or purchased based on the future economic benefits they produce. Consequently, impairment is recorded when the carrying amount of such assets is less than their recoverable amount. Assets are subject to impairment tests to adequately reflect the future economic benefits that the assets are capable of producing when used by the Bank.

The Bank assesses the expected future credit losses ("ECL") associated with its financial instrument assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI, subject to the limitations defined in paragraph 5 of Chapter A-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased, probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Bank follows the criteria described below to assess impairment, when applicable:

(i) Impairment of financial assets except "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers" and "Contingent loans".

The Bank applies IFRS 9 to determine the impairment of its financial assets at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, except for "Interbank Loans", "Loans and accounts receivable from customers" and "Contingent loans", whose impairment is determined by applying the provisions of Chapter B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium, for the rest of the assets the following is applicable.

IFRS 9 introduces the concept of "expected losses" which is developed in the credit risk model applied by the Bank. The "expected loss" impairment model is applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial guarantee contracts and other commitments. All financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are excluded from the impairment model. The standard classifies financial instruments into three categories, which depend on the evolution of their credit risk from the time of initial recognition, and which determine the calculation of their credit risk hedges.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Stage 1: No significant increase in risk: "The allowance for losses on these financial instruments is calculated as the expected credit losses resulting from possible events of default within 12 months after the reporting date (12-month expected loss)."

Stage 2: With significant increase in risk: "When the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the allowance for losses on that financial instrument is calculated as the expected credit loss over the entire life of the transaction. In other words, it is the expected credit losses resulting from all possible events of default during the expected life of the financial instrument".

Stage 3: Impairment: "When there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, it is transferred to this category in which the write-down for losses on that financial instrument is calculated, as in Stage 2, as the expected credit loss over the life of the asset."

In cases in which the recovery of any recorded amount is considered remote, the asset is removed from the consolidated balance sheet, without prejudice to any actions that may be taken to attempt to collect the amount until the rights to receive it have been extinguished definitively, whether by expiration, forgiveness or other causes.

The Bank takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that may affect the credit risk of a financial instrument, including forward-looking information to determine a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Forward-looking information includes past events, current conditions and expected or future economic conditions (macroeconomic data).

Credit risk assessment and forward-looking information (including macroeconomic factors), includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the Bank's historical experience, examples include:

- Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.
- An actual or expected downgrade of the borrower's internal credit rating or a decrease in the borrower's performance score.
- An actual or expected significant change in the borrower's operating results.
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral backing the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.
- Reductions in financial support from a parent entity or other subsidiary.
- Expected changes in the loan documentation, including an expected breach of contract that may result in waivers or modifications of covenants, suspension of interest payments, increased interest rates, requirements for additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes in the contractual framework of the facility.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank has considered that if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, credit risk is considered to have increased significantly since the initial recognition of the credit, but this is not an absolute indicator.

The Bank has not rebutted the IFRS 9 presumption of significant increase in risk ("SIR") or default.

Regarding the use of present, past and future information required by the application of the expected loss approach described in IFRS 9, this requires the incorporation of present, past and future information for both the detection of significant increase in risk and the measurement of expected losses, which should be performed on a probability-weighted basis.

When estimating expected losses, the standard does not require the identification of all possible scenarios. However, the probability of a loss event occurring and the probability of it not occurring must be considered, even if the possibility of a loss occurring is very low.

To achieve this, the Bank evaluates the linear relationship between its estimated loss parameters (PD, LGD, and EAD) with the history and future forecasts of macroeconomic scenarios. Also, when there is no linear relationship between the different future economic scenarios and their associated expected losses, more than one future economic scenario should be used for the estimation.

Expected losses are then derived from the following parameters:

PD: Estimate of the probability of default in each period.

EAD: Estimate of the exposure in the event of default in each future period, taking into account changes in exposure after the reference date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LGD: Estimated loss given default, as the difference between the contractual cash flows and those expected to be received, including collateral. For these purposes, the estimate considers the probability of execution of the guarantee, the time until possession and subsequent realization is reached, the expected cash flows and the acquisition and sale costs.

CCF: Cash Conversion Factor, is the estimate made on off-balance sheet balances to determine the exposure subject to credit risk in the event of default.

The expected credit losses calculated are based on the internal models developed for all portfolios within the scope of IFRS 9, except for those cases that are subject to individualized estimation. Internal models have been developed that take into account as sources of information the data provided by external rating agencies or others observed in the market, such as changes in bond yields, credit default swap quotes or any other public information on them.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets are reviewed regularly or at least at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. That recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are substantially independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and its value is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If we assess the value in use of an asset, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Bank shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased, an entity shall consider, as a minimum, external sources of information (the asset's value has increased significantly during the year; significant changes with a favorable effect on the entity have taken place during the year, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates or in the market to which the asset is dedicated; market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have decreased during the year, and those decreases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and increase the asset's recoverable amount materially) and internal sources of information such as significant changes with a favorable effect on the entity have taken place during the year, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, the asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include costs incurred during the year to improve or enhance the asset's performance or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs. In the case of goodwill and indefinite useful life intangible assets or not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated annually, at year end.

When impairment exists the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount if, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The impairment loss is recognized immediately in income, unless the asset is carried at its revalued value in accordance with another standard. Any impairment loss on revalued assets will be treated as a decrease in the revaluation made in accordance with that other standard. When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, the Bank shall recognize a liability if, and only if, that is required by another standard. After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortization) charge for the asset shall be adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

If an impairment loss is recognized, any related deferred tax assets or liabilities are determined in accordance with IAS 12 "*Income taxes*" by comparing the revised carrying amount of the asset with its tax base.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are tested at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(iii) Goodwill

Goodwill is tested annually in order to determine if impairment losses exist and whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired. The impairment of goodwill is determined by evaluating the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGU) to which the goodwill relates. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination shall, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or groups of units. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill shall not be reversed in a subsequent years.

According to IAS 36 "*Impairment of assets*" the annual impairment test for a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated or for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives may be performed at any time during an annual year, as long the test is performed at the same time every year. Different cash-generating units may be tested for impairment at different times.

p) Fixed assets

Items of fixed assets are measured at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

In addition to the price paid to acquire each item, the cost also includes, where applicable, the capitalized cost. The capitalized cost includes expenses attributed directly to the asset acquisition and any other costs directly attributable to the process of placing the asset in conditions to be used.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

When some part of an item of the fixed assets has a different useful life to that fixed asset, it is recognized as a separate component (significant components of fixed assets).

This item includes the amounts of property, land, furniture, vehicles, technological equipment, and other facilities own by the consolidated entities or acquired under financial leases. These assets are classified based on their use in:

(i) Fixed assets for own use

Fixed assets for own use includes, but is not limited to, tangible assets received by the consolidated entities in full or partial satisfaction of financial assets representing accounts receivable from third parties which are intended to be held for continuing own use and tangible assets acquired under finance leases. These assets are recorded at acquisition cost less the related accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, any impairment losses (when net carrying amount was higher than recoverable amount). For accounting purposes, acquisition cost of the received asset is considered to be its net amount.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the acquisition cost of assets less their residual value, assuming that the land on which buildings and other structures stand has an indefinite life and, therefore, is not subject to depreciation. Fixed assets in leased properties are depreciated over the shorter period of time between their useful lives or the term of the lease, unless it is certain that the Bank will acquire the property at the end of the lease.

The consolidated entities assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of any tangible asset exceeds its recoverable amount. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and future depreciation charges are adjusted in accordance with the revised carrying amount and to the new remaining useful life.

In a similar manner, when indication exists that a material asset has recovered its value, the consolidated entities recognize the impairment loss reversal and the future depreciation charges are adjusted accordingly. In no case the impairment loss reversal of an asset can increase its value over the initial value as it no impairment losses were recognized in previous years.

Also, at least at the end of the period, the estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment for own use are reviewed in order to detect significant changes therein, which, if any, will be adjusted by means of the corresponding correction of the charge to the consolidated statement of income for future years, by recalculating the depreciation, by virtue of the new useful lives.

Upkeep and maintenance expenses relating to tangible assets held for own use are recorded as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Assets leased out under operating leases

The criteria used to record the acquisition cost of assets leased out under operating leases, to calculate their depreciation and their respective estimated useful lives, and to record the impairment losses thereof, are consistent with those described in relation to fixed assets held for own use.

q) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identified as non-monetary assets (separately identifiable from other assets) without physical substance which arise as a result of legal or contractual rights, internally developed by the consolidated entities, as well as those generated in a business combination. These are assets for which the cost can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Bank. The cost of intangible assets acquired or originated in a business combination correspond to its fair value at the acquisition date.

Intangible assets are recorded initially at acquisition or production cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The Bank shall assess whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite and, if finite, the length of, or number of production or similar units constituting, that useful life. An intangible asset shall be assessed by the Bank as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Bank.

The accounting for an intangible asset is based on its useful life. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized over its economic useful life and is reviewed to determine whether there was any indication that the intangible asset may have suffered any impairment, the period and method of amortization are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized. The Bank tests for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

(i) Software

The software acquired by the Bank is recognized at cost less the accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

The expenses in software developed internally are recorded as assets when the Bank is capable of proving its intention and ability to complete development, when internal use will generate future economic benefits and/or decrease in costs, and when the cost of completing its development can be reliably measured. The capitalized costs of the software developed internally include all the direct costs attributable to the development of the software, and it is amortized over the course of its useful life. Software developed internally is recorded at cost less the accumulated amortization and losses from impairment.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The subsequent expenditures associated with the asset are capitalized only when future economic benefits from them will flow to the Bank. The rest of the expenditures are recognized in income.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life; starting on the date it is ready for use.

(ii) Generated in a business combination

According to IFRS 3 "*Business Combinations*", when an intangible asset is acquired or generated in a business combination it cost will be the fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value of an intangible asset represents expectations of market participants at the acquisition date over the probability that future economic benefits from the asset will flow to the entity. In other words, the entity expects that economic benefits flows to them, even though there is uncertainty about the date or the amount of them.

As set forth by IAS 38 "*Intangibles Assets*" and IFRS 3, the acquirer will recognize an intangible assets from the acquiree at the acquisition date separately from Goodwill independently if the asset was previously recognized by the acquiree before the business combination.

In connection with the aforementioned, the business combination between Itaú Chile and CorpBanca gave rise to intangible assets and Goodwill as indicated in Note 15 "Intangible Assets".

(iii) Other identifiable intangible assets

Correspond to those intangible assets that can be identified, the Bank controls them, can be reliably measured and it is probable that future benefits will flow to the Bank.

r) Factoring transactions

The Bank performs operations with their clients, in which they receive invoices and other credit representative trading instruments with or without recourse to the transferor, anticipating a percentage of the total amount receivable of the borrower upon collection. These transactions are valued at the disbursed amounts by the Bank in exchange for invoices or other credit representative trading instruments.

The price differences between the disbursed amounts and the nominal amount of the documents are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as interest income applying the effective interest rate method, over the term of the transaction. The responsibility of payment of the documents remains with the client (assignor).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

s) Leases

On the date of commencement of a lease the Bank recognizes an asset for right of use and a liability for lease in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 16 "*Leases*".

(i) Assets for right-of-use

At the beginning of a lease, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost. The cost includes:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability
- lease payments made before or from the start date, less lease incentives received
- the initial direct costs incurred by the lessee
- a modification of the costs to be incurred by the lessee when dismantling and eliminating the underlying asset, restoring the place in which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the initial recognition date, the Bank measures the assets by right of use applying the cost model, which is defined as the asset by right of use measured at cost (a) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated risk losses of value; and (b) adjusted for any new measurement of the lease liability.

The Bank applies the depreciation requirements established by IAS 16 "*Property, plant and equipment*" over the right-of-use in these type of transactions.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Bank at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Bank exercises a purchase option, the Bank depreciates the right-of use asset from the date of beginning of it until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. In another case, the Bank depreciates the asset by right of use from the start date until the end of the useful life of the asset whose right of use has or until the end of the lease term, whichever comes first.

The Bank applies IAS 36 "*Impairment of assets*" to determine if the right-of-use asset presents changes in value and accounts for identified value risk losses.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has not identified impairment in the value of the right-of-use assets.

(ii) Lease liability

The Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that have not been paid as of that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate could be easily determined. Since that rate cannot be easily determined, the Bank uses the incremental rate for loans (cost of funding).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability determined the payments for the right of use the underlying asset during the term of the not cancelable lease at the measurement date which includes:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments, which depends on an index or rate, recently measured using the index or rate on the start date;
- it matters that the lessee expects to pay as residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably sure to exercise that option; and
- payments for penalties arising from the termination of the lease, if the term of the lease reflects that the lessee exercises an option to terminate the lease.

After the date of initial recognition, the Bank measures the lease liability in order to recognize:

- the interest on the lease liability;
- lease payments made; and
- the new measurements or modifications of the lease, and also for fixed lease payments that have essentially been reviewed.

The Bank makes new measures of the lease liability discounting the modified lease payments, if (a) there is a change in the expected amounts payable related to a residual value guarantee. A lessee will determine the lease payments to determine the change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee; (b) there will be a change in future lease payments determined from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments.

The Bank measures the lease liability again to modify the modified lease payments only when there is a change in cash flows. The Bank will determine the revised lease payments, for the remainder of the lease term, based on the revised contractual payments.

The Bank measured the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the incremental interest rate for loans (cost of funding).

t) Provisions for credit risk on "Interbank Loans" and "Loans and accounts receivable from customers"

The Bank has established provisions for impairment losses due to credit risk on "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers" and "Contingent loans", in accordance with the instructions defined in the compendium, issued by the Commission for the Financial Market (CMF), and the credit risk rating and evaluation models approved by the Bank's Corporate Governance, in order to make the necessary and sufficient provisions in a timely manner to cover the expected losses associated with the characteristics of the debtors and their receivables, which determine the payment behavior and subsequent recovery.

The processes and compliance with the policy are evaluated and supervised in accordance with internal control procedures, in order to ensure compliance and the maintenance of an adequate level of provisions to support expected losses.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Provisions are referred to as "individual" when they relate to debtors who are assessed on an individual basis. These are typically clients whose size, complexity, or level of exposure to the Bank require a detailed understanding and analysis. In contrast, "group" provisions are established for individuals or smaller companies, where the exposures involve a high number of transactions with homogeneous characteristics, and which, due to these conditions, are assessed collectively.To determine provisions for credit risk, the Bank conducts an assessment of its loan portfolio and contingent credits, distinguishing them as described below:

- Individual allowances for the normal portfolio.
- Individual allowances for the substandard portfolio.
- Individual allowances for the impaired portfolio.
- Group allowances for the normal portfolio.
- Group allowances for the impaired portfolio.

(i) Individual allowances

When a debtor is considered as individually significant, i.e. with significant levels of debt and for those ones that are not significant but cannot be classified in groups of financial assets with homogeneous credit risk characteristics, and due to its size and complexity or exposure it is required to be individually assessed.

The methodology used to classify and determine its allowances is performed in accordance with Chapter B-1 "Provisions for credit risk" from the compendium, assigning risk categories to each debtor according to the following portfolio:

a) Normal portfolio

Corresponds to debtors whose capacity payments allows them to comply with their obligations and commitments, and according to the economic-financial situation this condition will not change. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are the categories that goes from A1 to A6. Notwithstanding the above, the Bank must maintain a minimal allowance percentage of 0.5% over its loan portfolio and contingent loans that form part of the Normal portfolio.

b) Substandard portfolio

Includes the borrowers which have financial difficulties, or whose payment capacity worsened significantly, presenting reasonable doubt regarding the probability principal and interest under the contractually agreed terms, indicating that they are less likely to comply with their financial obligations in the short term. In addition, borrowers that recently held loans in default for over 30 days also are included in the substandard portfolio. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories B1 to B4.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

c) Normal and Substandard portfolios

As part of the debtors' individual analysis, the Bank classifies its debtors into the aforementioned categories, assigning probabilities of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), which yield the expected loss percentages as a result. These variables are regulated by the CMF- to be applied to each of the individual categories.

The following table presents the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) established by the CMF":

Type of portfolio	Category of debtor	Probability of default (PD) (%)	Loss given default (LGD) (%)	Expected loss (EL) (% Provision)
Normal portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.21850
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.00	9.00000
Substandard portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.87500

In order to determine the amount of provisions, the Bank first determines the affected exposure, which comprises the book value of the customer's placements plus the contingent credits, less the amounts that are feasible to recover through the execution of the guarantees, financial or real, backing the operations, to which the respective loss percentages are applied. In the case of collateral, the Bank must demonstrate that the value assigned to this deduction reasonably reflects the value it would obtain on the disposal of the assets or equity instruments. In the case of substitution of the debtor's credit risk for the credit quality of the guarantor or surety, this methodology will only be applicable when the guarantor or surety is an entity rated in a category similar to investment grade by a local or international rating agency recognized by the regulator.

Guaranteed values may not be deducted from the exposure amount. The procedure apply only in the case of financial or real guarantees.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) Impaired portfolio

Includes the loans to borrowers for which recovery is considered remote, given that they have suffered a loss event resulting in impairment. This portfolio includes borrowers with evident signs of possible bankruptcy, as well as those in which a forced debt renegotiation is required, and also includes any borrower with loans in default for equal to or greater than 90 days in the payment of interest or principal of any loan.

The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories C1 to C6. Applied to all credits, including 100% of the amount of contingent credits, held by those same debtors.

For purposes of establishing provisions on this portfolio, in the first instance an expected loss rate is determined, deducting from the amount of the exposure the amounts susceptible to recovery through the execution of financial and real guarantees that support the operations and also deducting the present value of the recoveries obtained through collection actions net of associated expenses.

Once the expected loss range has been determined, the respective allowance percentage is applied to the amount of the exposure comprising the placements plus the contingent credits of the same debtor.

Allowance percentages to be applied over the exposition are as follows:

Type of portfolio	Risk scale	Expected loss range	Provision
Impaired portfolio	C1	Up to 3%	2%
	C2	More than 3% and up to 20%	10%
	C3	More than 20% and up to 30%	25%
	C4	More than 30% and up to 50%	40%
	C5	More than 50% and up to 80%	65%
	C6	More than 80%	90%

Loans are maintained in this portfolio until a normalization of their payment capacity or behavior is observed, without prejudice to the write-off of each particular loan that meets the condition set forth in Title II of Chapter B-2 of the compendium.

In order to remove a debtor from this portfolio, once the circumstances that led to its classification in this portfolio under these rules have been overcome, at least the following copulative conditions must be met:

- None of the debtor obligations with the Bank are overdue for more than 30 days.
- No new re-financing of loans has been granted.
- At least one of the payments received includes principal payment (total or partial).
- If the debtor has a loan with partial payments due within six months, two payments have been made.
- If the debtor has to pay monthly installments for one or more loans, at least four consecutive installments have been paid.
- The debtor shows no direct unpaid debts in the consolidated information provided by the CMF, unless those debts are not material.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Group allowances

Collective assessment are used to deal with a large number of loan transactions with small amounts granted to individuals and small size companies. This type of assessment, as well as the criteria to apply for them, must be consistent with those used when loans were granted.

To establish allowances, collective assessment requires grouping loans with homogeneous characteristics in terms of type of debtor and loan conditions, in order to conform, by technically formulated methodologies and following prudential criteria, the payment behavior of the group and the recoveries for defaulted loans.

Based on the above, the groups are assigned with a probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) considering the profile that best suits the loan. Net exposure is calculated, which includes the book value of the loan plus contingent loans.

a) Standard method for mortgage loans allowances

For the purposes of calculating credit risk provisions of the mortgage loan portfolio for mortgage , the Bank uses the standard provision method for mortgage loans established in the compendium. According to this method the provision factor to be applied, represented by the expected loss (EL) over the amount of the mortgage loans, depends on the overdue of each loan and the relation, at the end of each month, between the gross exposure and the corresponding collateral (LTV), according to the following table:

LTV tranche	Days past due at month-end	0	1 - 29	30 - 59	60 - 89	Portfolio in default
LTV ≤ 40%	PD (%)	1.0916	21.3407	46.0536	75.1614	100
	LGD (%)	0.0225	0.0441	0.0482	0.0482	0.0537
	EL (%)	0.0002	0.0094	0.0222	0.0362	0.0537
40% < LTV ≤ 80%	PD (%)	1.9158	27.4332	52.0824	78.9511	100
	LGD (%)	2.1955	2.8233	2.9192	2.9192	3.0413
	EL (%)	0.0421	0.7745	1.5204	2.3047	3.0413
80% < LTV ≤ 90%	PD (%)	2.5150	27.9300	52.5800	79.6952	100
	LGD (%)	21.5527	21.6600	21.9200	22.1331	22.2310
	EL (%)	0.5421	6.0496	11.5255	17.6390	22.2310
LTV > 90%	PD (%)	2.7400	28.4300	53.0800	80.3677	100
	LGD (%)	27.2000	29.0300	29.5900	30.1558	30.2436
	EL (%)	0.7453	8.2532	15.7064	24.2355	30.2436

In case the same debtor has more than one mortgage loan with the Bank and one of those loans is 90 days overdue or more all those loans are incorporated to the Impaired portfolio, calculating allowances for each one of those loans applying the corresponding percentage according to the LTV.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In the case of guarantee programs for construction and housing support (FOGAES), for the calculation of the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) under the program associated with new housing, the Bank considers the Loan-to-Value (LTV) range for applying the standard matrix. In this matrix, the numerator is adjusted to exclude the portion of the loan covered by the guarantee, which corresponds to 50% of the outstanding loan balance. This same LTV calculation rule applies when determining the Loss Mitigation Factor (LMF), in cases where the loan is also linked to housing programs that include foreclosure insurance.

For mortgage loans related to housing programs and benefits from the Government, when guaranteed by the corresponding auction insurance, the allowance percentage could be weighted for a loss mitigating factor, which depends on the LTV percentage and the value of the property at inception. The loss mitigating factors are those shown in the table below:

LTV tranche	MP loss mitigation factor for credits with state auction insurance	
	V tranche: Price of the house upon executing sale agreement (UF)	
	V ≤ 1,000	1,000 < V ≤ 2,000
LTV ≤ 40%	100%	100%
40% < LTV ≤ 80%	100%	100%
80% < LTV ≤ 90%	95%	96%
LTV > 90%	84%	89%

b) Provisions for Commercial Loans

The Bank uses the three standard models established in the compendium, in order to determine the provisions of the group commercial portfolio. The applicable percentages of provision and the parameters used to determine the provision, are set out on the compendium.

c) Commercial leasing operations

The allowance is determined based on the book value of the commercial lease operations (including the purchase option). The allowance percentage used in the calculation will depend on the delinquency of each operation, the type of leased asset and the relationship, at the end of each month, between the book value of each operation and the value of the leased asset (LTV), as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and type of asset (%)		
Days of delinquency of transaction at end of month	Type of asset	
	Real Estate	Non-real estate
0	0.79	1.61
1 - 29	7.94	12.02
30 - 59	28.76	40.88
60 - 89	58.76	69.38
More than 90	100.00	100.00

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PVB tranche and type of asset (%)		
PVB= Current value of transaction/ Value of leased asset		
PVB tranche	Real Estate	Non-real estate
PVB <= 40%	0.05	18.20
40% < PVB <= 50%	0.05	57.00
50% < PVB <= 80%	5.10	68.40
80% < PVB <= 90%	23.20	75.10
PVB > 90%	36.20	78.90

The LTV relationship is determined considering the guarantee appraisal value, expressed in UF for real estate and in Chilean pesos for non-real estate, recorded at inception, considering any transitory event that may cause an increase on the value of the asset.

d) Student loans

The expected loss (%) is applied over the amount of the student loan and the exposure of the contingent credit when applicable. The factor used is determined based on the type of student loan and the collectable payment of principal or interest, at the end of each month. Only when payment is due, the factor will also depend on overdue.

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to payment due date, delinquency and type of loan (%)			
Payment of principal or interest due at month-end	Days past due at closing	Student Loan	
		CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	0	5.20	2.90
	1-29	37.20	15.00
	30-59	59.00	43.40
	60-89	72.80	71.90
	Portfolio in default	100.00	100.00
No	n/a	41.60	16.50

Loss Given Default applicable according to payment due date and type of loan (LGD) (%)		
Payment of principal or interest due at month-end	Student Loan	
	CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	70.90	70.90
No	50.30	45.80

For loans granted in accordance with Law 20,027, the Bank considers the Government as a qualified guarantor for 90% of the loan.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

e) Consumer Portfolio

The Bank recognizes the higher allowances for loan losses resulting from the application of internal models and the standard models established by the CNCB. The standard models set forth the applicable expected loss for transactions and the parameters to be used in the determination of the allowances for loan losses. The expected loss (EL) corresponds to the product of the Probability of Default (PD) and the Loss Given Default (LGD). This factor is uniformly applied to all consumer loans and contingent consumer credit exposures, including consumer leasing transactions, except for exposures of the Bank's foreign subsidiaries and/or branches.

To determine the value of the PD, the following factors are calculated for each debtor: overdue level within the Bank, 30-day overdue in the financial system, and possession of a mortgage loan. Based on these variables, the PD is determined according to the parameters set out in the following table:

	With mortgage loan in the financial system		Without mortgage loan in the financial system	
Maximun past due level in the month and the Bank (interval in days, inclusive)	No past due over 30 days in the system	Past due over 30 days in the system	No past due over 30 days in the system	Past due over 30 days in the system
0 y 7	3.3%	14.6%	6.6%	19.8%
8 y 30	20.4%	41.6%	30.6%	48.5%
31 y 60	50.2%	63.0%	65.1%	66.3%
61 y 89	62.6%	81.7%	72.3%	86.9%

If the debtor is in default, the assigned PD will be 100%.

To determine the value of the LGD, it must be identified whether the debtor holds a residential mortgage loan within the financial system, as defined for determining the PD value, and the type of credit involved. The LGD to be used is determined according to the following table:

	Leasing operations and automotive loans	Installment loans	Credit cards, credit lines, and other consumer loans
With mortgage loan in the financial system	33,2%	47,7%	49,5%
Without mortgage loan in the financial system	33,2%	56,6%	60,3%

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

f) Generic commercial placements and factoring

Factoring operations and commercial loans, other than those indicated above, expected loss (%) is applied over the amount of the loan and on the exposure of the contingent credit. The factor used is determined based on whether the operation has guarantees and it's overdue. In addition for those operations with guarantees, the relationship between the debtor´s obligations to the bank and the value of the guarantees (LTV) is used to determine the factor as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and PTVG tranche (%)				
Days past due at month-end	With guarantee			Without guarantee
	PTVG <=100	%	PTVG >100	%
0	1.86		2.68	4.91
1-29	11.60		13.45	22.93
30-59	25.33		26.92	45.30
60-89	41.31		41.31	61.63
Portfolio in default	100.00		100.00	100.00

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PTVG tranche (%)			
	PTVG tranche	Commercial generic transactions or factoring without liability of the assigner	Factoring with liability of the assigner
With guarantee	PTVG <= 60%	5.00	3.20
	60% <PTVG <= 75%	20.30	12.80
	75% <PTVG <= 90%	32.20	20.30
	90% < PTVG	43.00	27.10
	Without guarantee	56.90	35.90

A guarantee or collateral can only be considered if, the guarantee was constituted in favor of the Bank with preference and if the guarantees is directly associates with the debtor´s credits (not shared with other debtors). For the purposes of calculating the LTV, the invoices assigned in the factoring operations, nor the guarantees associated with mortgage loans can be considered.

The guarantees used in calculating the LTV relationship may be of a specific or general purpose, including those that are simultaneously specific and general. In the case of specific guarantees, the PTVG ratio must be calculated independently for each secured transaction, as the division between the amount of the placement and the contingent credit exposure and the value of the collateral securing it. For general and specific guarantees, LTV is determined as the division between the sum of the amounts of the loan and exposures of contingent credits and the general and specific guarantees considering any restriction.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

g) Provisions associated with financing guaranteed by FOGAPE

As of July 2020, the CMF (Chilean Financial Market Commission) required that the effect of the deductible be considered in the determination of the allowances for loan losses, replacing the risk quality of the debtor to the credit quality of the FOGAPE Covid-19 and FOGAPE Reactiva guarantees. The risk assessment in performance for each transaction without considering the guarantee of the respective FOGAPE guarantee, following the method of individual or group analysis as appropriate, in accordance with Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. The analysis should be carried out at an aggregated portfolio level, grouping all those exposures that present the same deductible percentage. Therefore, the total amount of expected losses should be compared against the aggregate deductible amount for each group of operations and contrasted with the respective guarantee. If the expected losses, assessed this way, exceed the deductible, provisions should be determined using the substitution method set forth in numeral 4.1, letter a) of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. If the expected losses are greater than the deductible aggregate amount, provisions related to the deductible must be recognized in separate accounts within the commercial, consumer, and mortgage loan provisions. As of December 31, 2025, and 2024, the Bank recorded provisions for this concept amounting to MCh$3,421 and MCh$3,580, respectively.

h) Provisions for contingent loans

The Bank maintains in off-balance accounts amounts related to commitments or responsibilities due to its normal activities: Guarantees, letters of credit, documented guarantees, available lines of credit, other loans commitments, and other contingent loans.

The amount of contingent loans is considered at the end of each reporting year in order to calculate provisions for loans losses according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium, using the methodology set forth in letter b) "Guarantees".

i) Impaired portfolio - Collectively assessed loan

The group in default loan portfolio comprises all loans and 100% of the amount of contingent loans of debtors who at the end of a month are 90 days or more past due in the payment of interest or principal on any loan. It will also include debtors who have been granted a loan to leave in force a transaction that was more than 60 days overdue, as well as debtors who have been subject to forced restructuring or partial forgiveness of a debt.

The following can be excluded from the group impaired portfolio:

a) Mortgage loans overdue for less than 90 days, unless the debtor has another loan of the same type with large overdue; and, loans for financing higher education under Law 20,027,
b) that do not yet meet the default conditions set forth in Circular 3,454 of December 10, 2008.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

All debtor's loans should be classified in the Impaired portfolio until a normalization of its behavior and management capacity can be observed, regardless of charge-offs requirements indicated in the accounting policy detailed in letter w), charge-offs section title II, Chapter B-2 of the Compendium. In order to remove a debtor from the Impaired portfolio, once the circumstances that made it be classified in this category are overcome according to these standards, all the following requirements must be met:

1) None of the debtor obligations with the Bank are overdue for more than 30 days.
2) No new re-financing of loans has been granted.
3) At least one of the payments received includes principal payment (total or partial).
4) If the debtor has a loan with partial payments due within six months, two payments have been made.
5) If the debtor has to pay monthly installments for one or more loans, at least four consecutive installments have been paid.
6) The debtor shows no direct unpaid debts in the consolidated information provided by the CMF, unless those debts are not material.

(iii) Guarantees

Guarantees can be considered for allowances calculation purposes only if they are legally documented and comply with all conditions and requirements to be executable in Bank's favor.

In all cases, for purposes of the standards established by the CMF, the Bank should be able to demonstrate the mitigating effect of the guarantees over the inherent credit risk of the exposures. For allowances calculation purposes, guarantees will be treated according to the following, as applicable:

a) Collateral and guarantees: Considers contractual agreements to guarantee a specific loan or loans in a way that the coverage over the exposure can be clearly defined and where the rights to collect have been unquestionably transferred over to the guarantor.

b) Guarantees: In order to apply the deduction method or to determine recovery rates, valuation of property and other guarantees (mortgages or financial instruments guarantees) must reflect the net inflow that will be obtained from the sale of the assets, debts instruments or shares in the event that the borrower falls into default and a secondary source of payment is required. In applying the deduction method, the amount to be recovered by executing the guarantee, corresponds to the present value of the asset sold in its current market condition at disposal, minus all expenses required to keep the asset in its current conditions and to sell them, all in accordance with the Bank policies and terms established by Law for assets disposal.

c) Security deposit: On this type of guarantees the adjustment of its fair value may be deducted from the exposition, solely when the guarantee can be established with the unique aim to guarantee compliance with the related loans.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) Leased assets: Estimated losses when establishing allowances based on the assessment method corresponding to each debtor, consider the amount that will be obtained if the leased asset are sold, taking into account any potential impairment for the assets in case of debtor's default and the related recovery and relocation expenses.

e) Factoring operations: Establishing allowances for factoring operations will consider as counterparty the entity ceding rights over the endorsed in favor of the Bank, when the cession is recourse for the latter, and to the debtor when the cession has been made without recourse.

(iv) Additional provisions

The Bank can establish provisions in addition to those calculated by applying the loan portfolio assessment models, according to the set forth in number 9 of Chapter B-1 of the compendium. These provisions can be established with the purpose of addressing the risks arising from macroeconomic fluctuations by anticipating expansive economic cycle downturns which could materialize in the worsening of the economic environment in the future and, in that manner, operate as an anti-cycle mechanism to accumulate additional provisions during positive economic conditions and release or use provisions when negative economic conditions are present.

According to the above, additional provisions shall always correspond to general allowances for commercial, consumer or mortgage loans, or to identify segments of them and in no case can be used to compensate deficiencies in the Bank's models.

As of December 31, 2025 the Bank maintained additional provisions for its commercial, consumer and mortgage loan portfolio amounting to MCh$107,379 (as of December 31, 2024, the Bank maintained additional provisions of MCh$109,052).

u) Impaired credits and charge-offs

i) Impaired loans

This portfolio is comprised of the following assets:

- For individually assessed debtors, includes loans classified in the "Impaired portfolio" and those classified under categories B3 and B4 of the "Substandard portfolio", as described above.
- For those debtors collectively assessed, includes all loans classified in the "Impaired portfolio".

ii) Charge-offs

As a general rule, charge-offs should be applied when contractual rights to cash flows expire. In the case of placements, even if this does not occur, the respective asset balances will be written off in accordance with the provisions of the compendium, Chapter B-2, Title II "Impaired and written-off loans".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The write-offs in question refer to the derecognition in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the asset corresponding to the respective operation, including, therefore, that part which might not be due if it were a loan payable in instalments or partial payments, or a leasing operation.

Charge-offs are always recognized against provisions for loan losses, according to Chapter B-1 of the compendium, regardless of the reason.

Charge-off of loans and accounts receivable must take place when the following circumstances exist, whichever happens first:

1) The Bank, based on all available information, concludes that no inflow related to the recorded loan will be received.
2) When a loan or account receivable with no legal documentation is 90 days overdue since recorded as an asset.
3) When the legal term for all legal shares to collect the loan have expired.

When a loan is overdue for a period of time that complies with the term listed below:

Type of loan	Term
Consumer loans with or without collateral	6 months
Consumer leasing	6 months
Other operations of non real estate leasing	12 months
Other transactions without collateral	24 months
Commercial loans with collateral	36 months
Real estate leasing (commercial and home purchase)	36 months
Mortgage loans for home	48 months

The term corresponds to the time passed since the date in which the loan became collectable partially or totally.

iii) Recovery of assets previously charged-off

Payments received from loans previously charged-off are recognized directly as income, as recoveries of loans previously charged-off in "Expense for credit losses" compensating the provision expense for the period.

In the event that recoveries through goods or non-financial assets income will be recognized for the amount in which those assets are recorded, according to Chapter B-5 "Assets received in lieu of payment" of the compendium. Same criteria will be followed for repossessed leased assets granted under finance leases, after being charged-off when incorporated back as assets.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv) Renegotiation of previously charged-off loans

Any renegotiation of a written-off loan will not give rise to income as long as the transaction continues to be impaired, and the actual payments received must be treated as recoveries of written-off loans.

The renegotiated loan is recorded as an actual asset when losses its characteristic of impaired, recording income as a recovery of a loan previously charged-off. Same criteria is applied when a loan is granted to pay for a loan previously charged-off.

v) Contingent loans

Contingent loans are understood as those transactions or commitments for which the Bank is taking a risk when obligating in third parties benefit as requested by its customer subject to the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a future event to pay a certain amount which will subsequently recovered from its customer.

The Bank maintains recorded in off-balance accounts the following amounts related to commitments or responsibilities in the normal course of business.

- Guarantees agreement: Includes collaterals, guarantees and stand by letter of credit as indicated in Chapter 8-10 of the Updated Compilation of Rules (RAN). Additionally, includes payment guarantees for factoring operations as indicated in Chapter 8-38 of the RAN.

- Confirmed foreign letters of credit: Corresponds to letters of credit confirmed by the Bank.

- Letters of credit issued: Includes documentary letters of credit issued by the Bank not yet negotiated.

- Documented guarantees: Corresponds to documented guarantees granted with promissory notes as indicated in Chapter 8-11 of the RAN.

- Available lines of credit: Considers the not used amounts of lines of credit which allow clients to use loans without additional approval from the Bank (i.e. for the usage of credit cards or checking account overdrafts).

- Other loans commitments: Includes amounts for loan commitments not disbursed which should be granted in a future agreed date or disbursed when agreed terms are met, such as credit lines linked to stage of completion of projects or student loans (Law 20,027).

- Other contingent loans: Includes any other type of commitment of the Bank that could exist and could give rise to an effective loan when certain future events take place. In general, includes unusual transactions such as delivery of instruments as collateral to guarantee payment for loan transactions between third parties or derivative contracts transactions entered into on behalf of third parties that could imply a payment obligation not covered by a deposit.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The amount of these contingent loans are considered at the end of each reporting period to calculate allowances for loan losses required by Chapter B-1 "Provisions for loan losses" of the compendium, and the amounts must be calculated according to the exposition factor, according to the following table:

Type of contingent exposure	FCC (1)
1) Freely disposable lines of credit with immediate cancellation	10%
2) Contingent credits linked to the CAE	15%
3) Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	20%
4) Other freely disposable lines of credit	40%
5) Commitments to purchase foreign debt in local currency	50%
6) Transactions related to contingent events	50%
7) Guarantees and sureties	100%
8) Other credit commitments	100%
9) Other contingent credits	100%

(1) Credit conversion factor

However, when evaluating contingent loans for clients with non-compliant loans the amount to be considered to calculate provisions for loan losses shall be 100% of the contingent loan as indicated in Chapter B-1 as previously indicated.

v) Provisions for contingent loans

The Bank maintains in off-balance accounts amounts related to commitments or responsibilities due to its normal activities: Guarantees, letters of credit, documented guarantees, available lines of credit, other loans commitments, and other contingent loans.

The amount of contingent loans is considered at the end of each reporting period in order to calculate provisions for loans losses according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, using the methodology set forth in letter b) "Guarantees".

w) Income taxes and deferred taxes

The Bank has recognized an expense (income) arising from gains or losses for each period, according to the applicable taxation rules for each country or jurisdiction it operates.

The income tax expense for the year includes the sum of current tax, which results from applying the current rates to the taxable profit for the year (after deducting the tax credits allowed), and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The Bank records, when appropriate, deferred tax assets and liabilities for the estimated future tax effects attributable to differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax basis.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on the tax rate, in accordance with the applicable tax laws, using the tax rate that applies to the period when the deferred asset and liability will be settled. The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences between the balance sheet and the income statement are recognized in deferred taxes as of the date on which the law approves such changes. The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences between the tax balance sheet and the financial balance sheet are recorded on an accrual basis, in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and presented in accordance with the same IAS.

x) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Bank:

- Has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events,
- It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle these obligations, and
- The amount of these resources can be reliably measured.

A contingent liability is any possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the Bank.

Guarantees agreement, confirmed foreign letters of credit, letters of credit, letters of guarantee, unused lines of credit, other credit commitments, other contingent credits (see letter v) are classified as contingent in supplementary information.

Provisions (quantified using the best available information on the consequences of the event giving rise to them and are reviewed and adjusted at the end of each year) are used to satisfy specific obligations for which they were originally recognized. Partial or total reversals are recognized when such liabilities cease to exist or are reduced.

Provisions are classified according to the obligations covered, being for the purpose of these Consolidated Financial Statements, those detailed in note 24 "Provisions for contingencies", note 25 "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued" and note 26 "Special provisions for credit risk".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

y) Employee benefits

i) Employee benefits Short-term benefits

Correspond to personnel benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled within twelve months after year end over which the employees have rendered their services.

These are recognized when the employee has rendered the service and are measured at the undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

- As a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any obligation already satisfied. If the amount already paid is higher than the gross amount of the benefits, the Bank will recognize this excess as an asset (amount paid in advance), when it represents a reduction of future payments or a recoverable amount in cash.

- As an expense, unless other IFRS requires or allows the recognition of those disbursements as part of the cost of an asset.

ii) Personnel vacations

The annual cost of personnel vacations and benefits are recognized on an accrual basis.

iii) Post-employment benefits

Correspond to employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are expected to be settled after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefits plans are agreements, formal and informal, in which the Bank is committed to provide benefits to one or more employees after completion of their employment. Plans providing these benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions.

Defined contribution plans, the obligation is recognized for the amounts to be contributed in the period.

Defined benefit plans, a liability is recognized based on the estimated benefit cost that employees have accrued for services rendered, less the present value of the defined benefit obligation and present value of present services. Present service cost and gain or loss upon settlement will be recognized in the income statement for the year. Gains and losses generated from the remeasurement of the liability will be recognized in other comprehensive income.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv) Other long-term benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits, other than short-term, post-employment and termination benefits, which are not due for payment within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service.

The regulations require the recognition of a liability for the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets, if any. The results generated from its remediation will be recognized in the results of the period.

v) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment, as a consequence of:

- A decision of the entity to terminate the employee's employment before the normal termination date; or
- The decision of an employee to accept an offer with benefits in order to terminate the employment before the normal termination date.

An entity recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- When the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
- When the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" and involves the payment of termination benefits.

vi) Cash-settled share-based payment transactions.

The Bank recognizes a liability for cash-settled share-based payment transactions at fair value at the inception of each contract. Until the liability is settled, the Bank will remeasure the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the settlement date, and will recognize any fair value variation in profit or loss for the period.

z) Provision for mandatory dividends

A liability recognized due to the legal obligation to distribute 30% of the profit of the year in compliance with Public Company Law (30%) or in accordance with the provisions of the company bylaws. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank provisioned 30% of its net income. This provision is recorded as a decrease in "Retained earnings" under "Provision for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments" in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In the Bank's bylaws, title VII, it is established that the Bank should distribute annually as a dividend to its shareholders, as a proposal of the Board of Directors and based on the number of shares, at least thirty percent (30%) of the net income of the year. Furthermore, no dividends distribution will take place if there are equity losses (negative reserves) until these losses are recovered or if a dividend distribution will cause a non-compliance of the capital requirements established by the General Bank Law.

aa) Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment

Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment of loans and accounts receivable from clients are recognized at their fair value (as determined by an independent appraisal). A price is agreed upon by the parties through negotiation or, when the parties do not reach an agreement, at the amount at which the Bank is awarded those assets at a judicial auction. In both cases, an independent appraisal is performed.

These assets are subsequently adjusted to their net realizable value less cost to sale, and the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the estimated fair value less costs to sell is charged to income, under "Other operating expenses".

Assets received or foreclosed in payment are valued at the lower of initial value and net realizable value, i.e. fair value (independent appraisal) less costs to hold and dispose of, plus regulatory write-offs. Regulatory write-offs are required by the regulator if the asset is not sold within one year of receipt.

Such net realizable value of an assets is determined mainly in conformity with the current market conditions, and should correspond to its fair value less the necessary costs to maintain and dispose it.

In general, it is estimated that these assets will be disposed of within one year from the date of award. However, the regulator, by means of general rules, may establish that, in justified cases, the Bank may have an additional term of up to eighteen months for the disposal of the assets. In order to be eligible for the extension, the value of the asset must have been written off for accounting purposes, in compliance with Article 84 of the General Banking Law.

bb) Customer loyalty programs

The Bank maintains a loyalty program to provide incentives to its customers, allowing them to purchase goods or services with certain benefits which are granted through credit cards issued by the Bank when they purchase according to the conditions established for each loyalty program.

The Bank has established provisions to recognize the expense associated with the redemption of such rewards.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

cc) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or a group holding assets and liabilities for disposal) expected to be recovered mainly through the sale of these items rather than through the continued use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately prior to this classification, assets (or elements of a disposable group) are re-measured in accordance with the Bank's policies. The assets (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Impairment losses in initial classification of non-current assets held for sale and with subsequent gains and losses are recorded in income. Gains are not recorded over previously recorded losses.

dd) Bonds with no fixed maturity

Bonds with no fixed maturity are measured on initial recognition at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance. The financial expenses included in the effective interest method correspond to transaction costs, including issuance expenses, these expenses are recognized together with interest. Transaction costs are deferred over a maximum term of 5 years from the issuance date and will be recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement. Exchange differences from foreign currency, exchange rate adjustments and adjustments for the *Unidad de Fomento* (an inflation-linked unit of account used in Chile) with respect to these bonds must be recorded in the Consolidated Income Statement.

The accrual of interest on are recognized in "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued" in the Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity, the provision is reversed "Retained earnings (accumulated losses) from prior years" and "Profit from the prior year to be allocated" each time a payment of interest is made.

ee) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing the net income attributable to the equity holders of the Bank for the reported period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reported period.

Diluted earnings per share are determined in the same way as basic earnings, but the weighted average number of outstanding shares is adjusted to take into consideration the potential diluting effect of stock options, warrants, and convertible debt.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Bank did not have any instruments that generated dilution.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

ff) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The Bank presents cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities in a manner that best represent the nature of its activities. The classification of cash flows into the aforementioned categories provides information that allows users to evaluate the impact of the transactions in the financial position of the Bank, as well as over the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents. This information can be also useful when evaluating the relation between those activities (IAS 7).

For the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the Bank used the indirect method, in which from the consolidated income for the year before income tax, non-cash transactions are subsequently added/subtracted, as well as income and expenses associated with cash flows classified as investing or financing activities.

For the preparation of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the following items are considered:

- **Cash flows:** Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, such as deposits with the Central Bank of Chile, deposits in domestic banks, and deposits in foreign banks (includes deposits from the Bank of the Republic of Colombia).
- **Operating activities**: Principal revenue-producing activities performed by banks and other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities. This section includes, among others, loans obtained from abroad, dividends received from investments, financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost, etc.
- **Investing activities:** Correspond to the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- **Financing activities:** Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity and liabilities that are not part of operating activities nor investing activities.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents have been considered as cash and cash equivalents, the balances of "Cash and bank deposits" plus the net balance of operations in liquidation in progress, plus financial instruments for trading at fair value through profit or loss and financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income with high liquidity and with insignificant risk of change in value, whose maturity does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition and the rights under resale agreements and securities lending that are in that situation.

Includes also investments in fixed income mutual funds which are presented under trading investments in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Cash and cash equivalents balances and their reconciliation to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are detailed in Note 7 “Cash and Cash Equivalents”.

The provision for loan losses included under the operating activities section differs from the amount presented in the Consolidated Statement of Income, because for cash flows purposes such amount excludes recoveries of transactions previously charged-off.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

gg) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity presents all movements affecting net equity, including those originated by accounting changes or errors recognition. This statement shows a conciliation between opening and ending balances for the year for all items that form part of consolidated equity, grouping transactions based on their nature, according to the following:

- Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria and correction of errors: which include changes in consolidated net equity arising as a result of the retrospective restatement of balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements due to changes in accounting criteria or correction of errors.
- Net comprehensive income: Includes in an aggregated manner net income recorged in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, as previously indicated.
- Other changes in equity: Includes retained earnings distributions, equity increases, provision for mandatory dividends, dividends paid, among other increases or decreases in consolidated equity.

This information is presented in two statements: The Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

hh) Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

In the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are presented income and expenses generated by the Bank as a consequence of its regular activities during the year, clearly identifying those recorded in profit and loss from those recorded in net equity.

Due to this, in this statement the following is shown:

- The consolidated income.
- Net amount of income and expenses recorded in equity as “Valuation accounts”.
- Deferred income taxes originated by transactions described above, except for those amounts related to exchange differences from foreign net investments.

Total amount of consolidated income and expenses recorded, calculated as the sum of the items listed above, presenting in those attributable equity holders of the Bank from non-controlling interest.

ii) Reclassifications

During the year ended December 31, 2025, there were no changes in accounting policies compared to the prior year that affected the presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Additionally, reclassifications were made in the prior period in order to improve and ensure comparability between periods.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted

New accounting pronouncements introduced by CMF

1. Standards and interpretations issued in the current financial year

Circular No. 2,346 - Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks. Chapter B-1 and E. Standard model for allowances for losses on consumer loans.

On March 6, 2024, the Financial Market Commission, developed a standardized methodology for calculating the allowances associated with the risk of loss on the consumer loans portfolio. Based on the above, chapter "3.1.3 Consumer Loans Portfolio" was incorporated into Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, detailing the risk matrix used to define Expected Loss, Default Probability, and Loss Given Default. This method establishes PD and LGD parameters that must be used to determine the provision factor that will be applied to the exposures of the consumer portfolio of banking institutions in Chile.

The regulation came into effect starting with the accounting information for January 2025.

The Bank's Management evaluated the potential impact of the adoption of the new standard method and has concluded that its adoption does not have significant impacts on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

Circular No. 2,367 – Information related to loans granted under state guarantee programs

On October 21, 2025, the Financial Market Commission (CMF) issued information related to loans granted under state guarantee programs, updating the general instructions of the Information System Manual and Chapter C-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, both applicable to banks. These updates aim to improve the evaluation capacity of the mortgage loan program with an interest rate subsidy (established by Law No. 21,748 of May 2025), through the incorporation of new specific accounts in Chapter C-3 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, in order to properly record and report these transactions.

The regulation became effective for financial information as of the accounting closing for December 2025.

The Bank's Management assessed the potential impact of the adoption of this regulation and concluded that its adoption does not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

New accounting pronouncements introduced by IASB

1. Standards and interpretations issued in the current financial year

Amendment to IAS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

On August 15, 2023, the IASB has issued "Amendments to IAS 21 Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates" which will require companies to provide more useful information in their financial statements when a currency cannot be exchanged for another currency.

The main modifications are as follows:

- Specify when a currency is exchangeable for another currency and when it is not.
- Specify how an entity establishes the exchange rate to be applied when a currency is not exchangeable.
- Require additional disclosures when a currency is not exchangeable.

The effective date is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, early adoption is permitted.

The Bank's Management has implemented the standard, and its adoption did not have any material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

IFRS Practice Statement 1 – Management Commentary

In June 2025, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued the revised version of IFRS Practice Statement 1: Management Commentary. This update aims to enhance the quality and global consistency of management commentary and similar narrative reporting.

The Practice Statement is designed to address users' information needs by establishing a framework that improves the understanding of an entity's financial position and performance, while providing management's perspective on the factors—including sustainability-related factors—that affect the entity's ability to create value and generate cash flows over the short, medium, and long term.
The Statement is divided into two parts: Part A sets out the overarching principles and general requirements applicable to all management commentaries, while Part B establishes specific requirements and guidance for six key content areas to be included within the management commentary.

The Statement becomes effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after June 23, 2025. Entities may choose to apply it for financial years starting on or after that date, with early adoption permitted.

The Bank's Management is currently reviewing and assessing the potential impact of adopting this new standard on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

2. Standards and Interpretation issued but not yet effective

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

The amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Companies and Joint Ventures (2011) address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and those of IAS 28 (2011) in the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments, issued in September 2014, state that when the transaction involves a business (whether it is in a subsidiary or not) the entire generated gain or loss is recognized. A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even when the assets are in a subsidiary.

The effective date for these amendments is yet to be determined because the IASB is awaiting the results of its research project on the equity method accounting. These amendments must be applied retrospectively and early adoption is permitted, which must be disclosed.

The Bank's Management will await the new effective date to evaluate the potential effects of these amendments.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB published a new standard, "IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" that will replace IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". This new standard aims at improving the presentation of the Statement of Profit or Loss. The new key topics introduced by this standard include:

- Report specific totals and subtotals in the Statement of Profit or Loss.
- Disclosures about Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements.
- Improve aggregation and disaggregation in presentation and disclosure of information in the Financial Statements.
- Adjust the cash flows structure under the indirect method, starting from Operating Profit or Loss.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027 and will be applied to comparative information. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard on its Consolidated Financial Statements. As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the local regulator, the Financial Market Commission (CMF, for short in Spanish), has not issued a pronouncement regarding the adoption of IFRS 18.

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

On May 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued a new standard that is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible. It is "IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures", which permits subsidiaries without public accountability that meet the requirements to be considered as such to provide much more reduced disclosures that meet the needs of their financial statement users.

IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and must be applied on comparative information. Earlier and revocable application is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard. However, it does not foresee material impacts on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

Amendment-Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

On July 18, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued narrow amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. These amendments, published in a single document "Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11", include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of five IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments on its Consolidated Financial Statements. However, no material impacts are anticipated.

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity

On December 18, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which are targeted amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts. Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of the "own use" requirements;
- permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

These amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments on its Consolidated Financial Statements. However, no material impacts are anticipated.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

Amendment to IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

On August 21, 2025, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 19. These new amendments to IFRS 19 expand its scope and incorporate the standards and amendments issued between February 2021 and May 2024, specifically:

- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements;
- Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7);
- International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules (Amendments to IAS 12);
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21); and
- Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7).

With these amendments, IFRS 19 reflects the changes to IFRS Accounting Standards that become effective from January 1, 2027, when it will be applicable.

The Bank's Management is currently assessing the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard; however, no material effects are expected on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 4 - Accounting Changes

There are no new standards to be adopted in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 5 - Significant Events

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the following significant events have influenced the operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries:

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE

Notice of the 2025 Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting

On February 26, 2025, a material event was reported indicating that, at an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same date, it was resolved to convene an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting to be held on April 24, 2025, at 10:00 a.m., to address matters within its authority.

Proposal for Dividend Distribution

On March 26, 2025, a material event was reported to the Financial Market Commission, stating that at an ordinary meeting of the Board of Directors held on that date, it was resolved to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, scheduled for April 24, 2025, the distribution of 30% of the profit for the fiscal year 2024, amounting to CLP 112,988,077,742, as dividends to shareholders based on the total of 216,340,749 shares outstanding issued by the Bank. If approved as proposed, this would result in a dividend of CLP 522. 2690513195920 per share. It was further proposed that the remaining 70% of net income be retained.

It was also informed that dividends approved will be made available to shareholders as from May 7, 2025. Shareholders entitled to receive dividends will be those registered in the Bank's Shareholders' Register as of noon on April 30, 2025, that is, those recorded in the Register five business days prior to the payment date.

Feller Rate Upgrades Banco Itaú Chile's Credit Rating to "AAA" with a "Stable" Outlook

As of March 31, 2025, Feller Rate upgraded Banco Itaú Chile's solvency rating from "AA+" to "AAA", accompanied by a "Stable" outlook. At the same time, the ratings of its debt instruments were also upgraded.

The upgrade reflects the Bank's strong and stable financial profile, which is now more aligned with the system's average. According to Feller, the actions implemented by the Bank's management in recent years have enabled it to successfully navigate market adjustments, while the diversification of its income sources and liabilities continues to strengthen, supporting the Bank's overall financial performance.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Amendment of Bylaws of Banco Itaú Chile

By Exempt Resolution No. 3984 of the Financial Market Commission, dated April 23, 2025, the amendment to the bylaws of Banco Itaú Chile was approved. This amendment had been resolved at the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on April 25, 2024, the minutes of which were executed as a public deed on May 15, 2024, before the Notary of Santiago, Mr. Eduardo Diez Morello. The amendment was further supplemented by public deeds dated March 21 and April 16, 2025, executed before the Notaries of Santiago, Ms. Patricia Manríquez Huerta and Mr. Eduardo Diez Morello, respectively. Among other matters, the amendment includes the modification of the number of shares into which the Bank's authorized capital is divided, resulting in a total capital of CLP 2,687,950,562,299, divided into 216,340,749 registered, ordinary, no-par-value shares, as well as the approval of a new consolidated version of the Bank's bylaws.

Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2025

At the ordinary shareholders meeting of Banco Itaú Chile held on April 24, 2025, the shareholders agreed, among other matters, to distribute 30% of the profits for the 2024 fiscal year, amounting to CLP 112,988,077,742 as dividends to the shareholders, among the total of 216,340,749 validly issued and outstanding shares of the bank, which corresponds to a dividend of CLP 522.2690513195920 per share. Additionally, the meeting agreed that the remaining 70% of the profits will be retained.

Furthermore, the appointment of, Mr. Gabriel Amado de Moura and Mr. Kevin Cowan Logan as directors, was agreed upon, positions they will hold until the next board renewal. Their appointments as such were reported through essential facts dated September 24, 2024, and December 17, 2024, respectively.

Director Mr. Kevin Cowan Logan has the status of an independent director for the purposes of Article 50 bis of Law No. 18.046 on Corporations.

At the ordinary shareholders meeting, PricewaterhouseCoopers Consultores Auditores was also approved as external auditors for the 2025 fiscal year, and the local risk rating agencies, International Credit Rating, Compañía Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda. ("ICR Chile") and Feller-Rate Clasificadora de Riesgo Limitada, also were approved.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Credit Rating – S&P Global Ratings

On May 14, 2025, S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") revised its outlook for Banco Itaú Chile, changing it from "Stable" to "Positive". This change was based on improved asset quality indicators, stronger capitalization levels, and reduced exposure to Colombia.

Additionally, S&P affirmed its long-term issuer credit rating of 'BBB+' for Banco Itaú Chile.

Assignment of Client Portfolio – Itaú Corredor de Seguros de Colombia S.A.

Itaú Corredor de Seguros de Colombia S.A. and Arthur J. Gallagher Corredores de Seguros S.A. entered into a client portfolio purchase and sale agreement on April 8, 2025, pursuant to which Itaú agreed to transfer to Gallagher its contractual position in respect of all commercial contracts entered into in the ordinary course of its business. On June 24, 2025, the non-objection was obtained from the Superintendence of Finance of Colombia. For clarification purposes, the assignment of the contracts did not entail the transfer of the Broker's assets and liabilities.

In October 2025, the sale of the Broker's client portfolio to the brokerage firm Arthur J. Gallagher Corredores de Seguros S.A. was completed for an amount of MCh$6,258, which was paid on October 16, 2025.

An amount of MCh$782 was transferred to a trust administered by Alianza Fiduciaria as collateral for the agreement, with a term of 18 months.

Currently, the Broker continues operating, managing contracts with governmental clients.

ICR Chile upgrades Banco Itaú Chile's Solvency Rating to "AAA" with Stable Outlook

On October 30, ICR Chile upgraded Banco Itaú Chile's solvency and long-term instrument ratings from AA+ to AAA, upgraded its subordinated bond lines and series from AA to AA+, and affirmed its short-term instruments rating at N1+. The outlook was revised from 'Positive' to 'Stable'. According to ICR Chile, the rating reflects compliance with the drivers established by the rating agency for Banco Itaú Chile, supported by the robustness and stability shown in its key ratios, including portfolio quality, profitability, solvency, funding, and liquidity. ICR Chile also noted that Banco Itaú Chile has significantly reduced gaps in its indicators, achieving sustained and consistent convergence with the standards of its benchmark

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

General Policy for the Election of Directors in Subsidiary Companies

On November 26, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, as a material event, that its Board of Directors approved, at a regular meeting held on that date, the new General Policy for the election of directors in its subsidiary companies, for purposes of the provisions set forth in Article 92 bis of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations and General Rule No. 533 issued by the Commission for the Financial Market (CMF). It was also resolved that such policy would become effective as of December 11, 2025, and would be made available to shareholders at the Bank's and its subsidiaries' registered offices, as well as published on the issuer's institutional websites.

Execution of Share Purchase Agreement for the Acquisition of Klap

On December 16, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, through a material event, the execution of a Share Purchase Agreement pursuant to which it agreed to acquire, directly and indirectly, 100% of the shares of Multicaja S.A. and I-Switch S.A. (a payment card operator operating under the Klap brand) from their current shareholders Sonda S.A., Inder SpA, Etcheberry Asesoría y Negocios SpA, and Javier Etcheberry Celhay. The transaction price amounts to CLP 40,000,000,000, subject to customary adjustments. The closing of the transaction is subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions precedent, including regulatory approvals from the Commission for the Financial Market, the Central Bank of Brazil, and merger control clearance from the National Economic Prosecutor's Office (Fiscalía Nacional Económica). Additionally, the confidentiality of the material event reported on May 19, 2025 was lifted.

Changes in the Board of Directors

On December 17, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, through a material event, that its Board of Directors accepted the resignation of independent director Kevin Cowan Logan, effective as of the previous day—December 16, 2025—due to his appointment as a Board Member of the Central Bank of Chile. The Board also resolved to elect his replacement as an independent director, in accordance with applicable regulations, until the next Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. At the same meeting, the resignation of alternate director Rogerio Carvalho Braga was accepted, effective as of December 31, 2025, and Azucena María Aberleche Perdomo was appointed as his replacement, effective as of January 1, 2026, until the next Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting. These events were classified as material and duly reported to the Commission for the Financial Market.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Sale of Assets and Liabilities of Itaú Colombia and Itaú Panamá

On December 22, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, through a material event, that its subsidiary Banco Itaú Colombia S.A. initiated a strategic adjustment to focus its operations on Itaú Corporate, Treasury, and its specialized subsidiaries. In this context, Itaú Colombia and Banco Itaú Panama entered into an agreement to sell assets and liabilities related to Retail Banking to Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panama. The transaction value will be determined at closing based on book value, and its completion is subject to approval by the Financial Superintendence of Colombia and the fulfillment of customary conditions. Additionally, Itaú Colombia announced the call for a shareholders' meeting to approve a capital increase of up to USD 100 million, reaffirming its long-term commitment to the Colombian market.

Until the assignment is authorized, the assets are not considered held for sale as required under IFRS 5 – Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations, since the transaction has not been legally or regulatorily completed. Therefore, the assets and liabilities continue to be fully recognized in the Bank's financial statements, and the credit, liquidity, solvency, and operational risks associated with such assets and liabilities remain with the Bank until the Superintendence of Finance of Colombia approves the transaction.

Appointment of Independent Director

On December 23, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile reported, as a material event, that at an extraordinary meeting of its Board of Directors held on the same date, Mr. Gustavo Ortiz Ramírez was appointed as the replacement for Mr. Kevin Cowan in his capacity as an independent director, effective as of January 1, 2026. He will serve in such position until the next Ordinary General Shareholders' Meeting, at which the renewal and re-election of the Bank's Board of Directors will take place.

Early Redemption Option – Series DM bonds

On June 24, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a material event notice and publication on the Bank's website (https://ir.itau.cl), of the announcement (the "Notice") regarding the voluntary early redemption option for the Series DM Bonds, up to a total of 2,500,000 Unidades de Fomento (UF), offered by the Bank to all holders of bonds in that series (the "Redemption Option"). The Series DM Bonds were issued under the bond program registered in the Securities Register of the Financial Market Commission (CMF) under No. 3/2022 ("Series DM Bonds"), and their placement was authorized by CMF Official Communication No. 70657, dated September 13, 2022. The Redemption Option was carried out in accordance with Article 130 of Law No. 18,045 of the Chilean Securities Market Law (Ley de Mercado de Valores), and was offered under identical terms and conditions to all holders of Series DM Bonds, as detailed in the aforementioned Notice. The Notice also outlined the procedures, dates, and conditions applicable to the Redemption Option for the Series DM Bonds.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

On June 26, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a new material event notice and publication on its website (https://ir.itau.cl), of the results of the Redemption Option.

The Bank reported that acceptances were received for a total of UF 2,400,000 (two million four hundred thousand Unidades de Fomento) of Series DM Bonds outstanding, all of which met the conditions established in the Notice. Accordingly, on June 26, 2025, the Bank completed the settlement and payment for the redemption of the Series DM Bonds, for a total amount of CLP 90,524,942,779 (ninety billion five hundred twenty-four million nine hundred forty-two thousand seven hundred seventy-nine pesos). Consequently, the corresponding Series DM Bond certificates were cancelled through the Central Securities Depository.

Early Redemption Option – Series CU Bonds

On July 28, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a material event notice and publication on the Bank's website (https://ir.itau.cl), of the announcement (the "Notice") regarding the voluntary early redemption option for the Series CU Bonds, up to a total of 6,000,000 Unidades de Fomento (UF) (the "Redemption Option").

The Series CU Bonds were issued under the bond program registered in the Securities Register of the Financial Market Commission (CMF) under No. 10/2018, with the Series CU Bonds individually registered under No. 10-1/2018 ("Series CU Bonds"). The Redemption Option was carried out in accordance with Article 130 of Law No. 18,045 of the Chilean Securities Market Law (Ley de Mercado de Valores), and was offered under identical terms and conditions to all holders of Series CU Bonds, subject to the terms and conditions specified in the aforementioned Notice. The Notice also detailed the procedures, dates, and conditions applicable to the Redemption Option for the Series CU Bonds.

On July 30, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a subsequent material event notice and publication on its website (https://ir.itau.cl), of the results of the Redemption Option. The Bank reported that acceptances were received for a total of UF 1,050,000 (one million fifty thousand Unidades de Fomento) of Series CU Bonds outstanding, all of which complied with the conditions set forth in the Notice. Accordingly, on July 30, 2025, the Bank completed the settlement and payment corresponding to the redemption of the Series CU Bonds, for a total amount of CLP 40,440,127,307 (forty billion four hundred forty million one hundred twenty-seven thousand three hundred seven pesos). As a result, the relevant Series CU Bond certificates were cancelled through the Central Securities Depository.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Early Redemption Option – Series CV Bonds

On September 8, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a material event notice and publication on the Bank's website (https://ir.itau.cl), of the announcement (the "Notice") regarding the voluntary early redemption option for the Series CV Bonds, up to a total of 6,000,000 Unidades de Fomento (UF) (the "Redemption Option").The Series CV Bonds were issued under the bond program registered in the Securities Register of the Financial Market Commission (CMF) under No. 10/2018, with the Series CV Bonds individually registered under No. 10-1/2018 ("Series CV Bonds"). The Redemption Option was carried out in accordance with Article 130 of Law No. 18,045 of the Chilean Securities Market Law (Ley de Mercado de Valores), and was offered under identical terms and conditions to all holders of Series CV Bonds, subject to the terms and conditions detailed in the aforementioned Notice. The Notice also specified the procedures, dates, and conditions applicable to the Redemption Option for the Series CV Bonds.

On September 10, 2025, Banco Itaú Chile informed the market, through a subsequent material event notice and publication on its website (https://ir.itau.cl), of the results of the Redemption Option. The Bank reported that acceptances were received for a total of UF 4,568,000 (four million five hundred sixty-eight thousand Unidades de Fomento) of Series CV Bonds outstanding, all of which complied with the conditions set forth in the Notice. Accordingly, on September 10, 2025, the Bank completed the settlement and payment corresponding to the redemption of the Series CV Bonds, for a total amount of CLP 176,948,246,626 (one hundred seventy-six billion nine hundred forty-eight million two hundred forty-six thousand six hundred twenty-six pesos). As a result, the corresponding Series CV Bond certificates were cancelled through the Central Securities Depository.

Early Redemption Option – Series CW Bonds

On November 11, 2025, the market was informed, through a material event and a publication on the Bank's website (https://ir.itau.cl), of the notice (the "Notice") regarding the voluntary early redemption option of the Series CW Bonds, for up to 2,000,000 Unidades de Fomento (the "Redemption Option"). The Series CW Bonds were issued under the bond line registered in the CMF Securities Registry under No. 10/2018, and the Series CW Bonds are registered under No. 10-1/2018 ("Series CW Bonds"). The Redemption Option was carried out in accordance with the provisions of Article 130 of Law No. 18,045 (Securities Market Law), was granted on identical terms to all holders of the Series CW Bonds, and was subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the aforementioned Notice. The same Notice also disclosed the manner, dates, and conditions of the Redemption Option for the Series CW Bonds.

On November 13, 2025, the market was informed, through a material event and a publication on the Bank's website (https://ir.itau.cl), of the results of the Redemption Option. In this regard, it was reported that acceptances were received for an amount equivalent to 2,000,000 Unidades de Fomento for the outstanding Series CW Bonds, which met the conditions established in the Notice. Accordingly, on November 13, 2025, the settlement and payment of the Series CW Bonds was carried out for CLP 76,683,421,018 (seventy-six billion six hundred eighty-three million four hundred twenty-one thousand eighteen Chilean pesos), and the Series CW Bonds were consequently cancelled through the Central Securities Depository.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continue

Debt securities placed in the local market

As of December 31, 2025, the following debt securities have been placed in the local market:

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
01-06-2025	BITADV1022	UF	700.000	10-06-2036
01-07-2025	BITADV1022	UF	220.000	10-06-2036
01-13-2025	BITADV1022	UF	100.000	10-06-2036
01-13-2025	BITADY1023	UF	100.000	10-10-2039
01-14-2025	BITADY1023	UF	150.000	10-10-2039
01-17-2025	BITADV1022	UF	100.000	10-06-2036
02-05-2025	BITADV1022	UF	200.000	10-06-2036
06-25-2025	BITADV1022	UF	2.400.000	10-10-2039
07-17-2025	BITADY1023	UF	1.130.000	10-10-2039
07-21-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	750.000	05-10-2041
07-22-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	175.000	05-10-2041
07-29-2025	BITADY0123	UF	1.050.000	05-10-2041
08-08-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	700.000	05-10-2041
08-20-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	150.000	05-10-2041
08-26-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	200.000	05-10-2041
11-13-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	500.000	05-10-2041
11-21-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	600.000	05-10-2041
12-04-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	600.000	05-10-2041
12-10-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	50.000	05-10-2041
12-16-2025	BITADZ0523	UF	275.000	05-10-2041
12-16-2025	BITADV1022	UF	280.000	10-06-2036

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
06-02-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	22.000.000.000	04-03-2031
06-03-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	5.000.000.000	04-03-2031
06-04-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	8.000.000.000	04-03-2031
07-07-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	6.000.000.000	04-03-2031
07-11-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	7.000.000.000	04-03-2031
08-19-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	7.500.000.000	04-03-2031
11-12-2025	BITADU1022	CLP	19.500.000.000	04-03-2031
11-13-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	20.000.000.000	02-10-2031
11-13-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	5.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-03-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	11.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-03-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	12.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-04-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	13.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-10-2025	BITADS1222	CLP	10.700.000.000	12-01-2032
12-11-2025	BITADS1222	CLP	5.000.000.000	12-01-2032
12-15-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	10.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-16-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	3.000.000.000	02-10-2031
12-17-2025	BITADR0223	CLP	1.000.000.000	02-10-2031

Debt securities placed in the international market

As of December 31, 2025, the following debt securities with no fixed maturity date have been issued:

Date of placement	Currency	Amount placed	First voluntary rescue date	Emission rate
02-20-2025	USD	100,000,000	05-20-2030	TSFR6M+3,45%

Note 6 - Reporting Segments

Segment reporting is determined by the Bank on the basis of its operating segments (Chile, which includes the New York branch, and Colombia, which includes Panamá), which are differentiated mainly by the risks and returns that affect them.

The reportable segments and the criteria used to inform the Bank's chief operating decision maker are in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating segments".

a) Segments

Accordingly, the descriptions of each operating segment are as follows:

(i) Chile

The Bank's commercial activities in Chile are mainly located in the domestic market, the operations have been strategically aligned in five commercial areas directly related to the needs of its customers and the Bank's strategy, being these:

1) Itaú Corporate which includes (a) Corporate and Investment Banking, (b) Larg Corporates, Multinationals and Institutions, (c) Real Estate
2) Retail Banking which includes (a) Personal Bank, (b) Itaú Branches and (c) Medium and Small companies, (d) Private Bank.
3) Treasury.
4) Corporate.
5) Other Financial Services.

The Bank manages these business areas using a reporting system for internal profitability. The operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's highest decision-making authority for operating decisions as one single Cash Generating Unit, to decide on the resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance.

(ii) Colombia

Colombia has been identified as a separate operating segment based on its business activities. Its operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's highest decision-making authority for operating decisions as one single cash generating unit, to decide about resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance, and separate financial information is available for it.

The commercial activities of this segment are carried out by Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The Bank did not enter into transactions with a particular customer or third party in excess of 10% of its total income during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

b) Geographic Information

Banco Itaú Chile reports revenue by segment from external customers that is:

- Attributed to the entity's country of domicile and
- Attributed, in aggregate, to all foreign countries where the entity obtains revenue.

When income from ordinary activities from external clients attributed to a particular foreign country is significant, they will be disclosed separately. According to the previous, the group operates in two main geographical areas: Chile and Colombia. Chile segment includes the operations carried out by Itaú Chile New York Branch and Colombia segment includes the operations carried out by Itaú (Panamá) S.A. and Itaú Corredores de Seguros Colombia S.A.

Interest income and expense and repricing income and expense information for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, for these geographic areas is shown below:

	For the years ended as of December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	1,863,464	618,162	**2,481,626**	1,989,354	709,717	**2,699,071**
Interest expense	(940,037)	(424,852)	**(1,364,889)**	(1,130,725)	(506,027)	**(1,636,752)**
Net interest income	**923,427**	**193,310**	**1,116,737**	**858,629**	**203,690**	**1,062,319**
Inflation adjustment income	293,074	—	**293,074**	485,677	—	**485,677**
Inflation adjustment expense	(283,734)	—	**(283,734)**	(369,841)	—	**(369,841)**
Net indexation income	**9,340**	**—**	**9,340**	**115,836**	**—**	**115,836**

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c) Information on assets, liabilities and results of operations

Segment information is presented for assets, liabilities and income for the year, according to the main items described in the compendium.

c.1) Assets

	Notes	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS							
Cash and bank deposits	7	2,412,027	480,633	**2,892,660**	3,068,041	277,928	**3,345,969**
Cash in process of collection	7	895,241	2,017	**897,258**	348,295	188	**348,483**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	8	3,848,178	771,894	**4,620,072**	3,935,451	822,930	**4,758,381**
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,651,246	305,240	**3,956,486**	3,847,416	132,806	**3,980,222**
Debt financial instruments	8	132,965	465,829	**598,794**	23,901	690,083	**713,984**
Other	8	63,967	825	**64,792**	64,134	41	**64,175**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	8,837	—	**8,837**	8,650	—	**8,650**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	10	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	2,931,432	883,995	**3,815,427**	2,406,114	671,176	**3,077,290**
Debt financial instruments	11	2,931,432	883,995	**3,815,427**	2,406,114	671,176	**3,077,290**
Other	11	—	—	**—**			**—**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	12	82,691	57,165	**139,856**	54,036	25,851	**79,887**
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	24,513,527	4,842,589	**29,356,116**	23,838,410	4,623,542	**28,461,952**
Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements	13	181,785	15,985	**197,770**	192,653	19,572	**212,225**
Debt financial instruments	13	707,194	284,714	**991,908**	903,722	272,638	**1,176,360**
Interbank loans	13	(240)	47,572	**47,332**	—	—	**—**
Loans and receivables - Commercial	13	13,515,099	3,032,764	**16,547,863**	13,297,006	2,938,257	**16,235,263**
Loans and receivables - Housing	13	7,817,398	702,706	**8,520,104**	7,161,849	712,180	**7,874,029**
Loans and accounts receivable - Consumer	13	2,292,291	758,848	**3,051,139**	2,283,180	680,895	**2,964,075**
Investments in companies	14	26,796	20,901	**47,697**	23,247	17,216	**40,463**
Intangible assets (1)	15	638,335	47,890	**686,225**	641,667	40,854	**682,521**
Property, plant and equipment	16	15,123	10,283	**25,406**	16,414	14,613	**31,027**
Assets for right to use leased property	17	106,444	13,487	**119,931**	122,175	17,217	**139,392**
Current taxes	18	19,677	39,200	**58,877**	935	79,490	**80,425**
Deferred tax liabilities	18	292,806	111,707	**404,513**	233,206	103,216	**336,422**
Other assets	19	763,400	62,344	**825,744**	1,061,952	67,303	**1,129,255**
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	20	4,357	13,302	**17,659**	7,173	22,394	**29,567**
Total		**36,558,871**	**7,357,407**	**43,916,278**	**35,765,766**	**6,783,918**	**42,549,684**

(1) Includes Goodwill generated in business combination between Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca totaling MCh$492,512 as of December 31, 2025 (MCh$492,512 as of December 31, 2024).

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c.2) Liabilities

	Notes	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LIABILITIES							
Cash in process of being cleared	7	890,104	5	**890,109**	346,437	—	**346,437**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,623,585	276,252	**3,899,837**	3,795,841	123,782	**3,919,623**
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,623,585	276,252	**3,899,837**	3,795,841	123,782	**3,919,623**
Other	21	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	12	77,998	26,430	**104,428**	93,752	15,928	**109,680**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	25,359,290	6,129,487	**31,488,777**	25,651,773	5,838,746	**31,490,519**
Deposits and other demand deposits	22	4,630,928	2,264,845	**6,895,773**	4,308,370	2,012,104	**6,320,474**
Deposits and other time deposits	22	12,130,581	2,430,461	**14,561,042**	12,228,348	2,277,743	**14,506,091**
Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities loans	22	169,246	349,013	**518,259**	141,170	699,972	**841,142**
Obligations with banks	22	1,322,764	569,412	**1,892,176**	1,381,533	483,009	**1,864,542**
Debt instruments issued	22	6,342,327	515,756	**6,858,083**	6,700,715	365,918	**7,066,633**
Other financial obligations	22	763,444	—	**763,444**	891,637	—	**891,637**
Obligations under lease agreements	17	94,273	14,823	**109,096**	106,135	18,410	**124,545**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	1,460,860	35,540	**1,496,400**	1,355,502	33,492	**1,388,994**
Provisions for contingencies	24	88,274	61,608	**149,882**	81,200	61,616	**142,816**
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	25	131,241	—	**131,241**	113,293	—	**113,293**
Special provisions for credit risk	26	158,965	4,054	**163,019**	153,976	7,589	**161,565**
Current taxes	18	2,447	2,796	**5,243**	61,253	997	**62,250**
Deferred tax liabilities	18	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Other liabilities	27	1,054,250	115,243	**1,169,493**	640,686	74,445	**715,131**
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Total		**32,941,287**	**6,666,238**	**39,607,525**	**32,399,848**	**6,175,005**	**38,574,853**

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c.3) Income for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Notes	For the years ended as of December 31,					
		2025			2024		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Net interest income	30	923,427	193,310	**1,116,737**	858,629	203,690	**1,062,319**
Net inflation adjustment income	31	9,340	—	**9,340**	115,836	—	**115,836**
Net commission income	32	173,747	43,094	**216,841**	153,332	47,306	**200,638**
Assets and liabilities held for trading	33	(44,756)	59,275	**14,519**	74,515	68,197	**142,712**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	7,096	—	**7,096**	(61,599)	—	**(61,599)**
Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	34,655	8,974	**43,629**	25,705	12,948	**38,653**
Foreign exchange, restatement and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	33	58,318	43,677	**101,995**	120,828	14,941	**135,769**
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change in business model	33	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Other financial result	33	(14,643)	—	**(14,643)**	(29,028)	—	**(29,028)**
Net financial income (loss)		**40,670**	**111,926**	**152,596**	**130,421**	**96,086**	**226,507**
Income (loss) from investment in companies	34	2,366	1,471	**3,837**	1,605	1,738	**3,343**
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible for discontinued operations	35	(581)	(12,763)	**(13,344)**	1,406	(1,940)	**(534)**
Other operating income	36	22,618	9,509	**32,127**	14,930	2,712	**17,642**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	37	(267,052)	(126,714)	**(393,766)**	(247,947)	(109,053)	**(357,000)**
Administrative expenses	38	(202,144)	(122,279)	**(324,423)**	(205,310)	(123,783)	**(329,093)**
Depreciation and amortization	39	(86,915)	(19,741)	**(106,656)**	(89,257)	(19,871)	**(109,128)**
Impairment of non-financial assets		(2)	—	**(2)**	(192)	—	**(192)**
Other operating expenses (1)	36	(5,832)	(4,110)	**(9,942)**	(8,805)	(4,606)	**(13,411)**
Operating income before credit losses		**609,642**	**73,703**	**683,345**	**724,648**	**92,279**	**816,927**
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from clients	41	(301,877)	(93,099)	**(394,976)**	(355,112)	(128,268)	**(483,380)**
Special provisions for credit risk	41	(6,860)	3,847	**(3,013)**	48,862	10,837	**59,699**
Recovery of written-off loans	41	57,583	21,057	**78,640**	56,977	43,172	**100,149**
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	41	39	(19)	**20**	(311)	(12)	**(323)**
Operating income (loss)		**358,527**	**5,489**	**364,016**	**475,064**	**18,008**	**493,072**
Income tax	18	63,817	276	**64,093**	(112,931)	(3,439)	**(116,370)**
Tax on discontinued operations	18	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Consolidated income (loss) for the year		**422,344**	**5,765**	**428,109**	**362,133**	**14,569**	**376,702**

(1) Includes employee benefit obligations, administrative expenses, impairment and other operating expenses.

Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents detail

The detail of balances included under cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Cash and bank deposits		
Cash	297,536	300,459
Deposits in the Central Bank of Chile (i)	323,144	646,404
Deposits in foreign Central Banks	1,569,150	1,908,945
Deposits in local banks	11,813	20,804
Deposits in foreign banks	691,017	469,357
Subtotals cash and deposits in banks	**2,892,660**	**3,345,969**
Cash items in process of collection, net (ii)	7,149	2,046
Highly liquid financial instruments (iii) (1)	774,543	1,119,147
Investments under resale agreements (iv)	197,770	212,225
Total cash and cash equivalents	**3,872,122**	**4,679,387**

(1) On April 1 and July 1, 2024, FCIC payments were made with highly liquid instruments, with no amounts pending payment regarding this credit facility.

i. The level of funds in cash and at the Central Bank of Chile responds to reserve requirement regulations that the Bank must maintain on average in monthly periods.

ii. See letter b. "Cash in the process of collection, net".

iii. Highly liquid financial instruments: Refers to financial instruments that meet the criteria to be considered "cash equivalent" as defined by IAS 7, that is, to qualify as "cash equivalent" investments in debt financial instruments must be short-term with an original maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, be highly liquid, be easily convertible into known amounts of cash from the date of the initial investment, and that the financial instruments are exposed to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

iv. Resale contracts: Corresponds to repurchase contracts, whose maturity period does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition, which are presented in the line Investments under resale agreements.

Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

b) Cash in the process of collection, net

These correspond to transactions in which only the settlement that will increase or decrease the funds in the Central Bank of Chile or in banks abroad, normally within 12 or 24 business hours following the close of each year, remains to be settled:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Assets		
Documents held by other banks (documents to be cleared)	43,781	42,721
Funds receivable	853,477	305,762
Subtotal - assets	**897,258**	**348,483**
Liabilities		
Funds payable	890,109	346,437
Subtotal - liabilities	**890,109**	**346,437**
Cash in the process of collection, net	**7,149**	**2,046**

Note 8 - Financial Assets Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading	3,956,486	3,980,222
Debt financial instruments	598,794	713,984
Other financial instruments held for trading	64,792	64,175
Total	**4,620,072**	**4,758,381**

b) Portfolio detail

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of the portfolio of financial derivative contracts is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading									
Currency forwards	—	13,507,834	9,381,642	13,442,730	4,977,764	1,691,708	1,715,518	**44,717,196**	838,341
Currency swaps	—	5,201,013	9,356,628	18,559,786	794,396	186,242	53,184	**34,151,249**	2,214,603
Interest rate swaps	—	21,075,152	31,099,430	41,089,074	9,678,825	1,076,851	651,969	**104,671,301**	903,312
Call options	—	40,347	44,984	61,682	2,031	—	—	**149,044**	205
Put options	—	—	2,255	—	—	—	—	**2,255**	25
Total	**—**	**39,824,346**	**49,884,939**	**73,153,272**	**15,453,016**	**2,954,801**	**2,420,671**	**183,691,045**	**3,956,486**

	As of December 31, 2024								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading									
Currency forwards	—	7,605,102	6,346,076	11,475,342	4,744,153	428,606	464,001	**31,063,280**	766,008
Currency swaps	—	3,404,554	6,875,716	12,479,377	1,575,656	117,013	77,796	**24,530,112**	2,027,801
Interest rate swaps	—	5,598,348	15,843,116	30,651,605	3,051,844	704,354	443,356	**56,292,623**	1,185,430
Call options	—	37,441	45,154	78,920	—	—	—	**161,515**	977
Put options	—	4,989	—	—	—	—	—	**4,989**	6
Total	**—**	**16,650,434**	**29,110,062**	**54,685,244**	**9,371,653**	**1,249,973**	**985,153**	**112,052,519**	**3,980,222**

Note 8 - Financial Assets Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, continued

c) Debt Financial Instruments and Other Financial Instruments

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the portfolio of the debt financial instruments and other financial instruments is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Debt Financial Instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	121,400	23,885
Other local financial instruments	11,565	16
Foreign financial instruments	465,829	690,083
Subtotal	**598,794**	**713,984**
Other financial instruments		
Investments in Mutual Funds	64,009	64,175
Equity instruments	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—
Other	783	—
Subtotal	**64,792**	**64,175**
Total	**663,586**	**778,159**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, financial instruments with maturities of no more than three months from their acquisition date are included for MCh$67,028 and MCh$107,061, respectively, in compliance with the requirements established by IAS 7 qualifying as “cash equivalent”.

Note 9 - Financial Assets Not Held for Trading Mandatorily Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank maintains non-trading financial assets which are mandatorily carried at fair value through profit or loss, as per the following detail:

	Fair Value	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Debt financial instruments	MCh$	MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities		
Central Bank of Chile debt financial instruments	—	—
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—
Other government securities	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other local institutions financial instruments		
Debt financial instruments of other banks	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—
Other local institutions investments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Foreign institutions financial instruments		
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	—	—
Foreign Governments financial instruments	—	—
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other financial instruments		
Mutual fund investments		
Mutual funds managed by related companies	—	—
Mutual funds managed by third parties	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity		
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	8,837	8,650
Mortgage loans	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—
Other	—	—
Subtotal	**8,837**	**8,650**
Total	**8,837**	**8,650**

Note 10 - Financial Assets and Liabilities Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank does not have assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

Debt financial instruments	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Government and Central Bank of Chile instruments		
Central Bank of Chile debt financial instruments	452,247	749,888
Chilean Treasury bonds	2,092,578	1,028,760
Other government securities	17,725	162,065
Subtotal	**2,562,550**	**1,940,713**
Other local institutions financial instruments		
Debt financial instruments of other banks	—	21,396
Bonds and bills of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—
Other local institutions investments	13,292	44,535
Subtotal	**13,292**	**65,931**
Foreign institutions financial instruments		
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	—	—
Foreign Governments financial instruments	976,931	851,658
Financial debt instruments of other banks	159,180	111,252
Corporate bonds	—	—
Other financial instruments	103,474	107,736
Subtotal	**1,239,585**	**1,070,646**
Other financial instruments		
Loans originated and purchased by the entity		
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial placements	—	—
Mortgage loans	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Other		
Other	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Total	**3,815,427**	**3,077,290**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, includes MCh$707,515 and MCh$1,012,086 respectively, which correspond to those financial instruments with maturities not exceeding three months from their acquisition date included in Note 7 "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the FVTOCI portfolio includes unrealized gains (losses) of MCh$689 and MCh$(2,453), respectively, presented in equity in valuation accounts attributable to owners of MCh$626 and MCh$(2,550), and losses of MCh$63 and MCh$97 attributable to non-controlling interest.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no instruments delivered as guarantees are maintained.

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, continued

b) Impairment of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the value of debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income include the impairment movements shown below:

	Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
	Expected loss from credit risk (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balances as of January 1, 2025	**(381)**	**—**	**—**	**(381)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	(1)	—	—	**(1)**
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	4	—	—	**4**
Charge-Offs	148	—	—	**148**
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	(52)	—	—	**(52)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	(86)	—	—	**(86)**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	14	—	—	**14**
Changes in models/risk parameters	(2)	—	—	**(2)**
Foreign exchange and other movements	(102)	—	—	**(102)**
Ending balances as of December 31, 2025	**(458)**	**—**	**—**	**(458)**

	Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
	Expected loss from credit risk (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balances as of January 1, 2024	**(168)**	**—**	**—**	**(168)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	(65)	—	—	**(65)**
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	7	—	—	**7**
Charge-Offs	60	—	—	**60**
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	(251)	—	—	**(251)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	(59)	—	—	**(59)**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	6	—	—	**6**
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	89	—	—	**89**
Ending balances as of December 31, 2024	**(381)**	**—**	**—**	**(381)**

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, continued

c) Unrealized portfolio gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The unrealized gains and losses on FVTOCI portfolio as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2025			
Securities quoted in active market	Acquisition cost MCh$	Loss unrealized MCh$	Gain unrealized MCh$	Fair value MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	**2,560,372**	**(1,591)**	**3,769**	**2,562,550**
Chilean Central Bank debt financial instruments	452,266	(72)	53	452,247
Chilean Treasury bonds	2,090,522	(1,451)	3,507	2,092,578
Other government securities	17,584	(68)	209	17,725
Other local institutions financial instruments	**13,378**	**(86)**	**—**	**13,292**
Debt financial instruments of other local banks	9	(9)	—	—
Bonds and bill of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—	—	—
Other local financial investments	13,369	(77)	—	13,292
Foreign institutions financial instruments	**1,240,987**	**(23,834)**	**22,432**	**1,239,585**
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	966,034	(10,538)	21,435	976,931
Foreign Governments financial instruments	158,283	(100)	997	159,180
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—	—	—
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	116,670	(13,196)	—	103,474
Unlisted investments in active markets	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	**3,814,737**	**(25,511)**	**26,201**	**3,815,427**

	As of December 31, 2024			
Securities quoted in active market	Acquisition cost MCh$	Loss unrealized MCh$	Gain unrealized MCh$	Fair value MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	**1,941,253**	**(15,060)**	**14,520**	**1,940,713**
Chilean Central Bank instruments	749,857	(97)	128	749,888
Chilean Treasury bonds	1,017,892	(3,524)	14,392	1,028,760
Other goverment securities	173,504	(11,439)	—	162,065
Other local institutions financial instruments	**66,608**	**(770)**	**93**	**65,931**
Debt financial instruments of other local banks	21,316	(13)	93	21,396
Mortgage finance bonds	—	—	—	—
Other local financial investments	45,292	(757)	—	44,535
Foreign institutions financial instruments	**1,071,879**	**(22,731)**	**21,498**	**1,070,646**
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	834,158	(3,160)	20,660	851,658
Foreign Governments financial instruments	110,619	(205)	838	111,252
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—	—	—
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	127,102	(19,366)	—	107,736
Unlisted investments in active markets	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—
Other	10,298	(602)	—	9,696
Total	**3,079,740**	**(38,561)**	**36,111**	**3,077,290**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the portfolio of derivative financial instruments held for accounting hedging purposes is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional amount								Fair value	
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives for hedging										
Fair value hedges										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	9,021	—	—	—	—	22,552	**31,573**	2,539	—
Interest rate swaps	—	82,908	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	326,863	**2,304,224**	44,246	17,860
Subtotal	**—**	**91,929**	**218,738**	**979,194**	**463,198**	**233,323**	**349,415**	**2,335,797**	**46,785**	**17,860**
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	—	24,187	23,144	276,729	—	—	—	**324,060**	342	12,447
Inflation forwards	—	1,231,567	2,971,651	2,475,052	1,612,955	—	—	**8,291,225**	33,843	19,644
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	81,047	—	**81,047**	12,841	39,361
Interest rate swaps	—	27,810	1,251,776	3,767,685	2,051,884	2,079,685	18,000	**9,196,840**	26,176	14,801
Subtotal	**—**	**1,283,564**	**4,246,571**	**6,519,466**	**3,664,839**	**2,160,732**	**18,000**	**17,893,172**	**73,202**	**86,253**
Hedging of net investment in a foreign operation										
Currency forwards	—	65,363	283,305	125,705	—	—	—	**474,373**	19,869	315
Subtotal	**—**	**65,363**	**283,305**	**125,705**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**474,373**	**19,869**	**315**
Total	**—**	**1,440,856**	**4,748,614**	**7,624,365**	**4,128,037**	**2,394,055**	**367,415**	**20,703,342**	**139,856**	**104,428**

	As of December 31, 2024									
	Notional amount								Fair value	
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives for hedging										
Fair value hedges										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	29,934	—	24,945	**54,879**	—	10,974
Interest rate swaps	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,020,828	692,000	957,596	**3,441,204**	44,033	41,468
Subtotal	**—**	**30,622**	**213,941**	**526,217**	**1,050,762**	**692,000**	**982,541**	**3,496,083**	**44,033**	**52,442**
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	187,419	—	—	—	**187,419**	5,542	118
Currency forwards	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,170,543	—	—	**2,804,419**	4,829	12,603
Currency swaps	—	—	—	9,978	—	—	72,475	**82,453**	8,878	20,172
Interest rate swaps	—	126,100	588,200	1,768,157	1,156,720	360,100	—	**3,999,277**	16,323	7,145
Subtotal	**—**	**475,692**	**626,617**	**2,211,421**	**3,327,263**	**360,100**	**72,475**	**7,073,568**	**35,572**	**40,038**
Hedging of net investment in a foreign operation										
Currency forwards	—	110,821	257,133	89,122	—	—	—	**457,076**	282	17,200
Subtotal	**—**	**110,821**	**257,133**	**89,122**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**457,076**	**282**	**17,200**
Total	**—**	**617,135**	**1,097,691**	**2,826,760**	**4,378,025**	**1,052,100**	**1,055,016**	**11,026,727**	**79,887**	**109,680**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

b) Hedge accounting

b.1) Fair value hedges

The Bank uses interest rate derivatives to manage its structural risk by minimizing accounting asymmetries in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Through different hedging strategies, it redenominates an element originally at a fixed rate to a floating rate, thus decreasing the financial duration and consequently risk, aligning the balance sheet structure with expected movements in the yield curve.

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Commercial and mortgage loans	—	3,315	6,634	31,941	86,793	158,308	293,026	**580,017**	(17,055)	2.48
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits and other deposits	—	79,593	157,842	535,255	97,192	—	—	**869,882**	9,466	2.00
Investment instruments at FVTOCI										
Bonds of the general treasury of the republic	—	9,021	54,262	274,074	176,576	17,015	22,552	**553,500**	380	99.24
Bonds with banks										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	137,924	102,637	58,000	33,837	**332,398**	(2,019)	2.63
Total	**—**	**91,929**	**218,738**	**979,194**	**463,198**	**233,323**	**349,415**	**2,335,797**	**(9,228)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency swaps	—	9,021	—	—	—	—	22,552	**31,573**	491	—
Interest rate swaps	—	82,908	218,738	979,194	463,198	233,323	326,863	**2,304,224**	(9,719)	3.55
Total	**—**	**91,929**	**218,738**	**979,194**	**463,198**	**233,323**	**349,415**	**2,335,797**	**(9,228)**	

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

	As of December 31, 2024									
	Notional amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Commercial and mortgage loans	—	3,315	6,635	71,716	80,210	50,433	273,055	**485,364**	2,805	2.45
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits and other deposits	—	—	30,234	454,501	344,678	—	—	**829,413**	(529)	2.00
Investment instruments at FVTOCI										
Bonds of the general treasury of the republic	—	27,307	177,072	—	583,616	353,067	120,750	**1,261,812**	(26,736)	100.22
Bonds with banks										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	—	42,258	288,500	588,736	**919,494**	(26,879)	1.93
Total	**—**	**30,622**	**213,941**	**526,217**	**1,050,762**	**692,000**	**982,541**	**3,496,083**	**(51,339)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	29,934	—	24,945	**54,879**	(1,299)	—
Interest rate swaps	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,020,828	692,000	957,596	**3,441,204**	(50,040)	9.02
Total	**—**	**30,622**	**213,941**	**526,217**	**1,050,762**	**692,000**	**982,541**	**3,496,083**	**(51,339)**	

The following is an estimate of the years in which the flows are expected to occur:

Projected flows for interest rate risk:

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items								
Cash flow income	—	9,451	55,108	279,591	45,369	134,707	217,141	**741,367**
Cash outflows	—	(80,332)	(159,217)	(560,619)	(129,187)	(8,876)	(12,320)	**(950,551)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(70,881)**	**(104,109)**	**(281,028)**	**(83,818)**	**125,831**	**204,821**	**(209,184)**
Hedging instruments (1)								
Cash outflows	—	(9,451)	(55,108)	(279,591)	(45,369)	(134,707)	(217,141)	**(741,367)**
Cash inflows	—	80,332	159,217	560,619	129,187	8,876	12,320	**950,551**
Net cash flows	**—**	**70,881**	**104,109**	**281,028**	**83,818**	**(125,831)**	**(204,821)**	**209,184**

(1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the interest rate risk..

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items								
Cash inflows	—	1,334	10,990	52,614	396,790	53,345	186,141	**701,214**
Cash outflows	—	(158)	(34,321)	(468,291)	(380,454)	(35,138)	(33,231)	**(951,593)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**1,176**	**(23,331)**	**(415,677)**	**16,336**	**18,207**	**152,910**	**(250,379)**
Hedging instruments (1)								
Cash outflows	—	(1,334)	(10,990)	(52,614)	(396,790)	(53,345)	(186,141)	**(701,214)**
Cash inflows	—	158	34,321	468,291	380,454	35,138	33,231	**951,593**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(1,176)**	**23,331**	**415,677**	**(16,336)**	**(18,207)**	**(152,910)**	**250,379**

1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the interest rate risk.

b.2) Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are used by the Bank mainly to:

- Reduce the volatility of cash flows on inflation-adjusted Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items through the use of inflation forward contracts and combinations of pesos and index-units swap contracts.
- Fixing the rate of a portion of the short-term liability pool in pesos, reducing the risk of a significant portion of the Bank's funding cost, while maintaining the liquidity risk in the liability pool.
- Setting the funding source rate at a floating rate, reducing the risk of an increase in the cost of funds.

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The notional amounts of hedged items and hedging instruments for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented below, according to their maturities:

	As of December 31, 2025									
	Notional Amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	—	1,259,377	3,150,427	3,543,817	1,656,656	—	—	**9,610,277**	(20,229)	39,162.81
Commercial loans (interest rate)	—	—	788,000	821,400	325,500	1,118,407	—	**3,053,307**	12,626	4.76
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits	—	—	285,000	1,754,349	1,682,683	895,250	18,000	**4,635,282**	(8,517)	4.75
Debt instruments issued										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	123,172	—	147,075	—	**270,247**	973	2.00
Interbank borrowings										
Interbank loans	—	10,954	14,790	273,563	—	—	—	**299,307**	(47,253)	—
Forecast transaction										
Payment in USD	—	13,233	8,354	3,165	—	—	—	**24,752**	(69)	906
Total	**—**	**1,283,564**	**4,246,571**	**6,519,466**	**3,664,839**	**2,160,732**	**18,000**	**17,893,172**	**(62,469)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency forwards	—	24,187	23,144	276,729	—	—	—	**324,060**	(47,321)	906
Inflation forwards	—	1,231,567	2,971,651	2,475,052	1,612,955	—	—	**8,291,225**	15,125	39,162.81
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	81,047	—	**81,047**	896	—
Interest rate swaps	—	27,810	1,251,776	3,767,685	2,051,884	2,079,685	18,000	**9,196,840**	(31,169)	4.76
Total	**—**	**1,283,564**	**4,246,571**	**6,519,466**	**3,664,839**	**2,160,732**	**18,000**	**17,893,172**	**(62,469)**	

	As of December 31, 2024									
	Notional Amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,942,799	—	—	**3,576,675**	(25,319)	38,107.61
Commercial loans (interest rate)	—	126,100	—	1,045,610	303,664	273,400	—	**1,748,774**	8,670	5.98
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits	—	—	588,200	685,000	80,800	86,700	—	**1,440,700**	(704)	5.51
Debt instruments issued										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	37,547	—	—	72,475	**110,022**	(554)	4.00
Interbank borrowings										
Interbank loans	—	—	—	197,397	—	—	—	**197,397**	12,683	1.00
Forecast transaction										
Payment in USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—
Total	**—**	**475,692**	**626,617**	**2,211,421**	**3,327,263**	**360,100**	**72,475**	**7,073,568**	**(5,224)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	187,419	—	—	—	**187,419**	12,684	—
Inflation forwards	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,170,543	—	—	**2,804,419**	(7,314)	38,107.61
Currency swaps	—	—	—	9,978	—	—	72,475	**82,453**	(744)	—
Interest rate swaps	—	126,100	588,200	1,768,157	1,156,720	360,100	—	**3,999,277**	(9,850)	4.64
Total	**—**	**475,692**	**626,617**	**2,211,421**	**3,327,263**	**360,100**	**72,475**	**7,073,568**	**(5,224)**	

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held for Hedge Accounting, continued

The following is an estimate of the years in which the flows are expected to occur:

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Cash inflows	—	34,487	59,286	227,966	200,178	115,277	—	**637,194**
Cash outflows	—	(82,194)	(98,981)	(385,147)	(203,781)	(157,721)	(709)	**(928,533)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(47,707)**	**(39,695)**	**(157,181)**	**(3,603)**	**(42,444)**	**(709)**	**(291,339)**
Hedging instrument (1)								
Cash inflows	—	(34,487)	(59,286)	(227,966)	(200,178)	(115,277)	—	**(637,194)**
Cash outflows	—	82,194	98,981	385,147	203,781	157,721	709	**928,533**
Net cash flows	**—**	**47,707**	**39,695**	**157,181**	**3,603**	**42,444**	**709**	**291,339**

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Flow income	—	18,663	7,036	137,028	182,843	17,357	—	**362,927**
Cash outflows	—	—	(19,152)	(282,113)	(10,738)	(5,913)	(72,475)	**(390,391)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**18,663**	**(12,116)**	**(145,085)**	**172,105**	**11,444**	**(72,475)**	**(27,464)**
Hedging instrument (1)								
Cash inflows	—	(18,663)	(7,036)	(137,028)	(182,843)	(17,357)	—	**(362,927)**
Cash outflows	—	—	19,152	282,113	10,738	5,913	72,475	**390,391**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(18,663)**	**12,116**	**145,085**	**(172,105)**	**(11,444)**	**72,475**	**27,464**

(1) Includes only the portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the risk defined in the hedging relationship.

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The balance recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for cash flow hedges as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	Portion Effective	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items		
Loans and receivables to customers		
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	9,142	(8,634)
Commercial loans (interest rate)	17,446	9,499
FinanciaL instrumets at FVTOCI		
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—
Time deposits and other deposits		
Time deposits	(13,481)	(10,514)
Debt instruments issued		
Senior bonds	2,399	490
Bonds with banks		
Interbank loans	4,770	(1,764)
Highly probable transaction		
Disbursement USD	344	2,307
Total	**20,620**	**(8,616)**

The effective portion generated by those cash flow derivatives was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The ineffective portion generated by cash flow derivatives is due to the fact that both the hedged item and the item being hedged are not a mirror image of each other, which means that the variations in value attributable to rate and restatement components are not fully offset, but remain within the range of effectiveness defined by the standard.

The following table presents the results generated by the hedging instruments used in the cash flow hedge. The effective portion is recognized in other comprehensive income while the ineffective portion is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The profit or loss recognized as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented below:

	As of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Portion Effective	Portion Ineffective	Portion Effective	Portion Ineffective
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items				
Loans and receivables to customers				
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	(17,777)	—	12,557	—
Commercial loans (interest rate)	(7,947)	—	28,519	(6)
Financial instruments at FVTOCI				
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—	—	—
Time deposits and other deposits				
Time deposits	2,966	—	(24,402)	—
Debt instruments issued				
Senior bonds	(1,909)	—	4,814	—
Interbank borrowings				
Interbank loans	(6,534)	—	(429)	—
Forecast transaction				
Payment in USD	1,931	—	(3,182)	—
Total	**(29,270)**	**—**	**17,877**	**(6)**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

b.3) Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

Banco Itaú Chile, parent company with Chilean peso functional currency, has investments in foreign businesses corresponding to a branch in New York and businesses in Colombia. As a result of the accounting treatment that these investments must receive, fluctuations in the value of the investments caused by the variability of the exchange rate between the Chilean peso in relation to the U.S, dollar and the Colombian peso generate changes in the value of the parent company's equity. The objective of the hedges is to safeguard the value of the equity by managing the exchange rate risk of the investments.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign business, including the hedging of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of a net investment, will be recorded in a manner similar to cash flow hedges, where:

- The ineffective portion will be recognized in income,
- The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge will be recognized in equity; the effects are presented below:

	As of December 31, 2025											
	Notional amount											
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Effective portion of the year	Ineffective portion	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items												
Net investment abroad in Panamá	—	10,949	43,974	32,944	—	—	—	**87,867**	3,783	—	—	—
Net investment abroad in NY	—	54,414	239,331	88,876	—	—	—	**382,621**	(51,599)	—	16,011	941.70
Total	**—**	**65,363**	**283,305**	**121,820**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**470,488**	**(47,816)**	**—**	**16,011**	
Hedging instruments												
Currency forwards	—	65,363	283,305	125,705	—	—	—	**474,373**	(47,816)	—	16,011	941.70
Total	**—**	**65,363**	**283,305**	**125,705**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**474,373**	**(47,816)**	**—**	**16,011**	

	As of December 31, 2024											
	Notional amount											
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Effective portion of the year	Ineffective portion	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items												
Net investment abroad in Panamá	—	11,160	17,947	72,215	—	—	—	**101,322**	(1,592)	—	—	—
Net investment abroad in NY	—	99,661	239,186	20,371	—	—	—	**359,218**	(87,045)	—	(13,257)	963.00
Total	**—**	**110,821**	**257,133**	**92,586**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**460.540**	**(88,637)**	**—**	**(13,257)**	
Hedging instruments												
Currency forwards	—	110,821	257,133	89,122	—	—	—	**457,076**	(88,637)	—	(13,257) 963	963.00
Total	**—**	**110,821**	**257,133**	**89,122**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**457,076**	**(88,637)**	**—**	**(13,257)**	

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The composition of the balances of financial assets at amortized cost as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Financial assets at amortized cost	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Investments under resale agreements		
Transactions with domestic banks	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks	3,285	—
Transactions with other entities in the country	181,784	192,653
Transactions with other entities abroad	12,701	19,572
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	—	—
Subtotal	**197,770**	**212,225**
Financial debt instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	652,460	893,752
Other domestic financial debt instruments	—	—
Foreign financial securities	339,493	282,650
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	(45)	(42)
Subtotal	**991,908**	**1,176,360**
Interbank loans		
Local banks	—	—
Provisions for accounts receivable from local banks	—	—
Foreign banks	48,043	—
Provisions for loans with foreign banks	(711)	—
Chilean Central Bank	—	—
Foreign Central Banks	—	—
Subtotal	**47,332**	**—**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers		
Commercial loans		
Commercial loans	13,455,431	12,995,996
Foreign trade loans	1,561,107	1,888,247
Accounts receivable	115,954	99,667
Credit card receivables	43,171	38,798
Factoring transactions	448,921	280,230
Commercial leasing transactions	1,053,892	1,002,966
Student loans	341,447	410,714
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—
Mortgage loans		
Mortgage loans with letters of credit	3,874	6,097
Endorsable mutual mortgage loans	53,767	61,848
Loans with mortgage finance bonds	—	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	8,209,945	7,535,366
Mortgage leasing transactions	301,280	309,029
Other mortgage loans and receivables	11,012	20,924
Consumer loans		
Consumer loans in installments	2,144,047	2,123,131
Accounts receivable	144,953	148,266
Credit card receivables	939,089	918,935
Consumer finance leasing transactions	1,582	1,592
Other receivables and accounts receivable	65,505	48,434
Provisions established for credit risk		
Provisions for commercial loans	(484,043)	(499,325)
Provisions for mortgage loans	(59,774)	(59,235)
Provisions for consumer loans	(244,037)	(276,283)
Subtotal	**28,107,123**	**27,055,397**
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	**29,344,133**	**28,443,982**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

a) Investments under resale

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of financial instruments acquired under resale agreements is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with Chilean Central Bank	—	—
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Transactions with foreign banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	3,285	—
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**3,285**	**—**
Transactions with other local entities		
Reverse repurchase agreements	181,784	192,653
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**181,784**	**192,653**
Transactions with other foreign entities		
Reverse repurchase agreements	12,701	19,572
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**12,701**	**19,572**
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements		
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)	—	—
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (stage 2)	—	—
Financial assets with credit impairment (stage 3)	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Total	**197,770**	**212,225**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

b) Financial debt instruments

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of debt financial instruments classified at amortized cost is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities		
Chilean Central Bank instruments	—	—
Chilean Treasury bonds	652,460	893,752
Other government securities	—	—
Subtotal	**652,460**	**893,752**
Other domestic financial debt instruments		
Debt financial instruments issued by other banks in the country	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	—	—
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Foreign financial securities		
Financial debt instruments issued by foreign Central Banks	1,830	—
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities	120,743	105,665
Debt financial instruments of other foreign banks	54,769	10,005
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	—	—
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	162,151	166,980
Subtotal	**339,493**	**282,650**
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	(45)	(42)
Subtotal	**(45)**	**(42)**
Total	**991,908**	**1,176,360**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

b.1) The changes in the expected loss from credit risk of financial instruments at amortized cost for December 31, 2025 and 2024, of financial assets at amortized cost are as follows:

	Financial instruments at amortized cost			
	Expected credit risk loss (ECL)			
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Permanent	Stage 3 Permanent	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(42)**	**—**	**—**	**(42)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	29	—	—	29
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	6	—	—	6
New financial assets originated or purchased	(40)	—	—	(40)
Financial assets that have been derecognized	3	—	—	3
Changes in models/risk parameters	(2)	—	—	(2)
Foreign exchange and other movements	1	—	—	1
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(45)**	**—**	**—**	**(45)**

	Financial instruments at amortized cost			
	Expected credit risk loss (ECL)			
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Permanent	Stage 3 Permanent	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	(21)	—	—	(21)
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	18	—	—	18
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	—	—	—	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	(44)	—	—	(44)
Financial assets that have been derecognized	5	—	—	5
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(42)**	**—**	**—**	**(42)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

c) Interbank loans

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the loan portfolio due from banks is as follows:

Interbank loans	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				
As of December 31, 2025	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Net financial assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Banks in the country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to domestic banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign banks	**48,043**	—	—	**48,043**	**(711)**	—	—	**(711)**	**47,332**
Interbank liquidity loans	48,043	—	—	**48,043**	(711)	—	—	**(711)**	**47,332**
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current accounts with banks abroad for derivative transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	**48,043**	—	—	**48,043**	**(711)**	—	—	**(711)**	**47,332**
Central Bank of Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**48,043**	—	—	**48,043**	**(711)**	—	—	**(711)**	**47,332**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

Interbank loans	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				
As of December 31, 2024	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Net financial assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Banks in the country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to domestic banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current accounts with banks abroad for derivative transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

d) Loans and accounts receivables from customers

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the loan portfolio is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Total	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Subtotal	Deductible Fogape guarantees Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	9,999,946	1,820,780	592,359	804,302	238,828	**13,456,215**	(72,091)	(16,505)	(28,336)	(229,226)	(53,094)	**(399,252)**	—	**(399,252)**	13,056,963
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	834,562	27,615	10,548	942	—	**873,667**	(9,977)	(806)	(1,854)	(847)	—	**(13,484)**	—	**(13,484)**	860,183
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	477,435	126,685	6,907	749	750	**612,526**	(8,116)	(3,450)	(532)	(15)	(395)	**(12,508)**	—	**(12,508)**	600,018
Foreign trade credits between third countries	74,914	—	—	—	—	**74,914**	(1,162)	—	—	—	—	**(1,162)**	—	**(1,162)**	73,752
Receivables in current accounts	57,971	39,689	2,969	1,145	14,180	**115,954**	(870)	(1,005)	(394)	(553)	(7,722)	**(10,544)**	—	**(10,544)**	105,410
credit card debtors	6,226	30,523	446	98	5,878	**43,171**	(145)	(997)	(65)	(75)	(3,366)	**(4,648)**	—	**(4,648)**	38,523
Factoring transactions	370,602	59,814	10,049	5,830	2,626	**448,921**	(6,442)	(1,070)	(768)	(908)	(913)	**(10,101)**	—	**(10,101)**	438,820
Commercial leasing transactions	762,522	195,347	50,722	34,318	10,983	**1,053,892**	(1,998)	(2,684)	(841)	(8,462)	(5,197)	**(19,182)**	—	**(19,182)**	1,034,710
Student loans	—	312,539	—	—	40,107	**352,646**	—	(4,635)	—	—	(5,106)	**(9,741)**	—	**(9,741)**	342,905
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	(3,421)	**(3,421)**	(3,421)
Subtotal	**12,584,178**	**2,612,992**	**674,000**	**847,384**	**313,352**	**17,031,906**	**(100,801)**	**(31,152)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(75,793)**	**(480,622)**	**(3,421)**	**(484,043)**	**16,547,863**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	—	3,538	—	—	336	**3,874**	—	(5)	—	—	(25)	**(30)**	—	**(30)**	3,844
Endorsable mortgage loans	—	48,188	—	—	5,579	**53,767**	—	(76)	—	—	(423)	**(499)**	—	**(499)**	53,268
Loans financed with Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	—	7,837,244	—	—	372,701	**8,209,945**	—	(17,022)	—	—	(31,797)	**(48,819)**	—	**(48,819)**	8,161,126
Mortgage leasing transactions	—	289,741	—	—	11,539	**301,280**	—	(6,864)	—	—	(3,404)	**(10,268)**	—	**(10,268)**	291,012
Other mortgage loans receivables	—	9,464	—	—	1,548	**11,012**	—	(17)	—	—	(141)	**(158)**	—	**(158)**	10,854
Subtotal	**—**	**8,188,175**	**—**	**—**	**391,703**	**8,579,878**	**—**	**(23,984)**	**—**	**—**	**(35,790)**	**(59,774)**	**—**	**(59,774)**	**8,520,104**
Consumer loans															
Installment consumer loans	—	2,006,395	—	—	137,652	**2,144,047**	—	(87,485)	—	—	(81,116)	**(168,601)**	—	**(168,601)**	1,975,446
Checking account debtors	—	130,448	—	—	14,505	**144,953**	—	(6,548)	—	—	(8,138)	**(14,686)**	—	**(14,686)**	130,267
Credit card balances	—	905,910	—	—	33,179	**939,089**	—	(35,838)	—	—	(20,505)	**(56,343)**	—	**(56,343)**	882,746
Consumer leasing transactions	—	1,345	—	—	237	**1,582**	—	(51)	—	—	(205)	**(256)**	—	**(256)**	1,326
Other consumer loans and receivables	—	63,539	—	—	1,966	**65,505**	—	(2,447)	—	—	(1,704)	**(4,151)**	—	**(4,151)**	61,354
Subtotal	**—**	**3,107,637**	**—**	**—**	**187,539**	**3,295,176**	**—**	**(132,369)**	**—**	**—**	**(111,668)**	**(244,037)**	**—**	**(244,037)**	**3,051,139**
Total	**12,584,178**	**13,908,804**	**674,000**	**847,384**	**892,594**	**28,906,960**	**(100,801)**	**(187,505)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(223,251)**	**(784,433)**	**(3,421)**	**(787,854)**	**28,119,106**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2024	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Total	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Subtotal	Deductible Fogape guarantees Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	9,440,870	1,756,740	702,549	844,410	253,144	**12,997,713**	(71,505)	(14,171)	(28,813)	(237,257)	(58,279)	**(410,025)**	—	**(410,025)**	12,587,688
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	1,060,136	25,928	14,707	2,596	682	**1,104,049**	(10,905)	(773)	(1,333)	(732)	(336)	**(14,079)**	—	**(14,079)**	1,089,970
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	584,861	126,958	3,442	846	508	**716,615**	(11,739)	(3,423)	(542)	(193)	(289)	**(16,186)**	—	**(16,186)**	700,429
Foreign trade credits between third countries	67,583	—	—	—	—	**67,583**	(1,468)	—	—	—	—	**(1,468)**	—	**(1,468)**	66,115
Receivables in current accounts	39,643	39,297	4,754	1,201	14,772	**99,667**	(682)	(982)	(601)	(498)	(7,975)	**(10,738)**	—	**(10,738)**	88,929
credit card debtors	5,571	26,889	357	145	5,836	**38,798**	(132)	(863)	(44)	(39)	(3,353)	**(4,431)**	—	**(4,431)**	34,367
Factoring transactions	212,414	60,608	1,724	4,454	1,030	**280,230**	(4,099)	(1,149)	(315)	(214)	(244)	**(6,021)**	—	**(6,021)**	274,209
Commercial leasing transactions	720,751	176,788	56,378	36,332	12,717	**1,002,966**	(1,734)	(2,765)	(1,465)	(7,432)	(6,452)	**(19,848)**	—	**(19,848)**	983,118
Student loans	—	370,100	—	—	56,867	**426,967**	—	(5,983)	—	—	(6,966)	**(12,949)**	—	**(12,949)**	414,018
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	(3,580)	**(3,580)**	(3,580)
Subtotal	**12,131,829**	**2,583,308**	**783,911**	**889,984**	**345,556**	**16,734,588**	**(102,264)**	**(30,109)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(83,894)**	**(495,745)**	**(3,580)**	**(499,325)**	**16,235,263**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	—	5,469	—	—	628	**6,097**	—	(6)	—	—	(47)	**(53)**	—	**(53)**	6,044
Endorsable mortgage loans	—	54,439	—	—	7,409	**61,848**	—	(94)	—	—	(558)	**(652)**	—	**(652)**	61,196
Loans financed with Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	—	7,177,258	—	—	358,108	**7,535,366**	—	(16,761)	—	—	(30,558)	**(47,319)**	—	**(47,319)**	7,488,047
Mortgage leasing transactions	—	296,472	—	—	12,557	**309,029**	—	(6,839)	—	—	(4,050)	**(10,889)**	—	**(10,889)**	298,140
Other mortgage loans receivables	—	18,184	—	—	2,740	**20,924**	—	(42)	—	—	(280)	**(322)**	—	**(322)**	20,602
Subtotal	**—**	**7,551,822**	**—**	**—**	**381,442**	**7,933,264**	**—**	**(23,742)**	**—**	**—**	**(35,493)**	**(59,235)**	**—**	**(59,235)**	**7,874,029**
Consumer loans															
Installment consumer loans	—	1,954,621	—	—	168,510	**2,123,131**	—	(92,032)	—	—	(117,723)	**(209,755)**	—	**(209,755)**	1,913,376
Checking account debtors	—	133,251	—	—	15,015	**148,266**	—	(4,151)	—	—	(9,552)	**(13,703)**	—	**(13,703)**	134,563
Credit card balances	—	882,969	—	—	35,966	**918,935**	—	(22,605)	—	—	(26,698)	**(49,303)**	—	**(49,303)**	869,632
Consumer leasing transactions	—	1,521	—	—	71	**1,592**	—	(88)	—	—	(70)	**(158)**	—	**(158)**	1,434
Other consumer loans and receivables	—	46,769	—	—	1,665	**48,434**	—	(1,821)	—	—	(1,543)	**(3,364)**	—	**(3,364)**	45,070
Subtotal	**—**	**3,019,131**	**—**	**—**	**221,227**	**3,240,358**	**—**	**(120,697)**	**—**	**—**	**(155,586)**	**(276,283)**	**—**	**(276,283)**	**2,964,075**
Total	**12,131,829**	**13,154,261**	**783,911**	**889,984**	**948,225**	**27,908,210**	**(102,264)**	**(174,548)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(274,973)**	**(831,263)**	**(3,580)**	**(834,843)**	**27,073,367**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

e) Summary of movement in provisions recorded - Interbank loans

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year			
	Individual assessment			
	Portfolio normal	Portfolio substandard	Portfolio in Default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	—	—	—	—
Provision establishment for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(28)	—	—	**(28)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to Substandard	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to In Default individual	—	—	—	—
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	—
Substandard to Normal individual	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	—
New loans originated	(409)	—	—	**(409)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	—
Payment of credits	55	—	—	**55**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	—
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	(329)	—	—	**(329)**
Other changes in provisions	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(711)**	**—**	**—**	**(711)**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year			
	Individual assessment			
	Portfolio normal	Portfolio substandard	Portfolio in Default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(223)**	**—**	**—**	**(223)**
Provision establishment for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(26)	—	—	**(26)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to Substandard	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to individual default	—	—	—	—
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	—
Substandard to Normal individual	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	—
New loans originated	(117)	—	—	**(117)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	—
Payment of credits	49	—	—	**49**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	—
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	317	—	—	**317**
Other changes in provisions	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

f) Summary of changes in allowances for loan losses – Commercial

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year							
	Normal portfolio		Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Subtotal	Deductible garantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total
	Evaluation		Substandard	Evaluation				
	Individual	Group		Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance at January 1, 2025	**(102,264)**	**(30,109)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(83,894)**	**(495,745)**	**(3,580)**	**(499,325)**
Provision establishment for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	6,713	(22,227)	(5,838)	(11,003)	(6,951)	**(39,306)**	—	**(39,306)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	2,183	13,650	4,918	(37,013)	(25,996)	**(42,258)**	—	**(42,258)**
Normal individual to Substandard	3,211	—	(7,487)	—	—	**(4,276)**	—	**(4,276)**
Normal individual to individual default	231	—	—	(6,501)	—	**(6,270)**	—	**(6,270)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	13,482	(34,684)	—	**(21,202)**	—	**(21,202)**
Substandard to Normal individual	(110)	—	197	—	—	**87**	—	**87**
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	(1,368)	2,814	—	**1,446**	—	**1,446**
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	3	—	**3**	—	**3**
Group Normal to Group default	—	13,561	—	—	(38,011)	**(24,450)**	—	**(24,450)**
Group default to Group normal	—	(1,114)	—	—	12,389	**11,275**	—	**11,275**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) to Group (normal, default)	884	(531)	112	1,959	(1,132)	**1,292**	—	**1,292**
Group (normal, default) to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(2,033)	1,734	(18)	(604)	758	**(163)**	—	**(163)**
New loans originated	(121,882)	(31,528)	(13,289)	(65,987)	(10,380)	**(243,066)**	—	**(243,066)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(12,319)	(4,747)	(1,199)	(80)	(709)	**(19,054)**	—	**(19,054)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	47	—	14,030	—	**14,077**	—	**14,077**
Payment of credits	124,992	43,734	15,521	26,414	17,686	**228,347**	—	**228,347**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	7	—	53,670	30,855	**84,532**	—	**84,532**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Exchange differences	1,833	75	(599)	4,664	46	**6,019**	—	**6,019**
Other changes in provisions	(57)	(54)	809	21,584	3,550	**25,832**	159	**25,991**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(100,801)**	**(31,152)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(75,793)**	**(480,622)**	**(3,580)**	**(484,043)**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year							
	Normal portfolio		Portfolio	Portfolio in default			Deductible garantees	
	Evaluation		Substandard	Evaluation		Subtotal	FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total
	Individual	Group		Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**(98,862)**	**(30,962)**	**(27,308)**	**(225,631)**	**(85,793)**	**(468,556)**	**(4,528)**	**(473,084)**
Provision establishment for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(4,612)	(26,560)	(415)	(9,678)	(10,304)	**(51,569)**	—	**(51,569)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	6,158	16,481	22,606	(67,455)	(32,495)	**(54,705)**	—	**(54,705)**
Normal individual to Substandard	(111,019)	(12,845)	25,008	(148,835)	(45,047)	**(292,738)**	—	**(292,738)**
Normal individual to individual default	76	—	—	(1,550)	—	**(1,474)**	—	**(1,474)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	44,349	(65,158)	—	**(20,809)**	—	**(20,809)**
Substandard to Normal individual	(275)	—	735	—	—	**460**	—	**460**
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	(12)	129	—	**117**	—	**117**
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	82	—	**82**	—	**82**
Group Normal to Group default	—	17,108	—	—	(43,959)	**(26,851)**	—	**(26,851)**
Group default to Group normal	—	(1,085)	—	—	10,169	**9,084**	—	**9,084**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) to Group (normal, default)	1,035	(759)	314	165	(420)	**335**	—	**335**
Group (normal, default) to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(1,109)	1,217	(276)	(1,123)	1,715	**424**	—	**424**
New loans originated	(110,746)	(29,326)	(20,102)	(81,380)	(12,552)	**(254,106)**	—	**(254,106)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(9,453)	(4,883)	(1,073)	(32)	(742)	**(16,183)**	—	**(16,183)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	750	640	3,515	—	**4,905**	—	**4,905**
Payment of credits	120,456	44,794	13,904	66,460	26,841	**272,455**	—	**272,455**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	1	31	65,853	30,479	**96,364**	—	**96,364**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(5,073)	(429)	(327)	(12,205)	(444)	**(18,478)**	—	**(18,478)**
Other changes in provisions	(132)	25	(21,069)	14,188	1,116	**(5,872)**	948	**(4,924)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(102,264)**	**(30,109)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(83,894)**	**(495,745)**	**(3,580)**	**(499,325)**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

g) Summary of the movement in provisions recorded - Mortgage Loans

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**(23,742)**	**(35,493)**	**(59,235)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(3,405)	(97)	**(3,502)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	2,182	(5,237)	**(3,055)**
Normal group to group default	3,525	(13,075)	**(9,550)**
Group default to group normal	(1,343)	7,838	**6,495**
New loans originated	(3,008)	(4,658)	**(7,666)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	5,792	4,552	**10,344**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	7,274	**7,274**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	(940)	(511)	**(1,451)**
Other changes in provisions	(863)	(1,620)	**(2,483)**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(23,984)**	**(35,790)**	**(59,774)**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**(24,106)**	**(30,630)**	**(54,736)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(3,855)	(101)	**(3,956)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	3,532	(9,259)	**(5,727)**
Normal group to group default	4,403	(14,512)	**(10,109)**
Group default to group normal	(871)	5,253	**4,382**
New loans originated	(2,385)	(3,617)	**(6,002)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	3,529	5,172	**8,701**
Application of provisions for write-offs	1	2,299	**2,300**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	80	37	**117**
Other changes in provisions	(538)	606	**68**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(23,742)**	**(35,493)**	**(59,235)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

h) Summary of movement in provisions recorded - Consumer loans and receivables

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**(120,697)**	**(155,586)**	**(276,283)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(73,772)	(8,314)	**(82,086)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	**90,974**	**(145,248)**	**(54,274)**
Normal group to group default	94,233	(161,549)	**(67,316)**
Group default to group normal	(3,259)	16,301	**13,042**
New loans originated	(39,612)	(26,462)	**(66,074)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(85,104)	(5,413)	**(90,517)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	98,996	47,878	**146,874**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	198,895	**198,895**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	(1,574)	(2,587)	**(4,161)**
Other changes in provisions	(1,580)	(14,831)	**(16,411)**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(132,369)**	**(111,668)**	**(244,037)**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**(133,629)**	**(163,951)**	**(297,580)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(83,667)	(50,154)	**(133,821)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	**90,842**	**(208,890)**	**(118,048)**
Normal group to group default	99,435	(231,176)	**(131,741)**
Group default to group normal	(8,593)	22,286	**13,693**
New loans originated	(40,332)	(38,837)	**(79,169)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(57,371)	(8,384)	**(65,755)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	104,554	74,934	**179,488**
Application of provisions for write-offs	2	266,302	**266,304**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	149	212	**361**
Other changes in provisions	(1,245)	(26,818)	**(28,063)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(120,697)**	**(155,586)**	**(276,283)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

i) Concentration of loans by economic activity

The following detail is presented as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

As of December 31, 2025	Placements and exposure to contingent credits			Established provisions		
	Loans			Loans		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	**48,043**	**48,043**	—	**(711)**	**(711)**
Commercial loans						
Agriculture and livestock	327,673	172,502	**500,175**	(14,210)	(5,635)	**(19,845)**
Fruit growing	37,131	156,314	**193,445**	(697)	(1,850)	**(2,547)**
Forestry	52,278	—	**52,278**	(2,421)	—	**(2,421)**
Fishing	72,932	—	**72,932**	(3,524)	—	**(3,524)**
Mining	384,316	28,517	**412,833**	(5,508)	(4,853)	**(10,361)**
Oil and natural gas	14,184	73,976	**88,160**	(47)	(2,051)	**(2,098)**
Product manufacturing industry:	**1,027,178**	**960,220**	**1,987,398**	**(19,192)**	**(20,614)**	**(39,806)**
Food, beverages and tobacco	397,762	362,001	**759,763**	(7,308)	(8,017)	**(15,325)**
Textile, leather and footwear	35,302	74,506	**109,808**	(1,052)	(2,461)	**(3,513)**
Wood and furniture	20,156	62,396	**82,552**	(860)	(2,127)	**(2,987)**
Pulp, paper and printing	56,341	31,068	**87,409**	(677)	(1,115)	**(1,792)**
Chemicals and petroleum products	222,694	197,570	**420,264**	(2,843)	(3,381)	**(6,224)**
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	294,923	232,679	**527,602**	(6,452)	(3,513)	**(9,965)**
Electricity, gas and water	366,641	531,481	**898,122**	(12,842)	(12,829)	**(25,671)**
Residential construction	301,178	286,889	**588,067**	(7,791)	(37,840)	**(45,631)**
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	752,880	260,143	**1,013,023**	(17,487)	(6,700)	**(24,187)**
Wholesale trade	1,587,408	222,197	**1,809,605**	(49,266)	(6,067)	**(55,333)**
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	633,553	446,087	**1,079,640**	(63,267)	(9,638)	**(72,905)**
Transportation and warehousing	708,137	308,774	**1,016,911**	(12,676)	(22,615)	**(35,291)**
Telecommunications	90,338	152,924	**243,262**	(2,089)	(6,898)	**(8,987)**
Financial services	1,354,594	58,264	**1,412,858**	(10,734)	(1,611)	**(12,345)**
Business services	—	315,800	**315,800**	—	(1,410)	**(1,410)**
Real estate services	2,982,702	304,637	**3,287,339**	(61,266)	(6,443)	**(67,709)**
Student loans	352,646	—	**352,646**	(9,741)	—	**(9,741)**
Public administration, defense and police	—	72,047	**72,047**	—	(667)	**(667)**
Social and other community services	1,402,079	190,376	**1,592,455**	(38,253)	(3,047)	**(41,300)**
Personal services	—	42,910	**42,910**	—	(2,264)	**(2,264)**
Subtotal	**12,447,848**	**4,584,058**	**17,031,906**	**(331,011)**	**(153,032)**	**(484,043)**
Mortgage loans	**7,854,109**	**725,769**	**8,579,878**	**(36,711)**	**(23,063)**	**(59,774)**
Consumer loans	**2,473,566**	**821,610**	**3,295,176**	**(181,274)**	**(62,763)**	**(244,037)**
Contingent credit exposure	**2,289,423**	**1,573,149**	**3,862,572**	**(42,114)**	**(5,460)**	**(47,574)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2024	Placements and exposure to contingent credits			Provisions recorded		
	Loans			Loans		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial Loans						
Agriculture and livestock	272,177	183,700	**455,877**	(9,629)	(7,352)	**(16,981)**
Fruit growing	40,034	89,868	**129,902**	(712)	(1,583)	**(2,295)**
Forestry	43,238	—	**43,238**	(1,713)	—	**(1,713)**
Fishing	73,117	15,484	**88,601**	(3,865)	(271)	**(4,136)**
Mining	346,266	20,411	**366,677**	(5,107)	(1,530)	**(6,637)**
Oil and natural gas	14,025	107,789	**121,814**	(59)	(1,601)	**(1,660)**
Product manufacturing industry:	**1,160,998**	**704,876**	**1,865,874**	**(33,287)**	**(18,960)**	**(52,247)**
Food, beverages and tobacco	271,920	335,814	**607,734**	(9,268)	(7,623)	**(16,891)**
Textile, leather and footwear	39,210	39,161	**78,371**	(1,404)	(2,986)	**(4,390)**
Wood and furniture	21,562	67,370	**88,932**	(1,082)	(1,711)	**(2,793)**
Pulp, paper and printing	158,578	23,809	**182,387**	(1,334)	(867)	**(2,201)**
Chemicals and petroleum products	358,467	120,931	**479,398**	(10,108)	(3,053)	**(13,161)**
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	311,261	117,791	**429,052**	(10,091)	(2,720)	**(12,811)**
Electricity, gas and water	269,558	625,711	**895,269**	(7,526)	(5,329)	**(12,855)**
Residential construction	428,299	380,497	**808,796**	(5,767)	(35,524)	**(41,291)**
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	752,146	202,537	**954,683**	(19,654)	(6,826)	**(26,480)**
Wholesale trade	1,635,907	198,963	**1,834,870**	(58,982)	(6,465)	**(65,447)**
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	665,741	385,366	**1,051,107**	(79,537)	(9,128)	**(88,665)**
Transportation and warehousing	620,771	227,834	**848,605**	(11,347)	(16,171)	**(27,518)**
Telecommunications	118,096	144,324	**262,420**	(2,387)	(2,641)	**(5,028)**
Financial services	1,084,793	119,209	**1,204,002**	(14,139)	(2,173)	**(16,312)**
Business services	—	231,841	**231,841**	—	(1,211)	**(1,211)**
Real estate services	3,067,292	346,091	**3,413,383**	(59,748)	(6,565)	**(66,313)**
Student loans	426,967	—	**426,967**	(12,949)	—	**(12,949)**
Public administration, defense and police	—	57,204	**57,204**	—	(687)	**(687)**
Social and other community services	1,434,390	208,906	**1,643,296**	(43,366)	(3,540)	**(46,906)**
Personal services	—	30,162	**30,162**	—	(1,994)	**(1,994)**
Subtotal	**12,453,815**	**4,280,773**	**16,734,588**	**(369,774)**	**(129,551)**	**(499,325)**
Mortgage loans	**7,197,328**	**735,936**	**7,933,264**	**(35,479)**	**(23,756)**	**(59,235)**
Consumer loans	**2,491,252**	**749,106**	**3,240,358**	**(208,071)**	**(68,212)**	**(276,283)**
Contingent credit exposure	**2,090,600**	**1,764,537**	**3,855,137**	**(33,102)**	**(7,155)**	**(40,257)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

j) Mortgage loans and their allowance provisions for loan losses by tranche of unpaid loan principal over the value of the mortgage collateral (LTV) and days past due, respectively:

As of December 31, 2025	Mortgage loans						Provisions made for housing loans					
Loan Tranche /Guarantee Value (%)	Days past due at end of year						Days past due at end of year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LTV<=40%.	1,222,808	42,835	15,984	7,385	26,260	**1,315,272**	(8,087)	(1,484)	(848)	(597)	(4,034)	**(15,050)**
40%< LTV<=80%.	6,221,113	168,051	71,852	35,806	119,357	**6,616,179**	(18,575)	(5,063)	(3,394)	(2,679)	(10,840)	**(40,551)**
80%< LTV<=90%	546,426	6,055	2,576	838	3,975	**559,870**	(1,525)	(146)	(148)	(109)	(656)	**(2,584)**
LTV> 90%	82,173	2,899	655	327	2,503	**88,557**	(663)	(138)	(33)	(49)	(706)	**(1,589)**
Total	**8,072,520**	**219,840**	**91,067**	**44,356**	**152,095**	**8,579,878**	**(28,850)**	**(6,831)**	**(4,423)**	**(3,434)**	**(16,236)**	**(59,774)**

As of December 31, 2024	Mortgage loans						Provisions made for housing loans					
Loan Tranche /Guarantee Value (%)	Days past due at end of year						Days past due at end of year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LTV<=40%.	1,101,155	38,876	14,276	5,509	22,678	**1,182,494**	(7,487)	(1,252)	(763)	(405)	(3,537)	**(13,444)**
40%< LTV<=80%.	5,918,696	166,085	67,308	33,676	104,325	**6,290,090**	(19,867)	(5,295)	(3,316)	(2,513)	(10,505)	**(41,496)**
80%< LTV<=90%	360,094	7,010	1,487	1,190	2,766	**372,547**	(1,388)	(239)	(98)	(163)	(731)	**(2,619)**
LTV> 90%	81,197	3,382	647	558	2,349	**88,133**	(865)	(195)	(69)	(45)	(502)	**(1,676)**
Total	**7,461,142**	**215,353**	**83,718**	**40,933**	**132,118**	**7,933,264**	**(29,607)**	**(6,981)**	**(4,246)**	**(3,126)**	**(15,275)**	**(59,235)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

k) The concentration of due from banks and commercial loans and their provisions by classification category as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	Interbank loans and commercial loans																								Provision deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19 (1)
	Individual assessment																			Group evaluation					
	Normal portfolio							Substandard Portfolio					Portfolio in default												
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total	Portfolio normal	Portfolio in default	Total	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans																									
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	24,022	24,021	—	—	48,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,043	—	—	—	48,043	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	24,022	24,021	—	—	48,043	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,043	—	—	—	48,043	—
Provisions recorded	—	—	(291)	(420)	—	—	(711)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(711)	—	—	—	(711)	—
% of provisions recorded	0.00%	0.00%	(1.21)%	(1.75)%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	(1.48)%	—
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	36,861	318,028	3,065,031	4,145,081	1,637,945	797,000	9,999,946	224,554	163,318	137,796	66,691	592,359	249,977	142,357	86,556	166,722	84,637	74,053	804,302	11,396,607	1,820,780	238,828	2,059,608	13,456,215	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	60,341	398,757	165,168	145,075	65,221	834,562	5,106	1,308	4,134	—	10,548	—	—	—	—	—	942	942	846,052	27,615	—	27,615	873,667	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	169	148,094	129,182	125,838	74,152	477,435	5,885	1,022	—	—	6,907	749	—	—	—	—	—	749	485,091	126,685	750	127,435	612,526	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	74,914	—	—	74,914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,914	—	—	—	74,914	—
Current account receivables	—	9,989	18,830	15,139	11,076	2,937	57,971	1,831	587	205	346	2,969	254	135	—	234	118	404	1,145	62,085	39,689	14,180	53,869	115,954	—
Credit card receivables	29	222	773	2,403	2,103	696	6,226	301	54	25	66	446	3	2	—	2	30	61	98	6,770	30,523	5,878	36,401	43,171	—
Factoring transactions	2,184	87,348	71,141	78,789	115,857	15,283	370,602	7,565	333	2,151	—	10,049	4,405	—	—	635	582	208	5,830	386,481	59,814	2,626	62,440	448,921	—
Commercial finance leasing transactions	—	3,845	114,154	349,310	249,799	45,414	762,522	25,261	6,791	11,154	7,516	50,722	6,171	13,795	2,565	8,005	1,150	2,632	34,318	847,562	195,347	10,983	206,330	1,053,892	—
Student loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	312,539	40,107	352,646	352,646	—
Other credits and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	39,074	479,942	3,816,780	4,959,986	2,287,693	1,000,703	12,584,178	270,503	173,413	155,465	74,619	674,000	261,559	156,289	89,121	175,598	86,517	78,300	847,384	14,105,562	2,612,992	313,352	2,926,344	17,031,906	—
Provisions recorded	(14)	(370)	(7,130)	(36,428)	(43,919)	(12,940)	(100,801)	(4,160)	(13,940)	(11,703)	(2,987)	(32,790)	(5,230)	(15,628)	(22,281)	(70,240)	(56,236)	(70,471)	(240,086)	(373,677)	(31,152)	(75,793)	(106,945)	(480,622)	(3,421)
% of provisions recorded	(0.04)%	(0.08)%	(0.19)%	(0.73)%	(1.92)%	(1.29)%	(0.80)%	(1.54)%	(8.04)%	(7.53)%	(4.00)%	(4.86)%	(2.00)%	(10.00)%	(25.00)%	(40.00)%	(65.00)%	(90.00)%	(28.33)%	(2.65)%	(1.19)%	(24.19)%	(3.65)%	(2.82)%	—

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2024	Interbank loans and commercial loans																								Provision deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19 (1)
	Individual assessment																				Group evaluation				
	Normal portfolio							Substandard Portfolio					Portfolio in default									Portfolio	Portfolio in		
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total	normal	default	Total	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans																									
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions recorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
% of provisions recorded	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	—
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	36,999	294,069	2,336,597	4,365,504	1,509,245	898,456	**9,440,870**	306,939	168,498	138,405	88,707	**702,549**	252,661	119,600	143,235	184,301	77,745	66,868	**844,410**	**10,987,829**	1,756,740	253,144	**2,009,884**	**12,997,713**	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	120,006	579,331	157,694	145,134	57,971	**1,060,136**	10,678	3,250	—	779	**14,707**	1,516	—	—	—	1,080	—	**2,596**	**1,077,439**	25,928	682	**26,610**	**1,104,049**	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	155	140,238	201,989	178,064	64,415	**584,861**	3,022	103	317	—	**3,442**	501	74	—	—	271	—	**846**	**589,149**	126,958	508	**127,466**	**716,615**	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	56,398	11,185	—	**67,583**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**67,583**	—	—	—	**67,583**	—
Current account receivables	6	9,629	8,922	8,513	8,870	3,703	**39,643**	3,332	450	666	306	**4,754**	552	97	—	—	78	474	**1,201**	**45,598**	39,297	14,772	**54,069**	**99,667**	—
Credit card receivables	36	207	595	2,635	1,545	553	**5,571**	277	46	13	21	**357**	76	27	—	5	1	36	**145**	**6,073**	26,889	5,836	**32,725**	**38,798**	—
Factoring transactions	7,626	16,690	31,138	72,435	69,190	15,335	**212,414**	670	992	62	—	**1,724**	4,312	—	—	—	—	142	**4,454**	**218,592**	60,608	1,030	**61,638**	**280,230**	—
Commercial finance leasing transactions	—	4,670	93,781	310,756	259,030	52,514	**720,751**	39,026	3,637	11,935	1,780	**56,378**	10,851	11,896	3,745	7,529	10	2,301	**36,332**	**813,461**	176,788	12,717	**189,505**	**1,002,966**	—
Student loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	370,100	56,867	**426,967**	**426,967**	—
Other credits and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**44,667**	**445,426**	**3,190,602**	**5,175,924**	**2,182,263**	**1,092,947**	**12,131,829**	**363,944**	**176,976**	**151,398**	**91,593**	**783,911**	**270,469**	**131,694**	**146,980**	**191,835**	**79,185**	**69,821**	**889,984**	**13,805,724**	**2,583,308**	**345,556**	**2,928,864**	**16,734,588**	—
Provisions recorded	(16)	(235)	(6,204)	(35,296)	(43,052)	(17,461)	**(102,264)**	(7,014)	(15,100)	(6,075)	(4,924)	**(33,113)**	(5,408)	(13,170)	(36,745)	(76,733)	(51,471)	(62,838)	**(246,365)**	**(381,742)**	(30,109)	(83,894)	**(114,003)**	**(495,745)**	(3,580)
% of provisions recorded	**(0.04)%**	**(0.05)%**	**(0.19)%**	**(0.68)%**	**(1.97)%**	**(1.60)%**	**(0.84)%**	**(1.93)%**	**(8.53)%**	**(4.01)%**	**(5.38)%**	**(4.22)%**	**(2.00)%**	**(10.00)%**	**(25.00)%**	**(40.00)%**	**(65.00)%**	**(90.00)%**	**(27.68)%**	**(2.77)%**	**(1.17)%**	**(24.28)%**	**(3.89)%**	**(2.96)%**	—

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

l) The concentration of credit risk by days past due as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

As of December 31, 2025	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Total	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans															
0 days	48,043	—	—	—	—	**48,043**	(711)	—	—	—	—	**(711)**	—	**(711)**	47,332
1 to 29 days	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
30 to 59 days	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
60 to 89 days	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
Subtotal	**48,043**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**48,043**	**(711)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(711)**	**—**	**(711)**	**47,332**
Commercial loans															
0 days	12,498,235	2,471,504	615,318	580,460	64,267	**16,229,784**	(99,652)	(24,489)	(27,294)	(123,642)	(13,355)	**(288,432)**	—	**(288,432)**	15,941,352
1 to 29 days	81,968	93,232	38,498	11,032	21,924	**246,654**	(868)	(3,011)	(1,891)	(2,518)	(3,832)	**(12,120)**	—	**(12,120)**	234,534
30 to 59 days	3,975	36,790	13,702	11,974	18,564	**85,005**	(281)	(2,599)	(3,213)	(1,897)	(3,472)	**(11,462)**	—	**(11,462)**	73,543
60 to 89 days	—	11,466	6,482	7,362	18,265	**43,575**	—	(1,053)	(392)	(379)	(3,576)	**(5,400)**	—	**(5,400)**	38,175
>= 90 days	—	—	—	236,556	190,332	**426,888**	—	—	—	(111,650)	(51,558)	**(163,208)**	(3,421)	**(166,629)**	260,259
Subtotal	**12,584,178**	**2,612,992**	**674,000**	**847,384**	**313,352**	**17,031,906**	**(100,801)**	**(31,152)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(75,793)**	**(480,622)**	**(3,421)**	**(484,043)**	**16,547,863**
Mortgage loans															
0 days	—	7,955,363	—	—	117,157	**8,072,520**	—	(18,977)	—	—	(9,873)	**(28,850)**	—	**(28,850)**	8,043,670
1 to 29 days	—	175,435	—	—	44,405	**219,840**	—	(3,233)	—	—	(3,598)	**(6,831)**	—	**(6,831)**	213,009
30 to 59 days	—	52,674	—	—	38,393	**91,067**	—	(1,416)	—	—	(3,007)	**(4,423)**	—	**(4,423)**	86,644
60 to 89 days	—	4,703	—	—	39,653	**44,356**	—	(358)	—	—	(3,076)	**(3,434)**	—	**(3,434)**	40,922
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	152,095	**152,095**	—	—	—	—	(16,236)	**(16,236)**	—	**(16,236)**	135,859
Subtotal	**—**	**8,188,175**	**—**	**—**	**391,703**	**8,579,878**	**—**	**(23,984)**	**—**	**—**	**(35,790)**	**(59,774)**	**—**	**(59,774)**	**8,520,104**
Consumer loans															
0 days	—	2,936,192	—	—	54,676	**2,990,868**	—	(99,139)	—	—	(31,532)	**(130,671)**	—	**(130,671)**	2,860,197
1 to 29 days	—	109,378	—	—	14,256	**123,634**	—	(13,597)	—	—	(8,693)	**(22,290)**	—	**(22,290)**	101,344
30 to 59 days	—	48,366	—	—	15,650	**64,016**	—	(14,145)	—	—	(9,011)	**(23,156)**	—	**(23,156)**	40,860
60 to 89 days	—	13,701	—	—	19,299	**33,000**	—	(5,488)	—	—	(11,277)	**(16,765)**	—	**(16,765)**	16,235
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	83,658	**83,658**	—	—	—	—	(51,155)	**(51,155)**	—	**(51,155)**	32,503
Subtotal	**—**	**3,107,637**	**—**	**—**	**187,539**	**3,295,176**	**—**	**(132,369)**	**—**	**—**	**(111,668)**	**(244,037)**	**—**	**(244,037)**	**3,051,139**
Total loans	**12,632,221**	**13,908,804**	**674,000**	**847,384**	**892,594**	**28,955,003**	**(101,512)**	**(187,505)**	**(32,790)**	**(240,086)**	**(223,251)**	**(785,144)**	**(3,421)**	**(788,565)**	**28,166,438**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2024	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)		
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Subtotal		Total	Net financial assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans															
0 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 29 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 59 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 89 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans															
0 days	12,069,437	2,448,129	689,704	569,787	76,417	**15,853,474**	(100,987)	(23,408)	(23,770)	(126,867)	(17,238)	**(292,270)**	—	**(292,270)**	15,561,204
1 to 29 days	59,820	89,650	62,824	79,135	19,932	**311,361**	(1,064)	(3,136)	(4,219)	(18,686)	(3,825)	**(30,930)**	—	**(30,930)**	280,431
30 to 59 days	2,571	33,487	23,496	21,703	24,652	**105,909**	(213)	(2,379)	(4,477)	(4,542)	(4,163)	**(15,774)**	—	**(15,774)**	90,135
60 to 89 days	—	12,042	7,767	27,574	15,439	**62,822**	—	(1,186)	(623)	(6,761)	(2,707)	**(11,277)**	—	**(11,277)**	51,545
>= 90 days	—	—	120	191,785	209,117	**401,022**	—	—	(24)	(89,509)	(55,961)	**(145,494)**	(3,580)	**(149,074)**	251,948
Subtotal	**12,131,828**	**2,583,308**	**783,911**	**889,984**	**345,557**	**16,734,588**	**(102,264)**	**(30,109)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(83,894)**	**(495,745)**	**(3,580)**	**(499,325)**	**16,235,263**
Mortgage loans															
0 days	—	7,331,808	—	—	129,334	**7,461,142**	—	(18,911)	—	—	(10,696)	**(29,607)**	—	**(29,607)**	7,431,535
1 to 29 days	—	167,842	—	—	47,511	**215,353**	—	(3,180)	—	—	(3,801)	**(6,981)**	—	**(6,981)**	208,372
30 to 59 days	—	46,719	—	—	36,999	**83,718**	—	(1,292)	—	—	(2,954)	**(4,246)**	—	**(4,246)**	79,472
60 to 89 days	—	5,453	—	—	35,480	**40,933**	—	(359)	—	—	(2,767)	**(3,126)**	—	**(3,126)**	37,807
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	132,118	**132,118**	—	—	—	—	(15,275)	**(15,275)**	—	**(15,275)**	116,843
Subtotal	—	**7,551,822**	—	—	**381,442**	**7,933,264**	—	**(23,742)**	—	—	**(35,493)**	**(59,235)**	—	**(59,235)**	**7,874,029**
Consumer loans															
0 days	—	2,829,293	—	—	70,951	**2,900,244**	—	(86,580)	—	—	(45,085)	**(131,665)**	—	**(131,665)**	2,768,579
1 to 29 days	—	121,657	—	—	17,204	**138,861**	—	(14,596)	—	—	(10,336)	**(24,932)**	—	**(24,932)**	113,929
30 to 59 days	—	53,653	—	—	18,339	**71,992**	—	(14,882)	—	—	(11,268)	**(26,150)**	—	**(26,150)**	45,842
60 to 89 days	—	14,528	—	—	21,897	**36,425**	—	(4,639)	—	—	(14,654)	**(19,293)**	—	**(19,293)**	17,132
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	92,836	**92,836**	—	—	—	—	(74,243)	**(74,243)**	—	**(74,243)**	18,593
Subtotal	—	**3,019,131**	—	—	**221,227**	**3,240,358**	—	**(120,697)**	—	—	**(155,586)**	**(276,283)**	—	**(276,283)**	**2,964,075**
Total loans	**12,131,828**	**13,154,261**	**783,911**	**889,984**	**948,226**	**27,908,210**	**(102,264)**	**(174,548)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(274,973)**	**(831,263)**	**(3,580)**	**(834,843)**	**27,073,367**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 14 - Investments in Associates

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the main investments in related companies are shown below:

a) The main investments in companies and minority investments are shown below:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Investments in associates	17,215	15,264
Minority investments	30,482	25,199
Total	**47,697**	**40,463**

b) Investments at equity value (companies with significant influence):

Company	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	Ownership	Investment value	Ownership	Investment value
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188	14,867	8.7188	13,028
Combanc S.A.	10.3295	1,041	10.3295	903
IMERC OTC S.A.	8.6624	1,307	8.6624	1,333
Total		**17,215**		**15,264**

c) Summary of financial information of associates:

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transbank S.A.	1,638,334	1,470,088	145,530	22,716
Combanc S.A.	11,209	1,606	8,022	1,581
IMERC OTC S.A.	15,200	188	14,758	254
Total	**1,664,743**	**1,471,882**	**168,310**	**24,551**

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transbank S.A.	1,503,575	1,354,156	137,956	11,463
Combac S.A.	9,794	1,338	7,489	967
IMERC OTC S.A.	23,075	8,009	13,844	1,222
Total	**1,536,444**	**1,363,503**	**159,289**	**13,652**

Note 14 - Investments in Associates, continued

d) The changes in investments in related companies for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balances as of January 1st	**40,463**	**30,739**
Share exchange (1)	—	**11,473**
Share Purchase (3)	—	**41**
Sale of investments	—	—
Initial recognition of Equity Value and share of profit (loss) (2)	1,951	1,156
Fair value of minority investments	5,254	(1,590)
Translation differences	29	(1,356)
Ending balances of the financial year	**47,697**	**40,463**

(1) As of March 15, 2023, a division of the Santiago Stock Exchange (BCS, for its acronym in Spanish) materialized, creating Sociedad de Infraestructura de Mercado S.A (SIM). On October 15, 2023, BCS merges with Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A, the latter being the successor, in November 2023 Holding Bursátil Chile S.A. and SIM are absorbed by Holding Bursátil Regional S.A. transaction which is carried out through an exchange of shares. Finally, in May 2024, the absorption of the Colombian Stock Exchange by Holding Bursátil Regional materialized.
(2) Includes dividends paid by Comder and Imer OTC.
(3) In October 2024, the bank the purchase of 32 shares from BCI and 18 shares from Banco Santander for a total of MCh$41, of Combanc S.A.

e) Summary of minority investments (shares and rights on other companies):

Company	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Redbanc S.A.	2.5043	435	2.5043	353
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	9.4021	1,080	9.4021	897
Electronic Stock Exchange	4.8780	524	4.8780	481
Swift	—	186	—	175
CCLV Contraparte Central (1)	—	8	—	8
Holding Bursátil Regional S.A (1)	4.5874	18,560	4.5874	15,383
A.C.H Colombia (2)	4.2082	4,401	4.2082	3,307
Redeban Multicolor S.A (2)	1.5972	1,206	1.5972	1,000
Credibanco (2)	6.3662	4,082	6.3662	3,595
Total		**30,482**		**25,199**

(1) As of March 15, 2023, a division of the Santiago Stock Exchange (BCS, for its acronym in Spanish) materialized, creating Sociedad de Infraestructura de Mercado S.A (SIM). On October 15, 2023, BCS merges with Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A, the latter being the successor. In November 2023 Holding Bursátil Chile S.A. and SIM are absorbed by Holding Bursátil Regional S.A. transaction which is carried out through an exchange of shares. Finally, in May 2024, the absorption of the Colombian Stock Exchange by Holding Bursátil Regional was completed.
(2) Corresponds to investments in other companies made by subsidiaries established in Colombia.

f) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has evaluated if there is evidence of impairment in accordance with IAS 28 and the bank has concluded that there is no evidence of any type of impairment on the bank investments.

Note 15 - Intangible Assets

a) The composition of this item as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Items	Average useful life	Average remaining amortization	Net assets as of January 1, 2025	Gross Balance	Accumulated Amortization	Net asset as of December 31, 2025
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Software or computer programs	4	3	180,333	509,029	(317,251)	**191,778**
Goodwill from business combinations	—	—	492,512	492,512	—	**492,512**
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	9	—	9,676	189,044	(187,109)	**1,935**
Total			**682,521**	**1,190,585**	**(504,360)**	**686,225**

Items	Average useful life	Average remaining amortization	Net assets as of January 1, 2024	Gross Balance	Accumulated Amortization	Net asset as of December 31, 2024
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Software or computer programs	5	3	181,113	434,451	(254,118)	**180,333**
Goodwill from business combinations	—	—	492,512	492,512	—	**492,512**
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	9	1	20,906	189,044	(179,368)	**9,676**
Total			**694,531**	**1,116,007**	**(433,486)**	**682,521**

b) The changes in the gross balance of intangible assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**434,451**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,116,007**
Additions	68,293	—	—	**68,293**
Disposals	(11)	—	—	**(11)**
Exchange differences	6,662	—	—	**6,662**
Impairment	—	—	—	**—**
Other	(366)	—	—	**(366)**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**509,029**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,190,585**

Note 15 - Intangible Assets, continued

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**379,533**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,061,089**
Additions	57,433	—	—	**57,433**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(242)	—	—	**(242)**
Impairment	(594)	—	—	**(594)**
Other	(1,679)	—	—	**(1,679)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**434,451**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,116,007**

c) The changes in accumulated depreciation of intangible assets during the year ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(254,118)**	**—**	**(179,368)**	**(433,486)**
Amortization for the year	(58,936)	—	(7,741)	**(66,677)**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(4,197)	—	—	**(4,197)**
Impairment	—	—	—	**—**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(317,251)**	**—**	**(187,109)**	**(504,360)**

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(198,420)**	**—**	**(168,138)**	**(366,558)**
Amortization for the year	(56,461)	—	(11,230)	**(67,691)**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	199	—	—	**199**
Impairment	564	—	—	**564**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(254,118)**	**—**	**(179,368)**	**(433,486)**

Note 15 - Intangible Assets, continued

d) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, Banco Itaú Chile assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset (including Goodwill). If this indication exists, or when proof of impairment is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

As of December 31, 2025 there have been no indications or evidence of specific impairment events that would require recognition of impairment of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

e) Restrictions

Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries have no restrictions on intangible assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. Additionally, no intangible assets have been pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations.

Note 16 - Fixed Assets

a) The breakdown of this item as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Item	Useful life years	Remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2025	Gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2025
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	26	14	9,031	14,374	(6,179)	**8,195**
Land	—	—	2,979	1,120	—	**1,120**
Equipment	6	2	12,128	98,983	(88,562)	**10,421**
Other fixed asset	14	8	6,889	30,402	(24,732)	**5,670**
Total			**31,027**	**144,879**	**(119,473)**	**25,406**

Item	Useful life years	Remaining amortization years	Net assets as of January 1, 2024	Gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2024
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	26	14	9,280	15,507	(6,476)	**9,031**
Land	—	—	2,994	2,979	—	**2,979**
Equipment	6	2	17,624	96,165	(84,037)	**12,128**
Other fixed asset	14	8	8,148	30,192	(23,303)	**6,889**
Total			**38,046**	**144,843**	**(113,816)**	**31,027**

The useful life presented in the tables above corresponds to the total useful life and residual life of the fixed assets of the Bank and subsidiaries. The total useful life was calculated based on the expected use considering the quality of the original construction, the environment where the assets are located, the quality and level of maintenance carried out and the appraisal performed by external specialists independent from the Bank.

b) The changes in the gross balance of fixed assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**15,507**	**2,979**	**96,165**	**30,192**	**144,843**
Additions	344	—	3,617	783	**4,744**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(1,928)	(2,041)	(1,641)	(513)	**(6,123)**
Impairment	—	—	(1,826)	(418)	**(2,244)**
Exchange differences	451	182	2,668	358	**3,659**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**14,374**	**1,120**	**98,983**	**30,402**	**144,879**

Note 16 - Fixed Assets, continued

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**15,268**	**2,994**	**95,941**	**33,084**	**147,287**
Additions	227	—	1,548	1,936	**3,711**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	—	—	(1,203)	(3,666)	**(4,869)**
Impairment	12	(15)	(227)	(1,345)	**(1,575)**
Exchange differences	—	—	106	183	**289**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**15,507**	**2,979**	**96,165**	**30,192**	**144,843**

c) The changes in accumulated depreciation of fixed assets for December 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(6,476)**	**—**	**(84,037)**	**(23,303)**	**(113,816)**
Depreciation for the year	(595)	—	(5,634)	(1,945)	**(8,174)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	1,064	—	1,635	494	**3,193**
Exchange differences	(172)	—	(2,352)	(394)	**(2,918)**
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	**—**
Impairment	—	—	1,826	416	**2,242**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(6,179)**	**—**	**(88,562)**	**(24,732)**	**(119,473)**

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(5,988)**	**—**	**(78,317)**	**(24,936)**	**(109,241)**
Depreciation for the year	(485)	—	(6,940)	(2,920)	**(10,345)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	—	—	1,034	3,349	**4,383**
Exchange differences	(3)	—	22	(45)	**(26)**
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	**—**
Impairment	—	—	164	1,249	**1,413**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(6,476)**	**—**	**(84,037)**	**(23,303)**	**(113,816)**

d) Banco Itaú Chile evaluates at the end of each reporting year whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset. If this indication exists, or when an impairment test is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset and recognizes it in the Consolidated Statement of Income. (see Note 40).

e) The Bank and its subsidiaries have no restrictions on fixed assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024. In addition, fixed assets have not been pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations. On the other hand, there are no amounts owed on fixed assets by the Bank as of the aforementioned dates.

Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts

a) Right to use asset for lease contracts

(i) The Bank mainly has lease contracts for its branches and corporate building. The composition of the item as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Useful life years	Average remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2025	Gross balances	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2025
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	9	4	116,473	205,536	(105,574)	**99,962**
Improvements in leased premises	9	3	22,919	70,765	(50,796)	**19,969**
Others leased assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			**139,392**	**276,301**	**(156,370)**	**119,931**

	Useful life years	Average remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2024	Gross balances	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2024
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	8	4	77,464	201,935	(85,462)	**116,473**
Improvements in leased premises	9	3	21,750	65,523	(42,604)	**22,919**
Others leased assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total			**99,214**	**267,458**	**(128,066)**	**139,392**

Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts, continued

(ii) Movement in the gross balance of assets for right to use lease for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Others leased assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**201,935**	**65,523**	**—**	**267,458**
Additions (1)	4,149	4,785	—	**8,934**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(4,616)	(211)	—	**(4,827)**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to restatement	2,599	—	—	**2,599**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to modifications (2)	55	—	—	**55**
Exchange differences	1,414	668	—	**2,082**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**205,536**	**70,765**	**—**	**276,301**

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Others leased assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**175,809**	**57,179**	**—**	**232,988**
Additions (1)	64,140	9,875	—	**74,015**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(49,037)	(1,572)	—	**(50,609)**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to restatement	9,820	—	—	**9,820**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to modifications (2)	51	—	—	**51**
Exchange differences	1,152	41	—	**1,193**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**201,935**	**65,523**	**—**	**267,458**

(1) Includes contract renewals.
(2) Includes remeasurement of liabilities due to contract amendments.

(iii) The changes in accumulated depreciation of assets for right to use leased assets for December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Other fixed assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(85,462)**	**(42,604)**	**—**	**(128,066)**
Depreciation	(24,097)	(7,708)	—	**(31,805)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	4,899	174	—	**5,073**
Exchange differences	(914)	(658)	—	**(1,572)**
Reclassifications	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(105,574)**	**(50,796)**	**—**	**(156,370)**

Note 17 - Right to use Asset and Obligations for Lease Contracts, continued

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Other fixed assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(98,345)**	**(35,429)**	**—**	**(133,774)**
Depreciation	(22,997)	(8,095)	—	**(31,092)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	36,368	924	—	**37,292**
Exchange differences	(488)	(4)	—	**(492)**
Reclassifications	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(85,462)**	**(42,604)**	**—**	**(128,066)**

b) Lease contracts liabilities

(i) Lease contracts liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Lease contract liabilities	109,096	124,545
Total	**109,096**	**124,545**

The Bank and its subsidiaries have contracts with certain renewal options and for which there is reasonable certainty that such option will be exercised. In such cases, the lease period used to measure the liabilities and assets corresponds to an estimate of future renewals.

(ii) The changes in lease contract liabilities and cash flows as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**124,545**	**83,807**
Additions due to new contracts (1)	4,149	64,140
Disposals due to early termination	(126)	(14,537)
Interest expense	6,139	6,699
Remeasurements of the liabilities due to modifications (2)	55	51
Inflation rate adjustments	2,599	9,820
Exchange rate adjustment	45	28
Exchange differences	672	570
Capital and interest payments	(28,982)	(26,033)
Balances as of ended year	**109,096**	**124,545**

(1) Include contract renewals.
(2) Include remeasurement of liabilities due to contract amendments.

Note 18 – Taxes

a) Current taxes

The Bank and its subsidiaries, at the end of each reporting period, have established a provision for first category income tax, which was determined based on current tax legislation. The net provision for recoverable taxes has been reflected in assets for MCh$53,634 as of December 31, 2025 (MCh$18,175 as of December 31, 2024), as detailed below:

a.1) Current tax assets and liabilities by geographical area

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax assets	18,009	1,668	39,200	**58,877**
Current tax liabilities	(1,907)	(540)	(2,796)	**(5,243)**
Total net	**16,102**	**1,128**	**36,404**	**53,634**

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax assets	111	824	79,490	**80,425**
Current tax liabilities	(61,253)	—	(997)	**(62,250)**
Total net	**(61,142)**	**824**	**78,493**	**18,175**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

a.2) Current tax components by geographical area

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia (2)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax with effect in profit and loss	(15,557)	(540)	(6,226)	**(22,323)**
Income tax with effect equity	—	—	—	**—**
Income tax, 27% rate	**(15,557)**	**(540)**	**(6,226)**	**(22,323)**
Less:				
Monthly Provisional Payments	26,920	1,668	41,836	**70,424**
Foreign tax credits	2,361	—	—	**2,361**
Credit for training costs	1,050	—	—	**1,050**
Credit donations	534	—	—	**534**
Taxes to be recovered from previous years	404	—	794	**1,198**
Other credits	390	—	—	**390**
Total	**16,102**	**1,128**	**36,404**	**53,634**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch
(2) Income tax rate of 40%

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia (2)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax with effect in profit and loss	(132,155)	—	(5,696)	**(137,851)**
Income tax effect on equity, net investments hedge	10,917	—	—	**10,917**
Income tax, 27% rate	**(121,238)**	**—**	**(5,696)**	**(126,934)**
Less:				
Monthly Provisional Payments	58,661	824	42,824	**102,309**
Foreign tax credits	—	—	—	**—**
Credit for training costs	1,000	—	—	**1,000**
Credit donations	253	—	—	**253**
Taxes to be recovered from previous years	170	—	41,365	**41,535**
Other credits	12	—	—	**12**
Total	**(61,142)**	**824**	**78,493**	**18,175**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.
(2) Income tax rate of 40%

b) Income tax results

The tax expense for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 consists of the following items:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax expense:		
Current tax expenses	(22,323)	(137,851)
Deferred taxes:		
Deferred taxes expenses	85,459	21,479
Subtotal	**63,136**	**(116,372)**
Other	957	2
Net expense for income taxes	**64,093**	**(116,370)**

c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation between the current statutory nominal income tax rates and the effective rates applied to the determination of the tax expense as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Nominal rates by geographic area	2025 Rate	2024 Rate
Chile	27.0%	27.0%
Colombia (1)	40.0%	40.0%
United States	21.0%	21.0%

(1) On December 13, 2022, Law 2.277 was issued, which modified the tax rate to 35% starting in 2023. The modification also included an additional income tax surcharge to certain institutions of 5% for a fix period ended on 2027, resulting in a transitory consolidated tax rate of 40%.

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The main tax effects, according to the nominal tax rates of the countries reported on a consolidated basis, are as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Tax Rate	Amount	Tax Rate	Amount
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Amount calculated by using the statutory rates	27.00	98,284	27.00	133,129
Equity price level restatement for tax purposes (1)	(14.81)	(53,927)	(12.02)	(59,263)
Exchange differences due to investments in Colombia, U.S.A and Panamá (2)	(29.11)	(105,958)	(1.64)	(8,072)
Exchange rate effect on net investments and other capital income (3)	(3.22)	(11,738)	8.41	41,483
Taxes in U.S.A	2.25	8,200	1.59	7,846
Other Adjustments	0.29	1,046	0.25	1,247
Effective tax rate and income tax expense (benefit)	**(17.61)**	**(64,093)**	**23.59**	**116,370**

(1) Corresponds to the effect generated by the restatement of Tax Equity between January 1 and December 31, 2025. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, Tax Equity amounts to MCh$5,976,369 and MCh$5,340,039, respectively, while the CPI variation used for the calculation was 3.4% and 4.2%, respectively, for the periods presented.

(2) For tax purposes, the investments in Colombia and the United States are measured in U.S. dollars. The depreciation (appreciation) of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar generates taxable income (expenses) with no corresponding effect on accounting results. The amount presented herein represents the income tax expense (income) arising from the effect of exchange rate variations on the investments in Colombia and the United States. In this regard, the U.S. dollar recorded a negative variation of CLP 89.33 between January 1 and December 31, 2025 (considering a closing exchange rate of CLP 907.13); whereas for the same period in 2024, it recorded a positive variation of CLP 119.34. As part of its foreign exchange risk management policy, the Bank has managed this exposure through market-available instruments to economically hedge against the tax effect generated by exchange rate fluctuations. The effect of such instruments (which offsets the tax effect presented herein) is recognized in the line Net foreign exchange gain (loss) in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the year.

(3) This line reflects differences in tax rates of other jurisdictions compared to the Chilean tax rate. It should be noted that Itaú Chile indirectly consolidates the profits of Itaú Panama, which is a subsidiary of Colombia.

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

d) Effect of taxes recorded in equity

d.1) Tax effect of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to income in subsequent years:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Effect of investments at FVTOCI	1,559	(589)
Effect of change in hedge accounting net investment	(14,040)	14,510
Effect of change in cash flow hedging	(8,682)	4,681
Total charge to other comprehensive income	**(21,163)**	**18,602**

d.2) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income in subsequent years:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(369)	(706)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	(136)	(409)
Total charge to other comprehensive income	**(505)**	**(1,115)**

d.3) Taxes in Reserve:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Tax benefit from tax loss - perpetual bond provision	736	82
Tax benefit from tax loss - paid perpetual bond	5,268	-
Total charge to other comprehensive income	**6,004**	**82**

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

e) Deferred tax effects

e.1) Total deferred taxes

	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred taxes with effect in income						
Allowances for loan losses	146,707	—	**146,707**	140,184	—	**140,184**
Accrued interest on past due portfolio	17,750	—	**17,750**	31,624	—	**31,624**
Tax losses	191,207	—	**191,207**	98,947	—	**98,947**
Miscellaneous provisions	44,970	—	**44,970**	38,805	—	**38,805**
Market value of financial instruments	13,847	—	**13,847**	25,490	—	**25,490**
Provision associated with personnel	11,129	—	**11,129**	11,073	—	**11,073**
Lease division and others	9,891	—	**9,891**	5,980	—	**5,980**
IFRS 16 lease effect	2,640	—	**2,640**	2,247	—	**2,247**
Unearned price differences	872	—	**872**	504	—	**504**
Net tax value of amortizable assets	83	—	**83**	261	—	**261**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(35,867)	—	**(35,867)**	(37,332)	—	**(37,332)**
Itaú-Corpbanca business combination	(523)	—	**(523)**	(2,613)	—	**(2,613)**
Other	(1,990)	—	**(1,990)**	2,350	—	**2,350**
Subtotal deferred tax assets (liabilities) through profit or loss	**400,716**	**—**	**400,716**	**317,520**	**—**	**317,520**
Deferred income taxes through other comprehensive income						
Tax on investments at FVTOCI	2,313	—	**2,313**	828	—	**828**
Tax benefit from tax loss – perpetual bond provision	818	—	**818**	—	—	**—**
Tax benefit from tax loss – paid perpetual bond	5,268	—	**5,268**	—	—	**—**
Taxes due to accounting hedging effect net investment	(1,389)	—	**(1,389)**	12,636	—	**12,636**
Taxes due to cash flow hedging effect	(8,977)	—	**(8,977)**	(288)	—	**(288)**
Tax on defined benefit obligations	5,764	—	**5,764**	5,740	—	**5,740**
Other	—	—	**—**	(14)	—	**(14)**
Subtotal deferred tax assets (liabilities) through other comprehensive income	**3,797**	**—**	**3,797**	**18,902**	**—**	**18,902**
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**404,513**	**—**	**404,513**	**336,422**	**—**	**336,422**

e.2) Deferred taxes by geographic area

	As of December 31, 2025				As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	U.S.A (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	U.S.A (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax asset	288,706	4,100	111,707	**404,513**	222,560	10,646	103,216	**336,422**
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**
Total net by geographic area	**288,706**	**4,100**	**111,707**	**404,513**	**222,560**	**10,646**	**103,216**	**336,422**

(1) Corresponds to the branch located in New York.

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The effects of deferred tax assets and liabilities allocated as a result of temporary differences by geographic area are presented below:

	As of December 31, 2025				As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Allowances for loan losses	151,626	331	(5,250)	**146,707**	144,173	704	(4,693)	**140,184**
Accrued interest on past due portfolio	17,750	—	—	**17,750**	31,624	—	—	**31,624**
Tax losses	81,634	2,915	106,658	**191,207**	6,097	4,063	88,787	**98,947**
Miscellaneous provisions	46,393	367	(1,790)	**44,970**	47,582	1,949	(10,726)	**38,805**
Market value of financial instruments	32,035	51	(18,239)	**13,847**	26,365	3,865	(4,740)	**25,490**
Provision associated with personnel	4,656	432	6,041	**11,129**	4,633	768	5,672	**11,073**
Lease division and others	2,215	—	7,676	**9,891**	(2,264)	—	8,244	**5,980**
IFRS 16 lease effect	1,905	85	650	**2,640**	1,553	—	694	**2,247**
Unearned price differences	872	—	—	**872**	504	—	—	**504**
Net tax value of amortizable assets	83	—	—	**83**	261	—	—	**261**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(38,236)	(46)	2,415	**(35,867)**	(39,183)	(127)	1,978	**(37,332)**
Itaú-Corpbanca business combination	(523)	—	—	**(523)**	(2,613)	—	—	**(2,613)**
Other	(4,938)	—	2,948	**(1,990)**	(927)	—	3,277	**2,350**
Total net assets (liabilities)	**295,472**	**4,135**	**101,109**	**400,716**	**217,805**	**11,222**	**88,493**	**317,520**

	As of December 31, 2025				As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Tax on investments at FVTOCI	2,887	(35)	(539)	**2,313**	4,769	(576)	(3,365)	**828**
Tax benefit from tax loss – perpetual bond provision	818	—	—	**818**	—	—	—	**—**
Tax benefit from tax loss – paid perpetual bond	5,268	—	—	**5,268**	—	—	—	**—**
Taxes due to accounting hedging effect net investment	(9,570)	—	8,181	**(1,389)**	—	—	12,636	**12,636**
Taxes due to cash flow hedging effect	(6,169)	—	(2,808)	**(8,977)**	—	—	(288)	**(288)**
Tax on defined benefit obligations	—	—	5,764	**5,764**	—	—	5,740	**5,740**
Other	—	—	—	**—**	(14)	—	—	**(14)**
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities) through other comprehensive income	**(6,766)**	**(35)**	**10,598**	**3,797**	**4,755**	**(576)**	**14,723**	**18,902**
Total deferred taxes	**288,706**	**4,100**	**111,707**	**404,513**	**222,560**	**10,646**	**103,216**	**336,422**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

f) Summary of total deferred taxes

The following is a summary of deferred taxes, considering both their effect on shareholders equity and income:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax assets		
Through income	400,716	317,520
Through other comprehensive income	3,797	18,902
Total deferred tax assets	**404,513**	**336,422**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Through income	—	—
Through other comprehensive income	—	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	—	—

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

g) Effects of Joint Circular No. 3,478 issued by the CMF and No. 47 issued by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service.

The information presented here does not include the transactions of entities that are consolidated in the Financial Statements nor the leasing and factoring transactions, but only those of the taxpayer Bank, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Total assets at financial value and assets at tax value are reported, regardless of whether the transactions are related to each other or whether they should be included in the past-due portfolio columns.

The details of such transactions for the year 2025 are presented below:

Loans and receivables due from customers as of December 31, 2025	Assets at Financial Statement value	Assets at tax value		
		Total	Secured non-performing portfolio	Unsecured non-performing portfolio
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	11,376,553	11,442,294	105,098	95,923
Mortgage loans	7,854,110	7,854,110	53,086	279
Consumer loans	2,474,885	2,474,885	1,033	44,223
Total	**21,705,548**	**21,771,289**	**159,217**	**140,425**

Provisions for non-performing portfolio	As of January 1, 2025	Write-off against provisions	Provisions established	Provisions released	As of December 31, 2025
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	151,476	52,415	63,178	66,316	**95,923**
Mortgage loans	29,532	1,752	149	27,650	**279**
Consumen loans	43,235	33,543	44,196	9,665	**44,223**
Total	**224,243**	**87,710**	**107,523**	**103,631**	**140,425**

Direct write-offs and recoveries	MCh$	D. Application of Art. 31 No. 4 first and third paragraphs	MCh$
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4, second paragraph	248,890	Write-offs as per first paragraph	—
Forgiveness resulting in the release of provisions	—	Forgiveness as per third paragraph	—
Recovery or renegotiation of written-off loans	(56,639)		

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The details of such transactions for the year 2024 are presented below:

Loans and receivables from customers as of December 31, 2024	Assets at Financial Statement value	Assets at tax value		
		Total	Secured non-performing portfolio	Unsecured non-performing portfolio
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	11,633,420	11,681,569	44,998	151,476
Mortgage loans	7,197,328	7,197,328	7,905	29,532
Consumer loans	2,489,921	2,489,921	1,345	43,235
Total	**21,320,669**	**21,368,818**	**54,248**	**224,243**

Provisions for non-performing portfolio	As of January 1, 2024	Write-off against provisions	Provisions established	Provisions released	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	145,688	47,332	101,630	48,510	**151,476**
Mortgage loans	17,911	1,914	19,914	6,379	**29,532**
Consumer loans	35,129	28,443	45,402	8,853	**43,235**
Total	**198,728**	**77,689**	**166,946**	**63,742**	**224,243**

Direct write-offs and recoveries	MCh$	D. Application of Art. 31 No. 4 first and third paragraphs	MCh$
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4, second paragraph	420,095	Write-offs as per first paragraph	—
Forgiveness resulting in the release of provisions	—	Forgiveness as per third paragraph	—
Recovery or renegotiation of written-off loans	(54,782)		

Note 19 - Other Assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Other assets		
Assets to be leased out as lessor (1)	25,418	29,348
Cash collateral provided for derivative financial transactions (2)	559,767	890,612
Receivables from brokerage of financial instruments	91,339	45,391
Accounts receivable from third parties	45,457	48,529
Investment properties	2,066	2,480
VAT credit receivable	14,985	7,096
Prepaid expenses	28,632	21,743
Assets for revenue from contracts with customers	9,244	8,812
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	195	—
Other cash collateral provided	3,337	3,379
Pending transactions	27,377	59,012
Other assets	17,927	12,853
Total	**825,744**	**1,129,255**

(1) Correspond to assets available to be delivered under the financial lease modality.
(2) Correspond to guarantees associated with certain derivative contracts. These guarantees operate when the valuation of the derivatives exceeds the thresholds defined in the respective contracts and may be in favor of or against the Bank.

Note 20 - Non-current Assets and Disposal Group and Liabilities Included in Disposal Group for Sale

a) The composition of non-current assets and disposal group for sale and liabilities in disposal group held for sale is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction		
Assets received in lieu of payment	26,727	25,014
Assets foreclosed in judicial auction	2,455	4,350
Provisions for Assets received in lieu of payment or foreclosed at judicial auction	(20,939)	(8,940)
Non-current assets held for sale		
Investments in companies	—	—
Intangible assets	—	—
Fixed assets	487	527
Assets for recovery of assets assigned in financial leasing transactions	8,929	8,616
Other assets	—	—
Disposable groups for sale	—	—
Subtotal	**17,659**	**29,567**
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Total	**17,659**	**29,567**

b) The changes in provisions for assets received in lieu of payment as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**(8,940)**	**(6,058)**
Creation of provisions	(24,427)	(16,849)
Application of provisions	4,274	5,844
Release of provisions	6,708	8,353
Exchange differences	1,446	(230)
Balances as of end year	**(20,939)**	**(8,940)**

Note 21 - Financial Liabilities Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading	3,899,837	3,919,623
Other financial instruments held for trading	—	—
Total	**3,899,837**	**3,919,623**

b) Portfolios detail

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of the portfolio of derivative financial instruments is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Derivative Contracts									
Currency forwards	—	14,537,997	8,750,572	18,183,330	3,851,994	859,709	810,320	**46,993,922**	975,329
Interest rate swaps	—	5,246,521	11,786,002	17,781,484	1,049,053	234,764	153,097	**36,250,921**	2,079,284
Currency swaps	—	33,302,206	25,635,776	43,394,644	9,712,972	1,001,333	556,141	**113,603,072**	845,192
Call currency options	—	13,025	17,330	30,071	1,895	—	—	**62,321**	22
Put currency options	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	**180**	10
Total	**—**	**53,099,839**	**46,189,770**	**79,389,529**	**14,615,914**	**2,095,806**	**1,519,558**	**196,910,416**	**3,899,837**

	As of December 31, 2024								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Derivative Contracts									
Currency forwards	—	6,615,685	5,667,602	10,114,014	5,325,211	560,456	504,653	**28,787,621**	644,399
Interest rate swaps	—	9,697,768	15,276,466	29,344,826	3,238,322	826,263	345,165	**58,728,810**	1,149,411
Currency swaps	—	3,929,221	7,818,445	14,148,765	604,280	2,619	214,247	**26,717,577**	2,124,807
Call currency options	—	8,766	12,081	37,676	—	—	—	**58,523**	893
Put currency options	—	13,684	14,120	27,276	—	—	—	**55,080**	113
Total	**—**	**20,265,124**	**28,788,714**	**53,672,557**	**9,167,813**	**1,389,338**	**1,064,065**	**114,347,611**	**3,919,623**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has no other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of financial liabilities at amortized cost is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Demand deposits and other obligations		
Current accounts	4,764,461	4,427,443
Demand deposit accounts	1,509,303	1,308,651
Other demand deposits	206,334	175,755
Obligations for reserve accounts for payment cards	—	—
Other obligations on demand	415,675	408,625
Subtotal	**6,895,773**	**6,320,474**
Term deposits and other term loans		
Time deposits	14,546,288	14,491,559
Term savings accounts	14,754	14,532
Other term credit balances	—	—
Subtotal	**14,561,042**	**14,506,091**
Obligations under repurchase agreements		
Transactions with domestic banks	134,845	—
Transactions with foreign banks	309,128	687,482
Transactions with other entities in the country	35,361	141,170
Transactions with other entities abroad	38,925	12,490
Subtotal	**518,259**	**841,142**
Interbank borrowings		
Banks in the country	—	—
Foreign banks	1,892,176	1,864,542
Central Bank of Chile	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—
Subtotal	**1,892,176**	**1,864,542**
Debt instruments issued		
Letters of credit	5,457	9,049
Bonds	6,852,626	7,057,584
Subtotal	**6,858,083**	**7,066,633**
Other financial obligations		
Other financial obligations with the public sector	—	—
Other financial obligations in the country	73,316	68,998
Other financial obligations abroad	690,128	822,639
Subtotal	**763,444**	**891,637**
Total	**31,488,777**	**31,490,519**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

a) Obligations under repurchase agreements

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the detail of instruments sold under repurchase agreements is as follows:

Obligations under repurchase agreements	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	134,845	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with Banco Central de Chile	—	—
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	309,128	687,482
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with other entities in the country		
Repurchase agreements	35,361	141,170
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with other entities abroad		
Repurchase agreements	38,925	12,490
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Total	**518,259**	**841,142**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

b) Interbank Borrowings

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the item "Interbank Borrowings" is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Loans and other obligations		
Central Bank of Chile	—	—
Banks in the country	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Loans from Financial Institutions abroad		
Abu Dabhi Commerce Bank	17,282	18,968
Bancaribe Curacao Bank N.V.	990	—
Banco Atlas SA	4,561	—
Banco Bilbao	8,746	19,842
Banco de Bogotá	—	19,961
Banco Latinoamericano de Exportación (BLADEX)	1,847	4,088
Banco República	3,153	—
Banco Santander	—	20,671
Bancoldex S.A. (Colombia)	5,665	—
Bancolombia S.A. (Panama)	29,928	—
Bank of America, N.A.	166,504	118,079
Bank of Baroda NY	86,167	—
Bank of Montreal	118,167	131,209
Bank of New York	4,888	157,658
Bank of Nova Scotia	107,921	—
BNP Paribas	49,880	54,567
Bradesco Bank	4,554	—
Bradesco Brasil	—	45,082
CaixaBank S.A.	125,384	121,053
Citibank N.A.	178,922	109,425
Cobank C.B.	30,461	14,511
Commerzbank A.G.	55,363	15,638
Credicorp Bank SA	8,656	4,502
Credit Europe N.V Amsterdam	—	25,839
Deutsche Bank AG	26,284	19,088
DZ Bank AG Deuts	63,784	35,480
Finagro	15,110	—
Findeter S.A. Financiera del Desarrollo Territorial	131,694	45,498
JP Morgan Chase	91,890	39,685
Landesbank Baden - Wuerttemberg NY	46,261	49,959
Natixis	17,156	—
Other banks	3,790	78,258
Rabobank Singapor	17,403	—
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken	9,004	—
Standard Chartered Bank	81,621	—
Standard Chartered Bank Hong Kong	—	49,606
State Bank of India Chicago Branch	136,842	—
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	9,102	457,385
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	205,989	188,648
Zuercher Kantonalbank	27,207	19,842
Subtotal	**1,892,176**	**1,864,542**
Totals	**1,892,176**	**1,864,542**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

c) Debt instruments issued

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Debt instruments issued		
Letters of credit	5,457	9,049
Senior bonds	6,852,626	7,057,584
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—
Subtotal	**6,858,083**	**7,066,633**
Other financial obligations		
Obligations with the public sector	—	—
Other obligations in the country	73,316	68,998
Foreign obligations	690,128	822,639
Subtotal	**763,444**	**891,637**
Total	**7,621,527**	**7,958,270**

c.1) Debts classified as short-term are those that constitute demand obligations or that will mature in a period equal to or less than one year. All other debts are classified as long-term.

The detail is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Letters of credit	1,647	3,810	**5,457**
Senior bonds	967,502	5,885,124	**6,852,626**
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	**—**
Debt instruments issued	**969,149**	**5,888,934**	**6,858,083**
Other financial obligations	**763,444**	**—**	**763,444**

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Letters of credit	4,052	4,997	**9,049**
Senior bonds	853,856	6,203,728	**7,057,584**
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	**—**
Debt instruments issued	**857,908**	**6,208,725**	**7,066,633**
Other financial obligations	**891,637**	**—**	**891,637**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Further details, including maturities, are presented below for each type of debt instrument issued, for the balances as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

c.1.1) Senior bonds

The details of senior bonds by type of currency is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Bonds in UF	6,031,686	6,555,154
Bonds in $	305,184	136,512
Bonds in COP	515,756	365,918
Total	**6,852,626**	**7,057,584**

The following is a detail of senior bond placements:

Placements made during the year ended as of December 31, 2025:

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADV1022	UF	700,000	11 years and 9 months	3,30%	01-06-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	220,000	11 years and 9 months	3,30%	01-07-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	100,000	11 years and 9 months	3,45%	01-13-2025	10-06-2036
BITADY1023	UF	100,000	14 years and 9 months	3,42%	01-13-2025	10-10-2039
BITADY1023	UF	150,000	14 years and 9 months	3,47%	01-14-2025	10-10-2039
BITADV1022	UF	100,000	11 years and 9 months	3,29%	01-17-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	200,000	11 years and 9 months	3,13%	02-05-2025	10-06-2036
BITADV1022	UF	2,400,000	11 years and 4 months	3,21%	06-25-2025	10-10-2039
BITADY1023	UF	1,130,000	14 years and 3 months	3,24%	07-17-2025	10-10-2039
BITADZ0523	UF	750,000	15 years and 10 months	3,21%	07-21-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	175,000	15 years and 10 months	3,19%	07-22-2025	05-10-2041
BITADY0123	UF	1,050,000	14 years and 3 months	3,16%	07-29-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	700,000	15 years and 9 months	3,03%	08-08-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	150,000	15 years and 9 months	3,07%	08-20-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	200,000	15 years and 9 months	3,11%	08-26-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	500,000	15 years and 7 months	3,03%	11-13-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	600,000	15 years and 7 months	3,03%	11-21-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	600,000	15 years and 7 months	3,06%	12-04-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	50,000	15 years and 6 months	3,01%	12-10-2025	05-10-2041
BITADZ0523	UF	275,000	15 years and 6 months	3,00%	12-16-2025	05-10-2041
BITADV1022	UF	280,000	11 years	2,95%	12-16-2025	10-06-2036
Total		**10,430,000**				

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADU1022	CLP	22,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6,12%	06-02-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6,10%	06-03-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	8,000,000,000	5 years and 10 months	6,06%	06-04-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	6,000,000,000	5 years and 9 months	5,99%	07-07-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	7,000,000,000	5 years and 9 months	6,04%	07-11-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	7,500,000,000	5 years and 8 months	5,92%	08-19-2025	04-03-2031
BITADU1022	CLP	19,500,000,000	5 years and 5 months	5,82%	11-12-2025	04-03-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	20,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	5,81%	11-13-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	5,80%	11-13-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	11,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,74%	12-03-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	12,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,73%	12-03-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	13,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,74%	12-04-2025	02-10-2031
BITADS1222	CLP	10,700,000,000	6 years and 8 months	5,95%	12-10-2025	12-01-2032
BITADS1222	CLP	5,000,000,000	6 years and 8 months	5,93%	12-11-2025	12-01-2032
BITADR0223	CLP	10,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,71%	12-15-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	3,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,72%	12-16-2025	02-10-2031
BITADR0223	CLP	1,000,000,000	5 years and 3 months	5,73%	12-17-2025	02-10-2031
Total		**165,700,000,000**				

Placements made during the year ended as of December 31, 2024:

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADM0422	UF	120,000	7 years and 9 months	3,56%	01-18-2024	10-09-2031
BITADD0919	UF	100,000	5 years and 2 months	3,65%	01-19-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	320,000	5 years and 2 months	3,46%	01-24-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	325,000	5 years and 2 months	3,41%	01-25-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	255,000	5 years and 2 months	3,52%	01-26-2024	03-09-2029
BITADG0521	UF	300,000	5 years and 3 months	3,08%	02-08-2024	05-09-2029
BITADG0521	UF	200,000	5 years and 3 months	3,06%	02-09-2024	05-09-2029
BITADM0422	UF	150,000	7 years and 8 months	3,18%	02-20-2024	10-09-2031
BITADG0521	UF	430,000	5 years and 2 months	3,28%	03-07-2024	05-09-2029
BITADF0321	UF	630,000	4 years	3,27%	03-27-2024	03-09-2028
BITADM0422	UF	2,230,000	7 years and 3 months	3,63%	07-17-2024	10-09-2031
BITADW1122	UF	2,000,000	9 years and 4 months	3,55%	07-23-2024	11-10-2033
BITADX1022	UF	2,000,000	9 years and 9 months	3,55%	07-23-2024	04-10-2034
BITADQ0222	UF	180,000	11 years	3,40%	07-31-2024	10-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	760,000	11 years	3,05%	08-21-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	70,000	11 years	3,00%	08-23-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	150,000	11 years	3,01%	08-28-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	2,000,000	11 years	3,04%	08-29-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	1,290,000	11 years	2,50%	09-27-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	620,000	15 years	2,87%	10-17-2024	10-10-2039
BITADQ0222	UF	530,000	14 years and 10 months	2,90%	12-05-2024	10-10-2039
BITADQ0222	UF	420,000	14 years and 10 months	2,90%	12-13-2024	10-10-2039
Total UF		**15,080,000**				

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BCORCF0914	CLP	15,000,000,000	5 years and 8 months	6,22%	01-23-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	11,000,000,000	5 years and 5 months	6,74%	04-24-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6,43%	05-17-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6,38%	05-20-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	10,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6,41%	05-24-2024	09-01-2029
Total		**46,000,000,000**				

A detail of current bond repurchases is presented below:

Partial repurchases carried out as of December 31, 2025:

Type	Currency	Amount	Date
Current Bond	UF	90,524,942,779	June 2025
Current Bond	UF	61,832,723,969	July 2025
Current Bond	UF	24,559,048,657	August 2025
Current Bond	UF	176,948,246,626	September 2025
Current Bond	UF	76,683,421,018	November 2025
Total		**430,548,383,049**	

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank had not carried out any repurchases of current bonds

c.1.2) Mortgage bonds

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, no mortgage bond placements have been made.

d) Other financial obligations

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Amount owed for credit card transactions	763,444	891,637
Other	—	—
Total other financial obligations	**763,444**	**891,637**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024 the Bank has had no principal, interest or other defaults on its debt instruments issued.

Note 23 - Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments Issued

a) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of this item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Subordinated bonds	**1,226,398**	**1,191,934**
Subordinated bonds with transitional recognition	—	—
Subordinated bonds	1,226,398	1,191,934
Perpetual bonds	**270,002**	**197,060**
Preferred shares	**—**	**—**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,496,400**	**1,388,994**

b) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the changes in this caption are as follows:

	Preferred shares	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**—**	**1,191,934**	**197,060**	**1,388,994**
New issues made	—	—	94,218	**94,218**
Transaction costs	—	—	—	**—**
Amortization of transaction costs deferred in the income statement	—	—	—	**—**
Interest accrued at effective interest rate	—	49,584	—	**49,584**
Acquisition or redemption by issuer	—	—	—	**—**
Modification of the issuance conditions	—	—	—	**—**
Payment of interest to the holder	—	(52,054)	—	**(52,054)**
Payment of principal to the holder	—	(2,076)	—	**(2,076)**
Adjustments accrued for UF and/or the exchange rate	—	36,904	—	**36,904**
Exchange differences	—	2,106	(21,469)	**(19,363)**
Depreciation	—	—	—	**—**
Reappreciation	—	—	—	**—**
Expiration	—	—	—	**—**
Conversion to common shares	—	—	—	**—**
Other	—	—	193	**193**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**—**	**1,226,398**	**270,002**	**1,496,400**

(1) The accrual of interest on perpetual bonds is recorded under "Provisions for Dividends and Interest Payments" in equity, with the corresponding entry in provisions. In accordance with CNCB Chapter A-2 Section 8.1 ((See Notes 25 and 28 for more information)

Note 23 - Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments Issued

	Preferred shares	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	—	**1,301,615**	—	**1,301,615**
New issues made	—	—	198,162	**198,162**
Transaction costs	—	—	(2,262)	**(2,262)**
Amortization of transaction costs deferred in the income statement	—	—	—	**—**
Interest accrued at effective interest rate	—	52,596	—	**52,596**
Acquisition or redemption by issuer	—	—	—	**—**
Modification of the issuance conditions	—	—	—	**—**
Payment of interest to the holder	—	(57,873)	—	**(57,873)**
Payment of principal to the holder	—	(151,522)	—	**(151,522)**
Adjustments accrued for UF and/or the exchange rate	—	45,911	—	**45,911**
Exchange differences	—	1,207	1,160	**2,367**
Depreciation	—	—	—	**—**
Reappreciation	—	—	—	**—**
Expiration	—	—	—	**—**
Conversion to common shares	—	—	—	**—**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**—**	**1,191,934**	**197,060**	**1,388,994**

(1) The accrual of interest on perpetual bonds is recorded under "Provisions for Dividends and Interest Payments" in equity, with the corresponding entry in provisions. (In accordance with CNCB Chapter A-2 Section 8.1)

c) As of December 31, 2025, interest payments totaling MCh$18,746 were made on perpetual bonds, which are disclosed in Note 25. As of December 31, 2024, no interest payments were made on bonds with no fixed maturity date.

d) A detail of the regulatory capital financial instruments issued.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has not issued or placed any of the following:

- Subordinated bonds.
- Preferred shares.

The following table presents issuances of perpetual bonds (without fixed maturity) carried out during the year ended December 31, 2025:

Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Annual emission rate	Placement date
Bond AT1	USD	100,000,000	TSFR6M+3.45%	02-20-2025
Total		**100,000,000**		

The following table presents issuances of perpetual bonds (without fixed maturity) carried out during the year ended December 31, 2024:

Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Annual emission rate	Placement date
Bond AT1	USD	200,000,000	TSFR6M+3.60%	12-24-2024
Total		**200,000,000**		

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has recorded the following movements in its provisions:

a) Detail of provisions

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	124,230	114,426
Provisions of a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent company	—	—
Provisions for restructuring plans	1,810	2,619
Provisions for trials and litigation	797	1,744
Provisions for obligations of loyalty programs and merits for clients	18,964	18,947
Provisions for operational risk	3,790	3,681
Other provisions for other contingencies	291	1,399
Total	**149,882**	**142,816**

b) The movement of provisions as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is shown below:

	Provisions						
	Employee benefits and compensation	Restructuring plans	lawsuits and litigation	Customer loyalty and merits program obligations	Other Provisions for contingencies	Operational risk	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**114,426**	**2,619**	**1,744**	**18,947**	**1,399**	**3,681**	**142,816**
Provisions recorded	154,506	—	291	6,623	259	2,073	**163,752**
Application of provisions	(96,715)	(809)	(871)	(6,836)	—	(274.00)	**(105,505)**
Release of provisions	(49,081)	—	(440)	—	(1,457)	(1,879)	**(52,857)**
Other movements	1,094	—	73	230	90	189	**1,676**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**124,230**	**1,810**	**797**	**18,964**	**291**	**3,790**	**149,882**

	Provisions						
	Employee benefits and compensation	Restructuring plans	lawsuits and litigation	Customer loyalty and merits program obligations	Other Provisions for contingencies	Operational risk	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**109,588**	**6,637**	**1,919**	**22,498**	**1,756**	**2,395**	**144,793**
Provisions recorded	141,681	—	364	2,840	—	5,550	**150,435**
Application of provisions	(78,500)	(4,018)	(473)	(5,872)	(138)	—	**(89,001)**
Release of provisions	(57,930)	—	(60)	(438)	(1,078)	(3,680)	**(63,186)**
Other movements	(413)	—	(6)	(81)	859	(584)	**(225)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**114,426**	**2,619**	**1,744**	**18,947**	**1,399**	**3,681**	**142,816**

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

c) Provisions for employee benefit obligations:

	Reference	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
		MCh$	MCh$
Provision of short-term employee benefits	(1)	61,534	57,996
Provision of benefits to post-employment employees		—	—
Provision of long-term employee benefits	(d.1)	8,997	9,095
Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract	(d.4)	6,388	5,846
Provision for payments to employees based on shares or equity instruments	(2)	14,179	7,443
Provision for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans		—	—
Provision for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	(d.2)	28,787	28,565
Provision for other staff obligations	(d.3)	4,345	5,481
Total		**124,230**	**114,426**

(1) Includes the provision for the payment of performance bonuses, year-end bonuses and other compensation of a similar nature to employees.
(2) During 2021 and 2022, the Bank entered into an agreement consisting in the granting of an extraordinary long-term variable remuneration which will be paid in march 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively, The remuneration is determined based on a defined nominal amount which will be adjusted by the variation of the share price in the value of the shares; this will be settled in cash when the agreement milestones are met.

d) The detail of the main aspects of long-term employee benefits is presented below:

d.1) Compensation for years of service (long-term)

Description: Annual payment in the month in which the employee completes years of service in Colombia (every 5 years, from 5 to 50 years of service).

Financing: The method called "Projected Unit Credit" was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the corresponding cost for services. For all active Plan participants, the "projected earned benefit" is based on the Plan formula and years of service as of the calculation date, but using average salary, social security benefits, etc., projected to the date of calculation. Age at which the employee is assumed to stop providing services. For inactive members instead, it is the total benefit. The plan does not have policies (therefore without reimbursements) or associated assets, being a structured financing according to the financial conditions of the entity.

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The summary of the economic assumptions used as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	10.00	8.50
Expected rate of salary increase	7.60	7.30
Inflation rate	5.20	5.10

The changes in the present value of the obligation for this type of benefit and the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method and consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**9,095**	**9,018**
Net cost of benefits	320	792
Payments	(889)	(800)
Exchange differences	471	85
Total	**8,997**	**9,095**

The detail of the cost of the net benefit is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Current benefit cost	464	1,105
Reduction - past service costs	(910)	(975)
Interest expense on the obligation	766	662
Balances as of end year	**320**	**792**

d.2) Pension plan

Description: Old Age or Survivors' Pension in accordance with the Social Security Law in Colombia and benefits acquired with the Entity.

Financing: The Projected Unit Credit method was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the related service cost. For all active participants in the Plan, the projected accrued benefit is based on the Plan formula and the years of service as of the valuation date, using projected assumptions such as average salary, social security benefits, and other relevant factors up to the assumed retirement or termination age. For inactive members, the obligation corresponds to the total vested benefit. The Plan does not have insurance policies (and therefore no reimbursements) nor plan assets, as it is financed in accordance with the entity's financial capacity.

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The detail of the cost of the net benefit is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	9.50	8.50
Expected rate of pay increase	5.20	5.10
Inflation rate	5.20	5.10

The detail of the movements of the balances of the Pension Plan is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**28,565**	**30,245**
Interest expense on the obligation	2,435	2,214
Payment	(3,335)	(3,164)
Actuarial losses (gains)	(52)	(632)
Exchange differences	1,174	(98)
Balances as of end year	**28,787**	**28,565**

d.3) Retroactive severance plan

Description: Retroactive severance plan prior to Law 50 of 1990 in Colombia.

Financing: The method called "Projected Unit Credit" was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the corresponding cost for services. For all active Plan participants, the "projected earned benefit" is based on the Plan formula and years of service as of the calculation date, but using average salary, social security benefits, etc., projected to the date of calculation. Age at which the employee is assumed to stop providing services. For inactive members instead, it is the total benefit. The plan does not have policies (therefore without reimbursements) or associated assets, being a structured financing according to the financial conditions of the entity.

The summary of the economic assumptions is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	9.25	7.25
Expected rate of pay increase	7.60	7.30
Inflation rate	5.20	5.10

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The movements for this benefit as of December 31, 205 and 2024 are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**242**	**328**
Current service cost	56	89
Interest expense on debentures	13	16
Actuarial losses (gains)	(44)	(34)
Payment of benefits	(220)	(155)
Exchange differences	15	(2)
Balances as of end year	**62**	**242**

d.4) Retirement Bonus Plan

Description: Payment of a fixed amount at the time of retirement for retirement.

Financing: The method called "Projected unit credit" is the method used to determine the present value of the obligation for benefits and the cost associated with it. Under this method, the obligation for benefits is the present value of the current benefits for past services, but calculating the plan benefit based on the projected salary on the date on which the participant is supposed to receive the benefit.

The summary of the economic assumptions is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	10.00	8.50
Expected rate of pay increase	7.20	7.10
Inflation rate	5.20	5.10

The amounts recognized for this benefit were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at January 1st	**580**	**726**
Current service cost	(33)	(169)
Interest expense on debentures	48	97
Actuarial losses (gains)	(105)	(55)
Payment of benefits	(56)	(15)
Exchange differences	35	(4)
Balances as of end year	**469**	**580**

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The effect recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Pension plan	(52)	(632)
Retroactive severance plan	(44)	(34)
Retirement Bonus Plan	(105)	(55)
Total recognition of defined benefit obligations	**(201)**	**(721)**

Future actuarial calculations

These may differ from the calculations presented herein due to the following factors:

- The experience of the plans differs from those anticipated by the selected economic and demographic assumptions.
- Changes in economic and demographic assumptions.
- Expected increases or decreases as a natural part of the functioning of the methodology for these calculations (for example, the end of the amortization period or additional costs based on the financing situation of the plan).
- Changes in the characteristics of the plan or applicable law, and with respect to it, there are no significant events affecting the results presented since the last valuation.

Below is the detail of future payments for 2025 and 2024:

2025	Severance indemnity (long term)	Plan of pensions	Retroactive Severance plan	Plan bonus for retirement
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Year 2025	1,121	3,389	22	49
Year 2026	1,534	3,399	10	9
Year 2027	1,533	3,353	1	13
Year 2028	1,056	3,286	1	28
Year 2029	946	3,211	1	32
Year 2030- 2034	6,129	14,834	77	253

2024	Severance indemnity (long term)	Plan of pensions	Retroactive Severance plan	Plan bonus for retirement
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Year 2025	934	3,133	155	106
Year 2026	1,093	3,120	1	32
Year 2027	1,509	3,075	29	21
Year 2028	1,492	3,019	1	22
Year 2029	1,002	2,955	1	30
Year 2030- 2034	5,846	13,673	86	229

Note 25 – Provisions for Dividends, Interest Payments and Repricing on Bond with no fixed Maturity

a) The breakdown of the item as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Provision for payment of common stock dividends	128,428	112,988
Provision for payment of dividends on preferred shares	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on permanent bond	2,813	305
Provision for permanent bonds repricing	—	—
Total	**131,241**	**113,293**

b) The changes in this caption as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are presented below:

	Provision for dividends	Provision for payment of interest on permanent bonds	Provision for permanent bonds repricing
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**112,988**	**305**	—
Provisions recorded	128,428	21,255	—
Application of provisions	(112,988)	(18,747)	—
Release of provisions	—	—	—
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**128,428**	**2,813**	—

	Provision for dividends	Provision for payment of interest on permanent bonds	Provision for permanent bonds repricing
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**106,466**	—	—
Provisions recorded	112,988	**305**	—
Application of provisions	(106,466)	—	—
Release of provisions	—	—	—
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**112,988**	**305**	—

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk

a) Details of special provisions for credit risk for as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Special provisions for credit risk	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for credit risk for contingent accounts receivable		
Guarantees and sureties	3,453	4,065
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	311	415
Transactions related to contingent payments	18,453	17,285
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—
Other credit commitments	1,104	1,935
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	24,121	16,317
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	12	27
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	120	213
Other contingent loans	—	—
Subtotal	**47,574**	**40,257**
Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	**8,066**	**12,256**
Special provisions for foreign loans	**—**	**—**
Additional provisions for loans		
Additional provisions for commercial loans	107,379	81,541
Additional provisions for Mortgage loans	—	22
Additional provisions for consumer loans	—	27,489
Subtotal	**107,379**	**109,052**
Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment		
Adjustment to minimum allowance owed by banks in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum provision for commercial loans in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for contingent loans in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance Interbank loans abroad	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for commercial placements abroad	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for contingent loans abroad	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Provisions made for credit risk as a result of supplementary prudential requirements		
Provisions for commercial loans	—	—
Provisions for Mortgage loans	—	—
Provisions for consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Total	**163,019**	**161,565**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

b) The movement recorded in the results for provisions for as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is summarized as follows:

	Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for foreign loans	Additional provisions for placements	Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment	Provisions as a result of complementary prudential requirements
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**12,256**	**—**	**109,052**	**—**	**—**
Creation of provisions	3,336	—	27,511	—	—
Release of provisions	(6,883)	—	(29,232)	—	—
Other changes in provisions	(643)	—	48	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**8,066**	**—**	**107,379**	**—**	**—**

	Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for foreign loans	Additional provisions for placements	Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment	Provisions as a result of complementary prudential requirements
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**8,236**	**—**	**169,870**	**—**	**—**
Creation of provisions	5,923	—	—	—	—
Release of provisions	(2,828)	—	(60,758)	—	—
Other changes in provisions	925	—	(60)	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**12,256**	**—**	**109,052**	**—**	**—**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

c) Details of Contingent Credits for as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are summarized as follows:

	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Provisions recorded						Exposure net credit risk of loans
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	contingent
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantees and sureties	922,925	1,191	615	—	—	**924,731**	(3,359)	(13)	(81)	—	—	**(3,453)**	921,278
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	43,967	386	101	—	—	**44,454**	(300)	(9)	(2)	—	—	**(311)**	44,143
Transactions related to contingent events	1,291,727	46,493	24,398	3,085	975	**1,366,678**	(9,968)	(913)	(5,717)	(1,333)	(522)	**(18,453)**	1,348,225
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Other irrevocable credit commitments	199,621	—	—	—	—	**199,621**	(1,104)	—	—	—	—	**(1,104)**	198,517
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	224,095	1,070,602	926	109	15,749	**1,311,481**	(673)	(15,402)	(78)	(75)	(7,893)	**(24,121)**	1,287,360
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	4,528	—	—	—	—	**4,528**	(12)	—	—	—	—	**(12)**	4,516
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	—	10,911	—	—	168	**11,079**	—	(115)	—	—	(5)	**(120)**	10,959
Other contingent loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**2,686,863**	**1,129,583**	**26,040**	**3,194**	**16,892**	**3,862,572**	**(15,416)**	**(16,452)**	**(5,878)**	**(1,408)**	**(8,420)**	**(47,574)**	**3,814,998**

	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Provisions recorded						Exposure net credit risk of loans
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	contingent
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantees and sureties	1,004,017	1,687	—	—	—	**1,005,704**	(4,038)	(27)	—	—	—	**(4,065)**	1,001,639
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	28,263	813	157	—	—	**29,233**	(373)	(20)	(22)	—	—	**(415)**	28,818
Transactions related to contingent events	1,259,099	50,435	20,937	2,509	1,600	**1,334,580**	(9,855)	(986)	(4,513)	(1,254)	(677)	**(17,285)**	1,317,295
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Other irrevocable credit commitments	222,117	—	—	—	—	**222,117**	(1,935)	—	—	—	—	**(1,935)**	220,182
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	233,545	981,374	1,454	164	20,314	**1,236,851**	(664)	(5,348)	(80)	(54)	(10,171)	**(16,317)**	1,220,534
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	7,337	—	—	—	—	**7,337**	(27)	—	—	—	—	**(27)**	7,310
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	—	18,897	—	—	418	**19,315**	—	(196)	—	—	(17)	**(213)**	19,102
Other contingent loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**2,754,378**	**1,053,206**	**22,548**	**2,673**	**22,332**	**3,855,137**	**(16,892)**	**(6,577)**	**(4,615)**	**(1,308)**	**(10,865)**	**(40,257)**	**3,814,880**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risk, continued

d) Summary of changes in provisions – Contingent credits:

	Changes in provisions for the years in provisions			
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Balance as of January 1, 2025	**(23,469)**	**(4,615)**	**(12,173)**	**(40,257)**
Recording/(release) of provisions for				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(10,886)	(340)	4,564	**(6,662)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	2,747	(768)	(7,218)	**(5,239)**
Normal Individual up to Substandard	320	(947)	—	**(627)**
Normal individual up to Individual default	4	—	(104)	**(100)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	149	(115)	**34**
Substandard up to Normal Individual	(6)	24	—	**18**
Individual default up to Substandard	—	—	3	**3**
Individual default up to Normal Individual	—	—	—	**—**
Group normal up to Group default	2,497	—	(11,485)	**(8,988)**
Group default up to Group normal	(58)	—	4,508	**4,450**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) up to Group (normal, default)	17	6	(25)	**(2)**
Group (normal, default) up to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(27)	—	—	**(27)**
New contingent loans granted	(21,759)	(11,186)	(2,149)	**(35,094)**
Contingent credits due to conversion to loans	4,291	(564)	2,075	**5,802**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange rate differences	583	17	434	**1,034**
Other changes in provisions	16,625	11,578	4,639	**32,842**
Balance as of December 31, 2025	**(31,868)**	**(5,878)**	**(9,828)**	**(47,574)**

	Changes in provisions for the years in provisions			
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**(23,406)**	**(5,832)**	**(11,627)**	**(40,865)**
Recording/(release) of provisions for				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(1,859)	397	3,088	**1,626**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	1,394	(201)	(8,577)	**(7,384)**
Normal Individual up to Substandard	197	(481)	—	**(284)**
Normal individual up to Individual default	—	—	—	**—**
Substandard up to individual default	—	25	(162)	**(137)**
Substandard up to Normal Individual	(106)	192	—	**86**
Individual default up to Substandard	—	—	—	**—**
Individual default up to Normal Individual	—	—	—	**—**
Group normal up to Group default	1,264	—	(11,364)	**(10,100)**
Group default up to Group normal	(9)	—	3,182	**3,173**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) up to Group (normal, default)	61	86	(229)	**(82)**
Group (normal, default) up to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(13)	(23)	(4)	**(40)**
New contingent loans granted	(17,919)	(20,782)	(1,796)	**(40,497)**
Contingent credits due to conversion to loans	3,424	105	2,440	**5,969**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange rate differences	(755)	(42)	(583)	**(1,380)**
Other changes in provisions	15,652	21,740	4,882	**42,274**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(23,469)**	**(4,615)**	**(12,173)**	**(40,257)**

Note 27 – Other Liabilities

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Cash collateral received for derivative financial transactions	490,662	164,128
Accounts payable for intermediation of financial instruments	85,609	33,705
Accounts payable to third parties (1)	117,227	90,693
Other accounts and notes payable to third parties	330,714	242,861
Agreed dividends payable (2)	244	204
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	31,693	6,537
Liabilities for revenues from ordinary activities arising from contracts with customers (3)	46,778	47,785
VAT debit payable	13,600	11,977
Other cash collateral received	81	78
Pending transactions	37,036	73,379
Other liabilities	15,849	43,784
Total	**1,169,493**	**715,131**

(1) This group includes obligations that do not correspond to business operations, such as price balances for purchases of materials, price balances or obligations under leasing contracts for the acquisition of fixed assets or provisions for expenses pending payment.
(2) Correspond to approved dividends pending payment.
(3) Corresponds to commissions associated with the financial advisory and insurance brokerage businesses that must be deferred in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Note 28 – Equity

a) Movements in equity accounts and reserves (attributable to the equity holders of the Bank)

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the paid capital of the Bank is represented by ordinary shares subscribed and paid, without nominal value, as presented below:

	Number of ordinary shares	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Issued as of January 1,	216,340,749	216,340,749
Issuance of paid shares	—	—
Issuance of due shares	—	—
Repurchase of company issued shares	—	—
Share exchange (1)	—	—
Sales of company issued shares	—	—
Total	**216,340,749**	**216,340,749**

- **Subscribed and paid in shares**

As of December 31, 2025, the Bank's paid-in capital is represented by 216,340,749 subscribed and paid-in ordinary shares with no par value, totaling MCh$2,687,951. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank's paid-in capital was represented by 216,340,749 subscribed and paid-in ordinary shares, totaling MCh$2,687,951.

- **Purchase and sale of own shares**

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transactions for the purchase and sale of company-issued shares.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

List of major shareholders

The shareholders list as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Company name or shareholder name	Shares			
	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Ownership % (2)	No. of shares	Ownership % (2)
Itaú Unibanco	**145,853,507**	**67.42 %**	**145,853,507**	**67.42 %**
ITB Holding Brasil Participaçoes Ltda. (1)	78,795,817	36.42 %	78,795,817	36.42 %
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	56,896,856	26.30 %	56,896,856	26.30 %
Itaú Chile Participaciones SPA	10,160,834	4.70 %	10,160,834	4.70 %
Others	**70,487,242**	**32.58 %**	**70,487,242**	**32.58 %**
Local Securities Brokerage	29,299,220	13.54 %	40,424,197	18.69 %
Foreign Institutional Investors	16,603,877	7.67 %	14,009,222	6.48 %
Local institutional investors	22,143,475	10.24 %	13,398,140	6.19 %
Other minority shareholders	2,440,670	1.13 %	2,655,683	1.22 %
Total	**216,340,749**	**100.00 %**	**216,340,749**	**100.00 %**

(1) Includes 26,759,736 shares owned by ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda., held in custody as of December 31, 2024.
(2) The percentages shown in this column have been rounded for presentation purposes. These percentages were calculated based on the unrounded figures presented in the "No. of Shares" column.

b) Dividends

At the Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of Banco Itaú Chile held on April 24, 2025, the shareholders agreed to distribute profits for MCh$112,988 representing 30% of the profits for 2024.

	Income attributable to equity holders of Banks	Allocated to reserves and earnings Retained	Allocated to dividends	Percentage distributed	Shares	Dividends per share
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	%	No.	CLP
Year 2024, (Shareholders Meeting April 2025)	376,627	263,639	112,988	30 %	216,340,749	522.26869
Year 2023, (Shareholders Meeting April 2024)	354,887	248,421	106,466	30 %	216,340,749	492.12204
Year 2022, (Shareholders Meeting April 2023)	433,744	303,621	130,123	30 %	973,517,871,202	0.13366

Note 28 – Equity, continued

Below is the composition of the basic and diluted profit, attributable to the owners of the Bank, as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Basic earnings and diluted earnings	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
	Millions	MCh$	Millions	MCh$
Basic earnings per share				
Net income for the year	—	428,092	—	376,627
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	216	—	216	—
Assumed convertible debt conversion	—	—	—	—
Adjusted number of shares	—	—	—	—
Basic earnings per share (Chilean pesos)	—	1,979	—	1,741
Diluted earnings per share				
Net income for the year	—	428,092	—	376,627
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	216	—	216	—
Dilutive effects:				
Assumed convertible debt conversion	—	—	—	—
Conversion of common shares	—	—	—	—
Options rights	—	—	—	—
Adjusted number of shares	—	—	216	—
Diluted earnings per share (Chilean pesos)	—	1,979	—	1,741

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no dilutive effects.

c) Valuation accounts

Financial instruments to FVTOCI Includes accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income.
Equity instruments designated to FVTOCI Includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income. These results come mainly from minority investments, which are not recyclable.
Cash flows hedge: It includes the effects of hedges on the Bank's exposure to variations in cash flows that are attributed to a particular risk related to a recognized asset and/or liability, which may affect the results for the year.
Investment in foreign operations hedge: Corresponds to adjustments for hedges of net investment in foreign business.
Conversion reserves: It includes the effects of converting the Financial Statements of the New York Branch and Colombian subsidiaries, whose functional currencies are the US dollar and Colombian peso, respectively, to the presentation currency of Banco Itaú Chile (Chilean peso).
Defined benefits obligations reserves: This includes the effects of applying IAS 19 "Employee Benefits".
Minority investments: Includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of minority investments.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

The following are the equity effects and income taxes attributable to the owners of the Bank as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Elements that will be reclassified in income					Elements that will not be reclassified in income			
	Instrument Financial In FVTOCI	Hedges of cash flows Cash flows	Hedges of Net investment in foreign	Variation type of Changes in investment in Colombia and branch New York	Subtotal	Instrument Equity Defined In FVTOCI	Recognition obligations Benefits Defined	Subtotal	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Comprehensive income for the year									
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**23,210**	**(8,616)**	**(117,290)**	**108,146**	**5,450**	**6,896**	**(8,565)**	**(1,669)**	**3,781**
Effects for the year	(12,646)	29,236	47,338	2,542	66,470	5,234	202	**5,436**	**71,906**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**10,564**	**20,620**	**(69,952)**	**110,688**	**71,920**	**12,130**	**(8,363)**	**3,767**	**75,687**
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income									
Balances as of January 1, 2025	**(4,799)**	**1,667**	**34,677**	**—**	**31,545**	**(711)**	**2,786**	**2,075**	**33,620**
Effects for the year	1,545	(8,668)	(14,016)	—	(21,139)	(369)	(136)	**(505)**	**(21,644)**
Balances as of December 31, 2025	**(3,254)**	**(7,001)**	**20,661**	**—**	**10,406**	**(1,080)**	**2,650**	**1,570**	**11,976**
Net balances as of December 31, 2025	**7,310**	**13,619**	**(49,291)**	**110,688**	**82,326**	**11,050**	**(5,713)**	**5,337**	**87,663**

	Elements that will be reclassified in income					Elements that will not be reclassified in income			
	Instrument Financial In FVTOCI	Hedges of cash flows Cash flows	Hedges of Net investment in foreign	Variation type of Changes in investment in Colombia and branch New York	Subtotal	Instrument Equity Defined In FVTOCI	Recognition obligations Benefits Defined	Subtotal	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Comprehensive income for the year									
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**31,252**	**9,255**	**(65,531)**	**72,256**	**47,232**	**8,476**	**(9,282)**	**(806)**	**46,426**
Effects for the year	(8,042)	(17,871)	(51,759)	35,890	**(41,782)**	(1,580)	717	(863)	**(42,645)**
Subtotal as of December 31, 2024	**23,210**	**(8,616)**	**(117,290)**	**108,146**	**5,450**	**6,896**	**(8,565)**	**(1,669)**	**3,781**
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income									
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(4,209)**	**(3,013)**	**20,187**	**—**	**12,965**	**(5)**	**3,193**	**3,188**	**16,153**
Effects for the year	(590)	4,680	14,490	—	**18,580**	(706)	(407)	(1,113)	**17,467**
Subtotal as of December 31, 2024	**(4,799)**	**1,667**	**34,677**	**—**	**31,545**	**(711)**	**2,786**	**2,075**	**33,620**
Net balances as of December 31, 2024	**18,411**	**(6,949)**	**(82,613)**	**108,146**	**36,995**	**6,185**	**(5,779)**	**406**	**37,401**

d) Provision for Interest Payments on Bonds without a fixed maturity

The Bank recognizes the accrual of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity in the account Provisions for dividends, interest payments, and revaluation of issued regulatory capital financial instruments. As of December 31, 2025, accrued interest amounted to MCh$2,913, of which MCh$818 corresponds to taxes, resulting in a net accumulated amount, net of taxes, of MCh$2,095 (MCh$223 as of December 31, 2024).

Note 28 – Equity, continued

e) Reserves

This item is made up of amounts generated by concepts such as the business combination between Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca in 2016, investments after the initial purchase of Colombia in 2019 and 2022, loss absorption in 2020 and first-rate adjustments application years 2008 and 2022, the amounts of the item are as MCh$236,039 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

f) Retained earnings from prior years

Corresponds to undistributed earnings to shareholders for a total of MCh$995,901 as of December 31, 2025 (MCh$746,506 as of December 31, 2024).

g) Non-controlling interest

Corresponds to the net equity amount of the subsidiaries attributable to equity instruments which do not belong, either directly or indirectly, to the Bank, including the portion that has been attributed to the income (loss) for the year. The amounts and ownership percentage of the non-controlling interest in equity and income (loss) of the subsidiary are shown below:

As of December 31, 2025 and for the year ended that date:

				Other comprehensive income						
Subsidiary company	No. controlling	Equity	Income	Instrument Financial in FVTOCI (1)	Variation Exchange rate Colombia	Variation hedges Net investment in foreign (2)	Obligations over benefits Defined	Taxes Deferred	Total Other income comprehensive	Income comprehensive
	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Itaú Corredor de Seguro Colombia S.A.	0.013%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	0.538%	3,747	17	(14)	151	98	1	(24)	212	229
Total	**0.551%**	**3,747**	**17**	**(14)**	**151**	**98**	**1**	**(24)**	**212**	**229**

As of December 31, 2024 and for the year ended that date:

				Other comprehensive income						
Subsidiary company	No. controlling	Equity	Income	Instrument Financial in FVTOCI (1)	Variation Exchange rate Colombia	Variation hedges Net investment in foreign (2)	Obligations over benefits Defined	Taxes Deferred	Total Other income comprehensive	Income comprehensive
	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Itaú Corredor de Seguro Colombia S.A.	0.013%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	0.538%	3,518	75	(16)	42	(70)	4	20	(19)	56
Total	**0.551%**	**3,518**	**75**	**(16)**	**42**	**(70)**	**4**	**20**	**(19)**	**56**

(1) Includes equity and fixed income instruments at fair value through changes in other comprehensive income.
(2) Includes cash flow hedge effect and net investments in foreign.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

The detail of the movements of the non-controlling interest as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at the beginning of the year	**3,518**	**3,462**
Comprehensive income for the year	229	56
Effects of change of ownership	—	—
Final balances of the year	**3,747**	**3,518**

Banco Itaú Chile's main subsidiary with non-controlling interest is as follows:

Entity name	Country	Main Business Main	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
			Ownership percentage	Non-controlling interest	Ownership percentage	Non-controlling interest
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	Colombia	Banking activities	99.462 %	0.538 %	99.462 %	0.538 %

Information that represents the non-controlling interest of the aforementioned company before the consolidation elimination adjustments is as follows:

Summary of Statements of Financial Position	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Current assets	5,987,467	5,692,056
Current liabilities	(3,552,262)	(3,404,793)
Net current assets (liabilities)	**2,435,205**	**2,287,263**
Non-current assets	1,372,618	1,136,739
Non-current liabilities	(3,112,007)	(2,770,764)
Net non-current assets (liabilities)	**(1,739,389)**	**(1,634,025)**
Total net assets (liabilities)	**695,816**	**653,238**
Accumulated non-controlling interest	**328**	**299**

Statement of Income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest and indexation income	617,905	709,481
Income for the year	3,059	13,889
Income attributable to non-controlling interest	**95**	**70**

Note 28 – Equity, continued

Summary of the Statement of Cash Flows	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	132,577	297,405
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(129,675)	(255,700)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	64,699	(326,171)
Net increase (decrease) in cash flows	**67,601**	**(284,466)**

h) Consolidated comprehensive income for the year

Concepts	For the years ended as of December 31,					
	2025			2024		
	Holders Of bank	Non Interest controlling	Total	Holders Of bank	Non Interest controlling	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Consolidated income for the year	**428,092**	**17**	**428,109**	**376,627**	**75**	**376,702**
Other comprehensive income before taxes						
ELEMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Actuarial income for defined benefit plans	202	1	**203**	717	4	**721**
Fair value changes of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,234	20	**5,254**	(1,580)	(10)	**(1,590)**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be classified as income			—			
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(369)	—	**(369)**	(706)	—	**(706)**
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	(136)	—	**(136)**	(407)	(2)	**(409)**
Subtotal	**4,931**	**21**	**4,952**	**(1,976)**	**(8)**	**(1,984)**
ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(12,646)	(34)	**(12,680)**	(8,032)	(6)	**(8,038)**
Exchange differences by entities abroad	2,542	151	**2,693**	35,890	42	**35,932**
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	47,338	64	**47,402**	(51,759)	(64)	**(51,823)**
Cash flows hedge	29,236	34	**29,270**	(17,871)	(6)	**(17,877)**
Others	—	—	**—**	(10)	1	**(9)**
Subtotal	**66,470**	**215**	**66,685**	**(41,782)**	**(33)**	**(41,815)**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that can be classified as income						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,545	14	**1,559**	(590)	1	**(589)**
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	(14,016)	(24)	**(14,040)**	14,490	20	**14,510**
Cash flows hedge	(8,668)	(14)	**(8,682)**	4,680	1	**4,681**
Subtotal	**(21,139)**	**(24)**	**(21,163)**	**18,580**	**22**	**18,602**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**50,262**	**212**	**50,474**	**(25,178)**	**(19)**	**(25,197)**
Comprehensive income for the year	**478,354**	**229**	**478,583**	**351,449**	**56**	**351,505**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments

a) Lawsuits and Legal Proceedings

Lawsuits in Chile against the Bank with provision

As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, legal actions have been filed against the Bank and its subsidiaries involving its transactions in the ordinary course of business. They are mainly lawsuits pending against the Bank related to loans and other matters, most of which, according to the Bank's Legal Services Divisions involved in the suits, present no risk of significant loss.

The amount of the claims amounts to approximately MCh$72,933 as of December 31, 2025 (MCh$138,291 as of December 31, 2024). However, Management's opinion based on reports from the Legal Division as of December 31, 2025 attended the procedural state of said trials, it is not possible at this time to conclude whether these could result in significant losses not contemplated by the Bank in these Consolidated Financial Statements Notwithstanding the above, as of December 31, 2025, provisions amounted to MCh$2,034 (MCh$2,246 as of December 31, 2024) are maintained.

Itaú Colombia S.A.

Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiaries are involved in civil, administrative, and labor proceedings. Among the existing civil, administrative, and labor cases, these mainly relate to banking operations and fiduciary business activities, while the remaining cases arise from their condition as owners of assets subject to leasing.

The total amount of the lawsuits amounts to COP 505,915 million as of December 31, 2025 (COP 313,885 million as of December 31, 2024), resulting in provisions totaling COP 2,163 million as of December 31, 2025 (COP 2,501 million as of December 31, 2024). Among the legal proceedings, 35 relate to a real estate trust business in Bogotá, with a total claimed amount of COP 350,993 million. Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia has acted in accordance with the provisions set forth in the contracts and applicable regulations and will defend its position in the different instances. Of the 35 ongoing proceedings, as of the date of these financial statements, management has assessed and concluded that an outflow of resources is not probable; accordingly, only a contingent liability has been recognized.

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

b) Contingent loans

The following table shows the contractual amounts of the operations that oblige the Bank and/or its subsidiaries to grant loans:

	Contingent loans	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantors and sureties	**924,731**	**1,005,704**
Guarantees and bonds in Chilean currency	245,284	308,950
Guarantees and bonds in foreign currency	679,447	696,754
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	**222,268**	**146,163**
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	**4,528**	**7,337**
Transactions related to contingent events	**2,494,612**	**2,371,792**
Transactions related to contingent events in Chilean currency	1,727,123	1,494,837
Transactions related to contingent events in Foreign currency	767,489	876,955
Freely available lines of credit that can be cancelled immediately	**5,906,791**	**5,818,330**
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	617,384	614,681
Available balance of credit line on credit card – commercial portfolio	172,977	163,598
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - consumer portfolio	819,782	797,041
Available balance of credit line on credit card – consumer portfolio	4,296,648	4,243,010
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - portfolio owed by banks	—	—
Available lines of credit	**—**	**—**
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line on credit card – commercial portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - consumer portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line on credit card – consumer portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - portfolio owed by banks	—	—
Other loan commitments	**272,527**	**348,519**
Credits for higher education law No. 20,027 (CAE)	72,906	126,402
Other irrevocable loan commitments	199,621	222,117
Other contingent loans	**—**	**—**
Total	**9,825,457**	**9,697,845**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

c) Responsibilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have the following responsibilities arising from its regular course of business:

	Responsibilities	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Third-party transactions		
Debt Collections	22,139	25,266
Placement or sale of financial instruments	—	—
Transferred financial assets managed by the Bank	658,478	809,243
Third-party resources managed by the Bank and its subsidiaries	393,909	413,990
Subtotal	**1,074,526**	**1,248,499**
Custody of securities		
Safeguarded securities held by the Bank and its affiliates	3,641,755	2,248,347
Safeguarded securities deposited in another entity	944,120	465,075
Securities issued by the Bank itself	102,560	106,066
Shares in own name on behalf of unknown third party shareholders	—	—
Dividends received for shares in own name on behalf of unknown third parties shareholders	—	—
Proceeds received in auctions for shares in their own name on behalf of unnamed third-party shareholders	—	—
Funds subject to being transferred by right to the property of the Fire Brigades of Chile	—	—
Subtotal	**4,688,435**	**2,819,488**
Total	**5,762,961**	**4,067,987**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

d) Guarantees, Contingencies and other

	Guarantees, contingencies and others	
	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Commitments		
Guarantees for underwriting operations	—	—
Commitments to purchase non-financial assets	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Assets received as collateral		
Financial instruments received as collateral for a Margin Account for derivative financial operations with a Central Counterparty Entity in the country	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral by the Guarantee Fund for derivative financial operations with a Central Counterparty Entity in the country	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial transactions with a central counterparty entity abroad	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial operations with other counterparties in the country	311	40,115
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial transactions with other counterparties abroad	—	—
Other financial assets received as collateral	177,655	199,225
Other non-financial assets received as collateral	—	—
Subtotal	**177,966**	**239,340**
Assets pledged as collateral		
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for Margin Account for derivative financial transactions with a Central Counterparty in the country	12,604	32,404
Financial instruments pledged as collateral by Guarantee Fund for derivative financial transactions with a Central Counterparty in the country	29,004	26,065
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for derivative financial transactions with a central counterparty abroad	89,772	127,818
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for derivative financial operations with other counterparties in the country	—	—
Financial instruments pledged collateral for derivative financial transactions with other counterparties abroad	145,104	69,763
Other financial assets pledged as collateral	51,442	876,360
Other non-financial assets pledged as collateral	—	—
Subtotal	**327,926**	**1,132,410**
Total	**505,892**	**1,371,750**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

Itaú Corredores de Seguros Limitada

In order to comply with Article 58, letter d) of the Chilean Decree with Force of Law ("DFL") 251 of 1930, which states that, "Insurance brokers, in order to conduct business, must comply with the requirement of contracting insurance policies as determined by the Financial Market Commission, in order to correctly and fully comply with the obligations arising from its activities and especially regarding damages that may be incurred by insured parties taking policies through the brokerage house," the subsidiary has renewed the following insurance policies:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A	04-15-2024	04-14-2026	60,000 and 500	Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda.

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada

In compliance with Articles No. 30 and No. 31 of Law 18,045 (Securities Market Law), insurance policies have been taken out through Mapfre Seguros to ensure the proper and full fulfillment of all obligations as a securities broker. The beneficiaries of these policies are the current or future creditors that Itaú Corredores de Bolsa may have as a result of its operations. The direct beneficiaries of these guarantees are the Bolsa Electrónica de Chile and the Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago. The details are as follows:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A	04-23-2024	04-22-2026	16,000	Bolsa Electrónica de Chile
Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A	04-23-2024	04-22-2026	4,000	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago

In addition, the Company has contracted a comprehensive insurance policy to provide for possible situations of operational fidelity. The detail of the comprehensive insurance policy is as follows:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (MUS$)	Beneficiary
Orión Seguros Generales S.A.	12-19-2025	12-19-2026	5,000 and 10,000	Bolsa Electrónica de Chile

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada maintains shares in the Stock Exchanges, to guarantee simultaneous transactions for CLP 5,573 million (CLP 11,575 million as of December 31, 2024).

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada has been registered in the Registry of Portfolio Administrators since November 22, 2017. To comply with this registration, it has constituted a guarantee through Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A. for an amount of UF 10,000, for a period ending on June 18, 2026. This guarantee compliance with Articles 98 and 99 of Law No. 20,172, to ensure the faithful and full compliance with its Portfolio Management obligations. There are guarantees constituted for US$100,000, equivalent to CLP 91 million, to guarantee transactions with foreign traders, Pershing.

As of December 31, 2025, Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada maintains fixed-income securities to guarantee transactions in the Securities Clearing and Settlement House (referred to as "CCLV") for CLP 4,996 million (CLP 6,586 million as of December 31, 2024).

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A.

During the year 2025, the Company has contracted Guarantee Bonds in order to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the obligations of the Administrator for the administration of third party funds and the indemnification of the damages resulting from non-compliance in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of the Sole Law: of Funds No. 20,712.

Below are the guarantee and beneficiary forms that Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. maintains in effect to date, which were required to comply with the obligations of portfolio management contracts, their committees, funds, payment of labor and social obligations with the contractor's workers:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Banco Itaú Chile	12-29-2023	07-10-2028	17,780	Corporación de Fomento de la Producción CORFO

Note 30 – Interest Income and Expense

This item includes accrued interest for all financial assets and liabilities, interest income and expenses whose implicit or explicit return is obtained by applying the effective interest rate method regardless of whether they are measured at fair value, as well as product rectifications as a result of accounting hedges, the foregoing is part of the income and expenses for interest that are shown in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

a) The details of interest incomes, including the result for accounting hedge, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows

Interest income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Repurchase agreement rights and securities loans	15,973	34,756
Debt financial instruments	100,641	106,798
Interbank loans	1,803	2,473
Commercial loans	1,158,967	1,346,133
Mortgage loans	311,994	298,518
Consumer loans	503,884	536,807
Other financial instruments	95,039	141,338
Subtotal	**2,188,301**	**2,466,823**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt financial instruments	148,136	166,256
Other financial instruments	5,350	8,245
Subtotal	**153,486**	**174,501**
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	139,839	57,747
Totals	**2,481,626**	**2,699,071**

(1) This item reflects the interest rate effect generated by derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, see Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.

Note 30 – Interest Income and Expense, continued

b) Interest subject of recognition of results, as indicated in Note 2, are recorded in accounts, as long as they are not actually received.

Following is a detail of the suspended interest as of, 2025 and 2024:

Interest income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	27,189	39,314
Mortgage loans	5,413	7,657
Consumer loans	3,950	5,205
Totals	**36,552**	**52,176**

c) The detail of interest expense, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Interest Expenses	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Deposits and other demand deposits	(106,684)	(139,077)
Deposits and other term deposits	(776,042)	(1,016,468)
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	(69,490)	(42,551)
Obligations with banks	(100,592)	(133,335)
Debt instruments issued	(218,936)	(220,953)
Other financial obligations	(56,163)	(44,459)
Obligations from lease contracts	(6,139)	(6,699)
Regulatory equity financial instruments issued	(46,499)	(45,740)
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	15,656	12,530
Total	**(1,364,889)**	**(1,636,752)**

(1) This item reflects the interest rate effect generated by derivative instruments designated for fair value hedges. For more information, see Note 12 – Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting.

For purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the net amount of interest for the year ended as of December 31, 2025 is MCh$1,116,737 (MCh$1,062,319 as of December 31, 2024).

Note 31 – Readjustment Income and Expenses

This item includes the readjustments accrued in the period for all financial assets and liabilities, income and expenses for readjustments whose implicit or explicit return is obtained by applying the effective interest rate method regardless of whether they are measured at fair value, as well as product rectifications as a result of accounting hedges, the foregoing is part of the income and expenses for readjustments that are shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

a) The composition of readjustment income, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Readjustments income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Repurchase agreement rights and securities loans	—	—
Debt financial instruments	8,197	18,150
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	153,736	206,568
Mortgage loans	245,793	295,165
Consumer loans	10	7
Other financial instruments	774	3,182
Subtotal	**408,510**	**523,072**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt financial instruments	14,517	18,773
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	**14,517**	**18,773**
Result of accounting hedges for the risk due to indexation to the UF (1)	(129,953)	(56,168)
Total	**293,074**	**485,677**

(1) This item reflects the adjustment effect generated by derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, see Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.

Readjustment subject to suspension of recognition of income, as indicated in Note 2, is recorded in memorandum accounts until they are effectively received.

The following is a detail of the suspended indexation, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Incomes from readjustments	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	10,759	17,151
Mortgage loans	9,662	20,925
Consumer loans	—	2
Total	**20,421**	**38,078**

Note 31 – Readjustment Income and Expenses, continued

b) The detail of the readjustment expenses, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Readjustment expenses	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Deposits and other demand deposits	(1,873)	(1,655)
Deposits and other term deposits	(16,592)	(27,772)
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—
Debt instruments issued	(218,630)	(277,650)
Other financial obligations	(6,092)	(6,804)
Obligations from lease contracts	(36,905)	(45,911)
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	(3,642)	(10,049)
Total	**(283,734)**	**(369,841)**

(1) This item reflects the revaluation effect arising from derivative instruments designated as fair value hedges. For further information, refer to Note 12 – Derivative Financial Contracts for Hedge Accounting.

For purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the net amount of interest for the year ended as of December 31, 2025 is MCh$9,340 (MCh$115,836 as of December 31, 2024).

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense

a) Commission income

It includes the amount of all commissions accrued and received in the year, generated by business segments, except those that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of financial instruments for income from ordinary activities.

Commission income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Commissions from prepayment of loans	8,840	9,079
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	66	168
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	5,365	5,879
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	33,531	32,280
Commissions from card services	100,575	92,334
Commissions from account management	13,845	14,421
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	50,868	49,148
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	12,960	8,515
Compensation from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	31,218	23,910
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	40,303	33,505
Commissions from factoring services	589	511
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	33	39
Commissions from Securitizations	28	34
Commissions from financial advice	20,838	19,242
Commissions from foreign currency exchange	7,583	4,535
Commissions from student loan management	3,593	4,202
Other earned commissions	4,809	6,354
Total	**335,044**	**304,156**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

b) Commission expenses

This category includes commission expenses for the year related to the normal operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries:

Commission expense	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Commissions from card operation	(48,486)	(56,977)
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	(1,875)	(2,447)
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(242)	(229)
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(31,098)	(24,456)
Commissions from securities transactions	(14,731)	(7,065)
Commissions from correspondent bank domestically and abroad	(5,526)	(4,216)
Commissions from electronic fund transfer services	(7,305)	(1,321)
Commission expenses related to loans	(885)	(1,239)
Commissions from business support companies	(1,007)	(1,104)
Other commissions from received services	(7,048)	(4,464)
Total	**(118,203)**	**(103,518)**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

c) Income and expenses from commissions generated by segment and income recognition schedule

For the year ended as of December 31, 2025	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	8,717	123	**8,840**	—	8,840	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	66	—	**66**	—	66	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	3,963	1,402	**5,365**	—	5,365	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	28,441	5,090	**33,531**	—	33,531	—
Commissions from card services	67,722	32,853	**100,575**	26,677	73,898	—
Commissions from account management	12,228	1,617	**13,845**	—	13,845	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	24,105	26,763	**50,868**	4,699	42,893	3,276
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	5,535	7,425	**12,960**	7,266	5,694	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	31,208	10	**31,218**	—	31,218	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees						
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	36,755	3,548	**40,303**	—	—	40,303
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	589	—	**589**	—	589	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	33	**33**	—	33	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	28	**28**	—	28	—
Commissions from financial advice	17,374	3,464	**20,838**	4,476	16,362	—
Other earned commissions	12,863	3,122	**15,985**	—	15,985	—
Subtotal	**249,566**	**85,478**	**335,044**	**43,118**	**248,347**	**43,579**
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(24,000)	(24,486)	**(48,486)**	(21,048)	(27,438)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(1,875)	**(1,875)**	(1,875)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(242)	—	**(242)**	—	(242)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(24,596)	(6,502)	**(31,098)**	—	(31,098)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(12,509)	(2,222)	**(14,731)**	—	(14,731)	—
Other commissions from received services	(14,472)	(7,299)	**(21,771)**	(1)	(21,710)	(60)
Subtotal	**(75,819)**	**(42,384)**	**(118,203)**	**(22,924)**	**(95,219)**	**(60)**
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	**173,747**	**43,094**	**216,841**	**20,194**	**153,128**	**43,519**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

For the year ended as of December 31, 2024	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	8,842	237	**9,079**	—	9,079	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	168	—	**168**	—	168	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	4,037	1,842	**5,879**	—	5,879	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	24,929	7,351	**32,280**	—	32,280	—
Commissions from card services	58,049	34,285	**92,334**	28,602	63,732	—
Commissions from account management	12,505	1,916	**14,421**	—	14,421	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	22,974	26,174	**49,148**	4,593	41,380	3,175
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	3,000	5,515	**8,515**	5,201	3,314	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	23,905	5	**23,910**	—	23,910	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees						
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	29,149	4,356	**33,505**	—	—	33,505
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	511	—	**511**	—	511	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	39	**39**	—	39	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	34	**34**	—	34	—
Commissions from financial advice	15,644	3,598	**19,242**	5,244	13,998	—
Other earned commissions	11,967	3,124	**15,091**	—	15,091	—
Subtotal	**215,680**	**88,476**	**304,156**	**43,640**	**223,836**	**36,680**
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(32,081)	(24,896)	**(56,977)**	(21,613)	(35,364)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(2,447)	**(2,447)**	(2,447)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(229)	—	**(229)**	—	(229)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(19,296)	(5,160)	**(24,456)**	—	(24,456)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(4,849)	(2,216)	**(7,065)**	—	(7,065)	—
Other commissions from received services	(5,893)	(6,451)	**(12,344)**	—	(12,091)	(253)
Subtotal	**(62,348)**	**(41,170)**	**(103,518)**	**(24,060)**	**(79,205)**	**(253)**
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	**153,332**	**47,306**	**200,638**	**19,580**	**144,631**	**36,427**

Note 33 – Net Financial Income

Detail of the amounts of net income from financial operations, shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements corresponds to the following concepts:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Results from financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	(42,376)	105,139
Debt financial instruments	53,619	33,096
Other financial instruments	3,276	4,477
Subtotal	**14,519**	**142,712**
Results from financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Financial result for financial assets not held for trading compulsory valued at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt financial instruments	—	—
Other	7,096	(61,599)
Subtotal	**7,096**	**(61,599)**
Financial results for financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt financial instruments	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Financial results for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Deposits, other term deposits and other term deposits	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—
Other	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Financial result from financial write-offs of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets at amortized cost	15,160	13,895
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,993	24,163
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	21,476	595
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Subtotal	**43,629**	**38,653**
Results from exchanges, readjustment and hedging of foreign currency		
Result from foreign currency exchange	104,619	132,189
Results from adjustments in exchange rate		
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	8	—
Financial assets not held for trading compulsorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	(697)	938
Other assets	(3)	28
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	45	(28)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Net result of derivatives in accounting hedges of foreign currency risk	(1,977)	2,642
Subtotal	**101,995**	**135,769**
Financial result from reclassification of financial assets due to a change in the business model		
From financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
From financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income to financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Other financial result from changes in financial assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Other financial result from ineffective accounting hedge	(1,234)	(10,371)
Other financial result from accounting hedges of different kind	(13,409)	(18,657)
Subtotal	**(14,643)**	**(29,028)**
Total	**152,596**	**226,507**

Note 33 – Net Financial Income, continued

The result of financial assets or liabilities includes the amount of adjustments for changes in financial instruments, except for those attributable to interest accrued by application of the effective interest rate method of asset value adjustments, as well as the results obtained in their purchase and sale.

Financial results from exchanges, readjustment and hedging of foreign currency, including incomes from foreign currency trading, the differences derived from the conversion of monetary items in foreign currency to the functional currency and those generated by non-monetary assets in foreign currency at the time of their disposal.

Financial results declared in this note do not relate to any change in the business model the bank may have had.

Note 34 – Income from Investment in Companies

a) The results from investments in associates for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, are presented below:

Company	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2025		2024	
	Ownership interest	Investment value	Ownership interest	Investment value
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188%	1,840	8.7188%	999
Combanc S.A.	10.3295%	163	10.3295%	100
Imerc OTC S.A.	8.6624%	25	8.6624%	98
Dividends received from minority investments		**1,809**		**2,146**
Total		**3,837**		**3,343**

Note 35 – Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups not Admissible as Discontinued Operations

The details of the item result of non-current assets and disposal groups not admissible as discontinued operations (assets received in payment) is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Result of non-current assets and disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations		
Net result for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	4,715	8,226
Other incomes for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	11,511	14,695
Provisions for adjustments to the net realizable value of assets received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	(24,427)	(16,849)
Write-offs of goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	(4,274)	(5,844)
Expenses for maintenance of goods received in payment or awarded in judicial auction	(1,774)	(1,534)
Non-current assets for sale	905	772
Total	**(13,344)**	**(534)**

Note 36 – Other Operating Income and Expenses

During for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the bank presents other operating income and expenses according to the following detail:

a) Other operating incomes

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Compensation from insurance companies for claims other than operational risk events	2	2
Net income from investment properties	—	—
Income from issued card brands (VISA, MC, etc.)	—	992
Correspondent bank income	—	—
Income other than interests and commissions from lease agreements	—	—
Income from expense recovery	4,039	3,575
Other leasing income	58	13
Other income from assigned credits	960	564
Other income	27,068	12,496
Totals	**32,127**	**17,642**

b) Other operating expenses

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions for operational risk	469	(1,895)
Expense recoveries for operational risk events	4,428	3,786
Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	149	(304)
Other provisions for other contingencies	534	1,078
Expenses for credit operations of financial leasing	(1,105)	(1,160)
Provisions for restructuring plans	—	(220)
Expenses for credit operations of factoring	(271)	(220)
Expenses on issuance of financial instruments of regulatory capital	(469)	(38)
Losses from commercial decision	(1,005)	(452)
Expenses and provisions associated with loans under Law No, 20,027	(2,209)	(2,873)
Other operational expenses	(10,463)	(11,113)
Totals	**(9,942)**	**(13,411)**

Note 37 – Employee Benefit Obligations Expenses

The details of the item compensation and personnel expenses for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Expenses for short-term employee benefit	**(322,605)**	**(305,399)**
Compensation	(212,979)	(204,253)
Incentives (performance-related bonus)	(78,302)	(71,280)
Profit-sharing	(31,109)	(29,700)
Other	(215)	(166)
Expenses for post employment employee benefits	—	—
Expenses for long-term employee benefit	**(358)**	**(859)**
Compensation	(358)	(859)
Incentives (performance-related bonus)		—
Other	—	—
Expense for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	**(33,136)**	**(18,048)**
Severance indemnities (1)	(33,136)	(18,048)
Other	—	—
Expenses for employee payments based on shares or equity instruments	**(9,671)**	**(3,524)**
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	—	—
Cash-settled share-based payment transactions	(9,671)	(3,524)
Expenses for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans		**—**
Expenses for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	**(2,385)**	**(2,267)**
Expenses for other obligations with personnel	—	**—**
Other personnel expenses	**(25,611)**	**(26,903)**
Training expenses	(2,105)	(2,926)
Expenses for nursery and kindergarten	(557)	(598)
Other	(22,949)	(23,379)
Total	**(393,766)**	**(357,000)**

(1) Includes payments due to termination of employment contract severance indemnities, associated with the restructuring and efficiency process carried out by the Bank in Colombia.

Note 38 – Administrative Expenses

The details of the item Administrative Expenses for the years ended as December 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Administrative expenses	**(211,590)**	**(211,476)**
Expenses for short-term leases	(2,186)	(1,814)
Expenses for low-value leases	—	—
Other expenses of obligations for lease contracts	(160)	(173)
Maintenance and repair of fixed assets	(38,478)	(34,147)
Insurance premiums except to cover operational risk events	(17,304)	(17,983)
Office supplies	(2,073)	(1,737)
IT and communications expenses	(55,023)	(49,812)
Lighting, heating and other services	(3,188)	(2,937)
Surveillance services and transportation of valuables	(5,130)	(4,826)
Expenses for personnel representation and travel	(3,522)	(3,274)
Legal and notarial expenses	(25,306)	(24,087)
Fees for review and audit of the financial statements by the external auditor	—	(1,538)
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by the external auditor	(1,589)	—
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by other auditing companies	—	(81)
Title classification fees	(116)	—
Fees for other technical reports	(17,048)	(21,288)
Fines applied by the Financial Market Commission	(8)	(61)
Fines applied by other agencies	(246)	(73)
Other general management expenses	(40,213)	(47,645)
Outsourced services	**(38,254)**	**(40,678)**
Data processing	(15,257)	(14,039)
Technological development service, certification and technological testing	—	—
External human resource administration service and external personnel	(44)	(60)
Appraisal service	(141)	(174)
Call center service for sales, marketing, quality assurance and costumer service	(436)	(518)
External collection service	(2,555)	(3,991)
External ATM administration and maintenance service	—	—
External cleaning service, casino, files and documents custody, furniture and equipment storage	(689)	(651)
Sale services and product distribution	(153)	(252)
External credit evaluation service	—	—
Other outsourced services	(18,979)	(20,993)
Board of directors expenses	**(1,112)**	**(1,059)**
Board of directors compensations	(1,112)	(1,059)
Other board of directors expenses	—	—
Advertisement	**(24,198)**	**(24,383)**
Taxes, real estate tax and other legal charges	**(49,269)**	**(51,497)**
Real estate taxes	(502)	(462)
Municipal licenses	(1,269)	(1,220)
Other taxes other than income	(36,450)	(38,309)
Control contributions to the regulator	(11,048)	(11,506)
Other legal fees	—	—
Total	**(324,423)**	**(329,093)**

Note 39 – Depreciation and Amortization

Values corresponding to fees by concept of depreciation and amortization for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Amortization of intangible assets	(66,677)	(67,691)
Depreciation for fixed assets	(8,174)	(10,345)
Depreciation and amortizations for assets with rights to use in leases	(31,805)	(31,092)
Depreciation of other assets for investment properties	—	—
Amortization of other assets per revenue asset from ordinary activities from costumer contracts	—	—
Total	**(106,656)**	**(109,128)**

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the details are as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Impairment of investments in associates	—	—
Impairment of intangible assets	—	(30)
Impairment of fixed assets	(2)	(162)
Impairment of right-of-use assets	—	—
Impairment of other assets for investment properties	—	—
Impairment of other assets for income from ordinary activities from contracts with customers	—	—
Gain on an acquisition through a business combination on highly advantageous terms	—	—
Total	**(2)**	**(192)**

At the end of each reporting period, Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries assess whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset.

Cash-generating units	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Chile	3,578,188	3,123,143
Colombia	730,565	851,688

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

Goodwill impairment test as of December 31, 2025

I. Goodwill Allocation

The allocation of the Goodwill to each of the CGUs identified generated in the reverse acquisition mentioned in Note 2 of the Significant accounting criteria used, and its changes are presented below:

Goodwill	Chile CGU	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1,	**492,512**	**492,512**
Conversion difference	—	—
Impairment	—	—
Balances as of December 31,	**492,512**	**492,512**

II. Methodology Used by the Bank

Consistent with previous years, the recoverable amount of the Chile CGU has been determined using the Dividend Discount Model This methodology considers the cash flows generated by the dividends distributed to shareholders over a perpetual projection horizon, discounted at the cost of capital rate as of the valuation date. In this way, the economic value of equity can be estimated using projections of dividend flows derived from financial budgets and other assumptions approved by management.

In its process of carrying out the impairment test of goodwill, management considered various sources of information, including the following:

- The existing historical information, which was reconciled considering those events judged as one-time and non-recurring.
- The budgets approved by Management.
- Information from external sources, such as reports from analysts, supervisors, Central Banks, and press releases.
- Observable market information, such as rate curves, inflation and growth projections.
- The competitive strategy defined for the Bank.
- The projected financing structure and its impact on the Bank's capital requirements and internal policy.

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

III. Key assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations

Key assumptions	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	%	%
Perpetuity rates	5.20	5.20
Projected inflation rates (1)	3.00	3.00
Discount rate	10.82	11.51
Loans growth	6,00 - 7,40	6,00 - 7,40
Solvency index limit	17,03 - 18,11	16,28 - 17,10

(1) This corresponds to the projected long-term inflation rate

- **Projection and perpetuity period**

For the years 2025 and 2024 the cash flow projections were made with a 5 years periods through, 2030 and 2029, respectively. After this period, the present value of the cash flows for the years 2030 and 2029 is calculated, projected in perpetuity using growth rates of the Gross Domestic Product aligned with those expected for the markets in which the CGU operates.

- **Loan and deposits**

The loan were projected for the periods prior to perpetuity, considering an annual increase of approximately 7.3% for Chile. The deposit portfolio was projected in relation to the established reciprocity target, with both concepts aligned with market growth expectations and target market share.

- **Net income**

The projected net income was estimated based on the sensitivity analysis of GDP growth and the effects of inflation on the banking industry. The projected growth rate was obtained by considering the mix of products (consumer, housing, and commercial loan placements) and the target market share set by management. The projection of financing costs is primarily determined by the average balances of demand deposits, term deposits, and other liabilities.

- **Discount rate**

The discount rate was considered to be the Cost of Equity (Ke) in local currency, which was used to discount the cash flows of the CGU. This calculation considered a premium for country risk, where the CGU maintains its transactions.

- **Perpetuity Rate**

A growth rate in perpetuity was considered in accordance with the rates observed in the market where each CGU operates. Consequently, they were constructed considering local inflation and nominal GDP growth projections.

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

- **Dividend Payment**

Dividend payments were made with the objective of maximizing shareholder cash flows, subject to the constraint that the solvency ratio (effective equity to risk-weighted assets) does not fall below the limits required by regulatory authorities.

IV. Impairment Assessment Results

Due to the impairment assessment process described above, management concludes that the relationship between the recoverable amount and the book value of the CGU as of December 31, 2025, and 2024, is as follows:

Key assumptions	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	%	%
Recoverable amount / Carrying amount	158.21	125.60

The recoverable amount for each CGU corresponds to the value in use, as it is the largest amount when comparing fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

As of December 31, 2025, management has not identified an impairment charge that should be recognized in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

V. Pre- and post-tax rate reconciliation

The Bank has used the cost of equity (Ke) rate as the discount rate in its calculation of the recoverable amount, which is observable after taxes. The following table shows the effect of considering cash flows and discount rate before taxes:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	%	%
Discount rate	11.98	12.75
Recoverable amount / Carrying value	181.58	139.07

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses

a) Summary of credit loss expense for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Summary of credit loss in the year	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions constituted for loan credit risk	(394,976)	(483,380)
Expense (recovery) of special provisions for credit risk	(3,013)	59,699
Write-off credit recovery	78,640	100,149
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	(5)	(21)
Impairment due to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25	(302)
Total	**(319,329)**	**(323,855)**

b) Flow of provision expenses constituted for credit risk and expense for credit losses of loans for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Loan provision expense in the year	For the year ended as of December 31, 2025							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(868)	—	—	—	—	(868)	—	**(868)**
Release of provisions	486	—	—	—	—	486	—	**486**
Subtotal	**(382)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(382)**	**—**	**(382)**
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(18,168)	(69,426)	(19,658)	(64,752)	(3,711)	(175,715)	(1)	**(175,716)**
Provisions released	17,179	161	6,836	1,387	8,827	34,390	158	**34,548**
Subtotal	**(989)**	**(69,265)**	**(12,822)**	**(63,365)**	**5,116**	**(141,325)**	**157**	**(141,168)**
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(4,356)	—	—	(6,817)	(11,173)	—	**(11,173)**
Provisions released	—	1,955	—	—	1,303	3,258	—	**3,258**
Subtotal	**—**	**(2,401)**	**—**	**—**	**(5,514)**	**(7,915)**	**—**	**(7,915)**
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(225,559)	—	—	(46,791)	(272,350)	—	**(272,350)**
Release of provisions	—	—	—	—	26,839	26,839	—	**26,839**
Subtotal	**—**	**(225,559)**	**—**	**—**	**(19,952)**	**(245,511)**	**—**	**(245,511)**
Expense of constituted provisions	**(1,371)**	**(297,225)**	**(12,822)**	**(63,365)**	**(20,350)**	**(395,133)**	**157**	**(394,976)**
Recovery of writen-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**26,411**
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**4,068**
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**48,161**
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**78,640**
Credit loss expense	**(1,371)**	**(297,225)**	**(12,822)**	**(63,365)**	**(20,350)**	**(395,133)**	**157**	**(316,336)**

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

Loan provision expense in the year	For the year ended as of December 31, 2024							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(416)	—	—	—	—	(416)	—	**(416)**
Release of provisions	322	—	—	—	—	322	—	**322**
Subtotal	**(94)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(94)**	**—**	**(94)**
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(16,715)	(60,240)	(34,055)	(93,871)	(4,581)	(209,462)	—	**(209,462)**
Provisions released	17,181	234	16,329	16,630	5,321	55,695	950	**56,645**
Subtotal	**466**	**(60,006)**	**(17,726)**	**(77,241)**	**740**	**(153,767)**	**950**	**(152,817)**
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(6,006)	—	—	(9,249)	(15,255)	—	**(15,255)**
Provisions released	—	2,411	—	—	1,481	3,892	—	**3,892**
Subtotal	**—**	**(3,595)**	**—**	**—**	**(7,768)**	**(11,363)**	**—**	**(11,363)**
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(238,968)	—	—	(119,879)	(358,847)	—	**(358,847)**
Release of provisions	—	2,420	—	—	37,321	39,741	—	**39,741**
Subtotal	**—**	**(236,548)**	**—**	**—**	**(82,558)**	**(319,106)**	**—**	**(319,106)**
Expense of constituted provisions	**372**	**(300,149)**	**(17,726)**	**(77,241)**	**(89,586)**	**(484,330)**	**950**	**(483,380)**
Recovery of writen-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**48,861**
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5,416**
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**45,872**
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100,149**
Credit loss expense	**372**	**(300,149)**	**(17,726)**	**(77,241)**	**(89,586)**	**(484,330)**	**950**	**(383,231)**

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

c) Balances for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 of expenses for special provisions for credit risk, are as follows:

Summary of the expense for special provisions for credit risk	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions for contingent credits	**(8,281)**	**2,036**
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial Loans	202	2,569
Consumer loans	(8,483)	(533)
Expense of provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	**3,547**	**(3,095)**
Expense of special provisions for contingent credits abroad	**—**	**—**
Expense of additional provisions for loans	**1,721**	**60,758**
Commercial loans	1,721	14,715
Mortgage loans	—	12,000
Consumer loans	—	34,043
Expense of provisions for adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation	**—**	**—**
Expense of other special provisions constituted for credit risk	**—**	**—**
Total	**(3,013)**	**59,699**

Note 42 – Income from Discontinued Operations

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has no results from discontinued operations.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures

a) Assets and liabilities for transactions with related parties

Assets and liabilities by type of related party	As of December 31, 2025				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	191	—	4,413	**4,604**
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not intended for mandatory trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedging	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Rights on resale agreements and loans of securities	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	5,563	20	19,557	**25,140**
Mortgage loans	—	—	28,268	17,000	**45,268**
Consumer loans	—	—	5,695	3,790	**9,485**
Recorded provisions - loans	—	(12)	(284)	(204)	**(500)**
Other assets	—	—	—	680	**680**
Contingent credits	—	24,439	8,154	4,666	**37,259**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	2,496	**2,496**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge.	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other demand obligations	—	21	2,718	5,424	**8,163**
Deposits and other term deposits	—	94,327	4,209	181,618	**280,154**
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued (1)	—	—	—	272,070	**272,070**
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	—	—	—	2,813	**2,813**
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—

(1) This corresponds to an AT1 bond issued by the Bank and acquired by Itaú BBA International, a related party of the Bank's controlling shareholder. As of December 31, 2025, interest accrued on these issuances amounted to a total of MCh$21,559, of which MCh$18,746 had been paid.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

Assets and liabilities by type of related party	As of December 31, 2024				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not intended for mandatory trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedging	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Rights on resale agreements and loans of securities	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	12,389	41	14,737	**27,167**
Mortgage loans	—	—	31,945	18,620	**50,565**
Consumer loans	—	310	5,086	4,832	**10,228**
Recorded provisions - loans	—	(32)	(192)	(330)	**(554)**
Other assets	—	—	—	1,305	**1,305**
Contingent credits	—	29,690	9,193	5,699	**44,582**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge.	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other demand obligations	—	116	2,624	2,933	**5,673**
Deposits and other term deposits	—	—	4,817	169,046	**173,863**
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued (1)	—	—	—	199,322	**199,322**
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	—	—	—	305	**305**
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—

(1) On December 24, 2024, the bank issued an AT1 bond acquired by Itaú BBA International, an entity related to the Bank's controlling shareholder. Interest of Mch$305 was accrued for this issue, of which Mch$82 corresponds to Tax, recognizing a net interest of taxes of Mch$223 in equity.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

b) Incomes and expenses from transactions related parties for the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	For the year ended as of December 31, 2025				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	—	91	1,232	4,567	**5,890**
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	952	513	**1,465**
Commission income	—	487	113	2,446	**3,046**
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other income	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total Income	**—**	**578**	**2,297**	**7,526**	**10,401**
Interest Expenses	—	(1,777)	(267)	(8,309)	**(10,353)**
Indexation expenses	—	—	(2)	(444)	**(446)**
Commission expenses	—	—	—	(443)	**(443)**
Credit loss expense	—	20	(92)	126	**54**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	(46,346)	—	**(46,346)**
Administrative expense	(498)	(4,429)	—	(7,298)	**(12,225)**
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	**(498)**	**(6,186)**	**(46,707)**	**(16,368)**	**(69,759)**

	For the year ended as of December 31, 2024				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	—	1,265	1,374	2,084	**4,723**
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	1,311	784	**2,095**
Commission income	—	49	81	3,556	**3,686**
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other income	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total Income	**—**	**1,314**	**2,766**	**6,424**	**10,504**
Interest Expenses	—	(1,373)	(155)	(10,124)	**(11,652)**
Indexation expenses	—	—	(6)	(553)	**(559)**
Commission expenses	—	—	—	—	**—**
Credit loss expense	—	(24)	—	227	**203**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	(42,877)	—	**(42,877)**
Administrative expense	(525)	(5,146)	—	(5,871)	**(11,542)**
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	**(525)**	**(6,543)**	**(43,038)**	**(16,321)**	**(66,427)**

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

c) Transactions with related parties in the year

The transactions with related entities reported herein are those which, in the opinion of the Company, exceed an accumulated total of MCh$79 (UF 2,000) as of December 31, 2025, and MCh$77 (UF 2,000) as of December 31, 2024:

Business name	Transaction description					As of December 31, 2025				
	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Type of service	Deadline	Renewal Conditions	Transactions under equivalence conditions to those Transactions with mutual independence between parties	Amount	Effect on Income Statement		Effect on Statement of Financial Position	
							Incomes	Expenses	Receivable	Payable
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Combanc S.A.	Management	Data transmission services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(944)	—	(944)	—	—
Comder Contraparte Central S.A	Management	Banking services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(1,462)	—	(1,462)	—	—
Itaú Unibanco	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(498)	—	(498)	—	—
Itaú BBA Securities NY	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	534	883	(349)	92	(93)
Itaú internacional securities	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	86	86	—	85	—
Banco Itaú International	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	1,103	1,103	—	503	—
Itaú BBA Europa	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	(653)	—	(653)	—	(443)
Redbanc S.A.	Management	ATM network management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(4,333)	—	(4,333)	—	—
Transbank S.A.	Management	Credit card management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(4,429)	—	(4,429)	—	—

Business name	Transaction description					As of December 31, 2024				
	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Type of service	Deadline	Renewal Conditions	Transactions under equivalence conditions to those Transactions with mutual independence between parties	Amount	Effect on Income Statement		Effect on Statement of Financial Position	
							Incomes	Expenses	Receivable	Payable
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Combanc S.A.	Management	Data transmission services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(704)	—	(704)	—	—
Comder Contraparte Central S.A	Management	Banking services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(1,501)	—	(1,501)	—	—
Itaú Unibanco	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(525)	—	(525)	—	—
Itaú BBA Securities NY	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	435	837	(402)	160	(14)
Itaú internacional securities	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	736	736	—	406	—
Banco Itaú International	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	1,627	1,627	—	739	—
Redbanc S.A.	Management	ATM network management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(3,264)	—	(3,264)	—	—
Transbank S.A.	Management	Credit card management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(5,146)	—	(5,146)	—	—

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

d) Payments to the Board of directors and key management personnel of Consolidated Bank.

Payments to the Board of directors and key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Board of directors		
Compensation payments and board of directors per diem - Bank and banks subsidiaries	**(1,112)**	**(1,059)**
Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries:		
Short-term employee benefit payment	(38,557)	(36,437)
Post employment employee benefit payment	—	—
Long-term employee benefit payment	—	—
Payments for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	(2,594)	(1,319)
Payment to employees based on shares or equity instruments	(2,919)	(2,981)
Payment for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	—	—
Payment for obligations for defined post-employment benefit plans	—	—
Payment for other personnel obligations	—	—
Subtotal- Payments for employee benefit obligations	**(44,070)**	**(40,737)**
Total	**(45,182)**	**(41,796)**

e) Composition of the Board of directors and key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries

Composition of the board of directors and key Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
	No. of executives	
Board of directors		
Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries	**13**	**13**
Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries:		
General Manager - Bank	1	1
General Manager - Bank subsidiaries	6	7
Division/Area Managers - Bank	91	90
Division/Area Managers - Bank Subsidiaries	55	57
Subtotal	**153**	**155**
Total	**166**	**168**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

This disclosure was prepared based on the application of the local regulatory guidelines stated in Chapter 7-12 "Fair value of financial instruments" of the CMF and IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement". These standards have been applied to both financial assets and non-financial assets measured at fair value (recurring and non-recurring).

The following section details the main guidelines and definitions used by the Group:

Fair value. The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). The transaction is carried out in the principal or most advantageous market and is not forced, that is, it does not consider factors specific to the Group that may influence a real transaction.

Market participants. Buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability that have all of the following characteristics:

a) They are independent of each other, i.e. they are not related parties as defined in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", although the price in a related party transaction may be used as an input to a fair value measurement if the entity has evidence that the transaction was entered into at market terms.

b) They are knowledgeable, having a reasonable understanding about the asset or liability and the transaction using all available information, including information that might be obtained through due diligence efforts that are usual and customary.

c) They are able to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability.

d) They are willing to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability i.e. they are motivated, but not forced or otherwise compelled, to do so.

Fair value measurement. When measuring fair value, the Group takes into account the same characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would consider in pricing that asset or liability on the measurement date.

Aspects of the transaction. A fair value measurement assumes that the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under current market conditions. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place: (a) on the principal market for the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset.

Market participants. The fair value measurement measures the fair value of the asset or liability using the assumptions that the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, assuming that the participants act in their best economic interest.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Prices. Fair value is the price that will be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction on the main (or most advantageous) market as of the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. Starting price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Highest and best use of non-financial assets. The fair value measurement of these assets takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits through the highest and best use of the asset or through the sale of the asset to another market participant that would maximize the value of the asset.

Bank's own liabilities and equity instruments. The fair value measurement assumes that these items are transferred to a market participant on the date of measurement. The transfer of these items assumes that:

a) A liability would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would be required to fulfill the obligation. The liability would not be settled with the counterparty or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.
b) An entity's own equity instrument would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would take on the rights and responsibilities associated with the instrument. The instrument would not be canceled or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.

Default risk. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of the default risk. This risk includes, but is not limited to, the entity's own credit risk. This risk is assumed to be the same before and after the liability is transferred.

Initial recognition. When an asset is acquired or a liability assumed in an exchange transaction involving that asset or liability, the transaction price is the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (the entry price). In contrast, the fair value of the asset or liability is the price received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (the exit price). Entities do not necessarily sell assets at the prices paid to acquire them. Likewise, they do not necessarily transfer liabilities at the price received to assume them.

Valuation techniques. The Bank will use techniques that are appropriate for the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. In this sense, the following approaches stand out, being the first two the most used by the group:

a) **Market approach.** Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities.
b) **Income approach.** Converts future amounts for example cash flows or income and expenses to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts. The fair value measurement is determined based on the value indicated by the current market expectations about those future amounts.
c) **Cost approach.** Reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (current replacement cost).

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Present value techniques. Technique to adjust the discount rate and expected cash flows (expected present value). The present value technique used to measure the fair value will depend on the specific facts and circumstances of the asset or liability being measured and the availability of sufficient data.

Components of the present value measurement. Present value is the tool used to link future amounts (e.g. cash flows or values) to a present amount using a discount rate. A fair value measurement of an asset or a liability using a present value technique captures all the following elements from the perspective of market participants at the measurement date:

a) An estimate of future cash flows for the asset or liability being measured.
b) Expectations about possible variations in the amount and timing of the cash flows representing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows.
c) The temporary value of money, represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets that have expiration dates or duration that coincides with the period covered by the cash flows and do not raise uncertainty in the temporary distribution or risk of default for the holder (that is, risk-free interest rate).
d) The price to bear the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows (i.e., a risk premium).
e) Other factors that market participants would take into account in these circumstances.
f) For a liability, the default risk related to that liability, including the entity's own credit risk (i.e. the debtor's).

Fair value hierarchy. It gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Determination of fair value

The following is a summary of the fair values of the main financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, including those that are not presented at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position:

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Carrying amount value	Estimated fair value	
		Recurrent (a)	Non recurrent (b)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	2,892,660	—	2,892,660
Cash items in process of collection	897,258	—	897,258
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	4,620,072	4,620,072	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,956,486	3,956,486	—
Financial debt instruments	598,794	598,794	—
Other	64,792	64,792	—
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,837	8,837	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,815,427	3,815,427	—
Financial debt instruments	3,815,427	3,815,427	—
Other	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	139,856	139,856	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	29,356,116	—	30,221,587
Investments under resale agreements	197,770	—	197,770
Financial debt instruments	991,908	—	1,000,656
Interbank loans	47,332	—	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,547,863	—	17,030,221
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,520,104	—	8,525,962
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,051,139	—	3,419,646
Total	**41,730,226**	**8,584,192**	**34,011,505**
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	890,109	—	890,109
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,899,837	3,899,837	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,899,837	3,899,837	—
Other	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	104,428	104,428	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,488,777	—	31,301,493
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,773	—	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,561,042	—	14,533,060
Obligations under repurchase agreements	518,259	—	518,259
Interbank borrowings	1,892,176	—	1,887,367
Debt instruments issued	6,858,083	—	6,703,590
Other financial liabilities	763,444	—	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	109,096	—	101,822
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,496,400	—	1,557,869
Total	**37,988,647**	**4,004,265**	**33,851,293**

(a) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
(b) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on a basis other than fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value presented here are for disclosure purposes only and have no impact on the balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Carrying amount value	Estimated fair value	
		Recurrent (a)	Non recurrent (b)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	3,345,969	—	3,345,969
Cash items in process of collection	348,483	—	348,483
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	4,758,381	4,758,381	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,980,222	3,980,222	—
Financial debt instruments	713,984	713,984	—
Other	64,175	64,175	—
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,650	8,650	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,077,290	3,077,290	—
Financial debt instruments	3,077,290	3,077,290	—
Other	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	79,887	79,887	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	28,461,952	—	29,320,160
Investments under resale agreements	212,225	—	212,225
Financial debt instruments	1,176,360	—	1,186,256
Interbank loans	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,235,263	—	16,642,775
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,874,029	—	7,890,739
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,964,075	—	3,388,165
Total	**40,080,612**	**7,924,208**	**33,014,612**
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	346,437	—	346,437
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,919,623	3,919,623	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,919,623	3,919,623	—
Other	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	109,680	109,680	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,490,519	—	31,155,675
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	—	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,506,091	—	14,463,921
Obligations under repurchase agreements	841,142	—	841,142
Interbank borrowings	1,864,542	—	1,860,329
Debt instruments issued	7,066,633	—	6,778,172
Other financial liabilities	891,637	—	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	124,545	—	130,279
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,388,994	—	1,475,586
Total	**37,379,798**	**4,029,303**	**33,107,977**

(a) Corresponds to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements.
(b) Correspond to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on a basis other than fair value in the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair values presented here are for disclosure purposes only and have no impact on the balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

In addition, the fair value estimates presented above do not attempt to estimate the value of the Group's profits generated by its business, nor future business activities, and, therefore, do not represent the value of the Group as a going concern.

The following section describes the methods used to estimate fair value:

a) Measurement of the fair value of assets and liabilities for disclosure purposes (Non-recurring)

Cash, short-term assets and short-term liabilities

The fair value of these items approximates their book value given their short-term nature. These items include:

- Cash and deposits in Banks
- Cash in the process of collection
- Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans and obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans
- Demand deposits and other demand obligations
- Other financial obligations

Loans

The fair value of loans is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. In the case of mortgage loans and consumer loans, the cash flows were discounted by using the effective average placement rate of the last month of the reporting period for each type of product. The fair value of commercial loans is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using a risk-free interest rate adjusted for expected losses from debtors based on their credit quality. The credit risk adjustment is based on variables observable in the market and the Group's policies for qualitative and quantitative credit risk methodologies.

This methodology was applied to:

- Interbank loans
- Loans and accounts receivable from customers

Financial instruments at amortized cost

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments is determined using quotes and transactions observed in the main market for identical instruments, or in their absence, for similar instruments. Fair value estimates of debt instruments or securities representative of debt take into account additional variables and inputs to the extent that they apply, including estimates of prepayment rates and the credit risk of issuers.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Medium and long-term liabilities

The fair value of medium and long-term liabilities is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using an interest rate curve that reflects current market conditions at which the entity's debt instruments are traded. Medium and long-term liabilities include:

- Term deposits and other term loans
- Interbank borrowings
- Debt instruments issued
- Instruments of regulatory capital

b) Value Measurement of financial assets and liabilities for recording purposes (recurring)

Financial instruments

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments is determined using quotes and transactions observed in the main market for identical instruments, or in their absence, for similar instruments. Fair value estimates of debt instruments or securities representative of debt take into account additional variables and inputs to the extent that they apply, including estimates of prepayment rates and the credit risk of issuers. These financial instruments are classified as follows:

- Financial instruments held for trading at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial instruments at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income

Financial derivative contracts

The estimated fair value of derivative instruments is calculated using prices quoted in the market for financial instruments with similar characteristics. The methodology recognizes the credit risk of each counterparty. The adjustment is known internationally as counterparty risk adjustment, which is composed of CVA (Credit Value Adjustment) and DVA (Debit Value Adjustment), the sum of both risk adjustments the effective counterparty risk that must be recognized. This adjustment is periodically recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

As of December 31, 2025, the portfolio of derivative contracts both in Chile and Colombia have an accumulate net effect of MCh$(5,872)(MCh$(5,282) as of December 31, 2024)

	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	CVA	DVA	CVA	DVA
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for hedging				
Fair value	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Cash flows	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Net investment in a foreign operation hedge	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Derivatives held for trading	**(7,379)**	**1,507**	**(6,840)**	**1,558**
Interest rate forward	(13)	—	(4)	—
Currency forwards	(2,042)	813	(1,145)	781
Currency swaps	(4,196)	531	(4,547)	589
Interest rate swaps	(1,128)	163	(1,144)	188
Currency call options	—	—	—	—
Currency put options	—	—	—	—
Totals financial derivatives	**(7,379)**	**1,507**	**(6,840)**	**1,558**

c) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies assets and liabilities based on the characteristics of the data that the technique requires for its valuation:

- **Level 1**

Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Entity can access at the measurement date. The inputs needed to value the instruments in this category are available daily and used directly.

In the case of Currency, Shares and Mutual funds, prices are observed directly in over-the-counter markets and the Stock Exchange. These prices correspond to the values at which the exact same assets are traded. As a result, the portfolio valuation does not require assumptions or models of any type.

For instruments issued by the Chilean Central Bank and the Chilean Treasury, benchmark prices are used. Benchmark prices are defined using similar durations, type of currency and are traded the equivalent of every day. The valuation of these instruments is identical to the valuation of the Santiago Stock Exchange, which is a standard international methodology. This methodology uses the internal rate of return to discount the instrument's cash flows.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

- **Level 2**

The specific instrument does not have daily quotes. However, similar instruments can be observed (e.g. same issuer, different maturity; or different issuer, same maturity and risk rating). In general, they are diverse combinations of pseudo-arbitration. Although the inputs are not directly observable, observable inputs are available with the needed periodicity.

In this category, instruments are valued by discounting contractual cash flows based on a zero-coupon curve determined through the price of instruments with similar characteristics and a similar issuer risk. The income approach is used, which converts future amounts to present amounts.

For derivative instruments within this category, quotes from other-the-counter transactions reported by the most important brokers in the Chilean market and the Bloomberg platform are used. The inputs observed include forward prices, interest rates and volatilities. Based on these inputs, market curves are modeled.They are a numerical representation of the opportunity costs of the instrument's cash flows or the price volatility of an asset.Finally, cash flows are discounted.

The Black and Scholes model is used for options based on prices of brokers in the OTC market. For money market instruments, prices of transactions on the Santiago Stock Exchange are observed and used to model market curves.

For corporate or bank bonds, given the lack of market depth, the Bank uses transactions (if any) in the Chilean market, on foreign markets, zero-coupon curves of risk-free instruments, adjustment curves, spread modeling, correlation with similar financial instruments, etc. and gives market curves as the final result. These market curves are provided by a pricing supplier and are widely accepted by the market and its regulators.

- **Level 3**

This is used when prices, data or necessary inputs are not directly or indirectly observable for similar instruments for the asset or liability as of the valuation date. These fair value valuation models are subjective in nature. Therefore, they base their estimate of prices on a series of assumptions that are widely accepted by the market.

Due to the lack of liquidity in the basis of the active banking rate (TAB) over the chamber rate (camera), the price is not observable and, therefore, models must be used to estimate the future cash flows of the contract. This spread is calculated on a historical basis using the IRS with the greatest market depth, which is the chamber swap.

In addition, the Bank offers American forwards to meet its customers' needs. They do not have a secondary market and, therefore, their value is estimated using an extension of the Hull-White model, used widely by the financial services industry.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

With respect to financial assets, a negotiation is not required, mandatorily valued at fair value with changes in results, the valuation is made based on the determination of a rate that allows obtaining the fair value based on market references:

- Determining an average rate from "Comparable Instruments" according to the rating of the issuer and term of the instrument.
- Decomposing the rate into a risk-free base observable in the market and a spread that represents the credit risk of the issuer.

The periodic valuation of the instrument is carried out based on the value of the risk-free rate of each day plus the determined credit spread.

The table below summarizes the impacts on the portfolio of a recalibration of the models based on a stress scenario, recalibrating parameters with the shock incorporated.

Impact calibration	As of December 31, 2025		
	American forwards USD- CLP	Basis TAB CLP	Basis TAB CLP
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Volatility exchange rate USD-CLP			
TAB 30	—	13	—
TAB 90	—	—	—
TAB 180	—	5	—
TAB 360	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**18**	**—**

Impact calibration	As of December 31, 2024		
	American forwards USD- CLP	Basis TAB CLP	Basis TAB CLP
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Volatility exchange rate USD-CLP			
TAB 30	—	16	—
TAB 90	—	—	—
TAB 180	—	12	4
TAB 360	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**28**	**4**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy for the Group's recurring valuation of financial instruments:

Level	Instrument	Issuer	Price Source	Model
1	Currency	N/A	OTC, Bloomberg	Directly observable price.
	Shares	Others	Santiago Exchange	Directly observable price.
	Mutual funds	Asset Managers	Risk America	Directly observable price.
	Bonds	Chilean Central Bank	Santiago Stock Exchange	Internal rate of return (IRR) based on prices.
2	Derivatives	N/A	OTC (Brokers), Bloomberg	Interest rate curves based on forward prices and coupon rates.
	IIF	Chilean Central Bank and Chilean Treasury	Santiago Stock Exchange	Interest rate curves based on prices.
	IIF	Banks	Santiago Stock Exchange	Interest rate curves based on prices.
	Bonds	Companies, banks	Pricing supplier	Interest rate curves based on correlations, spreads, extrapolations, etc.
3	Derivatives TAB	N/A	OTC (Brokers)	Interest rate curves based on modeling of TAB-Chamber spread.
	Derivatives, American forwards	N/A	Blomberg	Black and Scholes with inputs from European options.
	Bonds	Companies, banks	Blomberg	Interest rate curves based on modeling of SOFR and spreads

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

The following table classifies assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established in IFRS 13, for the as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Measurement at fair value of instruments on on a recurring basis using	As of December 31, 2025				
	Book Value	Fair Value	Market value of the asset for asset for identified (level 1)	inputs Significant observable (level 2)	inputs Significant Non-observable (level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**663,586**	**663,586**	**647,112**	**16,474**	**—**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	121,400	121,400	121,400	—	—
Other local financial instruments	11,565	11,565	—	11,565	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	465,829	465,829	460,920	4,909	—
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in mutual funds	64,009	64,009	64,009	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	783	783	783	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading mandatority measured at fair valye through profit or loss	**8,837**	**8,837**	**—**	**—**	**8,837**
Commercial loans	8,837	8,837	—	—	8,837
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**3,815,427**	**3,815,427**	**3,442,452**	**269,501**	**103,474**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	2,562,550	2,562,550	2,562,550	—	—
Other local financial instruments	13,292	13,292	—	13,292	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	976,931	976,931	724,725	252,206	—
Other intruments issued abroad	262,654	262,654	155,177	4,003	103,474
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	**4,096,342**	**4,096,342**	**—**	**4,079,790**	**16,552**
Forwards	892,395	892,395	—	889,860	2,535
Swaps	3,203,717	3,203,717	—	3,189,700	14,017
Call options	205	205	—	205	—
Put options	25	25	—	25	—
Total	**8,584,192**	**8,584,192**	**4,089,564**	**4,365,765**	**128,863**
LIABILITIES					
Financial derivative contracts	**4,004,265**	**4,004,265**	**—**	**4,004,029**	**236**
Forwards	1,007,735	1,007,735	—	1,007,527	208
Swaps	2,996,498	2,996,498	—	2,996,470	28
Call options	22	22	—	22	—
Put options	10	10	—	10	—
Total	**4,004,265**	**4,004,265**	**—**	**4,004,029**	**236**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Measurement at fair value of instruments on on a recurring basis using	As of December 31, 2024				
	Book Value	Fair Value	Market value of the asset for asset for identified (level 1)	inputs Significant observable (level 2)	inputs Significant Non-observable (level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**778,159**	**778,159**	**778,143**	**16**	**—**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	23,885	23,885	23,885	—	—
Other local financial instruments	16	16	—	16	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	690,083	690,083	690,083	—	—
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in mutual funds	64,175	64,175	64,175	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading mandatority measured at fair valye through profit or loss	**8,650**	**8,650**	**—**	**—**	**8,650**
Commercial loans	8,650	8,650	—	—	8,650
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**3,077,290**	**3,077,290**	**2,868,103**	**101,451**	**107,736**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	1,940,713	1,940,713	1,940,713	—	—
Other local financial instruments	65,931	65,931	—	65,931	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	851,658	851,658	851,658	—	—
Other intruments issued abroad	218,988	218,988	75,732	35,520	107,736
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	**4,060,109**	**4,060,109**	**—**	**4,042,778**	**17,331**
Forwards	776,661	776,661	—	774,915	1,746
Swaps	3,282,465	3,282,465	—	3,266,880	15,585
Call options	977	977	—	977	—
Put options	6	6	—	6	—
Total	**7,924,208**	**7,924,208**	**3,646,246**	**4,144,245**	**133,717**
LIABILITIES					
Financial derivative contracts	**4,029,303**	**4,029,303**	**—**	**4,028,870**	**433**
Forwards	674,320	674,320	—	673,942	378
Swaps	3,353,977	3,353,977	—	3,353,922	55
Call options	893	893	—	893	—
Put options	113	113	—	113	—
Total	**4,029,303**	**4,029,303**	**—**	**4,028,870**	**433**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

d) Transfers between level 1 and level 2

For the as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, there are no transfers between levels 1 and 2, as described below:

Measurement at fair value of instruments on measured on a recurring basis	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Value Fair	Level 1 to 2	Level 2 to 1	Value Fair	Level 1 to 2	Level 2 to 1
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	663,586	—	—	778,159	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,815,427	—	—	3,077,290	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	4,096,342	—	—	4,060,109	—	—
Total	**8,575,355**	**—**	**—**	**7,915,558**	**—**	**—**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	4,004,265	—	—	4,029,303	—	—
Total	**4,004,265**	**—**	**—**	**4,029,303**	**—**	**—**

e) Disclosures Regarding Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

Level 3 assets and liabilities are valued using techniques that require inputs that are not observable on the market, for which the income approach is used to convert future amounts to present amounts.

This category includes:

- Financial derivative instruments indexed to the TAB rate, this rate is comprised of an interbank rate and a liquidity premium charged to financial institutions and is determined using a short-rate model with mean reversion.
- American forward options.
- Financial assets whose contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test.
- Corporate bond whose data are not observable in the market.

As none of these products has a market, the Bank uses financial engineering valuation techniques that use unobservable variables.

These techniques use as transaction prices from the main financial instrument markets and assumptions that are widely accepted by the financial services industry. Using this information, unobservable variables are constructed such as: adjustment curves, spreads, volatilities and other variables necessary for the valuation. Lastly, all of the models are subject to internal contrasts by independent areas and have been reviewed by internal auditors and regulators.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

None of these products generate significant impacts on the Bank's results as a result of recalibration. The American forward is only offered for the US dollar-Chilean peso market and until now, given the important differential between these interest rates, the product behaves like a traditional forward. The TAB swap does not have significant impacts on the valuation as the modeled liquidity premiums have a quick mean reversion for the short part and low volatility for the long part, concentrating on the book's sensitivity in the longest part of the curve.

The following table presents a reconciliation of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Reconciliation level 3	As of December 31, 2025					
	Opening balance	Income (Loss) recognized in Income	Income (Loss) recognized in Equity	Net of Purchases, sales and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value throught profit or loss	**8,650**	**187**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8,837**
Commercial loans (1)	8,650	187	—	—	—	8,837
Financial instruments at fair value throught other comprehensive income	**107,736**	**(3,690)**	**6,169**	**(6,741)**	**—**	**103,474**
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	107,736	(3,690)	6,169	(6,741)	—	103,474
Financial derivative contracts	**17,331**	**4,127**	**(4,906)**	**—**	**—**	**16,552**
Forwards	1,746	2,266	(1,477)	—	—	2,535
Swaps	15,585	1,861	(3,429)	—	—	14,017
Total	**133,717**	**624**	**1,263**	**(6,741)**	**—**	**128,863**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	**433**	**(3,403)**	**—**	**3,206**	**—**	**236**
Forwards	378	(2,859)	—	2,689	—	208
Swaps	55	(544)	—	517	—	28
Total	**433**	**(3,403)**	**—**	**3,206**	**—**	**236**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Reconciliation level 3	As of December 31, 2024					
	Opening balance	Income (Loss) recognized in Income	Income (Loss) recognized in Equity	Net of Purchases, sales and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value throught profit or loss	**39,012**	**(30,362)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8,650**
Commercial loans	39,012	(30,362)	—	—	—	**8,650**
Financial instruments at fair value throught other comprehensive income	**98,643**	**24,371**	**(12,984)**	**(2,294)**	**—**	**107,736**
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	98,643	24,371	(12,984)	(2,294)	—	**107,736**
Financial derivative contracts	**17,269**	**960**	**—**	**(898)**	**—**	**17,331**
Forwards	161	1,721	—	(136)	—	**1,746**
Swaps	17,108	(761)	—	(762)	—	**15,585**
Total	**154,924**	**(5,031)**	**(12,984)**	**(3,192)**	**—**	**133,717**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	**195**	**897**	**—**	**(659)**	**—**	**433**
Forwards	145	897	—	(664)	—	**378**
Swaps	50	—	—	5	—	**55**
Total	**195**	**897**	**—**	**(659)**	**—**	**433**

(1) The Bank permanently monitors the projections of future flows in consideration of the changes in expected scenarios, which implied an adjustment to the fair value in July 2024 of the credits classified as financial assets not intended for trading, obligatorily valued at fair value.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Hierarchy for Remaining Assets and Liabilities.

The following table discloses the classification according to the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

Measurement at fair value of items on non-recurring basis	As of December 31, 2025				
	Net value	Fair value Estimated	Market value of the asset for identified assets (Level 1)	Other inputs Significant observable (Level 2)	Non-observable significant inputs observable (Level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits in banks	2,892,660	2,892,660	2,892,660	—	—
Cash items in process of collection	897,258	897,258	897,258	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	**29,356,116**	**30,221,587**	**1,245,758**	**—**	**28,975,829**
Investments under resale agreements	197,770	197,770	197,770	—	—
Financial debt instruments	991,908	1,000,656	1,000,656	—	—
Interbank loans	47,332	47,332	47,332	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,547,863	17,030,221	—	—	17,030,221
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,520,104	8,525,962	—	—	8,525,962
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,051,139	3,419,646	—	—	3,419,646
Total	**33,146,034**	**34,011,505**	**5,035,676**	**—**	**28,975,829**
LIABILITIES					
Cash in process of being cleared	890,109	890,109	890,109	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**31,488,777**	**31,301,493**	**10,064,843**	**21,236,650**	**—**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,773	6,895,773	6,895,773	—	—
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,561,042	14,533,060	—	14,533,060	—
Obligations under repurchase agreements	518,259	518,259	518,259	—	—
Interbank borrowings	1,892,176	1,887,367	1,887,367	—	—
Debt instruments issued	6,858,083	6,703,590	—	6,703,590	—
Other financial liabilities	763,444	763,444	763,444	—	—
Lease contracts liabilities	109,096	101,822	101,822	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,496,400	1,557,869	—	1,557,869	—
Total	**33,984,382**	**33,851,293**	**11,056,774**	**22,794,519**	**—**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Measurement at fair value of items on non-recurring basis	As of December 31, 2024				
	Net value	Fair value Estimated	Market value of the asset for identified assets (Level 1)	Other inputs Significant observable (Level 2)	Non-observable significant inputs observable (Level 3)
	MCh$		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits in banks	3,345,969	3,345,969	3,345,969	—	—
Cash items in process of collection	348,483	348,483	348,483	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	**28,461,952**	**29,320,160**	**1,398,481**	**—**	**27,921,679**
Investments under resale agreements	212,225	212,225	212,225	—	—
Financial debt instruments	1,176,360	1,186,256	1,186,256	—	—
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,235,263	16,642,775	—	—	16,642,775
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,874,029	7,890,739	—	—	7,890,739
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,964,075	3,388,165	—	—	3,388,165
Total	**32,156,404**	**33,014,612**	**5,092,933**	**—**	**27,921,679**
LIABILITIES					
Cash in process of being cleared	346,437	346,437	346,437	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**31,490,519**	**31,155,675**	**9,913,582**	**21,242,093**	**—**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	6,320,474	6,320,474	—	—
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,506,091	14,463,921	—	14,463,921	—
Obligations under repurchase agreements	841,142	841,142	841,142	—	—
Interbank borrowings	1,864,542	1,860,329	1,860,329	—	—
Debt instruments issued	7,066,633	6,778,172	—	6,778,172	—
Other financial liabilities	891,637	891,637	891,637	—	—
Lease contracts liabilities	124,545	130,279	130,279	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,388,994	1,475,586	—	1,475,586	—
Total	**33,350,495**	**33,107,977**	**10,390,298**	**22,717,679**	**—**

.

Note 45 – Maturity According to Remaining Terms of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The main assets grouped by maturity, including interest accrued as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets								
Cash and deposits in banks	**2,892,660**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2,892,660**
Cash items in process of collection	**897,258**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**897,258**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**808,304**	**1,032,322**	**1,945,368**	**302,610**	**305,015**	**226,453**	**4,620,072**
Financial derivative contracts	—	720,157	1,022,999	1,868,152	188,493	91,476	65,209	**3,956,486**
Financial debt instruments	—	24,138	9,323	77,216	113,334	213,539	161,244	**598,794**
Other	—	64,009	—	—	783	—	—	**64,792**
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,837	—	—	—	**8,837**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	**692,462**	**273,608**	**1,653,626**	**948,906**	**87,493**	**159,332**	**3,815,427**
Financial debt instruments	—	692,462	273,608	1,653,626	948,906	87,493	159,332	**3,815,427**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	—	10,779	18,240	48,861	14,324	24,011	23,641	**139,856**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**868,636**	**2,378,886**	**2,564,366**	**6,139,319**	**5,341,258**	**3,862,133**	**8,201,518**	**29,356,116**
Investments under resale agreements	—	197,770	—	—	—	—	—	**197,770**
Financial debt instruments	—	150,290	26,841	214,801	138,221	349,092	112,663	**991,908**
Interbank loans	—	14,321	—	3,915	7,830	7,830	13,436	**47,332**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	320,069	1,871,910	2,239,859	4,714,117	3,409,986	1,993,173	1,998,749	**16,547,863**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	756	43,431	90,356	399,569	1,038,236	1,010,451	5,937,305	**8,520,104**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	547,811	101,164	207,310	806,917	746,985	501,587	139,365	**3,051,139**
Total assets	**4,658,554**	**3,890,431**	**3,888,536**	**9,796,011**	**6,607,098**	**4,278,652**	**8,610,944**	**41,730,226**
Liabilities								
Cash in process of being cleared	**890,109**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**890,109**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**699,008**	**1,131,864**	**1,693,869**	**226,737**	**100,732**	**47,627**	**3,899,837**
Financial derivative contracts	—	699,008	1,131,864	1,693,869	226,737	100,732	47,627	**3,899,837**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	**18,121**	**21,889**	**60,397**	**3,858**	**163**	—	**104,428**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**7,631,989**	**6,105,793**	**3,193,847**	**6,222,750**	**3,615,811**	**1,748,910**	**2,969,677**	**31,488,777**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,895,640	—	—	—	133	—	—	**6,895,773**
Time deposits and other time liabilities	598,849	5,315,714	2,876,796	3,964,627	1,404,291	87,529	313,236	**14,561,042**
Obligations under repurchase agreements	—	517,299	960	—	—	—	—	**518,259**
Interbank borrowings	64,184	149,458	198,035	970,153	372,351	31,421	106,574	**1,892,176**
Debt instruments issued	—	390	—	865,743	1,812,123	1,629,960	2,549,867	**6,858,083**
Other financial liabilities	73,316	122,932	118,056	422,227	26,913	—	—	**763,444**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	3,456	3,987	17,236	36,630	21,538	26,249	**109,096**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	—	—	—	35,540	—	1,460,860	**1,496,400**
Total liabilities	**8,522,098**	**6,826,378**	**4,351,587**	**7,994,252**	**3,918,576**	**1,871,343**	**4,504,413**	**37,988,647**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(3,863,544)**	**(2,935,947)**	**(463,051)**	**1,801,759**	**2,688,522**	**2,407,309**	**4,106,531**	**3,741,579**

Note 45 – Maturity According to Remaining Terms of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets								
Cash and deposits in banks	**3,345,969**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3,345,969**
Cash items in process of collection	**348,483**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**348,483**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**760,477**	**1,138,299**	**2,014,912**	**544,525**	**159,085**	**141,083**	**4,758,381**
Financial derivative contracts	—	646,405	1,088,666	2,014,644	128,039	53,219	49,249	**3,980,222**
Financial debt instruments	—	49,897	49,633	268	416,486	105,866	91,834	**713,984**
Other	—	64,175	—	—	—	—	—	**64,175**
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	8,650	—	—	**8,650**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	**825,874**	**170,542**	**309,368**	**818,787**	**750,649**	**202,070**	**3,077,290**
Financial debt instruments	—	825,874	170,542	309,368	818,787	750,649	202,070	**3,077,290**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	—	**2,736**	**1,391**	**37,955**	**5,523**	**14,967**	**17,315**	**79,887**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**842,463**	**2,254,236**	**3,194,132**	**5,781,968**	**5,250,020**	**3,449,063**	**7,690,070**	**28,461,952**
Investments under resale agreements	—	171,609	40,616	—	—	—	—	**212,225**
Financial debt instruments	—	4,512	227,288	145,786	363,443	403,676	31,655	**1,176,360**
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	325,500	1,945,430	2,644,669	4,476,058	3,172,760	1,686,021	1,984,825	**16,235,263**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	409	35,372	79,077	368,738	959,746	928,190	5,502,497	**7,874,029**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	516,554	97,313	202,482	791,386	754,071	431,176	171,093	**2,964,075**
Total assets	**4,536,915**	**3,843,323**	**4,504,364**	**8,144,203**	**6,627,505**	**4,373,764**	**8,050,538**	**40,080,612**
Liabilities								
Cash in process of being cleared	**346,437**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**346,437**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**640,840**	**1,237,511**	**1,828,717**	**120,116**	**53,950**	**38,489**	**3,919,623**
Financial derivative contracts	—	640,840	1,237,511	1,828,717	120,116	53,950	38,489	**3,919,623**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	**12,030**	**32,350**	**47,184**	**15,161**	**1,777**	**1,178**	**109,680**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**7,524,622**	**6,203,272**	**3,557,423**	**6,340,815**	**2,748,472**	**2,028,692**	**3,087,223**	**31,490,519**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6,320,474**
Time deposits and other time liabilities	504,175	5,789,844	3,002,746	3,906,980	907,248	18,822	376,276	**14,506,091**
Obligations under repurchase agreements	699,973	141,169	—	—	—	—	—	**841,142**
Interbank borrowings	—	142,610	381,206	1,155,831	39,357	20,131	125,407	**1,864,542**
Debt instruments issued	—	204	33,435	714,530	1,743,185	1,989,739	2,585,540	**7,066,633**
Other financial liabilities	—	129,445	140,036	563,474	58,682	—	—	**891,637**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	**2,183**	**5,943**	**19,081**	**55,937**	**15,328**	**26,073**	**124,545**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	—	—	—	—	**33,492**	**1,355,502**	**1,388,994**
Total liabilities	**7,871,059**	**6,858,325**	**4,833,227**	**8,235,797**	**2,939,686**	**2,133,239**	**4,508,465**	**37,379,798**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(3,334,144)**	**(3,015,002)**	**(328,863)**	**(91,594)**	**3,687,819**	**2,240,525**	**3,542,073**	**2,700,814**

Note 46 – Financial and Non Financial Assets and Liabilities by Currency

The following are the amounts of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities for the most relevant currencies at the end of the years ended as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	As of December 31, 2025											
	Local currency			Foreign currency								
	CLP	CLF	Exchange rate readjustment	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	CNY	COP	Others	Total
Financial assets	**14,398,573**	**12,483,367**	**8,493**	**4,784,449**	**58,119**	**—**	**—**	**42,270**	**9,437**	**6,143,618**	**—**	**37,940,308**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,814,866	—	—	33,312	—	—	—	—	—	771,894	—	4,620,072
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,837	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,837
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,213,842	330,983	—	544,283	—	—	—	—	—	726,319	—	3,815,427
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	81,787	—	—	904	—	—	—	—	—	57,165	—	139,856
Financial assets at amortized cost	8,288,078	12,152,384	8,493	4,197,113	58,119	—	—	42,270	9,437	4,588,240	—	29,356,116
Investments under resale agreements	181,784	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	15,985	—	197,770
Financial debt instruments	638,346	14,096	—	54,752	—	—	—	—	—	284,714	—	991,908
Interbank loans	—	—	—	26,473	—	—	—	—	—	20,859	—	47,332
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	5,212,550	4,320,859	8,493	4,091,007	58,119	—	—	42,270	9,437	2,805,128	—	16,547,863
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	758	7,816,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	702,706	—	8,520,104
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,266,623	788	—	24,880	—	—	—	—	—	758,848	—	3,051,139
Non Financial assets	**2,194,086**	**5,181**	**1,246**	**3,201,345**	**65,619**	**1,477**	**671**	**16,492**	**27,439**	**456,978**	**5,436**	**5,975,970**
Cash and bank deposits	450,436	—	—	2,172,399	60,938	1,477	671	16,453	27,439	157,428	5,419	2,892,660
Cash in process of collection	365,263	—	—	530,464	1,510	—	—	—	—	21	—	897,258
Investments in companies	26,853	—	—	184	2	—	—	—	—	20,658	—	47,697
Intangible assets	637,785	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	47,700	—	686,225
Fixed assets	14,877	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	10,108	—	25,406
Right of use assets under lease agreements	102,992	—	—	3,498	—	—	—	—	—	13,441	—	119,931
Current taxes	18,008	—	—	1,668	—	—	—	—	—	39,201	—	58,877
Deferred taxes	288,706	—	—	4,102	—	—	—	—	—	111,705	—	404,513
Other assets	284,809	5,181	1,246	487,747	3,169	—	—	39	—	43,536	17	825,744
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	4,357	—	—	122	—	—	—	—	—	13,180	—	17,659
Total assets	**16,592,659**	**12,488,548**	**9,739**	**7,985,794**	**123,738**	**1,477**	**671**	**58,762**	**36,876**	**6,600,596**	**5,436**	**43,916,278**
Financial liabilities	**16,599,720**	**6,904,693**	**176**	**5,797,657**	**44,588**	**634**	**128**	**34,811**	**13,108**	**5,945,874**	**260,749**	**35,602,138**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,617,897	—	—	5,688	—	—	—	—	—	276,252	—	3,899,837
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	77,835	—	—	163	—	—	—	—	—	26,430	—	104,428
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	12,903,750	6,814,502	—	5,788,078	44,588	634	128	34,811	13,108	5,628,429	260,749	31,488,777
Deposits and other demand liabilities	3,347,519	57,303	—	1,488,444	43,180	634	128	159	12,912	1,945,167	327	6,895,773
Time deposits and other time liabilities	9,011,203	720,056	—	2,580,700	2	—	—	—	—	2,249,081	—	14,561,042
Obligations under repurchase agreements	166,529	—	—	2,717	—	—	—	—	—	349,013	—	518,259
Interbank borrowings	—	—	—	1,286,510	1,406	—	—	34,652	196	569,412	—	1,892,176
Debt instruments issued	305,184	6,037,143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	515,756	—	6,858,083
Other financial liabilities	73,315	—	—	429,707	—	—	—	—	—	—	260,422	763,444
Lease contracts liabilities	238	90,191	176	3,728	—	—	—	—	—	14,763	—	109,096
Non Financial liabilities	**1,227,911**	**1,461,504**	**—**	**1,113,062**	**2,204**	**102**	**3**	**—**	**9,717**	**189,806**	**1,078**	**4,005,387**
Cash in process of being cleared	554,060	—	—	324,654	501	99	—	—	9,717	5	1,073	890,109
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	(2,069)	1,190,859	—	272,070	—	—	—	—	—	35,540	—	1,496,400
Provisions for contingencies	86,303	—	—	2,593	—	—	—	—	—	60,986	—	149,882
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of permanent bonds	128,428	—	—	2,813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131,241
Special provisions for credit risk	130,689	—	—	28,313	—	—	—	—	—	4,017	—	163,019
Current taxes	1,907	—	—	540	—	—	—	—	—	2,796	—	5,243
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	328,593	270,645	—	482,079	1,703	3	3	—	—	86,462	5	1,169,493
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	**17,827,631**	**8,366,197**	**176**	**6,910,719**	**46,792**	**736**	**131**	**34,811**	**22,825**	**6,135,680**	**261,827**	**39,607,525**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(1,234,972)**	**4,122,351**	**9,563**	**1,075,075**	**76,946**	**741**	**540**	**23,951**	**14,051**	**464,916**	**(256,391)**	**4,308,753**

Note 46- Financial and Non Financial Assets and Liabilities by Currency, continued

	As of December 31, 2024											
	Local currency			Foreign currency								
	CLP	CLF	Exchange rate readjustment	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	CNY	COP	Others	Total
Financial assets	**12,630,779**	**12,779,679**	**8,224**	**5,221,427**	**50,935**	**—**	**—**	**12,126**	**36,312**	**5,628,708**	**—**	**36,386,160**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,930,297	—	—	5,153	—	—	—	—	—	822,931	—	4,758,381
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,650
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,370,956	407,693	—	736,721	—	—	—	—	—	561,920	—	3,077,290
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	38,222	—	—	41,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,887
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,291,304	12,371,986	8,224	4,429,238	50,935	—	—	12,126	36,312	4,243,857	—	28,461,952
Investments under resale agreements	192,653	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,572	—	212,225
Financial debt instruments	474,678	419,044	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	272,638	—	1,176,360
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	4,358,632	4,791,496	8,224	4,418,966	50,935	—	—	12,126	36,312	2,558,572	—	16,235,263
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	647	7,161,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712,180	—	7,874,029
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,282,664	244	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	680,895	—	2,964,075
Non Financial assets	**2,165,819**	**6,672**	**1,311**	**3,320,213**	**89,643**	**5,451**	**330**	**40,383**	**9,743**	**521,982**	**1,977**	**6,163,524**
Cash and bank deposits	788,640	—	—	2,268,568	59,512	517	200	40,383	9,394	176,778	1,977	3,345,969
Cash in process of collection	190,199	—	—	137,160	18,442	2,494	—	—	—	188	—	348,483
Investments in companies	23,072	—	—	173	2	—	—	—	—	17,216	—	40,463
Intangible assets	640,977	—	—	870	—	—	—	—	—	40,674	—	682,521
Fixed assets	16,138	—	—	644	—	—	—	—	—	14,245	—	31,027
Right of use assets under lease agreements	117,322	—	—	5,032	—	—	—	—	—	17,038	—	139,392
Current taxes	111	—	—	824	—	—	—	—	—	79,490	—	80,425
Deferred taxes	222,560	—	—	10,646	—	—	—	—	—	103,216	—	336,422
Other assets	159,627	6,672	1,311	896,161	11,687	2,440	130	—	349	50,878	—	1,129,255
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	7,173	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	22,259	—	29,567
Total assets	**14,796,598**	**12,786,351**	**9,535**	**8,541,640**	**140,578**	**5,451**	**330**	**52,509**	**46,055**	**6,150,690**	**1,977**	**42,549,684**
Financial liabilities	**15,649,893**	**7,451,222**	**246**	**6,794,395**	**70,845**	**590**	**49**	**41,984**	**43,531**	**5,446,302**	**145,310**	**35,644,367**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,792,164	—	—	3,677	—	—	—	—	—	123,782	—	3,919,623
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	93,045	707	—	15,928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,680
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	11,764,236	7,350,174	2	6,769,479	70,845	590	49	41,984	43,531	5,304,319	145,310	31,490,519
Deposits and other demand liabilities	3,165,245	49,535	—	1,371,183	22,900	590	49	89	7,247	1,703,596	40	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	8,254,116	736,436	2	3,428,874	2	—	—	—	—	2,086,661	—	14,506,091
Obligations under repurchase agreements	139,366	—	—	1,804	—	—	—	—	—	699,972	—	841,142
Interbank borrowings	—	—	—	1,290,248	47,943	—	—	41,895	36,284	448,172	—	1,864,542
Debt instruments issued	136,512	6,564,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365,918	—	7,066,633
Other financial liabilities	68,997	—	—	677,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	145,270	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	448	100,341	244	5,311	—	—	—	—	—	18,201	—	124,545
Non Financial liabilities	**828,035**	**1,336,807**	**—**	**570,429**	**22,456**	**3,804**	**3**	**9,783**	**2,529**	**156,287**	**353**	**2,930,486**
Cash in process of being cleared	157,037	—	—	164,884	9,310	2,549	—	9,783	2,527	—	347	346,437
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	(2,262)	1,158,442	—	199,322	—	—	—	—	—	33,492	—	1,388,994
Provisions for contingencies	78,381	—	—	3,239	—	—	—	—	—	61,196	—	142,816
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of permanent bonds	112,988	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,293
Special provisions for credit risk	128,643	—	—	25,633	—	—	—	—	—	7,289	—	161,565
Current taxes	61,253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	997	—	62,250
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	291,995	178,365	—	177,046	13,146	1,255	3	—	2	53,313	6	715,131
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	**16,477,928**	**8,788,029**	**246**	**7,364,824**	**93,301**	**4,394**	**52**	**51,767**	**46,060**	**5,602,589**	**145,663**	**38,574,853**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(1,681,330)**	**3,998,322**	**9,289**	**1,176,816**	**47,277**	**1,057**	**278**	**742**	**(5)**	**548,101**	**(143,686)**	**3,974,831**

Note 47 – Risk Management

The Bank and its subsidiaries, through their activity, are exposed to several types of risk mainly related to loans portfolio and financial instruments. Risk management policies are established in order to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, establish adequate limits and controls, monitor risks and comply with limits. Risk management policies and risk management structures are periodically reviewed to reflect changes in the institution's activities. The Bank, through its rules and procedures, intends to develop an adequate control environment, in which all employees understand their functions and responsibilities.

The main activities and policies of the Bank in terms of risk management are described below.

(A) Risk Management Structure

(i) Board of Directors

In the Bank and its Subsidiaries, the Board of Directors plays a prominent role in corporate governance. It is responsible for establishing and monitoring the Bank's risk management structure, for which it has a corporate governance system aligned with international best practices and Chilean regulations, mainly from the CMF. One of its main functions is to ensure the existence of measures that allow senior management to be supervised, evaluated and guided so that their actions are in line with best practices and defined levels of risk appetite. To this end, a governance structure has been created made up of various committees and internal standards. These committees and standards establish behavioral guidelines for the Bank's employees and help them perform their functions related to risk control and management.

(ii) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the control environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of the company's internal control systems as well as the compliance with regulations and internal standards, including oversight of the internal audit unit. The Audit Committee is also responsible for proposing to the Directors' Committee a list of external auditors and risk rating agencies for the Bank and subsidiaries. In addition, the Audit Committee shall be responsible for supervising the different aspects that have to do with the maintenance, application and operation of the Bank's internal controls, and shall be responsible also for closely monitoring compliance with the standards and procedures that govern its practice. It must also have a clear understanding of the risks that the Bank's business may pose to the institution and their mitigation.

To establish a link with the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors will appoint at least two of its members to this Committee. These members must inform the Board of Directors of the situations and facts the Committee is dealing with, thus committing the responsibility of the Bank's directors, both in self-control policies that are established and practiced by the institution, as well as in the compliance with the legal and regulatory standards to which the Bank is subject.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Audit Committee must reinforce and support both the role of the Bank's Internal Audit (also called Internal Comptroller in the CMF regulations) and its independence from management, and act as a liaison and coordinator of the tasks between the internal audit and the external auditors, acting as a liaison between the latter and the Bank's Board of Directors.

(iii) Director's Committee

The purpose of the Director's Committee is to make the self-regulation of the Bank and other entities within the scope of its competence stronger, thus making the performance of the Board of Directors more efficient by incorporating greater oversight over the activities carried out by management.

It will also be responsible for adopting the necessary resolutions to protect shareholders, especially minority shareholders, examining executive compensation systems and approving related party transactions.

In its role as overseer of corporate activity, the Directors' Committee must inform the market in the event of violations or major corporate events, as well as transactions that the company carries out with parties related to the controlling shareholder or takeovers in any form.

(iv) Integral Risk Management Committee

The objective of this Committee is to propose, and support the Board of Directors in, the definition of the risk appetite and the general policy framework that allows an adequate alignment with the Bank's global strategy. Oversee the correct identification, measurement and control of all risks, allocate capital to identified risks and meet regulatory requirements.

(v) Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (ALCO)

After the Board of Directors and its specialized committees, the Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (hereinafter, also "ALCO") is the highest body involved in the management of the institution's financial policies.

The main objective of the Commission is to follow the financial guidelines established by the Board of Directors. In this regard, it must approve and supervise the financial strategies that guide the Bank in terms of the composition of its assets and liabilities, cash inflows and outflows, and transactions with financial instruments.

It must ponder the various alternatives available to make decisions that ensure the highest and most sustainable profitability with financial risk levels compatible with the business, current regulations and internal standards.

(vi) Anti-Money Laundering Committee Superior (AML)

The main purpose of this Committee is to plan and coordinate the activities of compliance with the policies and procedures for anti-money laundering and prevention of funding of terrorism, to pay attention to the work carried out by the Compliance Officer, in accordance with the applicable regulations in force, as well as to adopt agreements aimed at obtaining improvements to the prevention and control measures proposed by the Compliance Officer.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(vii) Operational Risk Higher Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to identify, understand and evaluate the risks involved in the Bank's processes and businesses and to define operational risk management guidelines for the Bank and evaluate the results of the audit and compliance systems. It is also responsible for defining the operational risk management framework and the structure and policies for the identification, measurement, evaluation and monitoring of risk and business continuity. In addition, it reviews the follow-up and adequacy of regulatory commitments and emerging regulations.

Evaluate the status of critical processes that are directly related to the Bank's operational risk, according to the current regulations of the Financial Market Commission, in order to detect and correct the deficiencies that may be affecting the Bank and ensure proper implementation of regulatory changes.

The goal is to ensure that critical processes run under a control environment that allows the Bank to operate with stability and consistency, achieving the objectives consisting in confidentiality, integrity and availability of information resources.

(viii) Ethics and Compliance Higher Commission

The main purpose of this Commission is to define, promote and ensure high standards of professional and personal excellence in the behavior of all Banco Itaú Chile employees, its local subsidiaries, and the representation office in Peru (the "Representation Office"). This Commission must always be guided by corporate principles and values that reflect Banco Itaú Chile´s vision, philosophy and good business practices.

The Commission must evaluate, and make decisions on, issues of conduct and ethics in business and operations. Monitor and examine compliance with policies and procedures related to the ethical conduct of the Bank's employees and suppliers.

Also, ensure the application of the Regulatory Compliance Model within the framework of the definitions established by this Commission; pay attention to the work performed by the Compliance Officer and the AML in these matters; and make agreements to obtain improvements to the control measures proposed by the Compliance Officer.

The Commission must promote, and may request, information from the international units, through the Compliance & AML Sub-Management, on the matters discussed herein, in order to align the ethical and regulatory standards across the Banco Itaú Chile Group entities.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(ix) Capital Management Higher Commission

The Senior Capital Management Higher Commission was created to assist the Board of Directors and the Bank's management in the evaluation and management of market and liquidity risks, earnings, and capital adequacy, in accordance with the economic principles and standards established in local regulations, and in Basel I, II and III as applicable, in order to provide oversight and management of market and liquidity risks, accounting management and capital principles, to review the effectiveness of risk and capital policies and limits, and to review compliance with risk, liquidity and capital policies and procedures in the company.

(x) Credit Higher Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to resolve the transactions and matters submitted to its knowledge, under the defined limits and procedures, ensuring the application of and compliance with the current credit risk policies defined by Banco Itaú Chile (the "Bank").

(xi) Wholesale Credit Higher Commission

The objective of the Wholesale Credit Commission is to monitor the evolution of the Bank's wholesale portfolios in terms of their risk-return ratio, the adjustment to the risk appetite defined by the Bank and the status of progress of the short and long term strategies or instructions defined by this Commission. Analyze the behavior of the wholesale portfolio, delinquency, cost of credit, industry or economic groups oncentrations and watchlist. Evaluate debt collection management and strategy, collateral structure and market benchmarks. Discuss and propose credit and credit appetite policies for the wholesale segment. Identify emerging portfolio risks and prioritize mitigation initiatives.

(xii) Retail Credit Higher Commission

The objective of the Higher Retail Credit Commission is to monitor the evolution of the Bank's retail portfolio in terms of its risk-return ratio, the adjustment to the risk appetite defined by the Bank and the status of progress of the short and long term strategies or instructions defined by this Commission. In this regard, the Commission must consider in its analysis the competition, the movements of the most relevant players and the main risks that may affect portfolio management, as well as the projects that have an impact on this matter.

(xiii) Model Evaluation Technical Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to analyze and propose the credit risk, financial risk and operational risk management models according to the different levels determined by the Models Policy.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(xiv) Internal Audit Corporate Management

The main function of Internal Audit is to assist the Board of Directors and Senior Management by independently evaluating the maintenance, implementation and proper operation of the Bank's internal control system, which also involves the oversight of compliance with standards and procedures.

(xv) Code of Conduct and Market Information Manual

Our clients' trust is critical to our success. Therefore, all employees and directors must strive to preserve this trust by strictly complying with the General Code of Conduct.

(B) Main Risks and Requirements Affecting the Bank and its Subsidiaries:

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a client or a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss for the Bank. The Bank's main income-generating activity is lending to customers, so credit risk is one of the main risks to be managed. Credit risk arises primarily from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related loan commitments such as loan or credit card facilities), investments in debt securities and derivatives that constitute an asset position. The Bank takes into account all the elements of exposure to credit risk, such as counterparty default risk, geographic risk and sectoral risk, for the purposes of its management.

Credit Risk Management

The Bank's credit commissions are responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk through:

- Ensure that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective internal control system, to systematically determine adequate provisions in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Bank, IFRS and supervisory guidance relevant.
- Identify, assess and measure credit risk across the Bank, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Create credit policies to protect the Bank against identified risks, including the requirement to obtain guarantees from borrowers, perform a solid ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and continuously monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limit concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, sector, credit rating, geographic location, etc.
- Establish a solid control framework in relation to the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of lines of credit.
- Develop and maintain the Bank's risk classification to categorize exposures according to the degree of default risk. The degrees of risk are subject to periodic review.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- Develop and maintain the Bank's processes to measure the Expected Credit Loss "ECL", including credit risk monitoring, the incorporation of prospective information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensure that the Bank has policies and procedures to properly maintain and validate the models used to assess and measure ECL.
- Provide advice, guidance and expertise to business units to promote best practices across the Bank in credit risk management.

Credit Quality

The following table offers an analysis of the gross amount in arrears in books of loans and advances to customers by maturity:

	Balances as of December 31, 2025			
	Less than 30 days past due	Between 30 and 89 days due	More than 90 due	Total overdue
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	246,654	128,580	426,888	**802,122**
Mortgage loans	219,840	135,423	152,095	**507,358**
Consumer loans	123,634	97,016	83,658	**304,308**
Total	**590,128**	**361,019**	**662,641**	**1,613,788**

	Balances as of December 31, 2024			
	Less than 30 days past due	Between 30 and 89 days due	More than 90 due	Total overdue
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	311,361	168,731	401,022	**881,114**
Mortgage loans	215,353	124,651	132,118	**472,122**
Consumer loans	138,861	108,417	92,836	**340,114**
Total	**665,575**	**401,799**	**625,976**	**1,693,350**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

For financial assets recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, exposure to credit risk is equal to their book value. For the financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the guarantee were called.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to the Bank's credit risk per financial asset as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, for different balance items, including derivatives, without deducting real guarantees or other credit enhancements received:

Maximum credit risk exposure	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	3,956,486	3,980,222
Financial debt instruments	598,794	713,984
Other	64,792	64,175
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,837	8,650
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,815,427	3,077,290
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	139,856	79,887
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Investments under resale agreements	197,770	212,225
Financial debt instruments	991,908	1,176,360
Interbank loans	47,332	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	17,031,906	16,734,588
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	8,579,878	7,933,264
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,295,176	3,240,358
Off-Balance Sheet Assets		
Contingent loans		
Guarantees and bonds	924,731	1,005,704
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	222,268	146,163
Transactions related to contingent events	2,494,612	2,371,792
Available lines of credit	—	—
Other loan commitments	272,527	348,519
Lines of credit of free disposal of immediate cancellation	5,906,791	5,818,330
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	4,528	7,337
Other contingent loans	—	—
Total	**48,553,619**	**46,918,848**

The following is a summary of the provisions for loan losses:

	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Loans and accounts receivable at amortized cost	(787,854)	(834,843)
Interbank loans	(711)	—
Provisions for contingent loan risks	(47,574)	(40,257)
Total provisions	**(836,139)**	**(875,100)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The following table shows the concentration of credit risk by sector for financial assets:

	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure		Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure	
	MCh$	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$	%
Agriculture and Livestock	500,175	480,330	1.73%	455,877	438,896	1.63%
Fruit growing	193,445	190,898	0.66%	129,902	127,607	0.47%
Forestry	52,278	49,857	0.18%	43,238	41,525	0.15%
Fishing	72,932	69,408	0.25%	88,601	84,465	0.32%
Mining	412,833	402,472	1.43%	366,677	360,040	1.31%
Oil and natural gas	88,160	86,062	0.31%	121,814	120,154	0.44%
Product manufacturing industry:	**1,987,398**	**1,947,592**	**6.88%**	**1,865,874**	**1,813,627**	**6.69%**
Food, beverages and tobacco	759,763	744,438	2.63%	607,734	590,843	2.18%
Textile, leather and footwear	109,808	106,295	0.38%	78,371	73,981	0.28%
Wood and furniture	82,552	79,565	0.29%	88,932	86,139	0.32%
Pulp, paper and printing	87,409	85,617	0.30%	182,387	180,186	0.65%
Chemicals and petroleum products	420,264	414,040	1.45%	479,398	466,237	1.72%
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	527,602	517,637	1.83%	429,052	416,241	1.54%
Electricity, gas and water	898,122	872,451	3.11%	895,269	882,414	3.21%
Residential construction	588,067	542,436	2.04%	808,796	767,505	2.90%
Non-Mortgage construction (office, civil works)	1,013,023	988,836	3.51%	954,683	928,203	3.42%
Wholesale trade	1,809,605	1,754,272	6.26%	1,834,870	1,769,423	6.57%
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,079,640	1,006,735	3.74%	1,051,107	962,442	3.77%
Transport and storage	1,016,911	981,620	3.52%	848,605	821,087	3.04%
Telecommunications	243,262	234,275	0.84%	262,420	257,392	0.94%
Financial services	1,412,858	1,400,513	4.89%	1,204,002	1,187,688	4.31%
Business services	315,800	314,390	1.09%	231,841	230,630	0.83%
Real estate services	3,287,339	3,219,630	11.38%	3,413,383	3,347,070	12.24%
Student loans	352,646	342,905	1.18%	426,967	414,019	1.53%
Public administration, defense and police	72,047	71,380	0.25%	57,204	56,517	0.20%
Social and other community services	1,592,455	1,551,155	5.51%	1,643,296	1,596,390	5.89%
Personal services	42,910	40,646	0.15%	30,162	28,169	0.11%
Subtotal commercial loans	**17,031,906**	**16,547,863**	**58.91%**	**16,734,588**	**16,235,263**	**59.97%**
Mortgage loans	8,579,878	8,520,104	29.69%	7,933,264	7,874,029	28.42%
Consumer loans	3,295,176	3,051,139	11.40%	3,240,358	2,964,075	11.61%
Total	**28,906,960**	**28,119,106**	**100.00%**	**27,908,210**	**27,073,367**	**100.00%**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Guarantees and Other Credit Enhancements

In order to mitigate credit risk, guarantees have been established in favor of the Bank, credit enhancements and other actions that mitigate total exposure.

The main types of guarantees provided by customers are as follows:

For loans to companies	For loans to individuals
- Agricultural land	- Mortgage
- Machinery and/or equipment	- Parcels or urban land
- Ships and maritime aircraft	- Vehicles
- Buildings for specific purposes under construction	
- Mining infrastructure	
- Inventory	
- Agricultural assets	
- Industrial assets	
- Biological assets	
- Other guarantees	

The guarantees taken by the Bank to ensure the collection of the rights reflected in its loan portfolios are mortgage-type guarantees (urban and rural properties, agricultural land, ships and aircraft, mining claims and other assets) and pledges (inventory, agricultural assets, industrial assets, plantations and other pledged assets).

The procedures used for the valuation of the guarantees are carried out in accordance with the best market practices, which include the use of appraisals in real estate guarantees, market price in stock securities, value of shares in an investment fund, etc. All collateral received must be properly legalized and registered in the corresponding registry.

On the other hand, financial derivative operations are guaranteed by guarantee agreements, which are deposited or transferred by a third party in favor of the other, these can be in cash or in financial instruments, and reduce the counter party's credit risk.

Credit limits of debtors related to the property or bank management

The Bank manages credit limits, in accordance with Article 84 of the General Banking Law ("LGB"), which establishes prudential limits for credit exposures to a single individual or related group. This management seeks to prevent excessive concentrations of risk that could compromise the stability of the Bank.

The General Banking Law stipulates that no financial institution may grant direct or indirect credit to a single natural or legal person for an amount exceeding 10% of its effective equity. This limit may be increased to 15% if the excess relates to loans destined for the financing of public works awarded through a concession system, provided that such loans are collateralized by the special pledge associated with public works concessions, or where two or more banks have entered into a joint credit agreement with the concessionaire. Additionally, the limit may be increased up to 30% of effective equity if the excess over 10% is fully secured by real guarantees, including corporate movable assets or real estate, or financial instruments that meet specific standards established by regulation. Based on this, the Bank has implemented appropriate controls and procedures to measure, monitor, and mitigate the risk of concentration in its portfolio.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

In line with the above, the Bank also manages credit limits for debtors related to the ownership or management of the Bank, according to Article 84 Nº2 of the General Banking Law ("LGB") and Chapter 12-4 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards ("RAN")."

- The set of credits granted to a group of related persons may not exceed 5% of the effective equity of the bank, this limit increases to 25% if what exceeds 5% corresponds to credits secured by guarantees. In no case may the total of these credits granted by a bank exceed the amount of its effective equity.
- These loans shall not be granted under more favorable terms in connection with term, interest rates or guarantees than those granted to third parties in similar transactions.
- The relationship of a person with the Bank occurs when they have direct, indirect or through third party participation in the property of the Bank, participate in the management or it is presumed that there is relationship as long as sufficient background information is not presented to eliminate that presumption. It will be understood that the same group of people related to the Bank is made up of all those natural and legal persons that can exert significant and permanent influence on the decisions of the other, there is a presumption that the credits granted to one person will be used for the benefit of another or the founded presumption that people maintain a relationship and form a unit of economic interest.
- Subsidiaries, business support companies and associates constitute companies related to a bank.
- Guarantees on movable or immovable property, or any other property legitimately susceptible of being received as collateral, constitute valid guarantees.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the credit limit to debtors related to the ownership or management of the Bank according to article 84 No. 2 of the GBL and Chapter 12-4 of the RAN are the following:

	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	MCh$	%	MCh$	%
Global limit to groups of related people(1)	5,159,787		4,654,801	
Use of the global limit for loans granted to groups of people related to the bank	148,031	2.87	139,483	3.00

(1) Corresponds to effective equity

ii) Financial Risk

- **Market Risk**

Market Risk is the exposure to economic gains or losses caused by movements in prices and market variables. This risk stems from the activities of the Trading and Banking Books. In the first case, it comes from activities intended to obtain short-term gains and from the intensive use of fair value instruments. In the second case, with a more long-term vision, it stems from commercial activities with products valued at amortized cost.

The following section describes the main market risk factors to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed:

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- **Currency Risk**

Currency risk is the exposure to adverse movements in the exchange rates of currencies other than their base currency (CLP in the case of operations in Chile and COP in the case of operations in Colombia) for all those positions inside and outside of balance. The main sources of exchange risk are:

- Positions in foreign currency (MX) within the attributions of the Trading Book.
- Currency mismatches between the assets and liabilities of the Banking Book.
- Currency flow mismatches.

- **Inflation and Other Indexes Adjustments Risk**

The risk of readjustment is the exposure due to changes in the units or indexes of readjustment (such as UF, UVR or others) defined in national or foreign currency, in which some of the instruments, contracts or other operations registered in the balance with such characteristics.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest Rate Risk is the exposure to movements in market interest rates. Changes in market interest rates can affect both the price of instruments recorded at fair value and the financial margin and other gains from the Banking Book such as fees. Fluctuations in interest rates also affect the Bank's economic value.

Interest rate risk can be represented by sensitivities to parallel and/or non-parallel yield shifts with the effects reflected in the prices of instruments, the financial margin, equity and economic value.

The measurement of the structural interest rate risk is carried out through the representation by risk factor of the cash flows expressed in fair value, assigned on the dates of re-pricing and by currency. This methodology facilitates the detection of interest risk concentrations in the different terms.

All the balance sheet and off balance sheet items are unbundled in their flows and placed at the re-pricing/maturity. In the case of those accounts that do not have a contractual maturity, an internal model of analysis and estimation of their durations and sensitivities is used.

- **Volatility Risk**

In addition to the exposure related to the underlying asset, issuing options has other risks. These risks arise from the non-linear relationship between the gain generated by the option and the price and level of the underlying factors, as well as exposure to changes in the price volatility of the underlying asset.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity Risk is the exposure of the Bank's and its subsidiaries to events that affect their ability to meet, in a timely manner and at reasonable costs, cash payment obligations arising from maturities of time deposits that are not renewed, withdrawals from demand accounts, maturities or settlements of derivatives, liquidations of investments or any other payment obligation.

Financial institutions are exposed to funding liquidity risk that is intrinsic to the role of intermediary that they play in the economy. In general, in financial markets demand for medium or long-term financing is usually much greater than the supply of funds for those terms while short-term financing is in considerable supply. In this sense, the role of intermediary played by financial institutions, which assume the risk of satisfying the demand for medium and long-term financing by brokering short-term available funds, is essential for the economy to function properly.

Appropriately managing funding liquidity risk not only allows contractual obligations to be met in a timely manner, but also enables:

- The liquidation of positions, when it so decides, to occur without significant losses.
- The commercial and treasury activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries to be financed at competitive rates.
- The Bank to avoid fines or regulatory penalties for not complying with regulations.

Regulatory measurement of adjusted liquidity mismatch

The mismatch in the net foreign currency position at the 7, 15 and 30-day terms as of December 31,2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Net position	As of December 31, 2025		
	7 days	15 days	30 days
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Foreign currency			
Income	2.033.523	2.155.381	2.379.831
Expenses	(1.333.301)	(1.797.434)	(2.585.742)
Income (expenses), net	**700.222**	**357.947**	**(205.911)**

Net position	As of December 31, 2024		
	7 days	15 days	30 days
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Foreign currency			
Income	2.278.654	2.435.808	2.787.481
Expenses	(1.145.208)	(1.631.549)	(2.584.883)
Income (expenses), net	**1.133.446**	**804.259**	**202.598**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The contractual maturities (Capital plus interest) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial liabilities	**7,303,765**	**7,210,656**	**4,667,697**	**7,012,993**	**4,043,879**	**1,924,207**	**4,313,664**	**36,476,861**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	699,008	1,131,864	1,693,869	226,737	100,732	47,627	**3,899,837**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	18,121	21,889	60,397	3,858	163	—	**104,428**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	7,303,765	6,477,543	3,501,764	5,243,084	3,763,271	1,804,037	3,094,020	**31,187,484**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,588	4,566	13,593	41,812	11,074	23,697	**96,330**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	14,396	7,614	2,050	8,201	8,201	1,148,320	**1,188,782**

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial liabilities	**6,699,279**	**7,646,710**	**4,944,498**	**6,958,801**	**3,049,173**	**2,124,075**	**4,445,354**	**35,867,890**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	640,840	1,237,511	1,828,717	120,116	53,950	38,489	**3,919,623**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	12,030	32,350	47,184	15,161	1,777	1,178	**109,680**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	6,699,279	6,978,292	3,662,406	5,066,138	2,858,766	2,048,704	3,261,734	**30,575,319**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,638	4,868	14,774	47,179	11,693	26,606	**106,758**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	13,910	7,363	1,988	7,951	7,951	1,117,347	**1,156,510**

The volume of liquid assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, are as follows:

Liquid assets (consolidated balance)	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31,2024
	MCh$	MCh$
Level 1	3,868,718	3,557,638
Level 2	—	—
Other	6,766,469	5,595,996
Total	**10,635,187**	**9,153,634**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Liquid assets are in compliance with the regulatory definition established in Section 9.1 of Chapter III.B.2.1 of the Compendium of Financial Regulations issued by the Central Bank of Chile. Level 1 liquid assets comprise cash on hand, debt securities issued by the General Treasury of the Republic or the Central Bank of Chile, and financial instruments issued by foreign sovereigns or central banks that are rated in the highest credit risk category.

Level 2 liquid assets include mortgage bonds and credit notes without special guarantees, as well as financial instruments denominated in the currency of their country of origin, issued or guaranteed by foreign sovereigns, multilateral development banks, or central banks of countries rated between categories A- and AA+.

The composition of the main sources of financing of liquid assets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Main sources of individual financing Consolidated	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Deposits and other obligations on demand	14.03	13.38
Transactions with Settlement in Progress	2.70	1.06
Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loans	0.51	0.43
Deposits and Other Term Collections	36.69	37.55
Term Savings Accounts	—	—
Obligations with Banks	4.33	4.61
Debt Instruments Issued	23.60	24.74
Other financial liabilities	18.14	18.23
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

Main sources of consolidated financing Individual	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
Deposits and other obligations on demand	12.74	12.27
Transactions with Settlement in Progress	2.88	1.15
Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loans	0.50	0.47
Deposits and Other Term Collections	38.76	38.28
Term Savings Accounts	—	—
Obligations with Banks	3.11	4.55
Debt Instruments Issued	25.25	26.65
Other financial liabilities	16.76	16.65
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, is as follows:

Liquidity Coverage Ratio	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
	%	%
NSFR	110.47	107.64
LCR	224.29	221.82

Financial Risk Management

Continuous and interconnected process that originates in the first instance with the identification of the risks to which the Institution is exposed, in order to then quantify the potential impact as a result of said exposure and to limit it to the level desired by the Bank. The above implies an active monitoring of the risks, studying their temporal evolution. The risk management process can be subdivided into the following stages:

- **Financial Risks Identification**

The Financial Risk Management has a high-level technical team that constantly monitors the activities of the bank transfer and its subsidiaries in search of potential unquantified and controlled risks. In addition, the Bank Treasury as the first line of defense also plays a fundamental role in the detection of risks. Banco Itaú Chile provides a structure that facilitates this risk identification role by maintaining independence in its tasks and ensuring the active participation of management in the creation/ modification of products.

- **Quantification and Control of Exposure to Financial Risk**

Once all the risks have been identified, the Financial Risk Management is responsible for the quantification of the financial risk factors and the establishment of limits at different levels, according to the risk defined by the Board of Directors and the applicable regulations.

The Financial Risk Management proposes a framework of quantitative and qualitative limits and alerts that are reviewed and approved by the ALCO and the Board of Directors. Additionally, it periodically measures the risk incurred, develops valuation tools and models, performs periodic stress analyses, measures the degree of concentration with interbank counterparties, prepares the manual of policies and procedures, as well as monitoring authorized limits and alerts, which are reviewed at least annually.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The metrics, by type of risk, used to quantify exposures are explained below:

- **Market Risk Metrics and Limits for the Trading and Banking Portfolio**

In accordance with current regulations, the Bank measures its market risk exposures using standardized methodologies established by the CMF, as set forth in Chapters 21-7 and 21-13 of the RAN, in line with the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 67 and Title V of the General Banking Law, as well as Chapter 1-13 of the Updated Compilation of Regulations. This is consistent with the international standards established by the Basel Committee

The measurement of regulatory risk for the Banking Portfolio is used to estimate the Bank's potential losses from standardized adverse movements in interest and exchange rates.

The standardized regulatory report for the Banking Book is used to estimate the Bank's potential economic losses resulting from standardized adverse interest rate movements as defined by the Financial Market Commission (CMF). Currently, the limit on the net interest income margin (Δ NII) for the Banking Book must not exceed 17% of the Bank's annual operating income (LTM period) or 5% of the Bank's Tier 1 capital, while the consumption of the limit on the Bank's economic value (Δ EVE) must remain below 13% of the Bank's Tier 1 capital.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Bank has complied with all regulatory requirements and limits, as well as with all financial covenants, such as risk-weighted capital adequacy ratio, single borrower exposure, aggregate exposure, concentration risk, equity to asset ratio, provision coverage ratio, among others.

Value at Risk (VaR)

Calculation of Historical Value at Risk (Non-parametric). This measurement provides the maximum potential economic loss at a certain confidence level and a given time horizon. Historical VaR, as opposed to Statistical or Parametric VaR, is based on the observed distribution of past returns, does not need to make assumptions of probability distributions (frequently normal distribution) and, therefore, does not need a mean (assumed 0), standard deviation and correlations across returns (parameters). The Bank's uses a 99% confidence level and a time horizon of 1 day.

- Calculation of Volatility-Adjusted Historical Value at Risk (Non-parametric). This measurement is based on the above and the profit and loss vector is adjusted according to whether it is facing a period of greater or less volatility.

The Board of Directors and senior management define the limits on the Value at Risk, which is monitored on a daily basis. In turn, the measurement is subjected to retrospective tests that allow verifying that the losses actually incurred do not exceed the VaR, more than once every 100 days. The result is monitored daily to test the validity of the assumptions, hypotheses and the adequacy of the parameters and risk factors used in the calculation of the VaR.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Bank calculates the VaR for sub-portfolios and risk factors, which allows it to quickly detect sources of risk. Since the VaR does not take into account stress scenarios, it is complemented with stress tests taking into account prospective, historical and standardized scenarios. Although the VaR is one of the most frequently used models by the local financial industry, and considering that it is a model, as such it has limitations that must be considered:

- It does not take into account the expected loss in the event that the return on the portfolio is above the confidence level defined in the VaR. That is, in the case of the Bank it does not reflect what happens in the 1% of the queue. This is mitigated with the stress measures detailed below.
- It does not consider intraday results, but only reflects the potential loss given current positions.
- It does not take into account the potential changes in the dynamics of the movements of the market variables (that is, the possible changes in the variance and covariance matrix).

Sensitivity measures

The Bank uses stress tests as a sensitivity analysis tool to control financial risk. This measurement is performed separately for the trading and banking portfolios.

The sensitivity is estimated using the DV01 indicator, which corresponds to a measure of sensitivity of the portfolio results if the zero coupon interest rate of the risk factor increases by 1 basis point (0.01%) for different maturities and in annualized terms.

In accordance with IFRS 7, it in presented an estimate of the likely, but reasonable, impact of fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates and implied volatilities (market factors) that would affect the trading and banking portfolios.

The fluctuations in market factors correspond to highly probable scenarios chosen from a set of scenarios agreed on the basis of the opinion of specialists in economics and financial risk and traders. To estimate the sensitivity, the sensitivity (DV01) and the reasonably probable scenarios are multiplied by the market factor.

Interest rate scenarios - Chile (basis points - 0.01%)

The interest rate shock scenarios on income accounting average -474 basis points in the case of the CLP chamber. An average of +164 basis points for CLF chamber and government factors (CLF y CLP) and +426 for the rest of the yields.

In the case of interest rate shock associated with fair value accounting in other comprehensive income, this shock averages +471 basis points in the case of the CLP chamber factor, -186 basis points for CLF chamber and +353 for the rest of the yields.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Interest rate scenarios Colombia (basis points - 0.01%)

Interest rate shock scenarios on income accounting and fair value accounting in other comprehensive income average -50 basis points for all yields.

Chile exchange rate scenarios

As of December 31, 2025, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of –14.60% in the Chilean peso-US dollar parity, and +9.95% in the COP-US dollar parity.

As of December 31, 2024, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of -10.08% in the Chilean peso-US dollar parity, and +7.35% in the COP-US dollar parity.

Colombia exchange rate scenarios

As of December 31, 2025, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of +6.33% in the COP-US dollar parity.

As of December 31, 2024, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of +4.49% in the COP-US dollar parity.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Impact on P&L derived from the sensitivity analysis

The following table presents the impact of the movements or reasonably probable scenarios explained above applied to the positions of the Trading Portfolio that affect the P&L (net income from financial operations, net foreign exchange gains/losses and interest margin, as applicable) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Potential impact on P&L	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
CLP rate risk	**(25,574)**	**(32,532)**
Derivatives	(8,089)	(31,746)
Debt instruments	(17,485)	(786)
CLF rate risk	**(450)**	**(23,528)**
Derivatives	(450)	(23,528)
Debt instruments	—	—
COP rate risk	**673**	**2,996**
Derivatives	673	2,996
Debt instruments	—	—
UVR rate risk	**—**	**—**
Derivatives	—	—
Debt instruments	—	—
USD rate risk	**(10,432)**	**(25,236)**
Risk rate other currencies	**(4,772)**	**(4,351)**
Total rate risk	**(40,555)**	**(82,651)**
Exchange rate risk	(18,609)	3,159
Risk options	(7)	3
Total impact	**(59,171)**	**(79,489)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The impact on the margin of reasonably possible movements or scenarios on positions in the Accrual accounting banking book at the end of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is presented below.

Potential Impact on Accrual Accounting	As of December 31, 2025 MCh$	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$
Interest rate shock sensitivity impact	59,746	2,296

The impact on the Banking Book does not necessarily mean a gain/loss but it does mean smaller/larger net income from the generation of funds (net funding income, which is the net interest from the accrual portfolio) for the next 12 months.

Impact on net equity derived from the sensitivity analysis

As well as the effects on profit and loss of positions carried at fair value and at amortized cost, variations in market factors due to reasonably possible movements in interest rates and exchange rates also generate impacts on the equity accounts as a result of the possible variation in the market value of the investment portfolio at fair value/available-for-sale instruments and of the cash flow hedge and net foreign investment portfolios, which are presented in the following table:

Potential impact on FVTOCI	Potential impact on FVTOCI					
	As of December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2024		
	DV01 (+1 bp)	Impact of interest change		DV01 (+1 bp)	Impact of interest change	
	USD	MUSD	MCh$	USD	MUSD	MCh$
CLP	(295,802)	(128.86)	(116,866)	(665,419)	(341.60)	(339,336)
CLF	335,048	(97.36)	(88,299)	359,439	(123.67)	(122,847)
COP	81,021	0.13	118	(65,379)	(0.27)	(272)
UVR	(174)	—	—	—	—	—
USD	(43,902)	(3.48)	(3,937)	(24,606)	(4.33)	(4,707)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total impact of interest rates	**76,191**	**(229.57)**	**(208,984)**	**(395,965)**	**(469.87)**	**(467,162)**

Exchange rate	Impact due to changes in prices			
	As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
	US$	MCh$	US$	MCh$
USD	(26.77)	(24,273)	(18.42)	(18,302)
COP	(59.49)	(53,952)	(38.66)	(38,405)
Total exchange rate risk	**(86.26)**	**(78,225)**	**(57.08)**	**(56,707)**
Total impact	**(315.83)**	**(287,209)**	**(526.95)**	**(523,869)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Hedge

The Bank uses a variety of hedging strategies and instruments to manage the risks generated in the trading book and bank. In the case where the hedging instrument is subject to an accounting treatment different from the exposure of the underlying object of coverage, the Bank may use the accounting hedge treatment to eliminate the accounting asymmetries that could generate undue volatility in the results and/or Bank assets.

The use of accounting hedges is subject to the limits defined by the Board of Directors, to the definitions of the Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (ALCO) and to the Hedging Policy.

The Treasury is responsible for designing and implementing the strategies, the Financial Risk Management is responsible for measuring and monitoring the effectiveness of the hedges, generating effectiveness indicators that are constantly monitored, and the Financial Control Management is responsible for qualifying adequate regulatory compliance. In the case of accounting hedges (For more details on accounting hedge strategies, review Note 12 "Derivative contracts for accounting hedges").

Operational Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries define operational risk as the possibility of occurrence of losses resulting from failures, deficiencies or inadequacies in internal processes, people, and systems or external events, including in this definition the legal risk and excluding strategic risks and reputation. Operational risk is recognized as a manageable risk, for which it has defined a function in charge of this task within its corporate structure.

The Bank adopts a model of three lines of defense as the primary way to implement its operational risk management structure, internal controls and compliance, ensuring compliance with corporate guidelines.

The defense lines are composed by; the business and support areas (first line of defense) responsible for managing the risks related to their processes; Operational Risk, Internal Control, and the area of AML and Compliance (second line of defense) area in charge of supporting the first line of defense in relation to the fulfillment of its direct responsibilities; and Internal Audit function (third line of defense) responsible for verifying, independently and periodically, the adequacy of the risk identification and management processes and procedures, in accordance with the guidelines established in the Internal Audit Policy and submitting the results of its recommendations for improvement to the Audit Committee.

The risk management program contemplates that all relevant risk issues must be reported to the higher levels and to the Operational Risk Higher Commission.

Our methodology consists in the evaluation of the risks and controls of a business from a broad perspective and includes a plan to monitor the effectiveness of such controls and the identification of eventual weaknesses. The main objectives of the Bank and its subsidiaries in terms of operational risk management are the following:

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- Identification, evaluation, information, management, and monitoring of the operational risk in connection with activities, products, and processes carried out or commercialized by the Bank and its subsidiaries;
- Build a strong culture of operational risk management and internal controls, with clearly defined and adequately segregated responsibilities between business and support functions;
- Generate effective internal reports in connection with issues related to operational risk management, with a clearly defined escalation protocol;
- Control the design and application of effective plans to deal with contingencies that ensure business continuity and losses control.

Regarding training and awareness, the risk culture continues to be reinforced through face-to-face training in the field of operational risk, internal control, prevention of external and internal fraud, and the implementation of the annual "more security" program for all collaborators and induction programs for new employees.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that Sarbanes-Oxley methodologies (SOX) continue to be applied for their main products and processes, the application of this methodology is annually certified by an external consultant.

Below are the net losses due to operational risk events as of December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Recovery of Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Exposure to net loss
Internal fraud	378	117	261
External fraud	18,389	4,850	13,539
Labor practices and safety in the business	539	385	154
Customers, products and business practices	11	9	2
Damage to physical assets	317	38	279
Business interruption and system failures	189	205	(16)
Execution, delivery and process management	3,106	1,865	1,241
Total	**22,929**	**7,469**	**15,460**

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Recovery of Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Exposure to net loss
Internal fraud	1,052	827	225
External fraud	13,374	5,093	8,281
Labor practices and safety in the business	974	452	522
Customers, products and business practices	21	—	21
Damage to physical assets	329	9	320
Business interruption and system failures	525	334	191
Execution, delivery and process management	2,971	681	2,290
Total	**19,246**	**7,396**	**11,850**

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators

Objectives of capital management, policies and governance

Proper capital management plays a fundamental role in the Bank, requiring constant monitoring and analysis to ensure compliance with current regulations and the Bank's internal objectives in this area.

In this regard, the Bank has a Capital Management unit, responsible for ensuring that the nature and levels of risk assumed by the Bank are consistent with the business strategy and with the level of capital required to meet its strategic objectives. To comply with this, the Bank relies on different management tools that allow it to identify, analyze, evaluate and monitor the risks that may affect capital.

Itaú Chile, within its management framework, has a "Capital Management Policy" that contains the guidelines and directives provided by the Board of Directors to guide the management decision-making process. This policy also includes the monitoring and control of the Bank's capital level, with the aim of ensuring the solvency and profitability of the ongoing business, as well as ensuring adequate regulatory compliance in this area. The Capital Management Policy establishes the guiding principles and objectives that govern this area, and defines the responsibilities associated with the capital function and its respective governance.

The Bank's internal regulations also establish that capital management must adhere to specific objectives to comply with regulatory requirements and correctly manage financial resources. The general objectives that the functions associated with capital management must ensure are:

- Determine the level of capital required by the Bank at the individual, subsidiary, and consolidated levels, in accordance with the risk appetite profile established by the Board of Directors and the approved strategy and business plans.

- Define the optimal level of capital required by the Bank, ensuring adequate compliance with the rules and other regulations established on the matter by the competent authority.

- Identify possible macro-financial scenarios, both internal and external, that may affect the Bank's capital and evaluate their potential impacts through stress testing methodologies or other methodologies appropriate for that purpose.

A key element of capital management is the definition of the internal effective equity target, which is formally set out in the Bank's capital planning process. This process is both annual and dynamic. Based on this, the Bank can assess its current and future capital needs and establish action plans to return to the capital levels admissible for the Bank, in accordance with its defined risk appetite.

In relation to roles and responsibilities, the Board of Directors is the primary entity responsible for the prudent management of the risks faced by the organization and the associated capital. In this regard, the Board of Directors, in accordance with its functions, must define and approve both the objectives and the strategic plan of the Bank. It should promote medium and long-term capital management in line with the defined risk profile, while ensuring the protection of shareholders and other stakeholders who may be affected by decisions in this area.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

To support the Board of Directors in the functions described above, the Higher Capital Management Commission has been established. This commission assists the Board of Directors and the Bank's management in the assessment, management, and adequacy of capital, in accordance with local regulations and international standards (such as Basel). It also reviews the effectiveness of risk and capital policies and limits, and ensures adherence to these policies and procedures within the Company.

Capital Management Processes

The following processes are developed to carry out capital management in the Bank:

- Regular measurement of key capital indicators.
- Review of limits in relation to regulatory minimums and risk appetite, with escalation in case of excesses.
- Allocation of capital to the Bank's businesses.
- Capital projections in a base scenario and stress scenarios.
- Determination of the internal capital target and the limits and alert levels for risk appetite.
- Management of the capital self-assessment process.

This, together with policies and governance, allows capital management objectives to be met.

Capital requirements

In January 2019, Law No. 21,130 was published in the Official Gazette, modernizing banking legislation with the aim of implementing the practices promoted internationally by the Basel III agreement and introducing modifications to the Chilean General Banking Law. In order to implement the standards, the Financial Market Commission initiated the regulatory process by incorporating amendments and new chapters into the Updated Compilation of Standards (referred to as 'RAN'), providing guidelines for the calculation of risk-weighted assets, capital deductions, and additional capital requirements.

Effective equity corresponds to the sum of core capital (CET1) after regulatory adjustments[1], plus instruments eligible as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital (perpetual bonds and preferred shares), in addition to Tier 2 capital instruments, which include subordinated bonds and additional provisions.

According to Article 66 of the Chilean General Banking Law, the base capital requirement corresponds to 4.5% of CET1 on risk-weighted assets (or RWA), 6.0% of T1 on RWA, and 8.0% of effective equity on RWA. In addition, a leverage ratio greater than or equal to 3.0% must be maintained.

[1] As of December 2025, the adjustments have been fully implemented.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

The Bank is also subject to an additional core capital requirement due to systemic importance, as indicated in Article 66 quarter of the Chilean General Banking Law. The requirement determined for the Bank is 1.0%, and it is subject to gradual implementation until December 2025. Currently, 75% of the total charge must be constituted. On the other hand, Article 66 'Quinquies' of the General Banking Law empowers the CMF to determine a Pillar 2 charge of up to 4.0% of the total RWA. The Bank is not currently subject to capital requirements for this item.

On the other hand, Article 66 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law determines the capital conservation buffer, which corresponds to an additional 2.5% of basic capital on risk-weighted assets. Finally, Article 66 ter of the Chilean General Banking Law empowers the Central Bank of Chile to impose a counter-cyclical capital requirement of up to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. The current charge in the country is 0.5%.

As a result, the Bank's current total capital requirement amounts to 12% (11.8% as of year-end 2024[2]). As of the end of December 2025, the Bank's consolidated capital ratio was 17.7%, comfortably exceeding the minimum regulatory requirements.

[2] Includes an 8% base requirement, a 2.5% capital conservation buffer, a 0.75% systemic importance surcharge, and a 0.5% countercyclical capital requirement.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

a) The total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity are detailed below:

Item No	Note Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III -Item Description	Note	Global consolidated	Local (o) consolidated	Global consolidated	Local (o) consolidated
			As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
			MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
1	Total assets according to the statement of financial position		43,916,278	37,363,542	42,549,684	36,535,114
2	Investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated	a	—	695,231	—	652,530
3	Assets discounted from regulatory capital, other than item 2	b	847,079	686,422	737,764	606,460
4	Credit Equivalents	c	(992,754)	(737,830)	(1,752,511)	(1,664,696)
5	Contingent loans	d	2,987,502	2,703,051	3,025,796	2,607,391
6	Assets generated by brokering financial instruments	e	85,609	85,609	33,705	33,705
7	**= (1-2-3+4+5-6) Total assets for regulatory purposes**		**44,978,339**	**37,861,501**	**43,051,501**	**36,185,113**
8.a	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the standard methodology (APRC)	f	22,694,047	18,721,012	24,217,161	20,232,040
8.b	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the internal methodology (APRC	f	—	—	—	—
9	Market Risk-Weighted Assets (MRWA))	g	3,067,574	2,902,831	3,093,752	2,908,613
10	Operational risk weighted assets	h	2,690,966	2,048,859	3,128,507	2,498,536
11.a	**= (8.a/8.b+9+10) Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)**		**28,452,587**	**23,672,702**	**30,439,420**	**25,639,190**
11.b	**= (8.a/8.b+9+10) Risk-weighted assets, after applying the output floor (RWA)**		**28,452,587**	**23,672,702**	**30,439,420**	**25,639,190**
12	Owners' equity		4,305,006	4,305,006	3,971,313	3,971,313
13	Non controlling interest	i	3,747	—	3,518	—
14	Goodwill	j	492,512	492,512	492,512	492,512
15	Excess minority investments	k	—	—	—	—
16	**= (12+13-14-15) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)**		**3,816,241**	**3,812,494**	**3,482,319**	**3,478,801**
17	Additional deductions to ordinary capital level 1, other than item 2	l	357,744	195,419	161,370	75,079
18	**= (16-17-2) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**		**3,458,497**	**2,921,844**	**3,320,949**	**2,751,192**
19	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	m	—	—	—	—
20	Subordinated bonds imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	m	—	—	—	—
21	Preferred shares allocated to additional tier 1 capital (AT1)		—	—	—	—
22	Permanent bonds imputed to additional capital level 1 (AT1)		270,001	270,001	197,060	197,060
23	Discounts applied to AT1	l	—	—	—	—
24	**= (19+20+21+22-23) Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)**		**270,001**	**270,001**	**197,060**	**197,060**
25	**= (18+24) Capital level 1**		**3,728,498**	**3,191,845**	**3,518,009**	**2,948,252**
26	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as capital level 2 (T2)	n	107,379	107,379	109,052	107,379
27	Subordinated bonds imputed as capital level 2 (T2)	n	1,199,388	1,190,858	1,172,508	1,158,442
28	**= (26+27) Capital level equivalent 2 (T2)**		**1,306,767**	**1,298,237**	**1,281,561**	**1,265,821**
29	Discounts applied to T2	l	—	—	—	—
30	**= (28-29) Capital level 2 (T2)**		**1,306,767**	**1,298,237**	**1,281,561**	**1,265,821**
31	**= (25+30) Effective equity**		**5,035,265**	**4,490,083**	**4,799,569**	**4,214,072**
32	**Additional basic capital required for the constitution of the conservation buffer**	p	**711,315**	**591,818**	**760,986**	**640,980**
33	**Additional basic capital required to set up the countercyclical buffer**	q	**142,263**	**118,364**	**152,197**	**128,196**
34	**Additional basic capital required for banks qualified as systemic**	r	**284,526**	**236,727**	**228,296**	**192,294**
35	**Additional capital required for the evaluation of the adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2)**	s	—	—	—	—

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

a) This corresponds to the value of the investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated. It applies only in local consolidation when the bank has subsidiaries abroad, deducting their full value in assets and CET1.
b) It corresponds to the value of the asset items that are deducted from regulatory capital, in accordance with paragraph a) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). Item No. Note Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III - Description of the item
c) It corresponds to the credit equivalents of derivative instruments in accordance with paragraph b) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
d) It corresponds to contingent exposures as established in paragraph c) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
e) It corresponds to the assets related to the intermediation of financial instruments in one's own name on behalf of third parties, which are within the consolidation perimeter of the bank, as established in paragraph d) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
f) It corresponds to the assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-6 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). If the bank is not authorized to apply internal methodologies, it must report field 8.b with zero and add 8.a in the field 11.a. If it has the authorization, it must add 8.b in 11.a.
g) It corresponds to assets weighted by market risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-7 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
h) It corresponds to assets weighted by transactional risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-8 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN)
I) It corresponds to the non-controlling interest, depending on the level of consolidation, for up to 20% of the owners' equity.
j) Assets that correspond to goodwill
k) It corresponds to the balances of investment assets in companies other than line-of-business support companies that do not participate in consolidation, in excess of 5% of the owners' equity.
l) In the case of CET1 and T2, banks must estimate the equivalent value for each level of capital, as well as the value obtained by fully applying Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). The difference between the equivalent value and the value obtained by fully applying the above Chapter 21-1 must then be weighted by the discount factor in force on the reporting date, according to the interim standards of Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN), and reported in this row. For AT1, discounts apply directly if they exist.
m) Provisions and subordinated bonds charged to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, as set out in Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN)
n) Provisions and subordinated bonds charged to the equivalent definition of Tier 2 (T2) capital, as set out in Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
o) In accordance with the interim standards, as of 1 December 2022, solvency requirements will also be applied at the local consolidated level, with the figures at this level being reported in this column. Banks without subsidiaries abroad do not have to fill in this data.
p) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for the capital conservation buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
q) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for the countercyclical buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
r) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for banks designated as systemic, as established in Chapter 21-11 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
s) It corresponds to the additional capital required for the assessment of the adequacy of the bank's effective equity (Pillar 2), as established in Chapter 21-13 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

b) Below are the solvency and regulatory compliance indicators according to Basel III (expressed as percentages with two decimal places).

Item No	Item Description	Note	Global consolidated	Local consolidated (i)	Global consolidated	Local consolidated (i)
			As of December 31, 2025		As of December 31, 2024	
			%	%	%	%
1	**Leverage Indicator (T1_I18/T1_I7)**		**7.69**	**7.72**	**7.71**	**7.60**
1.a	Leverage indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
2	**Basic capital indicator (T1_I18/T1_I11.b)**		**12.16**	**12.34**	**10.91**	**10.73**
2.a	Indicator of basic capital that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25
2.b	Capital buffer shortfall	b	—	—	—	—
3	**Tier 1 capital indicator (T1_I25/T1_I11.b)**		**13.10**	**13.48**	**11.56**	**11.50**
3.a	Indicator of capital level 1 that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4	**Effective equity indicator (T1_I31/T1_I11.b)**		**17.70**	**18.97**	**15.77**	**16.44**
4.a	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	9.00	9.00	8.75	8.75
4.b	Indicator of effective equity that the bank must comply with, considering the charge for articles 35 bis, if applicable	c	—	—	—	—
4.c	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements, conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer	b	12.00	12.00	11.75	11.75
5	**Solvency rating**	d	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
	Regulatory compliance indicators for solvency					
6	**Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed in tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to APRC (T1_I26/(T1_I8.a or 8.b))**	e	**0.47**	**0.57**	**0.45**	**0.53**
7	**Subordinated bonds imputed in capital level 2 (T2) in relation to basic capital**	f	**34.68**	**40.76**	**35.31**	**42.11**
8	**Tier 1 additional capital (AT1) in relation to basic capital (T1_I24/T1_I18)**	g	**7.81**	**9.24**	**5.93**	**7.16**
9	**Voluntary provisions (additional) and subordinated bonds that are charged to additional tier 1 capital (AT1) in relation to RWAs ((T1_I19+T1_I20)/(T1_I11.b)**	h	—	—	—	—

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

a) In the case of leverage, the minimum level is 3%, without prejudice to the additional requirements for systemic banks that may be set under Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). In the case of core capital, the bank should consider a minimum limit of 4.5% of risk-weighted assets (RWA), In addition, if applicable, the bank must include the systemic charge in force according to the interim standards, as well as the Pillar 2 requirement defined for this capital level. For new banks that have not paid the paid-in capital of UF 400,000, they must add 2% to their minimum requirement in accordance with Article 51 of the Chilean General Banking Law. This percentage decreases to 1% if the paid capital is above UF 600,000 but less than UF 800,000. For Tier 1 capital, the bank must consider a minimum requirement of 6% and the Pillar 2 charge defined for this capital tier. Finally, at the level of effective equity, the bank must consider a minimum requirement of 8% of risk-weighted assets (RWA). Additional charges for Pillar 2, systemic bank and those indicated in Article 51 of the Chilean General Banking Law for new banks must be added to this.

b) The capital buffer deficit must be estimated in accordance with Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). This figure defines the restriction on the distribution of dividends if it is positive, in accordance with the aforementioned Chapter. For effective equity, the figures for the capital conservation and countercyclical buffers in force on the reporting date according to interim standards must be added to the amount defined in note a), even if there is a requirement under Article 35 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law.

c) If the bank has an effective equity requirement in force under Article 35 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law, it must report this amount in this cell in accordance with the interim standards.

d) It corresponds to the solvency classification as established in Article 61 of the General Banking Law.

e) Limit of 1.25% if the bank uses standard methodologies (field T1_8.a), or 0.625% if the bank uses internal methodologies (field T1_8.b) in the estimation of RWAs.

f) Subordinated bonds charged to Tier 2 capital must not exceed 50% of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, taking into account the discounts applied to these instruments under Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

g) Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital cannot exceed one-third of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.

h) Additional provisions and subordinated bonds charged to AT1 may not exceed 0.5% of RWAs as of December 1, 2022, in accordance with the interim rules of Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

i) In accordance with the interim rules, as of December 1, 2022, solvency requirements are also applied at the local consolidated level. The figures at this level are reported in this column. Banks without subsidiaries abroad do not have to fill in this data.

Note 49 - Subsequent Events

During the period between January 1, 2026 and the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the following subsequent events occurred that significantly affect them.

Notice of the 2026 Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting

On January 28, 2026, it was reported through a material event that, at an ordinary meeting held on the same date, the Bank's Board of Directors agreed to convene an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting to be held on April 9, 2026, at 10:00 a.m., in order to address matters within its scope of authority. Likewise, the Board agreed to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting the distribution of 60% of the profits for fiscal year 2025, corresponding to the amount of $256,855,029,388 as dividends to shareholders, to be distributed among the total of 216,340,749 validly issued shares outstanding of the Bank. Accordingly, if approved under the proposed terms, a dividend of $1.1872706855979300 per share would be distributed. It was also agreed to propose to the Meeting that the remaining 40% of the profits be retained.

Exempt Resolution

Pursuant to an Exempt Resolution dated January 12, 2026, the Financial Market Commission authorized Banco Itaú Chile to transform the Bank's subsidiary, Itaú Asesorías Financieras Limitada, into a corporation and its subsequent dissolution through the acquisition by Banco Itaú Chile, from Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada—also a subsidiary of the Bank—of the remaining 0.01% ownership interest held in Itaú Asesorías Financieras Limitada. As a result, Banco Itaú Chile will hold 100% of the shares of said corporation, and once more than ten consecutive days have elapsed during which all shares are held by Banco Itaú Chile, its dissolution will occur in accordance with Article 103 No. 2 of Law No. 18,046 on Corporations. Banco Itaú Chile will absorb the assets and liabilities of the company upon its dissolution.

Placement of debt securities in the local market

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
01-06-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	14,780,000,000	09-09-2032
01-08-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	5,000,000,000	09-09-2032
01-09-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	3,470,514,867	09-09-2032
01-23-2026	BITADS1222	CLP	36,020,000,000	09-09-2032
01-27-2026	BITADT1222	CLP	59,000,000,000	09-09-2033
01-28-2026	BITADT1122	CLP	3,000,000,000	11-05-2033

Alexis Espinoza
Chief Accounting Officer

André Gailey
Chief Executive Officer

ANNEX D – INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Banco Itaú Chile and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for the years ended on those dates

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Banco Itaú Chile and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and for the years ended on those dates.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(This translation has been prepared and reviewed by PwC Chile)

Santiago, February 26, 2025

To the Shareholders and Directors of
Banco Itaú Chile

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the *consolidated* financial statements in accordance with accounting standards and instructions issued by the Financial Market Commission., and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiary's ability to continue as a going concern for at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

Oficinas

Santiago: Av. Isidora Goyenechea 2800, piso 10, Torre Titanium, Las Condes
Concepción: Chacabuco 1085, pisos 8 y 9, Edificio Centro Sur
Viña del Mar: Av. Libertad 1405, of. 1704, Edificio Coraceros
Puerto Montt: Benavente 550, piso 10, Edificio Campanario

Oficina de parte: Av. Andrés Bello 2711, piso 1, Torre de la Costanera,
Las Condes, Santiago
Teléfono Central: (56) 9 3861 7940
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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards in Chile, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiary's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiary's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

Santiago, February 26, 2025
Banco Itaú Chil
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We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and any internal control significant deficiency and material weakness that we identified during the audit.

DocuSigned by:
86EE42446B254F8...
Claudio Gerdtzen S.
RUT: 12.264.594-0

PricewaterhouseCoopers

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Financial Statements

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$	=	Amounts expressed in Chilean pesos
MCh$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Chilean pesos
US$	=	Amounts expressed in US dollars
MUS$	=	Amounts expressed in thousands of US dollars
MMUS$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of US dollars
COP$	=	Amounts expressed in Colombian pesos
MMCOP$	=	Amounts expressed in millions of Colombian pesos
UF	=	Amounts expressed in Unidades de Fomento (a Chilean inflation-indexed, peso-denominated monetary unit that is set daily based on changes in the Chilean Consumer Price Index)

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
		MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	7	3,345,969	2,457,793
Cash items in process of collection	7	348,483	417,359
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	8	4,758,381	3,331,369
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,980,222	2,965,161
Financial debt instruments	8	713,984	321,656
Other	8	64,175	44,552
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	9	8,650	39,012
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	3,077,290	4,068,664
Financial debt instruments	11	3,077,290	4,058,968
Other	11	—	9,696
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	12	79,887	91,105
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	28,443,982	29,666,008
Investments under resale agreements	13	212,225	210,971
Financial debt instruments	13	1,176,360	2,708,960
Interbank loans	13	—	1,516
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	13	16,217,293	16,240,136
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	13	7,874,029	7,480,794
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	13	2,964,075	3,023,631
Investments in associates	14	40,463	30,739
Intangibles	15	682,521	694,531
Fixed assets	16	31,027	38,046
Right of use asset under lease agreements	17	139,392	99,214
Current taxes	18	80,425	118,288
Deferred taxes	18	336,422	301,705
Other assets	19	1,129,255	590,641
Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	20	29,567	25,796
TOTAL ASSETS		**42,531,714**	**41,970,270**
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	7	346,437	431,519
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,919,623	2,793,343
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,919,623	2,793,343
Other	21	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	12	109,680	135,511
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	31,490,519	32,324,506
Deposits and other demand liabilities	22	6,320,474	5,866,386
Time deposits and other time liabilities	22	14,506,091	13,924,920
Obligations under repurchase agreements	22	841,142	61,541
Interbank borrowings	22	1,864,542	5,015,403
Debt instruments issued	22	7,066,633	6,970,692
Other financial liabilities	22	891,637	485,564
Lease contracts liabilities	17	124,545	83,807
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	23	1,388,994	1,301,615
Provisions for contingencies	24	142,816	144,793
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	25	113,293	106,466
Special provisions for credit risk	26	161,565	218,971
Current taxes	18	62,250	2,339
Deferred taxes	18	—	—
Other liabilities	27	697,161	690,863
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	—	—
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**38,556,883**	**38,233,733**
EQUITY			
Capital	28	2,687,951	2,687,951
Reserves	28	236,039	236,039
Other accumulated comprehensive income	28	37,401	62,579
Items not reclassified in income or loss	28	406	2,382
Items that can be reclassified in income or loss	28	36,995	60,197
Retained earnings from prior years	28	746,506	498,085
Net income (loss) for the year	28	376,627	354,887
Less: Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments	28	(113,211)	(106,466)
Of owners of the Bank:		3,971,313	3,733,075
Of non-controlling interest	28	3,518	3,462
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,974,831**	**3,736,537**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**42,531,714**	**41,970,270**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Income

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	For the years ended As of December 31, 2024	2023
		MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	30	2,699,071	2,919,864
Interest expense	30	(1,636,752)	(1,840,475)
Net interest income	30	**1,062,319**	**1,079,389**
Readjustments income	31	485,677	429,906
Readjustments expenses	31	(369,841)	(390,780)
Net income from readjustments	31	**115,836**	**39,126**
Commission income	32	304,156	333,830
Commission expense	32	(103,518)	(89,282)
Net fee and commission income	32	**200,638**	**244,548**
Financial income (loss) from:			
Financial assets and liabilities for trading	33	142,712	(51,263)
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	33	(61,599)	(16,601)
Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	33	—	—
Profit or loss on disposal of financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	33	38,653	17,180
Changes, readjustments and accounting hedge of foreign currencies	33	135,769	173,888
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change of business model	33	—	—
Otner financial income (loss)	33	(29,028)	(5,745)
Financial income (loss), net		**226,507**	**117,459**
Income (loss) from investments in companies	34	3,343	4,562
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale not qualifying as discontinued operations	35	(534)	(1,074)
Other operating income	36	17,642	17,982
TOTAL OPERATING INCOME		**1,625,751**	**1,501,992**
Expenses from obligations to employee benefits	37	(357,000)	(340,092)
Administrative expenses	38	(329,093)	(300,764)
Depreciation and amortization	39	(109,128)	(106,452)
Impairment	40	(192)	(608)
Other operating expenses	36	(13,411)	(19,331)
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		**(808,824)**	**(767,247)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CREDIT LOSSES		**816,927**	**734,745**
Expense on credit losses from:			
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers	41	(483,380)	(430,911)
Special provisions for credit risk	41	59,699	14,632
Recovery of written off loans	41	100,149	65,904
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	41	(323)	297
Expense for credit losses		**(323,855)**	**(350,078)**
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)		**493,072**	**384,667**
Result of continued operations before income taxes		**493,072**	**384,667**
Income tax	18	(116,370)	(29,784)
Result of continued operations after income taxes		**376,702**	**354,883**
Result of discontinued operations before income taxes		—	—
Taxes on discontinued operations	18	—	—
Result of discontinued operations after income taxes	42	—	—
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR	28	**376,702**	**354,883**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank	28	376,627	354,887
Non-controlling interest	28	75	(4)
Earnings per share of the equity holders of the Bank:			
Basic earnings	28	1,741	1,640
Diluted earnings	28	1,741	1,640

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Notes	For the years ended As of December 31,	
		2024	2023
		MCh$	MCh$
CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**376,702**	**354,883**
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year:			
Items not reclassified in income or loss			
Actuarial results for net defined benefit plans and actuarial results from other employee benefit plans	28	721	(6,464)
Changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	(1,590)	5,460
Changes in the fair value of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in the credit risk of the financial liability	28	—	—
Other	28	—	—
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income before income taxes		**(869)**	**(1,004)**
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	18	(706)	(5)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	18	(409)	2,279
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME OR LOSS AFTER INCOME TAXES		**(1,984)**	**1,270**
Items that can be reclassified in income or loss			
Changes in fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	28	(8,038)	31,482
Exchange differences	28	35,932	139,313
Hedge of net investment in foreign operations	28	(51,823)	1,244
Cash flows hedge	28	(17,877)	(5,676)
Ownership in other comprehensive income of entities recorded using the equity method	28	(9)	—
Non-current assets and groups held for sale	28	—	—
Other comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income before income taxes		**(41,815)**	**166,363**
Income tax over comprehensive income that can be reclassified to income or loss	18	18,602	(2,272)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO INCOME OR LOSS AFTER INCOME TAXES		**(23,213)**	**164,091**
OTHER TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**28**	**(25,197)**	**165,361**
CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**28**	**351,505**	**520,244**
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Bank	28	351,449	519,432
Non-controlling interest	28	56	812

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	Equity attributable to the owners									
	Capital					Retained earnings				
	Number of shares	Paid-in capital	Reserves	Other accumulated comprehensive income	Non-distributed profits from prior years	Revenues (loss) for the year	Provision for minimum dividends and Interest Payments on Capital Financial Instrument issued	Equity attributable to the owners	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
	MCh	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at December 31, 2022	**973,518**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**(101,966)**	**194,464**	**433,744**	**(130,123)**	**3,320,109**	**2,650**	**3,322,759**
Transfer of income (loss) from prior year	—	—	—	—	433,744	(433,744)	—	—	—	—
Opening balances as of January 1, 2023	**973,518**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**(101,966)**	**628,208**	**—**	**(130,123)**	**3,320,109**	**2,650**	**3,322,759**
Distribution of dividends	—	—	—	—	(130,123)	—	130,123	—	—	—
Provision for minimum dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(106,466)	(106,466)	—	**(106,466)**
Share exchanges	(973,302)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other equity movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	**(973,302)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(130,123)**	**—**	**23,657**	**(106,466)**	**—**	**(106,466)**
Income (loss) for the year	—	—	—	—	—	354,887	—	354,887	(4)	**354,883**
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	164,545	—	—	—	164,545	816	**165,361**
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**164,545**	**—**	**354,887**	**—**	**519,432**	**812**	**520,244**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2023	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**62,579**	**498,085**	**354,887**	**(106,466)**	**3,733,075**	**3,462**	**3,736,537**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2023	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**62,579**	**498,085**	**354,887**	**(106,466)**	**3,733,075**	**3,462**	**3,736,537**
Transfer of income (loss) from prior year					354,887	(354,887)				
Opening balances as of January 1, 2024	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**62,579**	**852,972**	**—**	**(106,466)**	**3,733,075**	**3,462**	**3,736,537**
Distribution of dividends	—	—	—	—	(106,466)	—	106,466	—	—	—
Provision for minimum dividends	—	—	—	—	—	—	(112,988)	(112,988)	—	(112,988)
Other equity movements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity date	—	—	—	—	—	—	(223)	(223)	—	**(223)**
Subtotal Transactions with the owners in the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(106,466)**	**—**	**(6,745)**	**(113,211)**	**—**	**(113,211)**
Income (loss) for the year	—	—	—	—	—	376,627	—	376,627	75	**376,702**
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	(25,178)	—	—	—	(25,178)	(19)	**(25,197)**
Subtotal Comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**—**	(25,178)	**—**	376,627	**—**	351,449	56	**351,505**
Closing balances as of December 31, 2024	**216**	**2,687,951**	**236,039**	**37,401**	**746,506**	**376,627**	**(113,211)**	**3,971,313**	**3,518**	**3,974,831**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Income for the year before income tax	**493,072**	**384,667**
Charges (credits) to income that do not represent cash	**(930,201)**	**(831,376)**
Depreciation and amortization	109,128	106,452
Provisions for loans, accounts receivable and others	424,004	415,982
Loss (gain) from assets received in lieu of payment	22,693	5,001
Impairment	192	608
Provisions for contingencies	87,249	74,543
Fair value adjustment for trading instruments	(53,550)	91,475
Net interest income	(1,178,155)	(1,118,515)
Fee and commission income	(304,156)	(333,830)
Fee and commission expense	103,518	89,282
Net foreign exchange loss (gain)	(135,769)	(173,888)
Net (gain) on assets received in lieu of payment	(22,921)	4,944
Other charges and (credits) that do not represent cash movements	17,566	6,570
Changes due to increase/decrease in assets and liabilities affecting EBITDA	**3,834,317**	**(75,122)**
Decrease (increase) in financial assets and liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	96,606	(15,946)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets and liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	991,374	(152,400)
Decrease (increase) in securities lending and borrowing agreements	778,347	(340,744)
Decrease (increase) in debt financial instruments	(411,951)	(1,475,532)
Decrease (increase) in Interbank loans and loans and borrowings	(309,320)	(796,653)
Increase (decrease) in Financial liabilities at amortized cost	1,035,259	1,282,468
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets and liabilities	(34,717)	(32,598)
Decrease (increase) in other assets and liabilities	536,087	261,540
Loans obtained	2,698,232	2,186,489
Payments of loans obtained	(2,783,760)	(2,034,825)
Interest paid	(1,968,293)	(1,995,828)
Earned interests	3,161,115	2,963,772
Net commissions	143,223	189,778
Tax payments	(110,826)	(118,002)
Proceeds from sales of assets received in lieu of payment	12,941	3,359
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	**3,397,188**	**(521,831)**
CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Payment from acquisition of investments in companies	—	—
Proceeds from sales of investments in companies	—	386
Dividends received from investments in companies	2,146	2,058
Payment from acquisition of fixed assets	(3,711)	(7,087)
Proceeds from sales of fixed assets	4,869	7,482
Payment from acquisition of intangible assets	(57,433)	(59,400)
Proceeds from sales of intangible assets	—	—
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	**(54,129)**	**(56,561)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Attributable to owners' interest		
Letters of credit ussed	—	—
Borrowings obtained from Chilena Central bank	(3,007,200)	—
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of letters of credit	(5,776)	(5,061)
Senior bonds issued	625,324	328,390
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of senior bonds	(518,799)	(555,148)
Mortgage bond issue	—	—
Rescue and payment of interests / capital of Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—
Payment of interests / capital of lease contracts liabilities	(26,033)	(27,963)
Subordinated bonds issue	—	—
Payment of interests and capital of subordinated bonds	(209,395)	(91,390)
Perpetual bonds issued	199,322	—
Rescue and payment of perpetual bonds	—	—
Preferred shares issued	—	—
Rescue of /preferred shares and payment of preferred shares	—	—
Increase in paid-in capital through issuance of ordinary shares	—	—
Payment of dividends from common shares	(112,988)	(130,123)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	**—**	**—**
Payment of dividends and/or withdrawals of paid-in capital performed regarding the subsidiaries corresponding to the non-controlling interests	—	—
Total net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	**(3,055,545)**	**(481,295)**
VARIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT DURING THE YEAR	**287,514**	**(1,059,687)**
EFFECT OF VARIATIONS OF THE EXCHANGE RATES	**198,515**	**81,707**
INITIAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**4,193,358**	**5,171,338**
FINAL BALANCE OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**4,679,387**	**4,193,358**

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In millions of Chilean pesos – MCh$)

Ítem	Balances as of January 1 2024	Cash flows		Changes other than cash					Balance as of December 31, 2024
		Received	Paid	Changes other than cash	Acquisition	Interests and readjustments	Currency exchange effects	Fair Value Changes	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Debt instrument issued									
Borrowings obtained from Chilena Central bank	**3,007,325**	—	(3,007,200)	—	—	126	(251)	—	**—**
Contractual obligations	**83,807**	—	(26,033)	(4,666)	64,140	6,699	598	—	**124,545**
Letters of credit	**13,879**	—	(5,776)	—	—	946	—	—	**9,049**
Tender bonds	**6,956,813**	625,324	(518,799)	—	(433,015)	505,575	(78,314)	—	**7,057,584**
Bonds with no fixed maturity	**—**	199,322	—	(2,262)	—	—	—	—	**197,060**
Subordinated bonds	**1,301,615**	—	(209,395)	—	—	98,507	1,207	—	**1,191,934**
Total	**11,363,439**	**824,646**	**(3,767,203)**	**(6,928)**	**(368,875)**	**611,853**	**(76,760)**	**—**	**8,580,172**
Dividends paid	**106,466**	—	(112,988)	—	—	—	—	—	**(6,522)**
Dividends received INC	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Capital Increase	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Subtotal of cash from financing activities	**11,469,905**	**824,646**	**(3,880,191)**	**(6,928)**	**(368,875)**	**611,853**	**(76,760)**	**—**	**8,573,650**
Total cash flow provided by financing activities (net)	**—**	**(3,055,545)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

The accompanying explanatory notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE AND SUBSIDIARIES

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Note 1 - Background of the Institution

General Information – Background of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries

Banco Itaú Chile (ex Itaú CorpBanca) (hereinafter "Itaú Chile" or "the Bank) is a corporation incorporated under the laws of the Republic of Chile and regulated by the Commission for the Financial **Market** (hereinafter CMF for its acronyn in Spanish). As of June 1, 2019, the CMF took over the functions of the Superintendency of Banks and Financial Institutions ("SBIF") in accordance with Decree with Force of Law (DFL) 3 dated January 12, 2019, which set a new consolidated, systematized and agreed wording for the General Banking Law. The entity is the consequence of the merger of Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca, which took place on April 1, 2016, with the latter being the legal successor[1].

The Bank is controlled by Itaú Unibanco, which holds a 67.42% ownership. The remaining 32.58% is owned by minority shareholders[2].

Banco Itaú Chile is headquartered in Chile and has operations in Colombia and Panamá. In addition, Banco Itaú Chile has a branch in New York and a representative office in Lima[3]. The Bank has total consolidated assets for MCh$42,531,714 (MUS$42,676) and its consolidated equity for MCh$3,974,831 (MUS$3,988), Focused on large and medium size companies and people, Itaú CorpBanca offers universal banking services.

The legal address of Banco Itaú Chile is Av. Presidente Riesco 5537, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, and its web site is www.itau.cl.

The Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2024, were approved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2025.

[1] The business combination was a "reverse acquisition" as established in IFRS 3, "Business Combinations", in which Banco Itaú Chile is the successor for accounting purposes and CorpBanca is the legal successor.
[2] The percentage of minority interest has been rounded for presentation in this report. This percentage has been calculated on the basis of the total not rounded number of shares.
[3] None of the markets in which Itaú Chile and subsidiaries operate qualify as a hyperinflationary economy.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Accounting Year

The Consolidated Financial Statements are referred as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and cover the years ended on those.

b) Basis of preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

These Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Banking Compendium of Accounting Standards (here in after “the compendium”) issued by the CMF, and in force since January 1, 2022. Banks must use the accounting criteria set forth in the compendium and in everything that is not dealt with by it and does not contradict its instructions, they must adhere to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). If there are discrepancies between IFRS and the accounting criteria set forth in the compendium, the latter will prevail.

The notes to these Consolidated Financial Statements contain additional information to that presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statements of Income, the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. On them descriptive and disaggregated information is presented. They provide narrative descriptions or disaggregation of such Consolidated Financial Statements in a clear, relevant, reliable, and comparable manner. These Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 have not been audited.

c) Consolidation criteria

The same accounting policies, presentation and calculation methods applied in these Consolidated Financial Statements were used in the preparation of the separate Financial Statements of Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries (hereinafter "Group" or the "Bank"), corresponding to the balances as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and cover the years ended on those date and include the adjustments and reclassifications necessary to standardize the accounting policies and valuation criteria applied by the Bank, in accordance with the standards established by the compendium.

Intercompany balances and any unrealized income or loss arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated upon consolidation during the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Assets, liabilities, income, and results of operations of subsidiaries, net of consolidation adjustments, represent 20%, 22%, 24% and 13% respectively, of total consolidated assets, liabilities, income, and operating results as of December 31, 2024 (18% and 19% of our consolidated total assets and liabilities; 20% and 11% of our consolidated income, and operating results as of December 31, 2023).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(i) Controlled entities

The Bank, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee.

The Bank controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Thus, the Bank controls an investee if and only if has all the following:

1) Power over the investee, which is related to the existing rights that give the Bank the current ability to direct the relevant activities, these being those that significantly affect the investee's returns;
2) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
3) Ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Bank's returns.

When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting rights over an investee, but such voting rights are sufficient to have the actual ability to direct the relevant activities, then it will be concluded that the Bank has control over the investee.

The Bank considers all relevant factors and circumstances when assessing if the voting rights are sufficient to obtain control, these include:

- The amount of voting rights held by the Bank in relation to the amount and dispersion of those held by other vote holders.
- Potential voting rights held by the Bank, other voting holders or other parties.
- Rights that arise from other contractual agreements.
- Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Bank has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time those decisions need to be made, including the patterns of voting behavior in previous shareholders meetings.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank reassesses whether or not it has control over an investee when facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the control elements listed above.

The Financial Statements of the controlled companies are consolidated with those of the bank through the global integration method (line by line). In accordance with this method, all balances and transactions between consolidated companies are eliminated through the consolidation process. Therefore, the Consolidated Financial Statements refer to assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, and cash flows of the parent and its subsidiaries presented as if they were a single economic entity.The Bank prepares the Consolidated Financial Statements using uniform accounting policies for transactions and other events that, being similar, have occurred in similar circumstances.

The following table details the entities controlled by Banco Itaú Chile, therefore, they are part of the consolidation perimeter:

				Percentage of ownership					
				As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
	Market	Country	Functional Currency	Direct	Indirect	Total	Direct	Indirect	Total
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Ltda. (1)	Domectic	Chile	$	99.987	0.013	100.000	99.987	0.013	100.000
Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. (1)		Chile	$	99.994	0.006	100.000	99.994	0.006	100.000
Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda. (1)		Chile	$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Itaú Asesorías Financieras Ltda. (1)		Chile	$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Ltda. (1)		Chile	$	99.990	0.010	100.000	99.990	0.010	100.000
Itaú Chile New York Branch (1) (4)	Foreing	EE.UU	US$	100.000	—	100.000	100.000	—	100.000
Itaú Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	94.990	4.472	99.462	94.990	4.472	99.462
Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	94.987	5.000	99.987	94.987	5.000	99.987
Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A. (2)		Colombia	COP$	2.219	97.253	99.472	2.219	97.253	99.472
Itaú Asset Management Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria (2)		Colombia	COP$	—	99.443	99.443	—	99.443	99.443
Itaú (Panamá) S.A. (3)		Panamá	US$	—	99.462	99.462	—	99.462	99.462
Itaú Holding Colombia S.A.S (2)		Colombia	COP$	100.000	—	100.000	100.000	—	100.000

(1) Company regulated by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) of Chile.
(2) Companies regulated by the Colombian Financial Superintendency (CFS), which has a supervision agreement with the CMF.
(3) Company regulated by the Superintendency of Banks of Panamá.
(4) Company regulated by Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) and Federal Reserve (FED).

(ii) Associated entities and/or business support

Associated entities are those over which the Bank has significant influence; although not control or joint control. If the Bank holds, directly or indirectly (e.g. through subsidiaries), 20% or more of the voting power of the investee, it is presumed that the Bank has significant influence, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that this is not the case, and subsequently increased or decreased to recognize either the Bank's proportional share in the net profit or loss of the associate and other movements recognized in its equity. The lower value arising from the acquisition of an associate is included in the book value of the investment net of any accumulated impairment loss.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Other factors considered to determine the significant influence on an entity are the representations in the Board of Directors and the existence of material transactions. The existence of these factors could determine the existence of significant influence on an entity, despite having a participation of less than 20% of the shares with the right to vote.

The following entities are considered "Associated entities", in which the Bank has participation and are accounted for by applying the equity method, according to IAS 28 "*Investments in Companies and Joint Ventures*".

Name of the Associates	Main Activity	Place of Operation	As of December 31, 2024 % interest	As of December 31, 2023 % interest
Transbank S.A.	Credit and debit card services	Santiago, Chile	8.7188 %	8.7188 %
Combanc S.A.	High-value payment clearing house	Santiago, Chile	10.3295 %	9.8114 %
Imerc OTC S.A	Administration of financial instrument clearing and settlement systems	Santiago, Chile	8.6624 %	8.6602 %

(iii) Investments in other companies

Investments in other companies, represented by shares or rights in other companies, are those in which the Bank has neither control nor significant influence. These equity instruments must be measured in compliance with IFRS 9, at their fair value; however, equity instruments that are neither held for trading and on which the equity method is not applied for investments in companies with significant influence ("associates" or "joint ventures") according to IAS 28, may be recorded after their initial recognition and irrevocably at fair value, with variations recognized in Statements of Other Comprehensive Income instead of as "Non-trading financial assets mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss". Dividends received from these investments are recorded in "Income (loss) from investments in companies" in the Consolidated Statement of Income. These instruments are not subject to the impairment model of IFRS 9.

(iv) Funds management, trust business and other related businesses

The Bank and its subsidiaries manage assets held in publicly offered investment funds and other investment vehicles on behalf of investors and receive market-rate compensation for providing this type of services. Managed funds belong to third parties and, therefore, are not included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The Bank provides trust commissions and other fiduciary services that result in the participation or investment of assets by clients. Assets held in a fiduciary activity are not reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements, since they are not Bank assets and there is no control over them. Contingencies and commitments arising from this activity are disclosed in Note 29 "Contingencies and Commitments", letter c) Responsibilities recorded in off-balance-sheet accounts.

In accordance with IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" for consolidation purposes, the role of the Bank and its subsidiaries with respect to the managed funds must be evaluated to determine whether it is acting as Agent or Principal. According to this standard, an Agent is a party primarily engaged in acting on behalf and for the benefit of another party or parties (the Principal or Principals) and, therefore, it does not control the investee when it exercises decision-making authority. This evaluation must take into account the following aspects:

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

- Scope of its decision-making authority over the investee.
- Rights held by other parties.
- The remuneration to which it is entitled to in accordance with the remuneration agreements.
- Decision-maker's exposure to variability of returns from other interests that it holds in the investee.

The Bank does not control or consolidate any trusts or other entities related to this type of business.

The Bank manages the funds on behalf and for the benefit of investors, acting solely as an Agent. The assets managed by the Bank and its subsidiaries are owned by third parties. Under this category, and in accordance with the aforementioned standard, they do not control the assets when they exercise their decision-making authority. Therefore, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 they act as Agents and, therefore, none of these investment vehicles is consolidated.

d) Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the portion of net income and net assets which the Bank does not own, either directly or indirectly. It is presented as "Attributable to non-controlling interest" separately in the Consolidated Statement of Income, and separately from equity in the Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Additionally, the non-controlling interests in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position will be presented, within the equity under item "Non-controlling interest", separately from the equity attributable to owners of the Bank. Changes in the ownership interest of a parent in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are equity transactions (i.e., transactions with owners in their capacity as owners).

The Bank attributes the result of the year and each component of other comprehensive income to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests. The Bank also attributes the total integral result to the owners of the Bank and to the non-controlling interests even if the results of the non-controlling interests give rise to a debit balance.

e) Business combinations, Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, measured at its fair value at the acquisition date, and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the share, under the equity method, of the identifiable net assets acquired. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries (the Group) acquires a business, evaluates the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed to determine proper classification and designation based on contractual conditions, economic circumstances, and other relevant conditions as of the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree and identification of intangible assets.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Goodwill, defined as the difference between the consideration transferred and the amount recognized for the non-controlling interest in the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, is measured initially at cost. If this consideration is less than the fair value of the net assets of the acquired subsidiary, the difference is recognized directly in profit or loss as of the acquisition date. While intangible assets are initially recorded at the value assigned to the identifiable asset in the business combination.

After initial recognition, both Goodwill and any identifiable or non-identifiable intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is assigned, from the date of acquisition, to each of the Group's cash generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination, independently of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

When goodwill is allocated to a CGU and an operation within that unit is sold, the goodwill associated with that operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation sold when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill that is derecognized under such circumstances is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the retained portion of the CGU.

f) Common control transaction

A common control transaction is a transfer of assets or an exchange of equity interests among entities under the same parent's control. A common control transaction has no effect on the parent's Consolidated Financial Statements. Net assets are derecognized by the transferor and recognized by the transferee at their carrying amount. Any difference between the value of the item transferred or received and the carrying amount of the net assets is recognized in equity in the separate financial statements of the transferring and receiving entities and eliminated on consolidation.

g) Functional and presentation currency

The Bank has defined as its functional and presentation currency the Chilean peso, financial figures are expressed in millions of Chilean pesos (MM$), rounded to the nearest unit, for the purposes of these Consolidated Financial Statements, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates and the currency that influences its costs and revenue structure. Therefore, all balances and transactions denominated in currencies other than the Chilean peso are treated as "foreign currency".

The Bank translates accounting records of its subsidiaries in New York and in Colombia into Chilean pesos from US dollars and Colombian pesos, respectively, in accordance with instructions established by the CMF, which are consistent with IAS 21 "Effects of the variations in the exchange rates of the foreign currency". All amounts in the Consolidated Statements of Income, Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are translated into Chilean pesos according to the exchange rate indicated in letter g) below. None of the markets in which Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries operate qualify as a hyperinflationary economy.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

h) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currency are initially recorded by the Bank entities at the exchange rates of their respective functional currencies at the date these transactions first meet the conditions for their recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are converted at the closing exchange rate of the functional currency in force at the closing date of the reporting year.

All differences arising from the settlement or conversion of monetary items are recognized in the results, except for those that correspond to the monetary items that are part of the hedge of a net investment, at which time the cumulative difference in equity is reclassified to profit and loss (settlement). Tax effects attributable to the exchange differences on such monetary items are also recorded in Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary items in foreign currency, which are measured in terms of historical cost, are converted using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items that are measured at their fair value in foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates on the date on which that fair value is measured. Gains or losses arising from the translation of non-monetary items measured at their fair value are recognized based on how the gains and losses arising from the change in fair value are recognized in Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income or in Consolidated Statements of Income, in accordance with IAS 21.

The Bank grants loans and receives deposits in amounts denominated in foreign currency, mainly in US dollars and Colombian pesos.

The balances of the Financial Statements of the consolidated entities whose functional currency is different from the Chilean peso are converted to the presentation currency, according to the following:

- Assets and liabilities, by using exchange rates as of the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Income and expenses and cash flows, by using the exchange rates as of the date of each transaction.

Exchange differences arising from translating balances in functional currencies of the consolidated entities other than Chilean pesos into Chilean pesos, are recorded as "Exchange differences" in Equity under the line item "Valuation accounts", until the meet the derecognition criteria for the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and is subsequently recorded in profit or loss.

The net amount of foreign exchange gains and losses includes the recognition of the effects of changes in the exchange rate over assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and gains and losses arising from exchange rate changes affecting current and future transactions (highly probable transactions) entered into by the Bank.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are shown at their equivalent amount in pesos, calculated using the exchange rate of $996.61 per US$1 (US dollar) as of December 31, 2024 ($876.69 as of December 31, 2023) and the exchange rate of $0.2263 per COP$1 (Colombian peso) as of December 31, 2024 ($0.2274 as of December 31, 2023). The Financial Statements of the New York branch, as well as the Colombian subsidiaries, have been translated using these exchange rates for consolidation purposes, in accordance with IAS 21, related to the valuation of investments abroad in countries with stable economy.

i) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements requires Bank's management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingencies with respect to assets and liabilities as of the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as income and expenses during the year. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and relevant assumptions are regularly reviewed by Management in order to properly measure some assets, liabilities, income, and expenses. Accounting estimates changes due to reviews are recognized in the year in which the estimate is reviewed and in any future year affected.

In certain cases, CMF rules and International Financial Reporting Standards require that assets and liabilities be recorded or disclosed at their fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. When market prices in active markets are available, they have been used as a basis for valuation. When market prices in active markets are not available, the Bank has estimated those values as values based on the best available information, including the use of modeling and other valuation techniques.

The Bank has established allowances to cover possible credit losses in accordance with the compendium criteria. These criteria require that, in order to estimate allowances, they be evaluated regularly, taking into account factors such as changes in the nature and size of the loan portfolio, trends in the expected portfolio, credit quality and economic conditions that may affect the payment capacity of the debtors. Changes in allowances for loan losses are reflected as " Special provisions for credit risk" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Loans are charged-off when the Bank's management determines that the loan or a portion cannot be collected, in accordance with the compendium, as stated in chapter B-2 "Impaired loans and charge-offs". Charge offs are recorded as a reduction of the allowance for loan losses.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In particular, information on most significant areas of estimate due to uncertainties and critical judgments in the application of accounting policies that have the most important effect on the amounts recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements are the following:

- Allowances for loan losses (Notes 13 and 41).
- Current taxes and deferred taxes (Note 18).
- Provision for contingencies (Note 24).
- Provision for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments (Note 25).
- Special provisions for loan loss risk (Note 26).
- Contingencies and commitments (Note 29).
- Fair value of financial assets and liabilities (Note 44).
- Impairment losses on certain assets, including Goodwill (Notes 13, 15, 16, 17, 40 and 41).

During the year ended as of December 31, 2024, there have been no significant changes in estimates (see Notes 40 and 41).

j) Operating segments

The Bank provides financial information for each operating segment in conformity with IFRS 8 “Operating Segments” in order to disclose information that enables Consolidated Financial Statement users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business activities in which the Bank engages and the economic environments in which it operates and to allow them to:

- Better understand the Bank’s performance.
- Better evaluate its future cash flow projections.
- Form better opinions regarding the Bank as a whole.

To comply with IFRS 8, Banco Itaú Chile identifies operating segments (Chile and Colombia) used by the Executive Committee to analyze and make decisions regarding operating, financing and investment matters, based on the following elements:

(i) The nature of the products and services;
(ii) The nature of the processes;
(iii) The type or class of customer for their products and services;
(iv) The methods used to distribute their products or provide their services; and
(v) If applicable, the nature of the regulatory environment, for example, banking, insurance or public utilities.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Executive Committee manages these segments using an in-house system of internal profitability reports and reviews its segments on the basis of the operating results and uses efficiency, profitability and other indicators to evaluate performance and allocate resources. The Bank has also included geographic disclosures on its operations in New York and Colombia. More information on each segment is presented in Note 6 “Reporting Segments”.

k) Operations with Repurchase and Resale Agreements

Transactions with resale agreements are entered into as a form of investment. Under these agreements, financial instruments are purchased, which are included as assets under "Rights under resale agreements and securities lending agreements", and are accounted for at amortized cost using the effective interest rate of the agreement. There are also sales transactions with a repurchase agreement as a form of financing. In this regard, investments that are sold under a repurchase obligation and that serve as collateral for the loan, are part of the investment items "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss", "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" or "Financial assets at amortized cost".

The obligation to repurchase the investment is classified in Liabilities under "Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions" and recognized in financial liabilities at amortized cost, recognizing accrued interest and indexation at the closing date or “Financial assets at amortized cost”.

The Bank applies IFRS 9 for determining the impairment of its financial assets carried at amortized cost, except for assets classified under the compendium as "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers and contingent loans" whose impairment determination follows the guidelines established in Chapters B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium. See Note 13 "Financial assets at amortized cost" and Note 41 "Credit loss expenses".

l) Classifications of Financial Instruments

i. Classifications of Financial Instruments

a) Classification of Financial Assets

The Bank clasifies its Financial Assets under the following category as established by IFRS 9:

- Measured at amortized cost,
- Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Measured at fair value through profit or loss
- And those that by management's decision are irrevocably measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The classification of financial instruments into an amortized cost or fair value category depends on the business model with which the entity manages the assets and the contractual characteristics of the cash flows, commonly referred to as the "Solely Payments of Principal and Interest" approach (hereinafter "SPPI"). The business model valuation should reflect how the Bank manages groups of financial assets and is not dependent on the intent for an individual instrument. Therefore, in each Consolidated Financial Statement there are different business models for managing assets.

In determining the business model, the following are taken into account:

- How the performance of the business model (and the assets that are part of the business model) is evaluated and reported to the entity's key personnel.
- The risks and the way in which risks that affect the performance of the business model are managed.
- How business model managers are remunerated. The frequency, amount and timing of sales in prior years, the reasons for such sales and expectations regarding future sales.

With regard to the assessment of contractual cash flows, it determines whether the cash flows of the financial asset meet the SPPI criterion, i.e. whether the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specific dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest. Principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition, and interest is the consideration for the time value of money, the credit risk associated with the principal outstanding and may also include liquidity risk, administrative cost and profit margin.

For the classification, the Bank performs the SPPI test, which evaluates the contractual term to identify whether it meets the SPPI criteria, and whether the contract is a basic loan agreement. The Bank applies its judgment and considers relevant factors such as the currency in which the financial asset is denominated and the year for which the interest rate is set.

The Bank's business model represents how financial assets are managed to generate cash flows and does not depend on management's intent with respect to an individual instrument, but relates to a higher aggregate portfolio level, and is based on observable factors such as: risks affecting business model performance; how business managers are compensated; and how business model performance is evaluated and reported to management.

In addition, the Bank's business model is not evaluated on an instrument-by-instrument basis, but at a higher aggregate portfolio level, and is based on observable factors such as: the performance of financial assets, the risk affecting performance, and the frequency, value and timing of sales, among others.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In accordance with IFRS 9, the business models are:

- Business model held for collection: financial assets that are held under a business model whose objective is to collect principal and interest flows over the life of the instrument and on which there are no significant unjustified sales and fair value is not a key element in the management of these assets and the contractual conditions give rise to cash flows on specific dates, which are only payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. In this sense, sales other than those related to an increase in credit risk, to manage credit concentration risk, or unforeseen financing needs (liquidity stress scenarios) are considered unjustified, and are not incompatible with a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows.
- Held to collect and sell: financial assets under this business model whose objective is achieved through the collection of principal and interest flows and the sale of such assets, with fair value being a key element in the management of these assets. This model involves a higher frequency and value of sales than the model.
- Another business model: includes financial assets with the objective of realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets. The Bank makes decisions based on the assets' fair values and manages the assets to realize those fair values.

Financial assets will only be reclassified when there is a change in the business model. In this case, all financial assets in that business model are reclassified. The change in the business model objective must be prior to the reclassification date.

b) Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at amortized cost: contractual obligation to deliver cash to a third party which is measured at its effective rate.
- Financial liabilities that are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss: these correspond to financial liabilities that meet the definition of held for trading;
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss at the time of initial recognition (Fair value option): financial instruments in which the Bank should carry the effective rate, but upon initial recognition it exercises the option to recognize them at market value or significantly reduce any accounting asymmetry.

The Bank has the option to irrevocably designate, at the time of initial recognition, a financial liability as measured at fair value through profit or loss if the application of this criterion eliminates or significantly reduces inconsistencies in valuation or recognition, or if it is a group of financial liabilities, or a group of financial assets and liabilities, that is managed, and its performance evaluated, on a fair value basis in line with a risk management or investment strategy.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

c) Embedded derivatives in hybrid financial instruments

Embedded derivatives in other financial instruments or in other host contracts are accounted for separately as financial derivatives contracts when the following criteria are met:

- Its risks and characteristics are not directly related with those of the host contract.
- A separated instrument with same characteristics of the embedded derivative meets the derivative instrument definition, and
- The host contract is not classified as “other financial assets (liabilities) at FVTPL” or as “trading instruments”.

d) Reclassifications

Reclassification of financial assets is required if, and only if, the objective of the Bank's business model for managing those financial assets changes. Financial liabilities cannot be reclassified. There are no reclassifications in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

ii. Measurement of financial instruments

a) Initial measurement

On initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received (IFRS 13). In the case of financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value are recorded in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement - Financial assets

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial asset at:

i. Amortized cost

Financial assets that are held in a business model to collect contractual cash flows and contain contractual terms that give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI are measured at amortized cost.

The effective rate method is used in the calculation of the amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of interest income or interest expense in profit or loss for the relevant year. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or collection through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or the amortized cost of a financial liability.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The net impairment losses of the assets recorded in these items occurring in each year are determined in accordance with IFRS 9, except for assets classified under the compendium as "due from banks", "loans and receivables from customers and contingent loans" whose impairment determination follows the guidelines established in Chapters B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium. For purposes of recording the impairment loss, this is recorded under the caption "Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from customers" and "Impairment for credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. See note 41 "Credit loss expense".

ii. Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets that are debt instruments held in a business model that is achieved through the collection of contractual cash flows and sale, and that contain contractual terms that result on specified dates in cash flows that are SPPI, are measured at FVTOCI. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes in fair value (except for those related to impairment, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses) are recognized in other comprehensive income, until the assets are sold. At the time of disposal, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

On the other hand, the net impairment losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income occurring during the year are recorded under the item "Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. (See Note 41).

Interest income on these instruments is recorded in the consolidated income and loss account for that year. Exchange differences are recorded in "Changes, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

iii. Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The caption "Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss" includes financial assets whose business model is intended to generate profits through the realization of purchases and sales or to generate results in the short term.

Financial assets recorded under "Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss" are assigned to a business model whose objective is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or selling financial assets but the contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test. Financial assets are classified under "Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss" only when such designation eliminates or significantly reduces the inconsistency in valuation or recognition that would arise from valuing or recognizing the assets on a different basis.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The assets recorded in these captions of the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position are valued after their acquisition at fair value and the changes in their value (gains or losses) are recorded, at their net amount, in the items "Financial income or loss from financial assets and liabilities held for trading" and "Financial income or loss from financial assets not held for trading mandatorily valued at fair value through profit or loss" of the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Changes arising from exchange differences are recorded in "Changes, indexation and accounting hedge of foreign currencies" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

iv. Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss

Under this item, they are allocated to a business model the objective of which is achieved by obtaining contractual cash flows and/or by selling financial assets, but where the contractual cash flows have not met the SPPI test conditions. The assets recorded under this item of the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are measured subsequently to their acquisition at fair value and their market value variations are recorded, at their net amount, under “Financial income (loss), net”.

v. Equity instruments

For certain equity instruments, the Bank may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of the instrument in other comprehensive income, except for dividend income which is recognized in profit or loss.

Gains or losses on derecognition of these equity instruments are not transferred to income. These instruments are not subject to the impairment model of IFRS 9.

c) Subsequent measurement - Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Bank will measure a financial liability at amortized cost, except for derivatives that are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

iii. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when, and only when:

- The contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or
- The Bank transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, and therefore the Bank derecognizes the financial asset and separately recognizes the rights and obligations created or retained in the transfer.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In some cases, the Bank enters into transactions whereby it retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows in an arrangement that meets all the required conditions, that is, the Bank only transfers the cash flows collected.

Amounts of the original assets, the original assets are prohibited from being sold or pledged, and the Bank has an obligation to send the cash flows collected without significant delay.

When a financial asset is sold and the Bank simultaneously agrees to repurchase it (or an asset that is substantially the same) at a fixed price on a future date, the Bank continues to recognize the financial asset in its entirety in the Statements of Financial position because it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The cash consideration received is recognized as a financial asset and a financial liability is recognized for the obligation to pay the repurchase price.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when, and only when, they are extinguished, canceled or mature.

a) Derecognition due to substantial modification of terms and conditions

The Bank derecognizes a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that it has essentially become a new asset, with the difference recognized as a gain or loss on derecognition, to the extent that an impairment loss has not yet been recorded.

A change in terms and conditions does not result in derecognition if it does not result in cash flows that are substantially different. Based on the change in cash flows discounted at the original Effective Interest Rate ("EIR"), the Bank records a gain or loss on modification, to the extent that an impairment loss has not yet been recorded. For financial liabilities, the Bank considers a substantial modification based on qualitative factors, and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of ten percent or more. For financial assets, this assessment is based on qualitative factors.

iv. Renegotiated and modified loans

The Bank in certain situations makes concessions or modifications to the original terms of loans in response to the borrower's financial difficulties, in lieu of taking possession or enforcing collection of collateral, or in some cases to renegotiate loans. The Bank considers a loan modified when such concessions are made as a result of the borrower's present or expected financial difficulties and the Bank would not have accepted them had the borrower been in good financial standing. Indicators of financial difficulties include covenant defaults and/or significant additional history identified by the Credit Risk area. Modification may involve extending payment terms and agreeing to new loan terms. It is the Bank's policy to monitor refinanced loans to help ensure that future payments are probable.

If the modifications are substantial, the loan is written off, as explained in "III. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities". If the terms have been renegotiated without resulting in the derecognition of the loan, any impairment is measured using the original EIR calculated prior to the modification of the terms. The Bank also reassesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and whether the assets should be classified in another credit risk portfolio.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Derecognition decisions and classifications in the substandard and non-performing portfolios are determined on a case-by-case basis. If these procedures identify a loss related to a loan, it is disclosed and managed as a refinanced asset of the impaired non-performing portfolio until collected or paid.

v. Contingent Credits

The Bank provides standby loans (including letters of credit, foreign letters of credit and performance bonds) and loan commitments.

Contingent loans and unused loan commitments are commitments under which, during the term of the commitment, the Bank is obligated to provide a loan with a pre-specified term to the customer.

The face value of the contractual loan, when the agreed loan is on market terms, is not recorded in the Statement of Financial Position. The related provision for expected credit loss is disclosed in Note 24 "Provisions for contingencies", letter b).

vi. Offsetting

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

vii. Derivatives and hedging activities

The Bank has decided to continue to apply the hedge accounting requirements of IAS 39 when adopting IFRS 9.

For presentation purposes, derivatives are presented according to their positive or negative fair value as assets or liabilities, respectively, and include trading and hedging instruments separately (see Notes 8 "Financial assets held for trading through profit or loss" and Note 12 "Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedges").

a) Hedging transactions

The Bank uses financial derivatives for the following purposes:

i. To sell to customers who request these instruments in the management of their market and credit risks.
ii. To use these derivatives in managing the risks of the Bank's own positions and assets and liabilities of the Bank's entities ("hedging derivatives"); and
iii. To obtain gains from changes in the price of these derivatives ("trading derivatives").

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

All financial derivatives that are not held for hedging purposes are accounted for as trading derivatives.

A derivative qualifies for hedge accounting if all of the following conditions are met:

i. The derivative hedges one of the following three types of risks to which the Bank is exposed:

   a) Changes in the value of assets and liabilities due to fluctuations, among others, in the interest rate and/or exchange rate to which the position or balance to be hedged is subject ("fair value hedge");
   b) Changes in the estimated cash flows derived from financial assets and liabilities, and highly probable forecast transactions ("cash flow hedge");
   c) The net investment in a foreign operation ("hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation").

ii. It is effective in offsetting the exposure inherent in the hedged item or position over the expected term of the hedge, which means that:

   a) At the trade date the hedge is expected, under normal conditions, to be highly effective ("prospective effectiveness").
   b) There is sufficient evidence that the hedge was effective during the life of the hedged item or position ("retrospective effectiveness").

There must be adequate documentation evidencing the specific designation of the financial derivative to hedge certain balances or transactions and how this effective hedge was expected to be achieved and measured, provided that it is consistent with the Bank's own risk management.

Changes in the value of financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are recorded as follows:

a. For fair value hedges, gains or losses arising on both hedging instruments and hedged items (attributable to the type of risk being hedged) are included as "Financial income (loss) from Financial Asset and Liabilities for trading" in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

b. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk in a portfolio of financial instruments, gains or losses arising on measurement of the hedging instruments within "Interest income and expense", and other gains or losses due to changes in the fair value of the underlying hedged item (attributable to the hedged risk) are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income (Loss) under "Net trading income (expense)".

c. For cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the fair value of the hedging instrument is included as "Cash flow hedges" in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income".

d. The valuation differences of the hedging instrument corresponding to the ineffective portion of cash flow hedging transactions are recorded directly in the Consolidated Statement of Income under "Net income (expense) from financial operations".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

If a derivative designated as a hedging instrument ceases to meet the conditions described above due to maturity, ineffectiveness or any other reason, the hedge accounting treatment is discontinued. When the "fair value hedge" is discontinued, the fair value adjustments to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk are amortized to profit or loss as of that date, as appropriate.

Sources of hedge ineffectiveness may arise from basis risk, including, but not limited to, discount rates used to calculate the fair value of derivatives, hedges using instruments with a fair value other than zero, and timing and notional differences between hedged items and hedging instruments.

When cash flow hedges are discontinued, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognized in " Statements Other Comprehensive Income" (from the year in which the hedge was effective) remains recorded in equity until the hedged transaction occurs, at which time it is recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless the transaction is no longer expected to occur, in which case any cumulative gain or loss is recorded immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

(m) Measurement and techniques used in determining fair value

In general terms, financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, which, unless there is evidence to the contrary, is considered to be the transaction price. Financial instruments, other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, and at the end of each reporting year, financial instruments are valued in accordance with the following criteria:

(i) Measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets are measured at fair value, gross of any transaction costs that may be incurred in the course of a sale, except for loans and receivables from customers.

In accordance with IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement", "fair value" is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In measuring fair value, an entity shall take into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place:

– In the main market for the asset or liability, or
– In the absence of a main market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Even if there is no observable market that provides pricing information in relation to the sale of an asset or transfer of a liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement shall assume that the transaction takes place, considered from the perspective of a potential market participant who intends to maximize the value associated with the asset or liability.

In using valuation techniques, the Bank shall maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of available unobservable inputs. If an asset or liability measured at fair value has a bid price and a ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances is used to measure fair value, regardless of where the input is classified within the fair value hierarchy (i.e. Level 1, 2 or 3). IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs).

All derivatives are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the fair value described above. This value is compared to the valuation on the trade date. If the fair value is subsequently measured positive, it is recorded as an asset. If the fair value is subsequently measured negative, it is recorded as a liability. The fair value on the trade date is, unless there is evidence to the contrary, considered to be the transaction price.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives since the trade date are recorded in "Financial income (loss)" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Specifically, the fair value of financial derivatives included in portfolios of financial assets or liabilities held for trading is considered to be their daily quoted price. If, for exceptional reasons, the quoted price cannot be determined on a given date, the fair value is determined using methods similar to those used to measure over-the-counter derivatives.

The fair value of OTC derivatives is the sum of the future cash flows resulting from the instrument, discounted to present value at the valuation date ("present value" or "theoretical close") using valuation techniques commonly used in financial markets: “net present value" (NPV) and option valuation models, among other methods.

In addition, the fair value of derivatives includes the CVA and DVA adjustment, so that the fair value of each instrument includes the credit risk of its counterpart and the Bank's own risk. The credit valuation adjustment (CVA) is a valuation adjustment of OTC derivatives as a consequence of the risk associated with the credit exposure assumed by each counterpart. The CVA is calculated taking into account the potential exposure to each counterpart in each future year. The debit valuation adjustment (DVA) is a valuation adjustment similar to the CVA but, in this case, arises as a consequence of the Bank's own risk assumed by its counterparts in OTC derivatives.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Valuation techniques

Financial instruments at fair value, determined on the basis of quoted prices in active markets, include government debt securities, private sector debt securities, equity shares, short positions and fixed income securities issued.

In cases where price quotations are not observable in available markets, the Bank's management determines the best estimate of the price that would be set by the market using its own internal models. In most cases, these models use data based on observable market parameters as significant inputs; however, for some financial instrument valuations, significant inputs are not observable in the market. To determine a value for these instruments, various techniques are used to make these estimates, including extrapolation of observable market data.

The most reliable evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is usually the transaction price; however, due to the unavailability of market information, the value of the instrument may be derived from other market transactions involving the same or similar instruments or may be measured using a valuation technique in which the inputs used include only observable market data, principally interest rates.

The main techniques used as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 by the Bank's internal models to determine the fair value of financial instruments are as follows:

i. The present value method is used in the valuation of financial instruments that allow static hedges (mainly forwards and swaps). The estimated future cash flows are discounted using interest rate curves of the related currencies. Interest rate curves are generally observable market data.

ii. In the valuation of financial instruments requiring dynamic hedging (mainly structured options and other structured instruments), the Black-Scholes model is typically used. Where appropriate, observable market data is used to derive factors such as bid spread, exchange rates, volatility, correlation indicators and market liquidity.

iii. In the valuation of certain financial instruments exposed to interest rate risk, such as interest rate futures, caps and floors, the present value method (futures) and the Black-Scholes model (plain vanilla options) are used. The main inputs used in these models are observable market data, including interest rate curves, volatilities, correlations and related exchange rates.

The fair value of financial instruments calculated by the aforementioned internal models considers contractual terms and observable market data, including interest rates, credit risk, exchange rates, stock price, volatility and prepayments, among others. The Bank's management believes that its valuation models are not significantly subjective, as these methodologies can be adjusted and evaluated, as appropriate, through internal calculation of fair value and subsequent comparison with the related actively quoted price (See note 44).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

n) Revenue and expense recognition

The following is a summary of the most significant criteria used by the Bank for the recognition of its revenues and expenses:

(i) Interest income, interest expense and similar items

Interest income, interest expense and similar items are recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

However, when an operation is evaluated either individually or collectively, and as a result of such evaluation the loan is recognized as part of the impaired portfolio (the compendium Cap. B2 numeral 1 letter b) and presents default for equal to or greater than 90 days in any of their installments, the recognition of income on the accrual basis is suspended.

The suspension of revenue recognition on an accrual basis implies that, from the date on which it should be suspended in each case and until such loans are no longer impaired, the respective assets included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position will not be increased by interest, adjustments or commissions and no revenue for these items will be recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income, unless they are actually received. These standards only refer to the criteria for valuation and recognition of income for financial accounting information.

Interest income from “transactions with accrual suspended” is only re-recorded when such transactions become current (that is, payments were received that make them less than 90 days past due) and when they are no longer in the impaired portfolio.

(ii) Dividends received

Dividends received from investments in other companies are recognized on income when the right to receive them arises and are recorded in the item “Income from investments in companies”.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(iii) Commissions, fees and similar items

Income and expenses from commissions and fees are recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income using the criteria established in IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers", based on consideration of the terms of the contract with the customers, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer, which is evidenced by transferring control over an asset or the rendering of a service:

Commissions recorded by the Bank correspond mainly to:

- Line of credit and overdraft commissions: includes earned commissions during the year related to lines of credit granted and checking accounts overdrafts.
- Guarantee and letters of credit fees: includes earned commissions during the year related to bank guarantees granted over actual or contingent obligations to third parties.
- Credit card fees: includes earned and received commissions during the year related to credit and debit cards usage.
- Accounts management fees: includes earned fees related to maintenance of checking accounts, savings accounts, and other accounts.
- Collection and payment services fees: includes fee income related to collection services as well as payment services rendered by the Bank and its subsidiaries.
- Brokerage and securities management fees: includes fee income related to financial assets brokerage and securities management and custody.
- Insurance brokerage fees: includes insurance brokerage fees.
- Other fee and commissions: includes income arising from currency exchange, financial advisory services, cashier checks issuance, placement of financial products and online banking services.

Commission expenses include:

- Cards transactions fees: includes credit and debit card transaction fees related to income generated in those transactions.
- Securities transactions fees: includes fees related to custody of securities and securities brokerage.
- Other fees and commissions: includes mainly expenses generated from online services.

The Bank grants a group of benefits to its cardholders for which, in accordance with IFRS 15, has established provisions enough to comply with its performance obligations when these benefits become enforceable.

(iv) Non-financial income and expenses

They are recorded in accordance with IFRS 15, identifying the performance obligations, allocating the transaction price to separate performance obligations, and recognizing income when these are satisfied.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(v) Loan arrangement fees

Fees that arise from loans arrangement, opening accounts, study and information fees, they are accrued and recognized on a systematic basis on the Consolidated Statement of Income throughout the life of the loan. In the case of arrangement fees, the portion corresponding to the related direct costs incurred in the formalization of such transactions are immediately recorded in the income statement.

o) Impairment

Assets are acquired or purchased based on the future economic benefits they produce. Consequently, impairment is recorded when the carrying amount of such assets is less than their recoverable amount. Assets are subject to impairment tests to adequately reflect the future economic benefits that the assets are capable of producing when used by the Bank.

The Bank assesses the expected future credit losses ("ECL") associated with its financial instrument assets carried at amortized cost and FVTOCI, subject to the limitations defined in paragraph 5 of Chapter A-2 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. The Bank recognizes a loss allowance for such losses at each reporting date. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- An unbiased, probability-weighted amount determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- The time value of money; and
- Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The Bank follows the criteria described below to assess impairment, when applicable:

(i) Impairment of financial assets except "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers and "Contingent loans".

The Bank applies IFRS 9 to determine the impairment of its financial assets at amortized cost and at fair value through other comprehensive income, except for "Interbank Loans", "Loans and accounts receivable from customers" and "Contingent loans", whose impairment is determined by applying the provisions of Chapter B1, B2 and B3 of the compendium, for the rest of the assets the following is applicable.

IFRS 9 introduces the concept of "expected losses" which is developed in the credit risk model applied by the Bank. The "expected loss" impairment model is applied to financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial guarantee contracts and other commitments. All financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are excluded from the impairment model. The standard classifies financial instruments into three categories, which depend on the evolution of their credit risk from the time of initial recognition, and which determine the calculation of their credit risk hedges.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Stage 1: No significant increase in risk: "The allowance for losses on these financial instruments is calculated as the expected credit losses resulting from possible events of default within 12 months after the reporting date (12-month expected loss)."

Stage 2: With significant increase in risk: "When the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition, the allowance for losses on that financial instrument is calculated as the expected credit loss over the entire life of the transaction. In other words, it is the expected credit losses resulting from all possible events of default during the expected life of the financial instrument".

Stage 3: Impairment: "When there is objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, it is transferred to this category in which the write-down for losses on that financial instrument is calculated, as in Stage 2, as the expected credit loss over the life of the asset."

In cases in which the recovery of any recorded amount is considered remote, the asset is removed from the consolidated balance sheet, without prejudice to any actions that may be taken to attempt to collect the amount until the rights to receive it have been extinguished definitively, whether by expiration, forgiveness or other causes.

The Bank takes into account reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort and that may affect the credit risk of a financial instrument, including forward-looking information to determine a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. Forward-looking information includes past events, current conditions and expected or future economic conditions (macroeconomic data).

Credit risk assessment and forward-looking information (including macroeconomic factors), includes quantitative and qualitative information based on the Bank's historical experience, examples include:

- Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change in the borrower's ability to meet its debt obligations.
- An actual or expected downgrade of the borrower's internal credit rating or a decrease in the borrower's performance score.
- An actual or expected significant change in the borrower's operating results.
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.
- Significant changes in the value of the collateral backing the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.
- Reductions in financial support from a parent entity or other subsidiary.
- Expected changes in the loan documentation, including an expected breach of contract that may result in waivers or modifications of covenants, suspension of interest payments, increased interest rates, requirements for additional collateral or guarantees, or other changes in the contractual framework of the facility.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The Bank has considered that if contractual payments are more than 30 days past due, credit risk is considered to have increased significantly since the initial recognition of the credit, but this is not an absolute indicator.

The Bank has not rebutted the IFRS 9 presumption of significant increase in risk ("SIR") or default.

Regarding the use of present, past and future information required by the application of the expected loss approach described in IFRS 9, this requires the incorporation of present, past and future information for both the detection of significant increase in risk and the measurement of expected losses, which should be performed on a probability-weighted basis. When estimating expected losses, the standard does not require the identification of all possible scenarios. However, the probability of a loss event occurring and the probability of it not occurring must be considered, even if the possibility of a loss occurring is very low.

To achieve this, the Bank evaluates the linear relationship between its estimated loss parameters (PD, LGD, and EAD) with the history and future forecasts of macroeconomic scenarios. Also, when there is no linear relationship between the different future economic scenarios and their associated expected losses, more than one future economic scenario should be used for the estimation.

Expected losses are then derived from the following parameters:

PD: Estimate of the probability of default in each year.

EAD: Estimate of the exposure in the event of default in each future period, taking into account changes in exposure after the reference date of the Financial Statements.

LGD: Estimated loss given default, as the difference between the contractual cash flows and those expected to be received, including collateral. For these purposes, the estimate considers the probability of execution of the guarantee, the time until possession and subsequent realization is reached, the expected cash flows and the acquisition and sale costs.

CCF: Cash Conversion Factor, is the estimate made on off-balance sheet balances to determine the exposure subject to credit risk in the event of default.

The expected credit losses calculated are based on the internal models developed for all portfolios within the scope of IFRS 9, except for those cases that are subject to individualized estimation. Internal models have been developed that take into account as sources of information the data provided by external rating agencies or others observed in the market, such as changes in bond yields, credit default swap quotes or any other public information on them.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Bank's non-financial assets are reviewed regularly or at least at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, then the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. That recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are substantially independent of the cash flows from other assets or group of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and its value is reduced to its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If we assess the value in use of an asset, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Bank shall assess at the end of each reporting year whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset. In assessing whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased, an entity shall consider, as a minimum, external sources of information (the asset's value has increased significantly during the year; significant changes with a favorable effect on the entity have taken place during the year, or will take place in the near future, in the technological, market, economic or legal environment in which the entity operates or in the market to which the asset is dedicated; market interest rates or other market rates of return on investments have decreased during the year, and those decreases are likely to affect the discount rate used in calculating the asset's value in use and increase the asset's recoverable amount materially) and internal sources of information such as significant changes with a favorable effect on the entity have taken place during the year, or are expected to take place in the near future, in the extent to which, or manner in which, the asset is used or is expected to be used. These changes include costs incurred during the year to improve or enhance the asset's performance or restructure the operation to which the asset belongs. In the case of goodwill and indefinite useful life intangible assets or not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated annually, at year end.

When impairment exists the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount if, and only if, the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. This reduction is an impairment loss.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The impairment loss is recognized immediately in income, unless the asset is carried at its revalued value in accordance with another standard. Any impairment loss on revalued assets will be treated as a decrease in the revaluation made in accordance with that other standard. When the amount estimated for an impairment loss is greater than the carrying amount of the asset to which it relates, the Bank shall recognize a liability if, and only if, that is required by another standard. After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortization) charge for the asset shall be adjusted in future years to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

If an impairment loss is recognized, any related deferred tax assets or liabilities are determined in accordance with IAS 12 "Income taxes" by comparing the revised carrying amount of the asset with its tax base.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are tested at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or disappeared. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(iii) Goodwill

Goodwill is tested annually in order to determine if impairment losses exist and whenever there is an indication that the carrying value may be impaired. The impairment of goodwill is determined by evaluating the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGU) to which the goodwill relates. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination shall, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or groups of units. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill shall not be reversed in a subsequent years.

According to IAS 36 "Impairment of assets" the annual impairment test for a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated or for intangible assets with indefinite useful lives may be performed at any time during an annual year, as long the test is performed at the same time every year. Different cash-generating units may be tested for impairment at different times.

p) Fixed assets

Items of fixed assets are measured at acquisition cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any.

In addition to the price paid to acquire each item, the cost also includes, where applicable, the capitalized cost. The capitalized cost includes expenses attributed directly to the asset acquisition and any other costs directly attributable to the process of placing the asset in conditions to be used.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

When some part of an item of the fixed assets has a different useful life to that fixed asset, it is recognized as a separate component (significant components of fixed assets).

This item includes the amounts of property, land, furniture, vehicles, technological equipment, and other facilities own by the consolidated entities or acquired under financial leases. These assets are classified based on their use in:

(i) Fixed assets for own use

Fixed assets for own use includes, but is not limited to, tangible assets received by the consolidated entities in full or partial satisfaction of financial assets representing accounts receivable from third parties which are intended to be held for continuing own use and tangible assets acquired under finance leases. These assets are recorded at acquisition cost less the related accumulated depreciation and, if applicable, any impairment losses (when net carrying amount was higher than recoverable amount). For accounting purposes, acquisition cost of the received asset is considered to be its net amount.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight line method over the acquisition cost of assets less their residual value, assuming that the land on which buildings and other structures stand has an indefinite life and, therefore, is not subject to depreciation. Fixed assets in leased properties are depreciated over the shorter period of time between their useful lives or the term of the lease, unless it is certain that the Bank will acquire the property at the end of the lease.

The consolidated entities assess at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the carrying amount of any tangible asset exceeds its recoverable amount. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and future depreciation charges are adjusted in accordance with the revised carrying amount and to the new remaining useful life.

In a similar manner, when indication exists that a material asset has recovered its value, the consolidated entities recognize the impairment loss reversal and the future depreciation charges are adjusted accordingly. In no case the impairment loss reversal of an asset can increase its value over the initial value as it no impairment losses were recognized in previous years.

Also, at least at the end of the year, the estimated useful lives of the items of property, plant and equipment for own use are reviewed in order to detect significant changes therein, which, if any, will be adjusted by means of the corresponding correction of the charge to the consolidated statement of income for future years, by recalculating the depreciation, by virtue of the new useful lives.

Upkeep and maintenance expenses relating to tangible assets held for own use are recorded as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Assets leased out under operating leases

The criteria used to record the acquisition cost of assets leased out under operating leases, to calculate their depreciation and their respective estimated useful lives, and to record the impairment losses thereof, are consistent with those described in relation to fixed assets held for own use.

q) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are identified as non-monetary assets (separately identifiable from other assets) without physical substance which arise as a result of legal or contractual rights, internally developed by the consolidated entities, as well as those generated in a business combination. These are assets for which the cost can be reliably measured and it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Bank. The cost of intangible assets acquired or originated in a business combination correspond to its fair value at the acquisition date.

Intangible assets are recorded initially at acquisition or production cost and are subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

The Bank shall assess whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite and, if finite, the length of, or number of production or similar units constituting, that useful life. An intangible asset shall be assessed by the Bank as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows for the Bank.

The accounting for an intangible asset is based on its useful life. An intangible asset with a finite useful life is amortized over its economic useful life and is reviewed to determine whether there was any indication that the intangible asset may have suffered any impairment, the period and method of amortization are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting year. An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life is not amortized. The Bank tests for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

(i) Software

The software acquired by the Bank is recognized at cost less the accumulated amortization and impairment, if any.

The expenses in software developed internally are recorded as assets when the Bank is capable of proving its intention and ability to complete development, when internal use will generate future economic benefits and/or decrease in costs, and when the cost of completing its development can be reliably measured. The capitalized costs of the software developed internally include all the direct costs attributable to the development of the software, and it is amortized over the course of its useful life. Software developed internally is recorded at cost less the accumulated amortization and losses from impairment.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The subsequent expenditures associated with the asset are capitalized only when future economic benefits from them will flow to the Bank. The rest of the expenditures are recognized in income.

Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life; starting on the date it is ready for use.

(ii) Generated in a business combination

According to IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", when an intangible asset is acquired or generated in a business combination it cost will be the fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value of an intangible asset represents expectations of market participants at the acquisition date over the probability that future economic benefits from the asset will flow to the entity. In other words, the entity expects that economic benefits flows to them, even though there is uncertainty about the date or the amount of them.

As set forth by IAS 38 "Intangibles Assets" and IFRS 3, the acquirer will recognize an intangible assets from the acquiree at the acquisition date separately from Goodwill independently if the asset was previously recognized by the acquiree before the business combination.

In connection with the aforementioned, the business combination between Itaú Chile and CorpBanca gave rise to intangible assets and Goodwill as indicated in Note 15 "Intangible Assets".

(iii) Other identifiable intangible assets

Correspond to those intangible assets that can be identified, the Bank controls them, can be reliably measured and it is probable that future benefits will flow to the Bank.

r) Factoring transactions

The Bank performs operations with their clients, in which they receive invoices and other credit representative trading instruments with or without recourse to the transferor, anticipating a percentage of the total amount receivable of the borrower upon collection. These transactions are valued at the disbursed amounts by the Bank in exchange for invoices or other credit representative trading instruments.

The price differences between the disbursed amounts and the nominal amount of the documents are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Income as interest income applying the effective interest rate method, over the term of the transaction. The responsibility of payment of the documents remains with the client (assignor).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

s) Leases

On the date of commencement of a lease the Bank recognizes an asset for right of use and a liability for lease in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 16 “Leases”.

(i) Assets for right-of-use

At the beginning of a lease, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost. The cost includes:

(a) the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability

(b) lease payments made before or from the start date, less lease incentives received

(c) the initial direct costs incurred by the lessee

(d) a modification of the costs to be incurred by the lessee when dismantling and eliminating the underlying asset, restoring the place in which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

After the initial recognition date, the Bank measures the assets by right of use applying the cost model, which is defined as the asset by right of use measured at cost (a) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated risk losses of value; and (b) adjusted for any new measurement of the lease liability.

The Bank applies the depreciation requirements established by IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" over the right-of-use in these type of transactions.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Bank at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Bank exercises a purchase option, the Bank depreciates the right-of use asset from the date of beginning of it until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. In another case, the Bank depreciates the asset by right of use from the start date until the end of the useful life of the asset whose right of use has or until the end of the lease term, whichever comes first.

The Bank applies IAS 36 “Impairment of assets” to determine if the right-of-use asset presents changes in value and accounts for identified value risk losses.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has not identified impairment in the value of the right-of-use assets.

(ii) Lease liability

The Bank measures the lease liability at the present value of lease payments that have not been paid as of that date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate could be easily determined. Since that rate cannot be easily determined, the Bank uses the incremental rate for loans (cost of funding).

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability determined the payments for the right of use the underlying asset during the term of the not cancelable lease at the measurement date which includes:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments, which depends on an index or rate, recently measured using the index or rate on the start date;
- it matters that the lessee expects to pay as residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably sure to exercise that option; and
- payments for penalties arising from the termination of the lease, if the term of the lease reflects that the lessee exercises an option to terminate the lease.

After the date of initial recognition, the Bank measures the lease liability in order to recognize:

- the interest on the lease liability;
- lease payments made; and
- the new measurements or modifications of the lease, and also for fixed lease payments that have essentially been reviewed.

The Bank makes new measures of the lease liability discounting the modified lease payments, if (a) there is a change in the expected amounts payable related to a residual value guarantee. A lessee will determine the lease payments to determine the change in the amounts expected to be paid under the residual value guarantee; (b) there will be a change in future lease payments determined from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments.

The Bank measures the lease liability again to modify the modified lease payments only when there is a change in cash flows. The Bank will determine the revised lease payments, for the remainder of the lease term, based on the revised contractual payments.

The Bank measured the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments discounted using the incremental interest rate for loans (cost of funding).

t) Provisions for credit risk on "Interbank Loans" and "Loans and accounts receivable from customers"

The Bank has established provisions for impairment losses due to credit risk on "Interbank Loans", "Loans and receivables from customers" and "Contingent loans", in accordance with the instructions defined in the compendium, issued by the Commission for the Financial Market (CMF), and the credit risk rating and evaluation models approved by the Bank's Corporate Governance, in order to make the necessary and sufficient provisions in a timely manner to cover the expected losses associated with the characteristics of the debtors and their receivables, which determine the payment behavior and subsequent recovery.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The processes and compliance with the policy are evaluated and supervised in accordance with internal control procedures, in order to ensure compliance and the maintenance of an adequate level of provisions to support expected losses.

Provisions determined and denominated "individual allowances", correspond to debtors that are individually, assesed due to size, complexity or level of exposure to the Bank, it is necessary to know and analyze in detail.

Provisions determined and denominated "group allowances", includes individuals or smaller companies, and are associated to a high number of transactions with homogeneous characteristics and that due to such conditions are evaluated collectivelly.

In order to establish allowances for loan losses, an assessment of the loans and contingent loans portfolios is performed as indicated below:

- Individual allowances for the normal portfolio.
- Individual allowances for the substandard portfolio.
- Individual allowances for the impaired portfolio.
- Group allowances for the normal portfolio.
- Group allowances for the impaired portfolio.

(i) Individual allowances

When a debtor is considered as individually significant, i.e. with significant levels of debt and for those ones that are not significant but cannot be classified in groups of financial assets with homogeneous credit risk characteristics, and due to its size and complexity or exposure it is required to be individually assessed.

The methodology used to classify and determine its allowances is performed in accordance with Chapter B-1 “Provisions for credit risk” from the compendium, assigning risk categories to each debtor according to the following portfolio:

a) Normal portfolio

Corresponds to debtors whose capacity payments allows them to comply with their obligations and commitments, and according to the economic-financial situation this condition will not change. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are the categories that goes from A1 to A6. Notwithstanding the above, the Bank must maintain a minimal allowance percentage of 0.5% over its loan portfolio and contingent loans that form part of the Normal portfolio.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

b) Substandard portfolio

Includes the borrowers which have financial difficulties, or whose payment capacity worsened significantly, presenting reasonable doubt regarding the probability principal and interest under the contractually agreed terms, indicating that they are less likely to comply with their financial obligations in the short term. In addition, borrowers that recently held loans in default for over 30 days also are included in the substandard portfolio. The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories B1 to B4.

c) Normal and Substandard portfolios

As part of the debtors' individual analysis, the Bank classifies its debtors into the aforementioned categories, assigning probabilities of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD), which yield the expected loss percentages as a result. These variables are regulated by the CMF- to be applied to each of the individual categories.

The following table presents the probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) established by the CMF":

Type of portfolio	Category of debtor	Probability of default (PD) (%)	Loss given default (LGD) (%)	Expected loss (EL) (% Provision)
Normal portfolio	A1	0.04	90.00	0.03600
	A2	0.10	82.50	0.08250
	A3	0.25	87.50	0.21850
	A4	2.00	87.50	1.75000
	A5	4.75	90.00	4.27500
	A6	10.00	90.00	9.00000
Substandard portfolio	B1	15.00	92.50	13.87500
	B2	22.00	92.50	20.35000
	B3	33.00	97.50	32.17500
	B4	45.00	97.50	43.87500

In order to determine the amount of provisions, the Bank first determines the affected exposure, which comprises the book value of the customer's placements plus the contingent credits, less the amounts that are feasible to recover through the execution of the guarantees, financial or real, backing the operations, to which the respective loss percentages are applied. In the case of collateral, the Bank must demonstrate that the value assigned to this deduction reasonably reflects the value it would obtain on the disposal of the assets or equity instruments. In the case of substitution of the debtor's credit risk for the credit quality of the guarantor or surety, this methodology will only be applicable when the guarantor or surety is an entity rated in a category similar to investment grade by a local or international rating agency recognized by the regulator.

Guaranteed values may not be deducted from the exposure amount. The procedure apply only in the case of financial or real guarantees.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) Impaired portfolio

Includes the loans to borrowers for which recovery is considered remote, given that they have suffered a loss event resulting in impairment. This portfolio includes borrowers with evident signs of possible bankruptcy, as well as those in which a forced debt renegotiation is required, and also includes any borrower with loans in default for equal to or greater than 90 days in the payment of interest or principal of any loan.

The classifications assigned to this portfolio are categories C1 to C6. Applied to all credits, including 100% of the amount of contingent credits, held by those same debtors.

For purposes of establishing provisions on this portfolio, in the first instance an expected loss rate is determined, deducting from the amount of the exposure the amounts susceptible to recovery through the execution of financial and real guarantees that support the operations and also deducting the present value of the recoveries obtained through collection actions net of associated expenses.

Once the expected loss range has been determined, the respective allowance percentage is applied to the amount of the exposure comprising the placements plus the contingent credits of the same debtor.

Allowance percentages to be applied over the exposition are as follows:

Type of portfolio	Risk scale	Expected loss range	Provision
Impaired portfolio	C1	Up to 3%	2%
	C2	More than 3% and up to 20%	10%
	C3	More than 20% and up to 30%	25%
	C4	More than 30% and up to 50%	40%
	C5	More than 50% and up to 80%	65%
	C6	More than 80%	90%

Loans are maintained in this portfolio until a normalization of their payment capacity or behavior is observed, without prejudice to the write-off of each particular loan that meets the condition set forth in Title II of Chapter B-2 of the compendium.

In order to remove a debtor from this portfolio, once the circumstances that led to its classification in this portfolio under these rules have been overcome, at least the following copulative conditions must be met:

- None of the debtor obligations with the Bank are overdue for more than 30 days.
- No new re-financing of loans has been granted.
- At least one of the payments received includes principal payment (total or partial).
- If the debtor has a loan with partial payments due within six months, two payments have been made.
- If the debtor has to pay monthly installments for one or more loans, at least four consecutive installments have been paid.
- The debtor shows no direct unpaid debts in the consolidated information provided by the CMF, unless those debts are not material.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(ii) Group allowances

Collective assessment are used to deal with a large number of loan transactions with small amounts granted to individuals and small size companies. This type of assessment, as well as the criteria to apply for them, must be consistent with those used when loans were granted.

To establish allowances, collective assessment requires grouping loans with homogeneous characteristics in terms of type of debtor and loan conditions, in order to conform, by technically formulated methodologies and following prudential criteria, the payment behavior of the group and the recoveries for defaulted loans.

Based on the above, the groups are assigned with a probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) considering the profile that best suits the loan. Net exposure is calculated, which includes the book value of the loan plus contingent loans.

a) Standard method for mortgage loans allowances

For the purposes of calculating credit risk provisions of the mortgage loan portfolio for mortgage , the Bank uses the standard provision method for mortgage loans established in the compendium. According to this method the provision factor to be applied, represented by the expected loss (EL) over the amount of the mortgage loans, depends on the overdue of each loan and the relation, at the end of each month, between the gross exposure and the corresponding collateral (LTV), according to the following table:

LTV tranche	Days past due at month-end	0	1 - 29	30 - 59	60 - 89	Portfolio in default
LTV ≤ 40%	PD (%)	1.0916	21.3407	46.0536	75.1614	100
	LGD (%)	0.0225	0.0441	0.0482	0.0482	0.0537
	EL (%)	0.0002	0.0094	0.0222	0.0362	0.0537
40% < LTV ≤ 80%	PD (%)	1.9158	27.4332	52.0824	78.9511	100
	LGD (%)	2.1955	2.8233	2.9192	2.9192	3.0413
	EL (%)	0.0421	0.7745	1.5204	2.3047	3.0413
80% < LTV ≤ 90%	PD (%)	2.5150	27.9300	52.5800	79.6952	100
	LGD (%)	21.5527	21.6600	21.9200	22.1331	22.2310
	EL (%)	0.5421	6.0496	11.5255	17.6390	22.2310
LTV > 90%	PD (%)	2.7400	28.4300	53.0800	80.3677	100
	LGD (%)	27.2000	29.0300	29.5900	30.1558	30.2436
	EL (%)	0.7453	8.2532	15.7064	24.2355	30.2436

In case the same debtor has more than one mortgage loan with the Bank and one of those loans is 90 days overdue or more all those loans are incorporated to the Impaired portfolio, calculating allowances for each one of those loans applying the corresponding percentage according to the LTV.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

For mortgage loans related to housing programs and benefits from the Government, when guaranteed by the corresponding auction insurance, the allowance percentage could be weighted for a loss mitigating factor, which depends on the LTV percentage and the value of the property at inception. The loss mitigating factors are those shown in the table below:

LTV tranche	MP loss mitigation factor for credits with state auction insurance	
	V tranche: Price of the house upon executing sale agreement (UF)	
	V ≤ 1,000	1,000 < V ≤ 2,000
LTV ≤ 40%	100%	100%
40% < LTV ≤ 80%	100%	100%
80% < LTV ≤ 90%	95%	96%
LTV > 90%	84%	89%

b) Provisions for Commercial Loans

The Bank uses the three standard models established in the compendium, in order to determine the provisions of the group commercial portfolio. The applicable percentages of provision and the parameters used to determine the provision, are set out on the compendium.

c) Commercial leasing operations

The allowance is determined based on the book value of the commercial lease operations (including the purchase option). The allowance percentage used in the calculation will depend on the delinquency of each operation, the type of leased asset and the relationship, at the end of each month, between the book value of each operation and the value of the leased asset (LTV), as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and type of asset (%)		
Days of delinquency of transaction at end of month	Type of asset	
	Real Estate	Non-real estate
0	0.79	1.61
1 - 29	7.94	12.02
30 - 59	28.76	40.88
60 - 89	58.76	69.38
More than 90	100.00	100.00

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PVB tranche and type of asset (%)		
PVB= Current value of transaction/ Value of leased asset		
PVB tranche	Real Estate	Non-real estate
PVB <= 40%	0.05	18.20
40% < PVB <= 50%	0.05	57.00
50% < PVB <= 80%	5.10	68.40
80% < PVB <= 90%	23.20	75.10
PVB > 90%	36.20	78.90

The LTV relationship is determined considering the guarantee appraisal value, expressed in UF for real estate and in Chilean pesos for non-real estate, recorded at inception, considering any transitory event that may cause an increase on the value of the asset.

d) Student loans

The expected loss (%) is applied over the amount of the student loan and the exposure of the contingent credit when applicable. The factor used is determined based on the type of student loan and the collectable payment of principal or interest, at the end of each month. Only when payment is due, the factor will also depend on overdue.

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to payment due date, delinquency and type of loan (%)			
Payment of principal or interest due at month-end	Days past due at closing	Student Loan	
		CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	0	5.20	2.90
	1-29	37.20	15.00
	30-59	59.00	43.40
	60-89	72.80	71.90
	Portfolio in default	100.00	100.00
No	n/a	41.60	16.50

Loss Given Default applicable according to payment due date and type of loan (LGD) (%)		
Payment of principal or interest due at month-end	Student Loan	
	CAE	CORFO or other
Yes	70.90	70.90
No	50.30	45.80

For loans granted in accordance with Law 20,027, the Bank considers the Government as a qualified guarantor for 90% of the loan.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

e) Generic commercial placements and factoring

Factoring operations and commercial loans, other than those indicated above, expected loss (%) is applied over the amount of the loan and on the exposure of the contingent credit. The factor used is determined based on whether the operation has guarantees and it's overdue. In addition for those operations with guarantees, the relationship between the debtor´s obligations to the bank and the value of the guarantees (LTV) is used to determine the factor as indicated in the following tables:

Probability of Default (PD) applicable according to delinquency and PTVG tranche (%)				
Days past due at month-end	With guarantee			Without guarantee
	PTVG <=100	%	PTVG >100	%
0	1.86		2.68	4.91
1-29	11.60		13.45	22.93
30-59	25.33		26.92	45.30
60-89	41.31		41.31	61.63
Portfolio in default	100.00		100.00	100.00

Loss Given Default (LGD) applicable according to PTVG tranche (%)			
	PTVG tranche	Commercial generic transactions or factoring without liability of the assigner	Factoring with liability of the assigner
With guarantee	PTVG <= 60%	5.00	3.20
	60% <PTVG <= 75%	20.30	12.80
	75% <PTVG <= 90%	32.20	20.30
	90% < PTVG	43.00	27.10
	Without guarantee	56.90	35.90

A guarantee or collateral can only be considered if, the guarantee was constituted in favor of the Bank with preference and if the guarantees is directly associates with the debtor´s credits (not shared with other debtors). For the purposes of calculating the LTV, the invoices assigned in the factoring operations, nor the guarantees associated with mortgage loans can be considered.

The guarantees used in calculating the LTV relationship may be of a specific or general purpose, including those that are simultaneously specific and general. In the case of specific guarantees, the PTVG ratio must be calculated independently for each secured transaction, as the division between the amount of the placement and the contingent credit exposure and the value of the collateral securing it. For general and specific guarantees, LTV is determined as the division between the sum of the amounts of the loan and exposures of contingent credits and the general and specific guarantees considering any restriction.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

f) Provisions associated with financing guaranteed by FOGAPE Covid 19

The CMF requested the determination of specific provisions for loans guaranteed by the FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantee, for which the expected losses should be determined by estimating the risk of each transaction, without considering the substitution of the credit quality of the guarantee, according to the individual or group analysis method, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards. This calculation must be made on an aggregate basis, grouping all those operations to which the same deductible percentage is applicable. Therefore, the total amount of expected losses resulting from the aggregate calculation of each group of operations must be contrasted with the respective total amount of deductible applicable to them and proceed as follows, when the expected losses of the operations of a group to which the same deductible percentage is applicable, determined according to the above procedure are less than or equal to the aggregate amount of the deductible, the provisions will be determined without considering the coverage of FOGAPE Covid-19, that is, without substituting the credit quality of the direct debtor for that of the guarantor, and when they are greater than the aggregate amount of the deductible, the provisions will be determined using the substitution method provided for in numeral 4. 1 letter a) of Chapter B-1 of the Compendium and will be recognized in accounts separate from commercial, consumer and mortgage provisions. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Bank has recorded provisions of MCh$3,580 and MCh$4,528, respectively.

g) Provisions for contingent loans

The Bank maintains in off-balance accounts amounts related to commitments or responsibilities due to its normal activities: Guarantees, letters of credit, documented guarantees, available lines of credit, other loans commitments, and other contingent loans.

The amount of contingent loans is considered at the end of each reporting year in order to calculate provisions for loans losses according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium, using the methodology set forth in letter b) “Guarantees”.

h) Impaired portfolio - Collectively assessed loan

The group in default loan portfolio comprises all loans and 100% of the amount of contingent loans of debtors who at the end of a month are 90 days or more past due in the payment of interest or principal on any loan. It will also include debtors who have been granted a loan to leave in force a transaction that was more than 60 days overdue, as well as debtors who have been subject to forced restructuring or partial forgiveness of a debt.

The following can be excluded from the group impaired portfolio:

a) Mortgage loans overdue for less than 90 days, unless the debtor has another loan of the same type with large overdue; and, loans for financing higher education under Law 20,027,
b) that do not yet meet the default conditions set forth in Circular 3,454 of December 10, 2008.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

All debtor's loans should be classified in the Impaired portfolio until a normalization of its behavior and management capacity can be observed, regardless of charge-offs requirements indicated in the accounting policy detailed in letter w), charge-offs section title II, Chapter B-2 of the Compendium. In order to remove a debtor from the Impaired portfolio, once the circumstances that made it be classified in this category are overcome according to these standards, all the following requirements must be met:

1) None of the debtor obligations with the Bank are overdue for more than 30 days.
2) No new re-financing of loans has been granted.
3) At least one of the payments received includes principal payment (total or partial).
4) If the debtor has a loan with partial payments due within six months, two payments have been made.
5) If the debtor has to pay monthly installments for one or more loans, at least four consecutive installments have been paid.
6) The debtor shows no direct unpaid debts in the consolidated information provided by the CMF, unless those debts are not material.

(iii) Guarantees

Las Guarantees can be considered for allowances calculation purposes only if they are legally documented and comply with all conditions and requirements to be executable in Bank's favor.

In all cases, for purposes of the standards established by the CMF, the Bank should be able to demonstrate the mitigating effect of the guarantees over the inherent credit risk of the exposures. For allowances calculation purposes, guarantees will be treated according to the following, as applicable:

a) Collateral and guarantees: Considers contractual agreements to guarantee a specific loan or loans in a way that the coverage over the exposure can be clearly defined and where the rights to collect have been unquestionably transferred over to the guarantor.

b) Guarantees: In order to apply the deduction method or to determine recovery rates, valuation of property and other guarantees (mortgages or financial instruments guarantees) must reflect the net inflow that will be obtained from the sale of the assets, debts instruments or shares in the event that the borrower falls into default and a secondary source of payment is required. In applying the deduction method, the amount to be recovered by executing the guarantee, corresponds to the present value of the asset sold in its current market condition at disposal, minus all expenses required to keep the asset in its current conditions and to sell them, all in accordance with the Bank policies and terms established by Law for assets disposal.

c) Security deposit: On this type of guarantees the adjustment of its fair value may be deducted from the exposition, solely when the guarantee can be established with the unique aim to guarantee compliance with the related loans.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

d) Leased assets: Estimated losses when establishing allowances based on the assessment method corresponding to each debtor, consider the amount that will be obtained if the leased asset are sold, taking into account any potential impairment for the assets in case of debtor's default and the related recovery and relocation expenses.

e) Factoring operations: Establishing allowances for factoring operations will consider as counterparty the entity ceding rights over the endorsed in favor of the Bank, when the cession is recourse for the latter, and to the debtor when the cession has been made without recourse.

(iv) Additional provisions

The Bank can establish provisions in addition to those calculated by applying the loan portfolio assessment models, according to the set forth in number 9 of Chapter B-1 of the compendium. These provisions can be established with the purpose of addressing the risks arising from macroeconomic fluctuations by anticipating expansive economic cycle downturns which could materialize in the worsening of the economic environment in the future and, in that manner, operate as an anti-cycle mechanism to accumulate additional provisions during positive economic conditions and release or use provisions when negative economic conditions are present.

According to the above, additional provisions shall always correspond to general allowances for commercial, consumer or mortgage loans, or to identify segments of them and in no case can be used to compensate deficiencies in the Bank's models.

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank maintained additional provisions for its commercial, consumer and mortgage loan portfolio amounting to MCh$109,052 (as of December 31, 2023, the Bank maintained additional provisions of MCh$169,870).

u) Impaired credits and charge-offs

i) Impaired loans

This portfolio is comprised of the following assets:

- For individually assessed debtors, includes loans classified in the "Impaired portfolio" and those classified under categories B3 and B4 of the "Substandard portfolio", as described above.
- For those debtors collectively assessed, includes all loans classified in the "Impaired portfolio".

ii) Charge-offs

As a general rule, charge-offs should be applied when contractual rights to cash flows expire. In the case of placements, even if this does not occur, the respective asset balances will be written off in accordance with the provisions of the compendium, Chapter B-2, Title II "Impaired and written-off loans".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The write-offs in question refer to the derecognition in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position of the asset corresponding to the respective operation, including, therefore, that part which might not be due if it were a loan payable in instalments or partial payments, or a leasing operation.

Charge-offs are always recognized against provisions for loan losses, according to Chapter B-1 of the compendium, regardless of the reason.

Charge-off of loans and accounts receivable must take place when the following circumstances exist, whichever happens first:

1) The Bank, based on all available information, concludes that no inflow related to the recorded loan will be received.
2) When a loan or account receivable with no legal documentation is 90 days overdue since recorded as an asset.
3) When the legal term for all legal shares to collect the loan have expired.

When a loan is overdue for a period of time that complies with the term listed below:

Type of loan	Term
Consumer loans with or without collateral	6 months
Consumer leasing	6 months
Other operations of non real estate leasing	12 months
Other transactions without collateral	24 months
Commercial loans with collateral	36 months
Real estate leasing (commercial and home purchase)	36 months
Mortgage loans for home	48 months

The term corresponds to the time passed since the date in which the loan became collectable partially or totally.

iii) Recovery of assets previously charged-off

Payments received from loans previously charged-off are recognized directly as income, as recoveries of loans previously charged-off in “Expense for credit losses” compensating the provision expense.

In the event that recoveries through goods or non-financial assets income will be recognized for the amount in which those assets are recorded, according to Chapter B-5 “Assets received in lieu of payment” of the compendium. Same criteria will be followed for repossessed leased assets granted under finance leases, after being charged-off when incorporated back as assets.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv) Renegotiation of previously charged-off loans

Any renegotiation of a written-off loan will not give rise to income as long as the transaction continues to be impaired, and the actual payments received must be treated as recoveries of written-off loans.

The renegotiated loan is recorded as an actual asset when losses its characteristic of impaired, recording income as a recovery of a loan previously charged-off. Same criteria is applied when a loan is granted to pay for a loan previously charged-off.

v) Contingent loans

Contingent loans are understood as those transactions or commitments for which the Bank is taking a risk when obligating in third parties benefit as requested by its customer subject to the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a future event to pay a certain amount which will subsequently recovered from its customer.

The Bank maintains recorded in off-balance accounts the following amounts related to commitments or responsibilities in the normal course of business.

- Guarantees agreement: Includes collaterals, guarantees and stand by letter of credit as indicated in Chapter 8-10 of the Updated Compilation of Rules (RAN). Additionally, includes payment guarantees for factoring operations as indicated in Chapter 838 of the RAN.

- Confirmed foreign letters of credit: Corresponds to letters of credit confirmed by the Bank.

- Letters of credit issued: Includes documentary letters of credit issued by the Bank not yet negotiated.

- Documented guarantees: Corresponds to documented guarantees granted with promissory notes as indicated in Chapter 8-11 of the RAN.

- Available lines of credit: Considers the not used amounts of lines of credit which allow clients to use loans without additional approval from the Bank (i.e. for the usage of credit cards or checking account overdrafts).

- Other loans commitments: Includes amounts for loan commitments not disbursed which should be granted in a future agreed date or disbursed when agreed terms are met, such as credit lines linked to stage of completion of projects or student loans (Law 20,027).

- Other contingent loans: Includes any other type of commitment of the Bank that could exist and could give rise to an effective loan when certain future events take place. In general, includes unusual transactions such as delivery of instruments as collateral to guarantee payment for loan transactions between third parties or derivative contracts transactions entered into on behalf of third parties that could imply a payment obligation not covered by a deposit.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The amount of these contingent loans are considered at the end of each reporting period to calculate allowances for loan losses required by Chapter B-1 "Provisions for loan losses" of the compendium, and the amounts must be calculated according to the exposition factor, according to the following table:

Type of contingent exposure	FCC (1)
1) Freely disposable lines of credit with immediate cancellation	10%
2) Contingent credits linked to the CAE	15%
3) Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	20%
4) Other freely disposable lines of credit	40%
5) Commitments to purchase foreign debt in local currency	50%
6) Transactions related to contingent events	50%
7) Guarantees and sureties	100%
8) Other credit commitments	100%
9) Other contingent credits	100%

(1) Credit conversion factor

However, when evaluating contingent loans for clients with non-compliant loans the amount to be considered to calculate provisions for loan losses shall be 100% of the contingent loan as indicated in Chapter B-1 as previously indicated.

v) Provisions for contingent loans

The Bank maintains in off-balance accounts amounts related to commitments or responsibilities due to its normal activities: Guarantees, letters of credit, documented guarantees, available lines of credit, other loans commitments, and other contingent loans.

The amount of contingent loans is considered at the end of each reporting period in order to calculate provisions for loans losses according to Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards, using the methodology set forth in letter b) "Guarantees".

w) Income taxes and deferred taxes

The Bank has recognized an expense (income) arising from gains or losses for each period, according to the applicable taxation rules for each country or jurisdiction it operates.

The income tax expense for the year includes the sum of current tax, which results from applying the current rates to the taxable profit for the year (after deducting the tax credits allowed), and the change in deferred tax assets and liabilities recognized in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The Bank records, when appropriate, deferred tax assets and liabilities for the estimated future tax effects attributable to differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax basis.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on the tax rate, in accordance with the applicable tax laws, using the tax rate that applies to the period when the deferred asset and liability will be settled. The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences between the balance sheet and the income statement are recognized in deferred taxes as of the date on which the law approves such changes. The effects of deferred taxes on temporary differences between the tax balance sheet and the financial balance sheet are recorded on an accrual basis, in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and presented in accordance with the same IAS.

x) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. Provisions are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position when the Bank:

– Has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events,
– It is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle these obligations, and
– The amount of these resources can be reliably measured.

A contingent liability is any possible obligation arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events that are not wholly within the control of the Bank.

Guarantees agreement, confirmed foreign letters of credit, letters of credit, letters of guarantee, unused lines of credit, other credit commitments, other contingent credits (see letter v) are classified as contingent in supplementary information.

Provisions (quantified using the best available information on the consequences of the event giving rise to them and are reviewed and adjusted at the end of each year) are used to satisfy specific obligations for which they were originally recognized. Partial or total reversals are recognized when such liabilities cease to exist or are reduced.

Provisions are classified according to the obligations covered, being for the purpose of these Consolidated Financial Statements, those detailed in note 24 "Provisions for contingencies", note 25 "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued" and note 26 "Special provisions for credit risk".

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

y) Employee benefits

i) Employee benefits Short-term benefits

Correspond to personnel benefits (other than termination benefits) that are expected to be settled within twelve months after year end over which the employees have rendered their services.

These are recognized when the employee has rendered the service and are measured at the undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service:

– As a liability (accrued expense), after deducting any obligation already satisfied. If the amount already paid is higher than the gross amount of the benefits, the Bank will recognize this excess as an asset (amount paid in advance), when it represents a reduction of future payments or a recoverable amount in cash.

– As an expense, unless other IFRS requires or allows the recognition of those disbursements as part of the cost of an asset.

ii) Personnel vacations

The annual cost of personnel vacations and benefits are recognized on an accrual basis.

iii) Post-employment benefits

Correspond to employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are expected to be settled after the completion of employment. Post-employment benefits plans are agreements, formal and informal, in which the Bank is committed to provide benefits to one or more employees after completion of their employment. Plans providing these benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans, depending on the economic substance of the plan as derived from its principal terms and conditions.

Defined contribution plans, the obligation is recognized for the amounts to be contributed in the period.

Defined benefit plans, a liability is recognized based on the estimated benefit cost that employees have accrued for services rendered, less the present value of the defined benefit obligation and present value of present services. Present service cost and gain or loss upon settlement will be recognized in the income statement for the year. Gains and losses generated from the remeasurement of the liability will be recognized in other comprehensive income.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

iv) Other long-term benefits

Other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits, other than short-term, post-employment and termination benefits, which are not due for payment within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service.

The regulations require the recognition of a liability for the present value of the defined benefit obligation less the fair value of the plan assets, if any. The results generated from its remediation will be recognized in the results of the period.

v) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee's employment, as a consequence of:

- A decision of the entity to terminate the employee's employment before the normal termination date; or
- The decision of an employee to accept an offer with benefits in order to terminate the employment before the normal termination date.

An entity recognizes a liability and expense for termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates:

- When the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and
- When the entity recognizes costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of IAS 37 "Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets" and involves the payment of termination benefits.

vi) Cash-settled share-based payment transactions.

The Bank recognizes a liability for cash-settled share-based payment transactions at fair value at the inception of each contract. Until the liability is settled, the Bank will remeasure the fair value of the liability at the end of each reporting period and at the settlement date, and will recognize any fair value variation in profit or loss for the period.

z) Provision for mandatory dividends

A liability recognized due to the legal obligation to distribute 30% of the profit of the year in compliance with Public Company Law (30%) or in accordance with the provisions of the company bylaws. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Bank provisioned 30% of its net income. This provision is recorded as a decrease in "Retained earnings" under "Provision for dividends, interest payments and repricing of issued regulatory capital financial instruments" in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

In the Bank's bylaws, title VII, it is established that the Bank should distribute annually as a dividend to its shareholders, as a proposal of the Board of Directors and based on the number of shares, at least thirty percent (30%) of the net income of the year. Furthermore, no dividends distribution will take place if there are equity losses (negative reserves) until these losses are recovered or if a dividend distribution will cause a non-compliance of the capital requirements established by the General Bank Law.

aa) Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment

Assets received or awarded in lieu of payment of loans and accounts receivable from clients are recognized at their fair value (as determined by an independent appraisal). A price is agreed upon by the parties through negotiation or, when the parties do not reach an agreement, at the amount at which the Bank is awarded those assets at a judicial auction. In both cases, an independent appraisal is performed.

These assets are subsequently adjusted to their net realizable value less cost to sale, and the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the estimated fair value less costs to sell is charged to income, under "Other operating expenses".

Assets received or foreclosed in payment are valued at the lower of initial value and net realizable value, i.e. fair value (independent appraisal) less costs to hold and dispose of, plus regulatory write-offs. Regulatory write-offs are required by the regulator if the asset is not sold within one year of receipt.

Such net realizable value of an assets is determined mainly in conformity with the current market conditions, and should correspond to its fair value less the necessary costs to maintain and dispose it.

In general, it is estimated that these assets will be disposed of within one year from the date of award. However, the regulator, by means of general rules, may establish that, in justified cases, the Bank may have an additional term of up to eighteen months for the disposal of the assets. In order to be eligible for the extension, the value of the asset must have been written off for accounting purposes, in compliance with Article 84 of the General Banking Law.

bb) Customer loyalty programs

The Bank maintains a loyalty program to provide incentives to its customers, allowing them to purchase goods or services with certain benefits which are granted through credit cards issued by the Bank when they purchase according to the conditions established for each loyalty program.

The Bank has an adequate level of provisions in order comply with its current obligations and to properly reflect the associated expense when providing the benefits.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

cc) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets (or a group holding assets and liabilities for disposal) expected to be recovered mainly through the sale of these items rather than through the continued use, are classified as held for sale. Immediately prior to this classification, assets (or elements of a disposable group) are re-measured in accordance with the Bank's policies. The assets (or disposal group) are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

Impairment losses in initial classification of non-current assets held for sale and with subsequent gains and losses are recorded in income. Gains are not recorded over previously recorded losses.

dd) Bonds with no fixed maturity

Bonds with no fixed maturity are measured on initial recognition at fair value less any transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance. The financial expenses included in the effective interest method correspond to transaction costs, including issuance expenses, these expenses are recognized together with interest. Transaction costs are deferred over a maximum term of 5 years from the issuance date and will be recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement. Exchange differences from foreign currency, exchange rate adjustments and adjustments for the *Unidad de Fomento* (an inflation-linked unit of account used in Chile) with respect to these bonds must be recorded in the Income Statement.

The accrual of interest on are recognized in "Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued" in the Statement of Changes in Consolidated Equity, the provision is reversed "Retained earnings (accumulated losses) from prior years" and "Profit from the prior year to be allocated" each time a payment of interest is made.

ee) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are determined by dividing the net income attributable to the equity holders of the Bank for the reported period by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reported period.

Diluted earnings per share are determined in the same way as basic earnings, but the weighted average number of outstanding shares is adjusted to take into consideration the potential diluting effect of stock options, warrants, and convertible debt.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Bank did not have any instruments that generated dilution.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

ff) Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

The Bank presents cash flows from operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities in a manner that best represent the nature of its activities. The classification of cash flows into the aforementioned categories provides information that allows users to evaluate the impact of the transactions in the financial position of the Bank, as well as over the ending balance of cash and cash equivalents. This information can be also useful when evaluating the relation between those activities (IAS7) .

For the preparation of the Statement of Cash Flows, the Bank used the indirect method, in which from the consolidated income for the year before income tax, non-cash transactions are subsequently added/subtracted, as well as income and expenses associated with cash flows classified as investing or financing activities.

For the preparation of the Statement of Cash Flow, the following items are considered:

- **Cash flows:** Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents, such as deposits with the Central Bank of Chile, deposits in domestic banks, and deposits in foreign banks (includes deposits from the Bank of the Republic of Colombia).
- **Operating activities**: Principal revenue-producing activities performed by banks and other activities that cannot be classified as investing or financing activities. This section includes, among others, loans obtained from abroad, dividends received from investments, financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost, etc.
- **Investing activities:** Correspond to the acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash and cash equivalents.
- **Financing activities:** Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity and liabilities that are not part of operating activities nor investing activities.

For the purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents have been considered as cash and cash equivalents, the balances of "Cash and bank deposits" plus the net balance of operations in liquidation in progress, plus financial instruments for trading at fair value through profit or loss and financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income with high liquidity and with insignificant risk of change in value, whose maturity does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition and the rights under resale agreements and securities lending that are in that situation.

Includes also investments in fixed income mutual funds which are presented under trading investments in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Cash and cash equivalents balances and their reconciliation to the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows are detailed in Note 7 “Cash and Cash Equivalents”.

The provision for loan losses included under the operating activities section differs from the amount presented in the Consolidated Statement of Income, because for cash flows purposes such amount excludes recoveries of transactions previously charged-off.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

gg) Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity presents all movements affecting net equity, including those originated by accounting changes or errors recognition. This statement shows a conciliation between opening and ending balances for the year for all items that form part of consolidated equity, grouping transactions based on their nature, according to the following:

- Adjustments for changes in accounting criteria and correction of errors: which include changes in consolidated net equity arising as a result of the retrospective restatement of balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements due to changes in accounting criteria or correction of errors.
- Net comprehensive income: Includes in an aggregated manner net income recorged in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, as previously indicated.
- Other changes in equity: Includes retained earnings distributions, equity increases, provision for mandatory dividends, dividends paid, among other increases or decreases in consolidated equity.

This information is presented in two statements: The Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity.

hh) Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income

In the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income are presented income and expenses generated by the Bank as a consequence of its regular activities during the year, clearly identifying those recorded in profit and loss from those recorded in net equity.

Due to this, in this statement the following is shown:

- The consolidated income.
- Net amount of income and expenses recorded in equity as “Valuation accounts”.
- Deferred income taxes originated by transactions described above, except for those amounts related to exchange differences from foreign net investments.

Total amount of consolidated income and expenses recorded, calculated as the sum of the items listed above, presenting in those attributable equity holders of the Bank from non-controlling interest.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted

New accounting pronouncements introduced by CMF

1. Standards and interpretations issued in the current year

General Regulation No. 500 - Issues instructions and regulatory file for compliance with the provisions of article 28 of Law No. 14.908 on family abandonment and payment of alimony.

On December 12, 2023, the CMF issued new regulations which establish instructions and a regulatory file to comply with the provisions of article 28 of Law No. 14,908 on family abandonment and payment of child support. This standard applies to Banks, banking support companies, supervised savings and credit cooperatives, insurance companies and managing agents of endorsable mortgage mutual funds, as well as other providers of financial products and services supervised by the CMF.

The obligation to consult the National Registry of Child Support Debtors (RNDPA, for its Spanish acronym) is established when carrying out money credit operations of 50 UF or more. In case of current registration in the RNDPA, 50% of the credit or a lower amount sufficient to cover the entire child support debt must be withheld. The entity must pay this sum to the custodial parent as soon as the withholding is made.

Entities must send detailed information on all money credit operations carried out with legal persons for amounts equal to or greater than 50 UF. The report will be made within the first 7 business days of the month following the reported period. The instructions issued by the CMF and the T01 regulatory file, which is incorporated into the Bank Information System Manual, are used to send the information through the module provided on the CMF's website.

The regulations come into force as of June 1, 2024, and the first report of the T01 file must be made within 10 business days of that month.

The Bank's Management has implemented the aforementioned Circular and has concluded that its adoption has no significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

2. Standards and Interpretation issued but not yet effective

Circular No. 2,346 - Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks. Chapter B-1 and E. Standard model for allowances for losses on consumer loans.

On March 6, 2024, the Financial Market Commission, developed a standardized methodology for calculating the allowances associated with the risk of loss on the consumer loans portfolio. Based on the above, chapter "3.1.3 Consumer Loans Portfolio" was incorporated into Chapter B-1 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards for Banks, detailing the risk matrix used to define Expected Loss, Default Probability, and Loss Given Default. This method establishes PD and LGD parameters that must be used to determine the provision factor that will be applied to the exposures of the consumer portfolio of banking institutions in Chile.

The standard model for allowances for losses on consumer loans will be effective as from the accounting close in January 2025.

The Bank's Management evaluated the potential impact of the adoption of the new standard method and has concluded that its adoption does not have significant impacts on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

New accounting pronouncements introduced by IASB

1. Standards and interpretations issued in the current year

Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease liability on a sale and leaseback

On September 22, 2022, the IASB issued this amendment which clarifies how a selling lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that meet the requirements of IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale.

The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss related to the partial or total termination of a lease.

The effective date for the amendments is January 1, 2024.

The Bank's Management considers that the adoption of this amendment will have no significant impacts on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Amendment to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

On October 31, 2022, Amendments to IAS 1 was issued, which aims to improve the information companies provide about long-term debt with covenants. Such amendment specifies that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. Instead, the amendments require a company to disclose information about these covenants in the notes to the financial statements.

The IASB expects the amendments to improve the information a company provides about long-term debt with covenants by enabling investors to understand the risk that such debt could become repayable early.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted.

The Bank's Management is assessing the potential impact of the adoption of this amendment on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

Modifications to the IAS 7 - Cash flow statement and IFRS 7 - Financial instruments: Disclosure

As of May 25, 2023, the IASB has published "Disclosure of supplier finance agreements - Modifications to the IAS 7 and the IFRS 7" in order to improve the transparency of supplier finance agreements and their effects on liabilities, cash flows, and liquidity risk exposure of a company. Among the changes, the company is asked to disclose:

- The terms and conditions;
- the amount of liabilities that are part of the agreements, breaking down the amounts that the providers have already received as payment from the financial providers, and indicating where these liabilities are placed in the general balance;
- maturity date range of the payment; and
- information about the liquidity risk.

Are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted

The Bank's Management is assessing the potential impact of the adoption of these modifications in their Consolidated Financial Statements.

IFRS S1 - General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information Exposure

As of June 26, 2023, the IASB has issued the "IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information Exposure" which demands an entity to reveal qualitative information that is useful for the users, regarding risks and opportunities related to sustainability.

Are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted.

The Bank's management has concluded that the issuance of this standard does not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements. On October 28, 2024, the Financial Market Commission (referred to as "CMF") issued General Standard No. 519, which implements IFRS S1 in the Integrated Annual Report and establishes that it is effective for Banks in 2026.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

IFRS S2 - Climate-related Disclosures

As of June 26, 2023, the IASB has issued the "IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures" which demands an entity to reveal information that is useful to the users, regarding risks and opportunities related to climate, with the objective of allowing them to understand the processes, controls and procedures of governance employed by the entity to monitor, manage and supervise the risks and opportunities related to the climate.

Are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted.

The Bank's management has concluded that the issuance of this standard does not have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements. On October 28, 2024, the Financial Market Commission (referred to as "CMF") issued General Standard No. 519, which implements IFRS S2 in the Integrated Annual Report and establishes that it is effective for Banks in 2026.

2. Standards and Interpretation issued but not yet effective

Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)

The amendments to IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Companies and Joint Ventures (2011) address a recognized inconsistency between the requirements of IFRS 10 and those of IAS 28 (2011) in the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The amendments, issued in September 2014, state that when the transaction involves a business (whether it is in a subsidiary or not) the entire generated gain or loss is recognized. A partial gain or loss is recognized when the transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even when the assets are in a subsidiary.

The effective date for these amendments is yet to be determined because the IASB is awaiting the results of its research project on the equity method accounting. These amendments must be applied retrospectively and early adoption is permitted, which must be disclosed.

The Bank's management will await the new effective date to evaluate the potential effects of these amendments.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

Amendment to IAS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

On August 15, 2023, the IASB has issued "Amendments to IAS 21 Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates" which will require companies to provide more useful information in their financial statements when a currency cannot be exchanged for another currency.

The main modifications are as follows:

- Specify when a currency is exchangeable for another currency and when it is not.
- Specify how an entity establishes the exchange rate to be applied when a currency is not exchangeable.
- Require additional disclosures when a currency is not exchangeable.

The effective date is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025, early adoption is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments on its Consolidated Financial Statements, however, no material impacts are anticipated.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB published a new standard, “IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements” that will replace IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”. This new standard aims at improving the presentation of the Statement of Profit or Loss. The new key topics introduced by this standard include:

- Report specific totals and subtotals in the Statement of Profit or Loss.
- Disclosures about Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs) in the notes to the financial statements.
- Improve aggregation and disaggregation in presentation and disclosure of information in the Financial Statements.
- Adjust the cash flows structure under the indirect method, starting from Operating Profit or Loss.

IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and will be applied to comparative information. Earlier adoption is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard on its Consolidated Financial Statements. As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the local regulator, the Financial Market Commission (CMF, for short in Spanish), has not issued a pronouncement regarding the adoption of IFRS 18.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.

On May 9, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued a new standard that is optional for subsidiaries that are eligible. It is "IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures", which permits subsidiaries without public accountability that meet the requirements to be considered as such to provide much more reduced disclosures that meet the needs of their financial statement users.

IFRS 19 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and must be applied on comparative information. Earlier and revocable application is permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of this new standard. However, it does not foresee material impacts on its Consolidated Financial Statements.

Amendment-Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards

On July 18, 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued narrow amendments to IFRS Accounting Standards. These amendments, published in a single document "Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11", include clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of five IFRS Accounting Standards. IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7; IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments on its Consolidated Financial Statements. However, no material impacts are anticipated.

Note 3 - New Accounting Pronouncements Issued and Adopted, or Issued but not yet Adopted, continued

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7: Contracts Referencing Nature-Dependent Electricity

On 18 December 2024, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, which are targeted amendments to help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts. Nature-dependent electricity contracts help companies to secure their electricity supply from sources such as wind and solar power. The amount of electricity generated under these contracts can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The amendments include:

- clarifying the application of the "own use" requirements;
- permitting hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and
- adding new disclosure requirements to enable investors to understand the effect of these contracts on a company's financial performance and cash flows.

These amendments are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026, with earlier application permitted.

The Bank's Management is evaluating the potential impact of the adoption of these amendments on its Consolidated Financial Statements. However, no material impacts are anticipated.

Note 4 - Accounting Changes

There are no new standards to be adopted in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 5 - Significant Events

During the year ended as of December 31, 2024, the following significant events have influenced the operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries or these Consolidated Financial Statements:

BANCO ITAÚ CHILE

AT1 Bond Issuance purchased by a party related to the majority shareholder.

On December 24, 2024, it was reported through a material event that the Bank issued and privately placed, under its Global Medium-Term Note Program (the "MTN Program") subject to Regulation S of the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America ("SEC"), perpetual bonds without a fixed maturity under Article 55 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law and Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards of the CMF. The amount issued was US$200,000,000 (two hundred million United States dollars) at a variable annual rate of the 6-month SOFR Term plus a spread of 360 basis points, with no possibility of redeemed before 5 years from the date of issuance (the "AT1 Bonds"). Interest will be paid semi-annually on June 20 and December 20 of each year, beginning on June 20, 2025.

The buyer of this AT1 Bond issuance under the MTN Program was Itaú BBA International (Cayman) Ltd., an entity related to the controlling entity of Banco Itaú Chile. This operation was examined and reviewed by the Committee of Directors and approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank as an operation between related parties, in accordance with the provisions set forth in Title XVI of Law No. 18,046 on Chilean Corporation Act and the approved Recurrent Operations Policy by the Bank as informed by material event notice dated July 31, 2024. Likewise, it is recorded that the Committee of Directors gave its approval to the interest rate of issuance and placement of the AT1 Bonds.

Changes to the Board of Directors

On December 17, 2024, it was reported as a material event that, the ordinary meeting held on the same day, the Board of Directors of the Bank was formally informed of the resignation of Mr. Pedro Samhan Escándar from his position as director of the Bank, effective March 31, 2025. Additionally, on the same date, the Bank's Board of Directors appointed Mr. Kevin Cowan Logan as interim director, effective April 1, 2025. He will hold this position until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, at which a successor director will be appointed.

New CEO

As of October 1, 2024, Mr. André Gailey has been appointed as the new Chief Executive Officer of the Bank.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Appointment of Director

On September 24, 2024, it was reported as a material event that the ordinary meeting held on September 24 the Board of Directors of the Bank was formally informed of the resignation of Mr. Milton Maluhy Filho from the position of director of the Bank, effective September 30, 2024. In addition, on the same date, the Bank's Board of Directors appointed Mr. Gabriel Amado de Moura as interim director, effective October 1, 2024. He will hold this position until the next Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, at which a successor director will be appointed. Also as of that date, Mr. Gabriel Amado de Moura will assume the position of Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco Itaú Chile.

It was also reported that Mr. Gabriel Amado de Moura would continue as Chief Executive Officer of Banco Itaú Chile until September 30 of this year. Mr. André Gailey would assume the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Bank as of October 1, 2024.

Appointment of Chief Executive Officer

On July 5, 2024, it was reported as an essential fact that the Board of Directors of Banco Itaú Chile agreed on that date to appoint Mr. André Gailey as the new Chief Executive Officer of the Bank as of October 1, 2024. It was reported that, until September 30, 2024, Mr. Gabriel Amado de Moura would continue to serve in his role as Chief Executive Officer of Banco Itaú Chile, and then join the Executive Committee of Itaú Unibanco and assume the position of CFO of said entity.

Likewise, the director and vice-president of the Board of Directors, Mr. Milton Maluhy Filho, reported that he would remain in that capacity until September 30, 2024 and that Mr. Gabriel Amado de Moura would be proposed as director and vice-president of the Bank's Board of Directors to replace him. which would be formalized in due course.

In addition, it was reported that as of that date (July 5, 2024), a transition process in the position of Chief Executive Officer would begin, in order to ensure due continuity in the management and administration of the Bank. Mr. Gailey has worked at Itaú for more than 20 years and currently serves as Regional CEO for Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Previously, he led the Wholesale Products, Customer Desk and Wholesale Banking Planning areas.

Mr. André Gailey has a Law Degree from the University of São Paulo, a Master in Comparative Law and Finance from Stanford University, and an Executive MBA in Finance from INSPER, São Paulo.

Finally, the Board of Directors thanked Mr. Gabriel Amado de Moura for his outstanding management at Banco Itaú Chile since 2016, first as CFO and then, as of January 30, 2020, as CEO of the Bank, and wished him the greatest success in his new functions at Itaú Unibanco.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Fine for non-compliance with article 156 of the General Banking Law and the provisions of No. 6 of Chapter 2-13 of the Updated Compilation of CMF Standards

Through an essential event dated July 4, 2024, Banco Itaú Chile reported that it became aware of Exempt Resolution No. 5,670 issued by the CMF on June 21, 2024, through which it was resolved to apply a fine to the Bank for the amount of 1,000 Unidades de Fomento. The foregoing, as a consequence of not complying with the provisions of article 156 of the General Banking Law and the provisions of No. 6 of Chapter 2-13 on expiration of deposits or any other credit in favor of third parties. the Updated Compilation of CMF Standards, that is, regarding the obligation to timely report to the General Treasury of the Republic, the debts that expired in the year 2023.

Total Payment Conditional Credit Facility to Increase in Loans (FCIC)

In March 2020, in response to the financial tensions generated by the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Board of the Central Bank of Chile agreed to have a special line of credit called the Conditional Credit Facility for the Increase in Placements ("Line FCIC").

During the year 2020, Banco Itaú Chile used the FCIC Line for up to an amount of MCh$3,007,200, through different disbursements against said line of credit.

On April 1, 2024, Banco Itaú Chile made a payment of the FCIC Line to the Central Bank of Chile for MM$2,004,200.

On July 1, 2024, Banco Itaú Chile made the second and last payment of the FCIC Line for a total amount of MCh$1,003,000, with no amounts pending payment regarding this credit facility.

Fine for non-compliance with Article 28 of Law No. 14,908 (Chilean Law on Payment of Alimony)

Through an material event dated May 7, 2024, Banco Itaú Chile was informed through of Exempt Resolution No. 4,043 issued by the CMF on May 3, 2024, in which the CMF resolved to apply to Banco Itaú Chile a fine of 636.16 "Unidades de Fomento" (a unit of account used in Chile), over Banco Itaú Chile's failure to comply with the provisions of Article 28 of Law No. 14,908 (the Chilean Law on Payment of Alimony).

Agreements Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting 2024 | Dividend Payment

At the Bank's Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, held on April 25, 2024, it was agreed to distribute a dividend of $492.122037309763 per share, to be paid from 30% of the profits for the year 2023. Likewise, the Board agreed that the remaining 70% of profits be retained.

Dividends were made available to shareholders as of April 30, 2024. In this way, shareholders who were registered in the Bank's Shareholder Registry at midnight on April 24 were entitled to receive dividends. of 2024, that is, those who are registered in said registry 5 business days in advance of the date established for payment.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Resolutions made by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting

Through an material event dated April 25, 2024, it was reported that an Extraordinary Meeting of the Board of Directors held on that same date approved – among other matters – to formally cancel the 6,556 back-up shares that remained on May 26, 2023 as a result of the completion of the exchange of shares that took place among the Banco Itaú Chile's shareholders over the Reverse Stock Split agreed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders of Banco Itaú Chile held on January 19, 2023 and approved by the CMF through Resolution No. 2215 issued on March 28, 2023.

As a result of the foregoing, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved to amend Banco Itaú Chile's bylaws so that they reflect the resolutions made at such meeting, approving in the end a new wording of Banco Itaú Chile's bylaws, which completely replaces the current one.

On May 16, Banco Itaú Chile requested authorization from the CMF to amend its bylaws and draft a new wording of them, which replaces the current one in its entirety.

Summons to Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings 2024

The Bank informed as an material event dated February 28, 2024 that the Board of Directors, in an ordinary meeting held on that same date, agreed to convene an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting for April 25, 2024, at 10:00 a.m. at the Bank's offices located at *"Avenida Presidente Riesco 5537, piso 3, comuna de Las Condes, Santiago"*, in order to discuss matters within the competence of such meetings.

The Bank's Board of Directors agreed to propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting the distribution of 30% of the profits for fiscal year 2023, amounting to CLP$106,466,050,151, as dividends to the shareholders, to the total of 216,340,749 validly issued outstanding shares of the Bank. Therefore, if the profit distribution is approved as just described, a dividend of CLP$492.122037309763 would be distributed per share. In addition, the Board of Directors will propose to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting that the remaining 70% of the profits be classified as retained earnings.

Likewise, the Board of Directors of Itaú Chile agreed to call an Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, to be held immediately following the aforementioned Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, in order to formally cancel the 6,556 back-up shares remaining on May 26, 2023 as a result of the completion of the share exchange that took place among the Bank's shareholders in connection with the Reverse Stock Split agreed at the Bank's Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on January 19, 2023 and approved by the Financial Market Commission in Resolution No. 2215 issued on March 28, 2023.

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Reports cancellation of ADS registration with SEC

On February 19, 2024, the Financial Market Commission was informed by means of an essential fact that on February 18, 2024, the cancellation of the registration of the American Depositary Shares ("ADS") issued by the Bank before the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States of America and the termination of the Bank's reporting obligations before said entity.

In consideration of the above, the termination process of the Bank's ADS program has been fully concluded, reported by means of an essential fact dated October 30, 2023, and carried out since that same date, complying with the applicable regulatory deadlines.

Finally, it was stated that the common shares of Banco Itaú Chile will continue to be registered in the CMF Securities Registry and will also begin trading and listing on the Santiago Stock Exchange and the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange.

Debt securities placed in the local market

As of December 31, 2024, the following debt security have been placed in the local market:

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
01-18-2024	BITADM0422	UF	120.000	10-09-2031
01-19-2024	BITADD0919	UF	100.000	03-09-2029
01-24-2024	BITADD0919	UF	320.000	03-09-2029
01-25-2024	BITADD0919	UF	325.000	03-09-2029
01-26-2024	BITADD0919	UF	255.000	03-09-2029
02-08-2024	BITADG0521	UF	300.000	05-09-2029
02-09-2024	BITADG0521	UF	200.000	05-09-2029
02-20-2024	BITADM0422	UF	150.000	10-09-2031
03-07-2024	BITADG0521	UF	430.000	05-09-2029
03-27-2024	BITADF0321	UF	630.000	03-09-2028
07-17-2024	BITADM0422	UF	2.230.000	10-09-2031
07-23-2024	BITADW1122	UF	2.000.000	11-10-2033
07-23-2024	BITADX1022	UF	2.000.000	04-10-2034
07-31-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	180.000	10-09-2035
08-21-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	760.000	08-09-2035
08-23-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	70.000	08-09-2035
08-28-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	150.000	08-09-2035
08-29-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	2.000.000	08-09-2035
09-27-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	1.290.000	08-09-2035
10-17-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	620.000	10-10-2039
12-05-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	530.000	10-10-2039
12-13-2024	BITADQ0222	UF	420.000	10-10-2039

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
01-23-2024	BCORCF0914	CLP	15.000.000.000	09-01-2029
04-24-2024	BCORCF0914	CLP	11.000.000.000	09-01-2029
05-17-2024	BCORCF0914	CLP	5.000.000.000	09-01-2029
05-20-2024	BCORCF0914	CLP	5.000.000.000	09-01-2029
05-24-2024	BCORCF0914	CLP	10.000.000.000	09-01-2029

Note 5 - Significant Events, continued

Debt securities placed in the International market

As of December 31, 2024, the following debt securities with no fixed maturity date have been issued:

Date of placement	Currency	Amount placed	First voluntary rescue date	Emission rate
24-12-2024	USD	200,000,000	24-12-2029	6-month Term SOFR + 3.60%.

Note 6 - Reporting Segments

Segment reporting is determined by the Bank on the basis of its operating segments (Chile, which includes the New York branch, and Colombia, which includes Panamá), which are differentiated mainly by the risks and returns that affect them.

The reportable segments and the criteria used to inform the Bank's chief operating decision maker are in accordance with IFRS 8 "Operating segments".

a) Segments

Accordingly, the descriptions of each operating segment are as follows:

(i) Chile

The Bank's commercial activities in Chile are mainly located in the domestic market, the operations have been strategically aligned in five commercial areas directly related to the needs of its customers and the Bank's strategy, being these:

1) Itaú Corporate (a) Corporate and Investment Banking, (b) Institucional, (c) Multinational, (d) Real Estate and Construction Banking and (e) Large Companies Banking; 2) Retail Banking (a) Private Bank, (b) Personal Bank, (c) Itaú and (d) Condell; 3) Treasury; 4) Corporate; and 5) Other Financial Services.

The Bank manages these business areas using a reporting system for internal profitability. The operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's highest decision-making authority for operating decisions as one single Cash Generating Unit, to decide on the resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance.

(ii) Colombia

Colombia has been identified as a separate operating segment based on its business activities. Its operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's highest decision-making authority for operating decisions as one single cash generating unit, to decide about resource allocation for the segment and evaluate its performance, and separate financial information is available for it.

The commercial activities of this segment are carried out by Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiaries.

The Bank did not enter into transactions with a particular customer or third party in excess of 10% of its total income during the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

b) Geographic Information

Banco Itaú Chile reports revenue by segment from external customers that is:

- Attributed to the entity's country of domicile and
- Attributed, in aggregate, to all foreign countries where the entity obtains revenue.

When income from ordinary activities from external clients attributed to a particular foreign country is significant, they will be disclosed separately. According to the previous, the group operates in two main geographical areas: Chile and Colombia. Chile segment includes the operations carried out by Itaú Chile New York Branch and Colombia segment includes the operations carried out by Itaú (Panamá) S.A. and Itaú Corredores de Seguros Colombia S.A.

Interest income and expense and repricing income and expense information for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, for these geographic areas is shown below:

	For the years ended as of December 31,					
	2024			2023		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	1,989,354	709,717	**2,699,071**	2,251,155	668,709	**2,919,864**
Interest expense	(1,130,725)	(506,027)	**(1,636,752)**	(1,346,563)	(493,912)	**(1,840,475)**
Net interest income	**858,629**	**203,690**	**1,062,319**	**904,592**	**174,797**	**1,079,389**
Inflation adjustment income	485,677	—	**485,677**	429,906	—	**429,906**
Inflation adjustment expense	(369,841)	—	**(369,841)**	(390,780)	—	**(390,780)**
Net indexation income	**115,836**	**—**	**115,836**	**39,126**	**—**	**39,126**

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c) Information on assets, liabilities and results of operations

Segment information is presented for assets, liabilities and income for the year, according to the main items described in the compendium.

c.1) Assets and liabilities

	Notes	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS							
Cash and bank deposits	7	3,068,041	277,928	**3,345,969**	2,033,089	424,704	**2,457,793**
Cash in process of collection	7	348,295	188	**348,483**	416,373	986	**417,359**
Financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	8	3,935,451	822,930	**4,758,381**	2,834,703	496,666	**3,331,369**
Financial derivative contracts	8	3,847,416	132,806	**3,980,222**	2,767,119	198,042	**2,965,161**
Debt financial instruments	8	23,901	690,083	**713,984**	24,388	297,268	**321,656**
Other	8	64,134	41	**64,175**	43,196	1,356	**44,552**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	9	8,650	—	**8,650**	39,012	—	**39,012**
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit and loss	10	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	2,406,114	671,176	**3,077,290**	3,595,801	472,863	**4,068,664**
Debt financial instruments	11	2,406,114	671,176	**3,077,290**	3,595,801	463,167	**4,058,968**
Other	11			**—**	—	9,696	**9,696**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	12	54,036	25,851	**79,887**	66,894	24,211	**91,105**
Financial assets at amortized cost	13	23,820,440	4,623,542	**28,443,982**	24,684,172	4,981,836	**29,666,008**
Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements	13	192,653	19,572	**212,225**	79,916	131,055	**210,971**
Debt financial instruments	13	903,722	272,638	**1,176,360**	2,341,140	367,820	**2,708,960**
Interbank loans	13	—	—	**—**	—	1,516	**1,516**
Loans and receivables - Commercial	13	13,279,036	2,938,257	**16,217,293**	13,310,922	2,929,214	**16,240,136**
Loans and receivables - Housing	13	7,161,849	712,180	**7,874,029**	6,709,643	771,151	**7,480,794**
Loans and accounts receivable - Consumer	13	2,283,180	680,895	**2,964,075**	2,242,551	781,080	**3,023,631**
Investments in companies	14	23,247	17,216	**40,463**	22,750	7,989	**30,739**
Intangible assets (1)	15	641,667	40,854	**682,521**	655,863	38,668	**694,531**
Property, plant and equipment	16	16,414	14,613	**31,027**	19,961	18,085	**38,046**
Assets for right to use leased property	17	122,175	17,217	**139,392**	82,291	16,923	**99,214**
Current taxes	18	935	79,490	**80,425**	47,335	70,953	**118,288**
Deferred tax liabilities	18	233,206	103,216	**336,422**	204,337	97,368	**301,705**
Other assets	19	1,061,952	67,303	**1,129,255**	495,000	95,641	**590,641**
Non-current assets and disposal groups for sale	20	7,173	22,394	**29,567**	10,778	15,018	**25,796**
Total		**35,747,796**	**6,783,918**	**42,531,714**	**35,208,359**	**6,761,911**	**41,970,270**

(1) Includes Goodwill generated in business combination between Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca totaling MCh$492,512 as of December 31, 2024 (MCh$492,512 as of December 31, 2023).

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

	Notes	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LIABILITIES							
Cash in process of being cleared	7	346,437	—	**346,437**	431,513	6	**431,519**
Financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss	21	3,795,841	123,782	**3,919,623**	2,635,092	158,251	**2,793,343**
Financial derivative contracts	21	3,795,841	123,782	**3,919,623**	2,635,092	158,251	**2,793,343**
Other	21	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	10	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts for hedge accounting	12	93,752	15,928	**109,680**	76,080	59,431	**135,511**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	22	25,651,773	5,838,746	**31,490,519**	26,777,661	5,546,845	**32,324,506**
Deposits and other demand deposits	22	4,308,370	2,012,104	**6,320,474**	3,705,698	2,160,688	**5,866,386**
Deposits and other time deposits	22	12,228,348	2,277,743	**14,506,091**	11,606,611	2,318,309	**13,924,920**
Obligations under repurchase agreements and securities loans	22	141,170	699,972	**841,142**	34,558	26,983	**61,541**
Obligations with banks	22	1,381,533	483,009	**1,864,542**	4,465,668	549,735	**5,015,403**
Debt instruments issued	22	6,700,715	365,918	**7,066,633**	6,479,562	491,130	**6,970,692**
Other financial obligations	22	891,637	—	**891,637**	485,564	—	**485,564**
Obligations under lease agreements	17	106,135	18,410	**124,545**	65,915	17,892	**83,807**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	23	1,355,502	33,492	**1,388,994**	1,115,761	185,854	**1,301,615**
Provisions for contingencies	24	81,200	61,616	**142,816**	84,660	60,133	**144,793**
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and repricing of regulatory capital financial instruments issued	25	113,293	—	**113,293**	106,466	—	**106,466**
Special provisions for credit risk	26	153,976	7,589	**161,565**	200,522	18,449	**218,971**
Current taxes	18	61,253	997	**62,250**	1,145	1,194	**2,339**
Deferred tax liabilities	18	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Other liabilities	27	622,716	74,445	**697,161**	621,364	69,499	**690,863**
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	20	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Total		**32,381,878**	**6,175,005**	**38,556,883**	**32,116,179**	**6,117,554**	**38,233,733**

Note 6 - Reporting Segments, continued

c.2) Income for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Notes	For the years ended as of December 31,					
		2024			2023		
		Chile	Colombia	Total	Chile	Colombia	Total
		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Net interest income	30	858,629	203,690	**1,062,319**	904,591	174,798	**1,079,389**
Net inflation adjustment income	31	115,836	—	**115,836**	39,126	—	**39,126**
Net commission income	32	153,332	47,306	**200,638**	208,177	36,371	**244,548**
Assets and liabilities held for trading	33	74,515	68,197	**142,712**	(27,598)	(23,665)	**(51,263)**
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	(61,599)	—	**(61,599)**	(16,601)	—	**(16,601)**
Gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss	33	25,705	12,948	**38,653**	5,434	11,746	**17,180**
Foreign exchange, restatement and accounting hedging of foreign currencies	33	120,828	14,941	**135,769**	106,320	67,568	**173,888**
Reclassifications of financial assets due to change in business model	33	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Other financial result	33	(29,028)	—	**(29,028)**	(5,745)	—	**(5,745)**
Net financial income (loss)		**130,421**	**96,086**	**226,507**	**61,810**	**55,649**	**117,459**
Income (loss) from investment in companies	34	1,605	1,738	**3,343**	3,151	1,411	**4,562**
Income (loss) from non-current assets and disposal groups not eligible for discontinued operations	35	1,406	(1,940)	**(534)**	(852)	(222)	**(1,074)**
Other operating income	36	14,930	2,712	**17,642**	12,039	5,943	**17,982**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	37	(247,947)	(109,053)	**(357,000)**	(258,849)	(81,243)	**(340,092)**
Administrative expenses	38	(205,310)	(123,783)	**(329,093)**	(199,759)	(101,005)	**(300,764)**
Depreciation and amortization	39	(89,257)	(19,871)	**(109,128)**	(91,014)	(15,438)	**(106,452)**
Impairment of non-financial assets		(192)	—	**(192)**	(608)	—	**(608)**
Other operating expenses (1)	36	(8,805)	(4,606)	**(13,411)**	(17,085)	(2,246)	**(19,331)**
Operating income before credit losses		**724,648**	**92,279**	**816,927**	**660,727**	**74,018**	**734,745**
Provisions for credit risk due from banks and loans and accounts receivable from clients	41	(355,112)	(128,268)	**(483,380)**	(310,401)	(120,510)	**(430,911)**
Special provisions for credit risk	41	48,862	10,837	**59,699**	(2,386)	17,018	**14,632**
Recovery of written-off loans	41	56,977	43,172	**100,149**	45,904	20,000	**65,904**
Impairment for credit risk on other financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss	41	(311)	(12)	**(323)**	282	15	**297**
Operating income (loss)		**475,064**	**18,008**	**493,072**	**394,126**	**(9,459)**	**384,667**
Income tax	18	(112,931)	(3,439)	**(116,370)**	(38,605)	8,821	**(29,784)**
Tax on discontinued operations	18	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Consolidated income (loss) for the year		**362,133**	**14,569**	**376,702**	**355,521**	**(638)**	**354,883**

(1) Includes employee benefit obligations, administrative expenses, impairment and other operating expenses.

Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents detail

The detail of balances included under cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Cash and bank deposits		
Cash	300,459	227,309
Deposits in the Central Bank of Chile (i)	646,404	556,876
Deposits in foreign Central Banks	1,908,945	1,343,980
Deposits in local banks	20,804	16,051
Deposits in foreign banks	469,357	313,577
Subtotals cash and deposits in banks	**3,345,969**	**2,457,793**
Cash items in process of collection, net (ii)	2,046	(14,160)
Highly liquid financial instruments (iii) (1)	1,119,147	1,538,754
Investments under resale agreements (iv)	212,225	210,971
Total cash and cash equivalents	**4,679,387**	**4,193,358**

(1) On April 1 and July 1, 2024, FCIC payments were made with highly liquid instruments, with no amounts pending payment regarding this credit facility.

i. The level of funds in cash and at the Central Bank of Chile responds to reserve requirement regulations that the Bank must maintain on average in monthly periods.

ii. See letter b. “Cash in the process of collection, net”.

iii. Highly liquid financial instruments: Refers to financial instruments that meet the criteria to be considered “cash equivalent” as defined by IAS 7, that is, to qualify as “cash equivalent” investments in debt financial instruments must be short-term with an original maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition, be highly liquid, be easily convertible into known amounts of cash from the date of the initial investment, and that the financial instruments are exposed to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

iv. Resale contracts: Corresponds to repurchase contracts, whose maturity period does not exceed three months from the date of acquisition, which are presented in the line Investments under resale agreements.

Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

b) Cash in the process of collection, net

These correspond to transactions in which only the settlement that will increase or decrease the funds in the Central Bank of Chile or in banks abroad, normally within 12 or 24 business hours following the close of each year, remains to be settled:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Assets		
Documents held by other banks (documents to be cleared)	42,721	27,257
Funds receivable	305,762	390,102
Subtotal - assets	**348,483**	**417,359**
Liabilities		
Funds payable	346,437	431,519
Subtotal - liabilities	**346,437**	**431,519**
Cash in the process of collection, net	**2,046**	**(14,160)**

Note 8 - Financial Assets Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the detail of financial assets held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading	3,980,222	2,965,161
Debt financial instruments	713,984	321,656
Other financial instruments held for trading	64,175	44,552
Total	**4,758,381**	**3,331,369**

b) Portfolio detail

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the portfolio of financial derivative instruments held for trading purposes is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading									
Currency forwards	—	7,605,102	6,346,076	11,475,342	4,744,153	428,606	464,001	**31,063,280**	766,008
Currency swaps	—	3,404,554	6,875,716	12,479,377	1,575,656	117,013	77,796	**24,530,112**	2,027,801
Interest rate swaps	—	5,598,348	15,843,116	30,651,605	3,051,844	704,354	443,356	**56,292,623**	1,185,430
Call options	—	37,441	45,154	78,920	—	—	—	**161,515**	977
Put options	—	4,989	—	—	—	—	—	**4,989**	6
Total	**—**	**16,650,434**	**29,110,062**	**54,685,244**	**9,371,653**	**1,249,973**	**985,153**	**112,052,519**	**3,980,222**

	As of December 31, 2023								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On Demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading									
Currency forwards	—	6,140,862	2,956,479	4,186,100	1,480,048	215,962	204,391	**15,183,842**	336,229
Currency swaps	—	2,088,956	4,833,059	7,767,522	331,503	69,964	2,833	**15,093,837**	1,247,481
Interest rate swaps	—	6,403,914	20,909,844	27,128,149	1,693,578	633,772	500,325	**57,269,582**	1,380,795
Call options	—	5,218	10,425	26,942	12,106	—	—	**54,691**	620
Put options	—	—	—	7,800	—	—	—	**7,800**	36
Total	**—**	**14,638,950**	**28,709,807**	**39,116,513**	**3,517,235**	**919,698**	**707,549**	**87,609,752**	**2,965,161**

Note 8 - Financial Assets Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, continued

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the portfolio of the debt financial instruments and other financial instruments is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Debt Financial Instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	23,885	24,307
Other local financial instruments	16	81
Foreign financial instruments	690,083	297,268
Subtotal	**713,984**	**321,656**
Other financial instruments		
Investments in Mutual Funds	64,175	44,552
Equity instruments	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—
Other	—	—
Subtotal	**64,175**	**44,552**
Total	**778,159**	**366,208**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, financial instruments with maturities of no more than three months from their acquisition date are included for MCh$107,061 and MCh$251,409, respectively, in compliance with the requirements established by IAS 7 qualifying as “cash equivalent”.

Note 9 - Financial Assets Not Held for Trading Mandatorily Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank maintains non-trading financial assets which are mandatorily carried at fair value through profit or loss, as per the following detail:

	Fair Value	
	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Debt financial instruments	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities		
Central Bank of Chile debt financial instruments	—	—
Chilean Theasury bonds	—	—
Other govement securities	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other local institutions financial instruments		
Debt financial instruments of other banks	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—
Other local institutions investments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Foreign institutions financial instruments		
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	—	—
Foreign Govemments financial instruments	—	—
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Other financial instruments		
Mutual fund investments		
Mutual funds managed by related companies	—	—
Mutual funds managed by third parties	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity		
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	8,650	39,012
Mortgage loans	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—
Other	—	—
Subtotal	**8,650**	**39,012**
Total	**8,650**	**39,012**

Note 10 - Financial Assets and Liabilities Designated at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank does not have assets and liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income is as follows:

Debt financial instruments	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Government and Central Bank of Chile instruments		
Central Bank of Chile debt financial instruments	749,888	1,647,095
Chilean Theasury bonds	1,028,760	1,437,575
Other govement securities	162,065	119,753
Subtotal	**1,940,713**	**3,204,423**
Other local institutions financial instruments		
Debt financial instruments of other banks	21,396	20,379
Bonds and bills of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—
Other local institutions investments	44,535	55,965
Subtotal	**65,931**	**76,344**
Foreign institutions financial instruments		
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	—	—
Foreign Govemments financial instruments	851,658	503,851
Financial debt instruments of other banks	111,252	175,708
Corporate bonds	—	—
Other financial instruments	107,736	98,642
Subtotal	**1,070,646**	**778,201**
Other financial instruments		
Loans originated and purchased by the entity		
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial placements	—	—
Mortgage loans	—	—
Consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Other		
Other	—	9,696
Subtotal	**—**	**9,696**
Total	**3,077,290**	**4,068,664**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, includes MCh$1,012,086 and MCh$1,287,345 respectively, which correspond to those financial instruments with maturities not exceeding three months from their acquisition date included in Note 7 "Cash and Cash Equivalents".

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the FVTOCI portfolio includes unrealized gains (losses) of MCh$(2,453) and MCh$28,369, respectively, presented in equity in valuation accounts attributable to owners of MCh$(2,550) and MCh$28,245, and losses of MCh$97 and MCh$124 attributable to non-controlling interest.

As of December 31, 2023, the portfolio of debt instruments held by VRCORI does not include instruments that guarantee the credits obtained through the use of the Conditional Credit Facility to Increase Loans (FCIC), granted by the Central Bank of Chile. in response to the financial tensions generated by Covid-19, for an amount of MCh$2,412,089. December 31, 2024, no instruments delivered as guarantees are maintained.

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, continued

b) Impairment of debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the value of debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income include the impairment movements shown below:

	Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
	Expected loss from credit risk (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Opening balances as of January 1, 2024	**(168)**	**—**	**—**	**(168)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	(65)	—	—	**(65)**
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	7	—	—	**7**
Charge-Offs	60	—	—	**60**
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	(251)	—	—	**(251)**
New financial assets originated or purchased	(59)	—	—	**(59)**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	6	—	—	**6**
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	89	—	—	**89**
Ending balances as of December 31, 2024	**(381)**	**—**	**—**	**(381)**

	Financial instruments at FVTOCI			
	Expected loss from credit risk (ECL)			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	
	12 months	Permanent	Permanent	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Opening balances as of January 1, 2023	**(303)**	**—**	**—**	**(303)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	(35)	—	—	**(35)**
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	259	—	—	**259**
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	72	—	—	**72**
New financial assets originated or purchased	(28)	—	—	**(28)**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	5	—	—	**5**
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	(138)	—	—	**(138)**
Ending balances as of December 31, 2023	**(168)**	**—**	**—**	**(168)**

Note 11 - Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income, continued

c) Unrealized portfolio gains and losses on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The unrealized gains and losses on FVTOCI portfolio as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Acquisition cost	Loss unrealized	Gain unrealized	Fair value
Securities quoted in active market	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	**1,941,253**	**(15,060)**	**14,520**	**1,940,713**
Chilean Central Bank debt financial instruments	749,857	(97)	128	749,888
Chilean Treasury bonds	1,017,892	(3,524)	14,392	1,028,760
Other goverment securities	173,504	(11,439)	—	162,065
Other local institutions financial instruments	**66,608**	**(770)**	**93**	**65,931**
Debt financial instruments of other local banks	21,316	(13)	93	21,396
Bonds and bill of exchange issued by domestic companies	—	—	—	—
Other local financial investments	45,292	(757)	—	44,535
Foreign institutions financial instruments	**1,071,879**	**(22,731)**	**21,498**	**1,070,646**
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	834,158	(3,160)	20,660	851,658
Foreign Governments financial instruments	110,619	(205)	838	111,252
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—	—	—
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	127,102	(19,366)	—	107,736
Unlisted investments in active markets	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Total	**3,079,740**	**(38,561)**	**36,111**	**3,077,290**

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Acquisition cost	Loss unrealized	Gain unrealized	Fair value
Securities quoted in active market	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	**3,190,683**	**(14,000)**	**27,740**	**3,204,423**
Chilean Central Bank instruments	1,645,436	(96)	1,755	1,647,095
Chilean Treasury bonds	1,415,066	(3,476)	25,985	1,437,575
Other goverment securities	130,181	(10,428)	—	119,753
Other local institutions financial instruments	**78,481**	**(2,614)**	**477**	**76,344**
Debt financial instruments of other local banks	20,743	(841)	477	20,379
Mortgage finance bonds	—	—	—	—
Other local financial investments	57,738	(1,773)	—	55,965
Foreign institutions financial instruments	**760,833**	**(6,707)**	**24,075**	**778,201**
Foreign Central Banks financial instruments	481,779	(231)	22,303	503,851
Foreign Governments financial instruments	174,030	(95)	1,772	175,707
Financial debt instruments of other banks	—	—	—	—
Other debt financial instruments issued abroad	105,024	(6,381)	—	98,643
Unlisted investments in active markets	—	—	—	—
Corporate bonds	—	—	—	—
Other financial instruments	**10,298**	**(602)**	**—**	**9,696**
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—
Other	10,298	(602)	—	9,696
Total	**4,040,295**	**(23,923)**	**52,292**	**4,068,664**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting

a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the portfolio of derivative financial instruments held for accounting hedging purposes is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024									
	Notional amount								Fair value	
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives for hedging										
Fair value hedges										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	29,934	—	24,945	**54,879**	—	10,974
Interest rate swaps	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,020,828	692,000	957,596	**3,441,204**	44,033	41,468
Subtotal	**—**	**30,622**	**213,941**	**526,217**	**1,050,762**	**692,000**	**982,541**	**3,496,083**	**44,033**	**52,442**
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	187,419	—	—	—	**187,419**	5,542	118
Inflation forwards	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,170,543	—	—	**2,804,419**	4,829	12,603
Currency swaps	—	—	—	9,978	—	—	72,475	**82,453**	8,878	20,172
Interest rate swaps	—	126,100	588,200	1,768,157	1,156,720	360,100	—	**3,999,277**	16,323	7,145
Subtotal	**—**	**475,692**	**626,617**	**2,211,421**	**3,327,263**	**360,100**	**72,475**	**7,073,568**	**35,572**	**40,038**
Hedging of net investment in a foreign operation										
Currency forwards	—	110,821	257,133	89,122	—	—	—	**457,076**	282	17,200
Subtotal	**—**	**110,821**	**257,133**	**89,122**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**457,076**	**282**	**17,200**
Total	**—**	**617,135**	**1,097,691**	**2,826,760**	**4,378,025**	**1,052,100**	**1,055,016**	**11,026,727**	**79,887**	**109,680**

	As of December 31, 2023									
	Notional amount								Fair value	
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Assets	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives for hedging										
Fair value hedges										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,037	**13,037**	490	—
Interest rate swaps	—	43,969	94,685	476,278	531,268	591,068	1,260,137	**2,997,405**	30,621	63,037
Subtotal	**—**	**43,969**	**94,685**	**476,278**	**531,268**	**591,068**	**1,273,174**	**3,010,442**	**31,111**	**63,037**
Cash flow hedging derivatives										
Currency forwards	—	559,522	1,394,409	400,203	—	—	—	**2,354,134**	8,750	51,352
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,165	**69,165**	9,013	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	1,882,400	1,575,154	866,510	—	**4,324,064**	25,177	20,077
Subtotal	—	**559,522**	**1,394,409**	**2,282,603**	**1,575,154**	**866,510**	**69,165**	**6,747,363**	**42,940**	**71,429**
Hedging of net investment in a foreign operation										
Currency forwards	—	250,056	163,593	28,568	—	—	—	**442,217**	17,054	1,045
Subtotal	**—**	**250,056**	**163,593**	**28,568**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**442,217**	**17,054**	**1,045**
Total	—	**853,547**	**1,652,687**	**2,787,449**	**2,106,422**	**1,457,578**	**1,342,339**	**10,200,022**	**91,105**	**135,511**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

b) Hedge accounting

b.1) Fair value hedges

The Bank uses interest rate derivatives to manage its structural risk by minimizing accounting asymmetries in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position. Through different hedging strategies, it redenominates an element originally at a fixed rate to a floating rate, thus decreasing the financial duration and consequently risk, aligning the balance sheet structure with expected movements in the yield curve.

	As of December 31, 2024									
	Notional amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Commercial and mortgage loans	—	3,315	6,635	71,716	80,210	50,433	273,055	**485,364**	2,805	2.45
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits and other deposits	—	—	30,234	454,501	344,678	—	—	**829,413**	(529)	2.00
Investment instrumentsa at FVTOCI										
Bonds of the general treasury of the republic	—	27,307	177,072	—	583,616	353,067	120,750	**1,261,812**	(26,736)	100.22
Bonds with banks										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	—	42,258	288,500	588,736	**919,494**	(26,879)	1.93
Total	**—**	**30,622**	**213,941**	**526,217**	**1,050,762**	**692,000**	**982,541**	**3,496,083**	**(51,339)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	29,934	—	24,945	**54,879**	(1,299)	
Interest rate swaps	—	30,622	213,941	526,217	1,020,828	692,000	957,596	**3,441,204**	(50,040)	9.02
Total	**—**	**30,622**	**213,941**	**526,217**	**1,050,762**	**692,000**	**982,541**	**3,496,083**	**(51,339)**	

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

	As of December 31, 2023									
	Notional amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Commercial and mortgage loans	—	3,264	6,226	72,663	118,742	66,237	132,287	**399,419**	7,344	2.24
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits and other deposits	—	40,705	88,459	294,415	269,583	7,572	—	**700,734**	(13,244)	2.05
Investment instrumentsa at FVTOCI										
Bonds of the general treasury of the republic	—	—	—	85,200	142,943	462,075	99,748	**789,966**	(19,938)	100.41
Bonds with banks										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	24,000	—	55,184	1,041,139	**1,120,323**	(42,160)	1.53
Total	**—**	**43,969**	**94,685**	**476,278**	**531,268**	**591,068**	**1,273,174**	**3,010,442**	**(67,998)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,037	**13,037**	977	—
Interest rate swaps	—	43,969	94,685	476,278	531,268	591,068	1,260,137	**2,997,405**	(68,975)	10.49
Total	**—**	**43,969**	**94,685**	**476,278**	**531,268**	**591,068**	**1,273,174**	**3,010,442**	**(67,998)**	

The following is an estimate of the periods in which the flows are expected to occur:

Projected flows for interest rate risk:

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items								
Cash flow income	—	1,334	10,990	52,614	396,790	53,345	186,141	**701,214**
Cash outflows	—	(158)	(34,321)	(468,291)	(380,454)	(35,138)	(33,231)	**(951,593)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**1,176**	**(23,331)**	**(415,677)**	**16,336**	**18,207**	**152,910**	**(250,379)**
Hedging instruments (1)								
Cash outflows	—	(1,334)	(10,990)	(52,614)	(396,790)	(53,345)	(186,141)	**(701,214)**
Cash inflows	—	158	34,321	468,291	380,454	35,138	33,231	**951,593**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(1,176)**	**23,331**	**415,677**	**(16,336)**	**(18,207)**	**(152,910)**	**250,379**

(1) Only includes cash flows forecast portion of the hedge instruments used to cover interest rate risk.

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

	As of December 31, 2023							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items								
Cash inflows	—	1,240	3,704	50,239	82,544	83,368	57,489	**278,584**
Cash outflows	—	(41,643)	(93,628)	(306,315)	(303,628)	(41,217)	(58,641)	**(845,072)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(40,403)**	**(89,924)**	**(256,076)**	**(221,084)**	**42,151**	**(1,152)**	**(566,488)**
Hedging instruments (1)								
Cash outflows	—	(1,240)	(3,704)	(50,239)	(82,544)	(83,368)	(57,489)	**(278,584)**
Cash inflows	—	41,643	93,628	306,315	303,628	41,217	58,641	**845,072**
Net cash flows	**—**	**40,403**	**89,924**	**256,076**	**221,084**	**(42,151)**	**1,152**	**566,488**

(1) Only includes cash flows forecast portion of the hedge instruments used to cover interest rate risk.

b.2) Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are used by the Bank mainly to:

- Reduce the volatility of cash flows on inflation-adjusted Consolidated Statement of Financial Position items through the use of inflation forward contracts and combinations of pesos and index-units swap contracts.
- Fixing the rate of a portion of the short-term liability pool in pesos, reducing the risk of a significant portion of the Bank's funding cost, while maintaining the liquidity risk in the liability pool.
- Setting the funding source rate at a floating rate, reducing the risk of an increase in the cost of funds.

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The notional amounts of hedged items and hedging instruments for December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented below, according to their maturities:

	As of December 31, 2024									
	Notional Amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,942,799	—	—	**3,576,675**	—	38,107.61
Commercial loans (interest rate)	—	126,100	—	1,045,610	303,664	273,400	—	**1,748,774**	8,670	5.98
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits	—	—	588,200	685,000	80,800	86,700	—	**1,440,700**	(704)	5.51
Debt instruments issued										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	37,547	—	—	72,475	**110,022**	(554)	4.00
Interbank borrowings										
Interbank loans	—	—	—	197,397	—	—	—	**197,397**	12,683	1.00
Forecast transaction										
Payment in USD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—
Total	**—**	**475,692**	**626,617**	**2,211,421**	**3,327,263**	**360,100**	**72,475**	**7,073,568**	**20,095**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency forwards	—	—	—	187,419	—	—	—	**187,419**	12,684	—
Inflation forwards	—	349,592	38,417	245,867	2,170,543	—	—	**2,804,419**	—	38,107.61
Currency swaps	—	—	—	9,978	—	—	72,475	**82,453**	(744)	—
Interest rate swaps	—	126,100	588,200	1,768,157	1,156,720	360,100	—	**3,999,277**	8,155	4.64
Total	**—**	**475,692**	**626,617**	**2,211,421**	**3,327,263**	**360,100**	**72,475**	**7,073,568**	**20,095**	

	As of December 31, 2023									
	Notional Amount									
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items										
Loans and receivables to customers										
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	—	548,161	1,361,206	25,753	—	—	—	**1,935,120**	7,236	35,913.84
Commercial loans (interest rate)	—	—	—	1,882,400	1,210,054	228,300	—	**3,320,754**	23,437	7.09
Time deposits and other deposits										
Time deposits	—	—	—	—	365,100	638,210	—	**1,003,310**	(18,152)	5.73
Debt instruments issued										
Senior bonds	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,165	**69,165**	(1,392)	3.00
Interbank borrowings										
Interbank loans	—	11,361	31,851	372,941	—	—	—	**416,153**	(130,783)	1.19
Forecast transaction										
Payment in USD	—	—	1,352	1,509	—	—	—	**2,861**	4,619	—
Total	**—**	**559,522**	**1,394,409**	**2,282,603**	**1,575,154**	**866,510**	**69,165**	**6,747,363**	**(115,035)**	
Hedging instrument										
Currency forwards	—	559,522	1,394,409	400,203	—	—	—	**2,354,134**	(118,929)	35,913.84
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—	—	—	69,165	**69,165**	(1,392)	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	1,882,400	1,575,154	866,510	—	**4,324,064**	5,286	6.78
Total	**—**	**559,522**	**1,394,409**	**2,282,603**	**1,575,154**	**866,510**	**69,165**	**6,747,363**	**(115,035)**	

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The following is an estimate of the periods in which the flows are expected to occur:

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Cash inflows	—	18,663	7,036	137,028	182,843	17,357	—	**362,927**
Cash outflows	—	—	(19,152)	(282,113)	(10,738)	(5,913)	(72,475)	**(390,391)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**18,663**	**(12,116)**	**(145,085)**	**172,105**	**11,444**	**(72,475)**	**(27,464)**
Hedging instrument (1)								
Cash inflows	—	(18,663)	(7,036)	(137,028)	(182,843)	(17,357)	—	**(362,927)**
Cash outflows	—	—	19,152	282,113	10,738	5,913	72,475	**390,391**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(18,663)**	**12,116**	**145,085**	**(172,105)**	**(11,444)**	**72,475**	**27,464**

	As of December 31, 2023							
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged item								
Flow income	—	30,546	57,022	166,477	112,125	24,403	—	**390,573**
Cash outflows	—	(11,361)	(40,640)	(415,459)	(98,145)	(61,158)	(69,165)	**(695,928)**
Net cash flows	**—**	**19,185**	**16,382**	**(248,982)**	**13,980**	**(36,755)**	**(69,165)**	**(305,355)**
Hedging instrument (1)								
Cash inflows	—	(30,546)	(57,022)	(166,477)	(112,125)	(24,403)	—	**(390,573)**
Cash outflows	—	11,361	40,640	415,459	98,145	61,158	69,165	**695,928**
Net cash flows	**—**	**(19,185)**	**(16,382)**	**248,982**	**(13,980)**	**36,755**	**69,165**	**305,355**

(1) Includes only that portion of the projected cash flows of the hedging instrument (derivative) that is used to hedge the risk defined in the hedging relationship.

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

The balance recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Other Comprehensive Income for cash flow hedges as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

	Portion Effective	
	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items		
Loans and receivables to customers		
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	(8,634)	3,923
Commercial loans (interest rate)	9,499	38,017
FinanciaL instrumets at FVTOCI		
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—
Time deposits and other deposits		
Time deposits	(10,514)	(34,917)
Debt instruments issued		
Senior bonds	490	5,305
Bonds with banks		
Interbank loans	(1,764)	(2,194)
Highly probable transaction		
Disbursement USD	2,307	(852)
Total	**(8,616)**	**9,282**

The effective portion generated by those cash flow derivatives was recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The ineffective portion generated by cash flow derivatives is due to the fact that both the hedged item and the item being hedged are not a mirror image of each other, which means that the variations in value attributable to rate and restatement components are not fully offset, but remain within the range of effectiveness defined by the standard.

The following table presents the results generated by the hedging instruments used in the cash flow hedge. The effective portion is recognized in other comprehensive income while the ineffective portion is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The profit or loss recognized for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below:

	As of December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Portion Effective	Portion Ineffective	Portion Effective	Portion Ineffective
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Hedged items				
Loans and receivables to customers				
Loans (Inflation - indexed)	12,557	—	(1,246)	—
Commercial loans (interest rate)	28,519	(6)	(38,943)	(83)
Financial instruments at FVTOCI				
Chilean Treasury bonds	—	—	—	—
Time deposits and other deposits				
Time deposits	(24,402)	—	50,372	—
Debt instruments issued				
Senior bonds	4,814	—	(6,516)	—
Interbank borrowings				
Interbank loans	(429)	—	791	—
Forecast transaction				
Payment in USD	(3,182)	—	2,321	—
Total	**17,877**	**(6)**	**6,779**	**(83)**

Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting, continued

b.3) Hedge of net investments in foreign operations

Banco Itaú Chile, parent company with Chilean peso functional currency, has investments in foreign businesses corresponding to a branch in New York and businesses in Colombia. As a result of the accounting treatment that these investments must receive, fluctuations in the value of the investments caused by the variability of the exchange rate between the Chilean peso in relation to the U.S, dollar and the Colombian peso generate changes in the value of the parent company's equity. The objective of the hedges is to safeguard the value of the equity by managing the exchange rate risk of the investments.

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign business, including the hedging of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of a net investment, will be recorded in a manner similar to cash flow hedges, where:

- The ineffective portion will be recognized in income,
- The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge will be recognized in equity; the effects are presented below:

	As of December 31, 2024											
	Notional amount											
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Effective portion of the year	Ineffective portion	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items												
Net investment abroad in Panamá	—	11,160	17,947	72,215	—	—	—	**101,322**	(1,592)	—	—	—
Net investment abroad in NY	—	99,661	239,186	20,371	—	—	—	**359,218**	(87,045)	—	(13,257)	963.00
Total	**—**	**110,821**	**257,133**	**92,586**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**460,540**	**(88,637)**	**—**	**(13,257)**	
Hedging instruments												
Currency forwards	—	110,821	257,133	89,122	—	—	—	**457,076**	(88,637)	—	(13,257) 963	963.00
Total	**—**	**110,821**	**257,133**	**89,122**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**457,076**	**(88,637)**	**—**	**(13,257)**	

	As of December 31, 2023											
	Notional amount											
	On demand	Up to 1 month	More than 1 month and less than 3 months	More than 3 months and up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	More than 3 and up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Effective portion of the year	Ineffective portion	Changes in fair value used in measuring effectiveness	Average Price
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	
Hedged items												
Net investment abroad in Panamá	—	32,146	26,943	28,884	—	—	—	**87,973**	3,785	—	—	—
Net investment abroad in NY	—	217,910	136,650	—	—	—	—	**354,560**	(47,176)	—	3,596	882.00
Total	**—**	**250,056**	**163,593**	**28,884**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**442,533**	**(43,391)**	**—**	**3,596**	
Hedging instruments												
Currency forwards	—	250,056	163,593	28,568	—	—	—	**442,217**	(41,470)	—	3,596	882.00
Total	**—**	**250,056**	**163,593**	**28,568**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**442,217**	**(41,470)**	**—**	**3,596**	

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost

The composition of the balances of financial assets at amortized cost as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows

Financial assets at amortized cost	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Investments under resale agreements		
Transactions with domestic banks	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks	—	126,462
Transactions with other entities in the country	192,653	79,916
Transactions with other entities abroad	19,572	4,593
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	—	—
Subtotal	**212,225**	**210,971**
Financial debt instruments		
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	893,752	2,323,527
Other domestic financial debt instruments	—	—
Foreign financial securities	282,650	385,454
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	(42)	(21)
Subtotal	**1,176,360**	**2,708,960**
Interbank loans		
Local banks	—	—
Provisions for accounts receivable from local banks	—	—
Foreign banks	—	1,739
Provisions for loans with foreign banks	—	(223)
Chilean Central Bank	—	—
Foreign Central Banks	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**1,516**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers		
Commercial loans		
Commercial loans	12,995,996	13,235,877
Foreign trade loans	1,888,247	1,538,370
Accounts receivable	99,667	108,626
Credit card receivables	38,798	34,950
Factoring transactions	280,230	282,801
Commercial leasing transactions	1,002,966	1,017,896
Student loans	410,714	494,700
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—
Mortgage loans		
Mortgage loans with letters of credit	6,097	9,814
Endorsable mutual mortgage loans	61,848	69,236
Loans with mortgage finance bonds	—	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	7,535,366	7,084,059
Mortgage leasing transactions	309,029	338,346
Other mortgage loans and receivables	20,924	34,075
Consumer loans		
Consumer loans in installments	2,123,131	2,240,099
Accounts receivable	148,266	148,487
Credit card receivables	918,935	885,202
Consumer finance leasing transactions	1,592	732
Other receivables and accounts receivable	48,434	46,691
Provisions established for credit risk		
Provisions for commercial loans	(499,325)	(473,084)
Provisions for mortgage loans	(59,235)	(54,736)
Provisions for consumer loans	(276,283)	(297,580)
Subtotal	**27,055,397**	**26,744,561**
Total Financial Assets at amortized cost	**28,443,982**	**29,666,008**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

a) Investments under resale

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of financial instruments acquired under resale agreements is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with Chilean Central Bank	—	—
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Transactions with foreign banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	—	126,462
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**126,462**
Transactions with other local entities		
Reverse repurchase agreements	192,653	79,916
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**192,653**	**79,916**
Transactions with other foreign entities		
Reverse repurchase agreements	19,572	**4,593**
Securities lending rights	—	—
Subtotal	**19,572**	**4,593**
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost - Rights under repurchase agreements and securities lending agreements		
Financial assets without a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)	—	—
Financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but without credit impairment (stage 2)	—	—
Financial assets with credit deterioration (stage 3)	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Total	**212,225**	**210,971**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

b) Financial debt instruments

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of debt financial instruments classified at amortized cost is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities		
Chilean Central Bank instruments	—	1,453,847
Chilean Treasury bonds	893,752	869,680
Other government securities	—	—
Subtotal	**893,752**	**2,323,527**
Other domestic financial debt instruments		
Debt financial instruments issued by other banks in the country	—	—
Bonds and bills of exchange of domestic companies	—	—
Other financial debt instruments issued in the country	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Foreign financial securities		
Financial debt instruments issued by foreign Central Banks	—	—
Financial debt instruments of foreign governments and fiscal entities	105,665	212,842
Debt financial instruments of other foreign banks	10,005	17,628
Bonds and bills of exchange of companies abroad	—	—
Other financial debt instruments issued abroad	166,980	154,984
Subtotal	**282,650**	**385,454**
Accumulated impairment of financial assets at amortized cost	(42)	(21)
Subtotal	**(42)**	**(21)**
Total	**1,176,360**	**2,708,960**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

b.1) The changes in the expected loss from credit risk of financial instruments at amortized cost for December 31, 2024 and 2023, of financial assets at amortized cost are as follows:

	Financial instruments at amortized cost			
	Expected credit risk loss (ECL)			
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Permanent	Stage 3 Permanent	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(21)**	**—**	**—**	**(21)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	18	—	—	**18**
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	—	—	—	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	(44)	—	—	**(44)**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	5	—	—	**5**
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(42)**	**—**	**—**	**(42)**

	Financial instruments at amortized cost			
	Expected credit risk loss (ECL)			
	Stage 1 12 months	Stage 2 Permanent	Stage 3 Permanent	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	(34)	—	—	**(34)**
Changes in the allowances	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 1	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 2	—	—	—	—
Transfers to stage 3	—	—	—	—
Increases due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Decrease due to changes in credit risk	—	—	—	—
Charge-Offs	25	—	—	**25**
Changes due to modifications that did not result in derecognition	—	—	—	—
New financial assets originated or purchased	(1)	—	—	**(1)**
Financial assets that have been derecognized	—	—	—	—
Changes in models/risk parameters	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange and other movements	(11)	—	—	**(11)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(21)**	**—**	**—**	**(21)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

c) Interbank loans

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of the loan portfolio due from banks is as follows:

Interbank loans	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				
As of December 31, 2024	Normal portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Net financial assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Banks in the country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to domestic banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current accounts with banks abroad for derivative transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Bank of Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

Interbank loans	Financial assets before provisions				Provisions recorded				
As of December 31, 2023	Normal portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Normal portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total	Net financial assets
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Banks in the country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in local banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to domestic banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign banks	**1,739**	**—**	**—**	**1,739**	**(223)**	**—**	**—**	**(223)**	**1,516**
Interbank liquidity loans	1,739	—	—	**1,739**	(223)	—	—	**(223)**	1,516
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current accounts with banks abroad for derivative transactions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other non-transferable deposits in foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts payable to foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal domestic and foreign banks	**1,739**	**—**	**—**	**1,739**	**(223)**	**—**	**—**	**(223)**	**1,516**
Central Bank of Chile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign central banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Deposits in current account with BCCH for derivative transactions with COMDER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other deposits in the Central Bank of Chile not available	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from foreign banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal Central Bank of Chile and Foreign Central Banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**1,739**	**—**	**—**	**1,739**	**(223)**	**—**	**—**	**(223)**	**1,516**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

d) Loans and accounts receivables from customers

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of the loan portfolio is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Total	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Subtotal	Deductible Fogape guarantees Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	9,439,153	1,756,740	702,549	844,410	253,144	**12,995,996**	(71,505)	(14,171)	(28,813)	(237,257)	(58,279)	**(410,025)**	—	**(410,025)**	12,585,971
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	1,060,136	25,928	14,707	2,596	682	**1,104,049**	(10,905)	(773)	(1,333)	(732)	(336)	**(14,079)**	—	**(14,079)**	1,089,970
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	584,861	126,958	3,442	846	508	**716,615**	(11,739)	(3,423)	(542)	(193)	(289)	**(16,186)**	—	**(16,186)**	700,429
Foreign trade credits between third countries	67,583	—	—	—	—	**67,583**	(1,468)	—	—	—	—	**(1,468)**	—	**(1,468)**	66,115
Receivables in current accounts	39,643	39,297	4,754	1,201	14,772	**99,667**	(682)	(982)	(601)	(498)	(7,975)	**(10,738)**	—	**(10,738)**	88,929
credit card debtors	5,571	26,889	357	145	5,836	**38,798**	(132)	(863)	(44)	(39)	(3,353)	**(4,431)**	—	**(4,431)**	34,367
Factoring transactions	212,414	60,608	1,724	4,454	1,030	**280,230**	(4,099)	(1,149)	(315)	(214)	(244)	**(6,021)**	—	**(6,021)**	274,209
Commercial leasing transactions	720,751	176,788	56,378	36,332	12,717	**1,002,966**	(1,734)	(2,765)	(1,465)	(7,432)	(6,452)	**(19,848)**	—	**(19,848)**	983,118
Student loans	—	353,846	—	—	56,868	**410,714**	—	(5,983)	—	—	(6,966)	**(12,949)**	—	**(12,949)**	397,765
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	(3,580)	**(3,580)**	(3,580)
Subtotal	**12,130,112**	**2,567,054**	**783,911**	**889,984**	**345,557**	16,716,618	**(102,264)**	**(30,109)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(83,894)**	**(495,745)**	**(3,580)**	**(499,325)**	**16,217,293**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	—	5,469	—	—	628	**6,097**	—	(6)	—	—	(47)	**(53)**	—	**(53)**	6,044
Endorsable mortgage loans	—	54,439	—	—	7,409	**61,848**	—	(94)	—	—	(558)	**(652)**	—	**(652)**	61,196
Loans financed with Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	—	7,177,258	—	—	358,108	**7,535,366**	—	(16,761)	—	—	(30,558)	**(47,319)**	—	**(47,319)**	7,488,047
Mortgage leasing transactions	—	296,472	—	—	12,557	**309,029**	—	(6,839)	—	—	(4,050)	**(10,889)**	—	**(10,889)**	298,140
Other mortgage loans receivables	—	18,184	—	—	2,740	**20,924**	—	(42)	—	—	(280)	**(322)**	—	**(322)**	20,602
Subtotal	**—**	**7,551,822**	**—**	**—**	**381,442**	7,933,264	**—**	**(23,742)**	**—**	**—**	**(35,493)**	**(59,235)**	**—**	**(59,235)**	**7,874,029**
Consumer loans															
Installment consumer loans	—	1,954,621	—	—	168,510	**2,123,131**	—	(92,032)	—	—	(117,723)	**(209,755)**	—	**(209,755)**	1,913,376
Checking account debtors	—	133,251	—	—	15,015	**148,266**	—	(4,151)	—	—	(9,552)	**(13,703)**	—	**(13,703)**	134,563
Credit card balances	—	882,969	—	—	35,966	**918,935**	—	(22,605)	—	—	(26,698)	**(49,303)**	—	**(49,303)**	869,632
Consumer leasing transactions	—	1,521	—	—	71	**1,592**	—	(88)	—	—	(70)	**(158)**	—	**(158)**	1,434
Other consumer loans and receivables	—	46,769	—	—	1,665	**48,434**	—	(1,821)	—	—	(1,543)	**(3,364)**	—	**(3,364)**	45,070
Subtotal	**—**	**3,019,131**	**—**	**—**	**221,227**	3,240,358	**—**	**(120,697)**	**—**	**—**	**(155,586)**	**(276,283)**	**—**	**(276,283)**	**2,964,075**
Total	**12,130,112**	**13,138,007**	**783,911**	**889,984**	**948,226**	27,890,240	**(102,264)**	**(174,548)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(274,973)**	**(831,263)**	**(3,580)**	**(834,843)**	**27,055,397**

(1) This includes the provision for “Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees”.

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2023	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default		Total	Normal portfolio		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default			Deductible Fogape guarantees Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation			Evaluation		Evaluation	Evaluation					
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Subtotal			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans															
Commercial loans	9,995,294	1,712,955	508,863	771,558	247,207	**13,235,877**	(70,613)	(13,823)	(22,256)	(213,128)	(61,778)	**(381,598)**	—	**(381,598)**	12,854,279
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	843,250	20,924	14,869	—	431	**879,474**	(9,721)	(725)	(932)	—	(195)	**(11,573)**	—	**(11,573)**	867,901
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	503,036	93,699	5,838	278	810	**603,661**	(10,019)	(2,788)	(608)	(8)	(455)	**(13,878)**	—	**(13,878)**	589,783
Foreign trade credits between third countries	55,235	—	—	—	—	**55,235**	(724)	—	—	—	—	**(724)**	—	**(724)**	54,511
Receivables in current accounts	46,183	42,268	4,392	2,440	13,343	**108,626**	(794)	(1,052)	(473)	(1,194)	(7,204)	**(10,717)**	—	**(10,717)**	97,909
credit card debtors	5,520	23,966	281	109	5,074	**34,950**	(157)	(821)	(50)	(64)	(2,860)	**(3,952)**	—	**(3,952)**	30,998
Factoring transactions	220,303	52,083	6,956	1,791	1,668	**282,801**	(4,109)	(1,099)	(639)	(1,215)	(537)	**(7,599)**	—	**(7,599)**	275,202
Commercial leasing transactions	749,875	160,987	58,334	39,746	8,954	**1,017,896**	(2,725)	(2,584)	(2,350)	(10,022)	(4,253)	**(21,934)**	—	**(21,934)**	995,962
Student loans	—	427,363	—	—	67,337	**494,700**	—	(8,070)	—	—	(8,511)	**(16,581)**	—	**(16,581)**	478,119
Other receivables and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	(4,528)	**(4,528)**	(4,528)
Subtotal	**12,418,696**	**2,534,245**	**599,533**	**815,922**	**344,824**	**16,713,220**	**(98,862)**	**(30,962)**	**(27,308)**	**(225,631)**	**(85,793)**	**(468,556)**	**(4,528)**	**(473,084)**	**16,240,136**
Mortgage loans															
Loans with letters of credit	—	8,795	—	—	1,019	**9,814**	—	(9)	—	—	(78)	**(87)**	—	**(87)**	9,727
Endorsable mortgage loans	—	61,275	—	—	7,961	**69,236**	—	(82)	—	—	(597)	**(679)**	—	**(679)**	68,557
Loans financed with Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
Other mutual mortgage loans	—	6,788,407	—	—	295,652	**7,084,059**	—	(16,471)	—	—	(25,746)	**(42,217)**	—	**(42,217)**	7,041,842
Mortgage leasing transactions	—	325,313	—	—	13,033	**338,346**	—	(7,468)	—	—	(3,844)	**(11,312)**	—	**(11,312)**	327,034
Other mortgage loans receivables	—	30,654	—	—	3,421	**34,075**	—	(76)	—	—	(365)	**(441)**	—	**(441)**	33,634
Subtotal	**—**	**7,214,444**	**—**	**—**	**321,086**	**7,535,530**	**—**	**(24,106)**	**—**	**—**	**(30,630)**	**(54,736)**	**—**	**(54,736)**	**7,480,794**
Consumer loans															
Installment consumer loans	—	2,049,773	—	—	190,326	**2,240,099**	—	(104,289)	—	—	(129,443)	**(233,732)**	—	**(233,732)**	2,006,367
Checking account debtors	—	136,001	—	—	12,486	**148,487**	—	(4,357)	—	—	(7,913)	**(12,270)**	—	**(12,270)**	136,217
Credit card balances	—	851,432	—	—	33,770	**885,202**	—	(23,084)	—	—	(24,702)	**(47,786)**	—	**(47,786)**	837,416
Consumer leasing transactions	—	693	—	—	39	**732**	—	(25)	—	—	(31)	**(56)**	—	**(56)**	676
Other consumer loans and receivables	—	44,602	—	—	2,089	**46,691**	—	(1,874)	—	—	(1,862)	**(3,736)**	—	**(3,736)**	42,955
Subtotal	**—**	**3,082,501**	**—**	**—**	**238,710**	**3,321,211**	**—**	**(133,629)**	**—**	**—**	**(163,951)**	**(297,580)**	**—**	**(297,580)**	**3,023,631**
Total	**12,418,696**	**12,831,190**	**599,533**	**815,922**	**904,620**	**27,569,961**	**(98,862)**	**(188,697)**	**(27,308)**	**(225,631)**	**(280,374)**	**(820,872)**	**(4,528)**	**(825,400)**	**26,744,561**

(1) This includes the provision for “Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees”.

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

e) Summary of movement in provisions recorded - Interbank loans

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year			
	Individual assessment			
	Portfolio normal	Portfolio substandard	Portfolio in Default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(223)**	**—**	**—**	**(223)**
Provision establishment for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(26)	—	—	**(26)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to Substandard	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to In Default individual	—	—	—	—
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	—
Substandard to Normal individual	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	—
New loans originated	(117)	—	—	**(117)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	—
Payment of credits	49	—	—	**49**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	—
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	317	—	—	**317**
Other changes in provisions	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year			
	Individual assessment			
	Portfolio normal	Portfolio substandard	Portfolio in Default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**(805)**	**—**	**—**	**(805)**
Provision establishment for:				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	—	—	—	—
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to Substandard	—	—	—	—
Normal individual to individual default	—	—	—	—
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	—	—
Substandard to Normal individual	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	—	—
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	—
New loans originated	(52)	—	—	**(52)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	—	—
Payment of credits	619	—	—	**619**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	—	—	—
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—
Exchange differences	15	—	—	**15**
Other changes in provisions	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(223)**	**—**	**—**	**(223)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

f) Summary of changes in allowances for loan losses – Commercial

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year							
	Normal portfolio		Portfolio	Portfolio in default			Deductible garantees	
	Evaluation		Substandard	Evaluation		Subtotal	FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total
	Individual	Group		Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance at January 1, 2024	**(98,862)**	**(30,962)**	**(27,308)**	**(225,631)**	**(85,793)**	**(468,556)**	**(4,528)**	**(473,084)**
Provision establishment for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(4,612)	(26,560)	(415)	(9,678)	(10,304)	**(51,569)**	—	**(51,569)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	6,158	16,481	22,606	(67,455)	(32,495)	**(54,705)**	—	**(54,705)**
Normal individual to Substandard	6,431	—	(22,504)	—	—	**(16,073)**	—	**(16,073)**
Normal individual to individual default	76	—	—	(1,550)	—	**(1,474)**	—	**(1,474)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	44,349	(65,158)	—	**(20,809)**	—	**(20,809)**
Substandard to Normal individual	(275)	—	735	—	—	**460**	—	**460**
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	(12)	129	—	**117**	—	**117**
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	82	—	**82**	—	**82**
Group Normal to Group default	—	17,108	—	—	(43,959)	**(26,851)**	—	**(26,851)**
Group default to Group normal	—	(1,085)	—	—	10,169	**9,084**	—	**9,084**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) to Group (normal, default)	1,035	(759)	314	165	(420)	**335**	—	**335**
Group (normal, default) to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(1,109)	1,217	(276)	(1,123)	1,715	**424**	—	**424**
New loans originated	(110,746)	(29,326)	(20,102)	(81,380)	(12,552)	**(254,106)**	—	**(254,106)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(9,453)	(4,883)	(1,073)	(32)	(742)	**(16,183)**	—	**(16,183)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	750	640	3,515	—	**4,905**	—	**4,905**
Payment of credits	120,456	44,794	13,904	66,460	26,841	**272,455**	—	**272,455**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	1	31	65,853	30,479	**96,364**	—	**96,364**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(5,073)	(429)	(327)	(12,205)	(444)	**(18,478)**	—	**(18,478)**
Other changes in provisions	(132)	25	(21,069)	14,188	1,116	**(5,872)**	948	**(4,924)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(102,264)**	**(30,109)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(83,894)**	**(495,745)**	**(3,580)**	**(499,325)**

(1) This includes the provision for “Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees”.

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year							
	Normal portfolio		Portfolio	Portfolio in default			Deductible garantees	
	Evaluation		Substandard	Evaluation		Subtotal	FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total
	Individual	Group		Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2023	**(105,415)**	**(38,079)**	**(31,227)**	**(203,072)**	**(73,731)**	**(451,524)**	**(8,721)**	**(460,245)**
Provision establishment for:								
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	4,957	(33,297)	(1,728)	(10,346)	(13,969)	**(54,383)**	—	**(54,383)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	3,481	15,886	10,542	(32,389)	(45,110)	**(47,590)**	—	**(47,590)**
Normal individual to Substandard	2,223	—	(8,366)	—	—	**(6,143)**	—	**(6,143)**
Normal individual to individual default	550	—	—	(6,798)	—	**(6,248)**	—	**(6,248)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	—	13,503	(31,883)	—	**(18,380)**	—	**(18,380)**
Substandard to Normal individual	(1,234)	—	5,957	—	—	**4,723**	—	**4,723**
Individual default up to substandard	—	—	(902)	2,077	—	**1,175**	—	**1,175**
Individual default up to Individual normal	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Group Normal to Group default	—	18,782	—	—	(47,565)	**(28,783)**	—	**(28,783)**
Group default to Group normal	—	(904)	—	—	7,408	**6,504**	—	**6,504**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) to Group (normal, default)	1,945	(2,109)	350	4,215	(5,011)	**(610)**	—	**(610)**
Group (normal, default) to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(3)	117	—	—	58	**172**	—	**172**
New loans originated	(109,198)	(24,417)	(11,733)	(128,712)	(9,343)	**(283,403)**	—	**(283,403)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(6,878)	(4,994)	(680)	(25)	(654)	**(13,231)**	—	**(13,231)**
New credits purchased	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	704	—	888	2	**1,594**	—	**1,594**
Payment of credits	127,816	54,173	11,834	101,665	29,581	**325,069**	—	**325,069**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	3	—	55,702	22,703	**78,408**	—	**78,408**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(8,992)	(858)	(4,931)	(15,244)	3,968	**(26,057)**	—	**(26,057)**
Other changes in provisions	(4,633)	(83)	615	5,902	760	**2,561**	4,193	**6,754**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(98,862)**	**(30,962)**	**(27,308)**	**(225,631)**	**(85,793)**	**(468,556)**	**(4,528)**	**(473,084)**

(1) This includes the provision for “Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees”.

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

g) Summary of the movement in provisions recorded - Mortgage Loans

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**(24,106)**	**(30,630)**	**(54,736)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(3,855)	(101)	**(3,956)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	3,532	(9,259)	**(5,727)**
Normal group to group default	4,403	(14,512)	**(10,109)**
Group default to group normal	(871)	5,253	**4,382**
New loans originated	(2,385)	(3,617)	**(6,002)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	3,529	5,172	**8,701**
Application of provisions for write-offs	1	2,299	**2,300**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	80	37	**117**
Other changes in provisions	(538)	606	**68**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(23,742)**	**(35,493)**	**(59,235)**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2023	**(22,904)**	**(24,108)**	**(47,012)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(3,399)	(122)	**(3,521)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	3,050	(8,651)	**(5,601)**
Normal group to group default	3,391	(10,882)	**(7,491)**
Group default to group normal	(341)	2,231	**1,890**
New loans originated	(2,326)	(2,634)	**(4,960)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	6,376	4,052	**10,428**
Application of provisions for write-offs	—	3,488	**3,488**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	(4,006)	(2,060)	**(6,066)**
Other changes in provisions	(897)	(595)	**(1,492)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(24,106)**	**(30,630)**	**(54,736)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

h) Summary of movement in provisions recorded - Consumer loans and receivables

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**(133,629)**	**(163,951)**	**(297,580)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(83,667)	(50,154)	**(133,821)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	90,842	(208,890)	**(118,048)**
Normal group to group default	99,435	(231,176)	**(131,741)**
Group default to group normal	(8,593)	22,286	**13,693**
New loans originated	(40,332)	(38,837)	**(79,169)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(57,371)	(8,384)	**(65,755)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	104,554	74,934	**179,488**
Application of provisions for write-offs	2	266,302	**266,304**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	149	212	**361**
Other changes in provisions	(1,245)	(26,818)	**(28,063)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(120,697)**	**(155,586)**	**(276,283)**

	Movement in allowances for loan losses for the year		
	Group Evaluation		
	Normal Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2023	**(112,313)**	**(103,867)**	**(216,180)**
Provision establishment for:			
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(103,785)	(75,537)	**(179,322)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	85,123	(192,406)	**(107,283)**
Normal group to group default	90,001	(208,037)	**(118,036)**
Group default to group normal	(4,878)	15,631	**10,753**
New loans originated	(47,424)	(42,553)	**(89,977)**
New credits due to conversion from contingent to loan	(52,499)	(9,170)	**(61,669)**
New credits purchased	—	—	**—**
Sale or assignment of receivables	—	—	**—**
Payment of credits	106,689	102,190	**208,879**
Application of provisions for write-offs	11	200,544	**200,555**
Recovery of written off loans	—	—	**—**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	**—**
Exchange difference	(8,071)	(8,184)	**(16,255)**
Other changes in provisions	(1,360)	(34,968)	**(36,328)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(133,629)**	**(163,951)**	**(297,580)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

i) Concentration of loans by economic activity

The following detail is presented as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

As of December 31, 2024	Placements and exposure to contingent credits			Established provisions		
	Loans			Loans		
	Domestic	Foreing	Total	Domestic	Foreing	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans						
Agriculture and livestock	272,177	183,700	**455,877**	(9,629)	(7,352)	**(16,981)**
Fruit growing	40,034	89,868	**129,902**	(712)	(1,583)	**(2,295)**
Forestry	43,238	—	**43,238**	(1,713)	—	**(1,713)**
Fishing	73,117	15,484	**88,601**	(3,865)	(271)	**(4,136)**
Mining	346,266	20,411	**366,677**	(5,107)	(1,530)	**(6,637)**
Oil and natural gas	14,025	107,789	**121,814**	(59)	(1,601)	**(1,660)**
Product manufacturing industry:	**1,160,998**	**704,876**	**1,865,874**	**(33,287)**	**(18,960)**	**(52,247)**
Food, beverages and tobacco	271,920	335,814	**607,734**	(9,268)	(7,623)	**(16,891)**
Textile, leather and footwear	39,210	39,161	**78,371**	(1,404)	(2,986)	**(4,390)**
Wood and furniture	21,562	67,370	**88,932**	(1,082)	(1,711)	**(2,793)**
Pulp, paper and printing	158,578	23,809	**182,387**	(1,334)	(867)	**(2,201)**
Chemicals and petroleum products	358,467	120,931	**479,398**	(10,108)	(3,053)	**(13,161)**
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	311,261	117,791	**429,052**	(10,091)	(2,720)	**(12,811)**
Electricity, gas and water	269,558	625,711	**895,269**	(7,526)	(5,329)	**(12,855)**
Residential construction	428,299	380,497	**808,796**	(5,767)	(35,524)	**(41,291)**
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	752,146	202,537	**954,683**	(19,654)	(6,826)	**(26,480)**
Wholesale trade	1,635,907	198,963	**1,834,870**	(58,982)	(6,465)	**(65,447)**
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	665,741	385,366	**1,051,107**	(79,537)	(9,128)	**(88,665)**
Transportation and warehousing	620,771	227,834	**848,605**	(11,347)	(16,171)	**(27,518)**
Telecommunications	118,096	144,324	**262,420**	(2,387)	(2,641)	**(5,028)**
Financial services	1,084,791	117,493	**1,202,284**	(14,139)	(2,173)	**(16,312)**
Business services	—	231,841	**231,841**	—	(1,211)	**(1,211)**
Real estate services	3,067,292	346,091	**3,413,383**	(59,748)	(6,565)	**(66,313)**
Student loans	410,714	—	**410,714**	(12,949)	—	**(12,949)**
Public administration, defense and police	—	57,204	**57,204**	—	(687)	**(687)**
Social and other community services	1,434,390	208,906	**1,643,296**	(43,366)	(3,540)	**(46,906)**
Personal services	—	30,163	**30,163**	—	(1,994)	**(1,994)**
Subtotal	**12,437,560**	**4,279,058**	**16,716,618**	**(369,774)**	**(129,551)**	**(499,325)**
Montgage loans	**7,197,328**	**735,936**	**7,933,264**	**(35,479)**	**(23,756)**	**(59,235)**
Consumer loans	**2,491,252**	**749,106**	**3,240,358**	**(208,071)**	**(68,212)**	**(276,283)**
Contingent credit exposure	**2,090,600**	**1,764,537**	**3,855,137**	**(33,102)**	**(7,155)**	**(40,257)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2023	Placements and exposure to contingent credits			Provisions recorded		
	Loans			Loans		
	Domestic	Foreing	Total	Domestic	Foreing	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	1,739	**1,739**	—	(223)	**(223)**
Commercial Loans						
Agriculture and livestock	288,186	160,390	**448,576**	(8,804)	(8,164)	**(16,968)**
Fruit growing	46,556	13,535	**60,091**	(980)	(401)	**(1,381)**
Forestry	43,052	—	**43,052**	(1,190)	—	**(1,190)**
Fishing	76,472	13,246	**89,718**	(3,746)	(232)	**(3,978)**
Mining	293,312	17,368	**310,680**	(4,775)	(1,103)	**(5,878)**
Oil and natural gas	5,239	38,827	**44,066**	(20)	(1,192)	**(1,212)**
Product manufacturing industry:	1,010,293	644,306	**1,654,599**	(26,728)	(16,822)	**(43,550)**
Food, beverages and tobacco	291,470	272,663	**564,133**	(8,781)	(6,327)	**(15,108)**
Textile, leather and footwear	42,042	42,304	**84,346**	(1,392)	(3,712)	**(5,104)**
Wood and furniture	19,166	78,308	**97,474**	(790)	(476)	**(1,266)**
Pulp, paper and printing	53,790	27,944	**81,734**	(1,346)	(1,065)	**(2,411)**
Chemicals and petroleum products	251,851	93,949	**345,800**	(3,253)	(2,210)	**(5,463)**
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	351,974	129,138	**481,112**	(11,166)	(3,032)	**(14,198)**
Electricity, gas and water	303,718	395,370	**699,088**	(5,125)	(2,434)	**(7,559)**
Residential construction	687,996	519,221	**1,207,217**	(5,529)	(25,816)	**(31,345)**
Non-housing construction (office, civil works)	898,795	220,859	**1,119,654**	(15,297)	(10,600)	**(25,897)**
Wholesale trade	1,482,602	155,141	**1,637,743**	(51,764)	(4,424)	**(56,188)**
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	707,922	353,588	**1,061,510**	(76,591)	(22,732)	**(99,323)**
Transportation and warehousing	644,732	267,500	**912,232**	(9,817)	(10,462)	**(20,279)**
Telecommunications	127,634	102,615	**230,249**	(1,713)	(1,613)	**(3,326)**
Financial services	1,271,684	155,743	**1,427,427**	(27,854)	(3,069)	**(30,923)**
Business services	—	139,818	**139,818**	—	(1,885)	**(1,885)**
Real estate services	3,037,031	349,388	**3,386,419**	(48,812)	(14,608)	**(63,420)**
Student loans	494,703	—	**494,703**	(16,574)	—	**(16,574)**
Public administration, defense and police	—	60,894	**60,894**	—	(704)	**(704)**
Social and other community services	1,470,717	188,020	**1,658,737**	(36,590)	(3,208)	**(39,798)**
Personal services	—	26,747	**26,747**	—	(1,706)	**(1,706)**
Subtotal	**12,890,644**	**3,822,576**	**16,713,220**	**(341,909)**	**(131,175)**	**(473,084)**
Montgage loans	**6,739,676**	**795,854**	**7,535,530**	**(30,033)**	**(24,703)**	**(54,736)**
Consumer loans	**2,465,421**	**855,790**	**3,321,211**	**(222,870)**	**(74,710)**	**(297,580)**
Contingent credit exposure	**1,701,127**	**1,735,860**	**3,436,987**	**(30,837)**	**(10,028)**	**(40,865)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

j) Mortgage loans and their allowance provisions for loan losses by tranche of unpaid loan principal over the value of the mortgage collateral (LTV) and days past due, respectively.

As of December 31, 2024	Mortgage loans						Provisions made for housing loans					
Loan Tranche /Guaranty Value (%)	Days past due at end of year						Days past due at end of year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LTV<=40%.	1,101,155	38,876	14,276	5,509	22,678	**1,182,494**	(7,487)	(1,252)	(763)	(405)	(3,537)	**(13,444)**
40%< LTV<=80%.	5,918,696	166,085	67,308	33,676	104,325	**6,290,090**	(19,867)	(5,295)	(3,316)	(2,513)	(10,505)	**(41,496)**
80%< LTV<=90%	360,094	7,010	1,487	1,190	2,766	**372,547**	(1,388)	(239)	(98)	(163)	(731)	**(2,619)**
LTV> 90%	81,197	3,382	647	558	2,349	**88,133**	(865)	(195)	(69)	(45)	(502)	**(1,676)**
Total	**7,461,142**	**215,353**	**83,718**	**40,933**	**132,118**	**7,933,264**	**(29,607)**	**(6,981)**	**(4,246)**	**(3,126)**	**(15,275)**	**(59,235)**

As of December 31, 2023	Mortgage loans						Provisions made for housing loans					
Loan Tranche /Guaranty Value (%)	Days past due at end of year						Days past due at end of year					
	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total	0	1 to 29	30 to 59	60 to 89	>=90	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
LTV<=40%.	982,501	32,005	9,978	5,462	17,864	**1,047,810**	(7,211)	(1,087)	(585)	(533)	(2,876)	**(12,292)**
40%< LTV<=80%.	5,764,355	148,917	53,427	30,109	80,040	**6,076,848**	(20,191)	(4,743)	(2,681)	(1,897)	(8,469)	**(37,981)**
80%< LTV<=90%	291,242	7,213	1,150	688	3,070	**303,363**	(1,431)	(234)	(81)	(43)	(557)	**(2,346)**
LTV> 90%	96,683	5,668	1,165	338	3,655	**107,509**	(978)	(189)	(86)	(82)	(782)	**(2,117)**
Total	**7,134,781**	**193,803**	**65,720**	**36 ,597**	**104,629**	**7,535,530**	**(29 ,81)**	**(6,253)**	**(3,433)**	**(2 ,555)**	**(12,684)**	**(54,736)**

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

k) The concentration of due from banks and commercial loans and their provisions by classification category as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024	Interbank loans and commercial loans																								Provision deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19 (1)
	Individual assessment																			Group evaluation					
	Normal portfolio							Substandard Portfolio					Portfolio in default												
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total	Portfolio normal	Portfolio in default	Total	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans																									
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign tradecredits Chileanexports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign tradecredits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-transferable deposits in banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other receivables from banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisionsrecorded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
% of provisions recorded	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	—
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	36,999	292,352	2,336,597	4,365,504	1,509,245	898,456	9,439,153	306,939	168,498	138,405	88,707	702,549	252,661	119,600	143,235	184,301	77,745	66,868	844,410	10,986,112	1,756,740	253,144	2,009,884	12,995,996	—
Foreign trade credits Chileanexports	—	120,006	579,331	157,694	145,134	57,971	1,060,136	10,678	3,250	—	779	14,707	1,516	—	—	—	1,080	—	2,596	1,077,439	25,928	682	26,610	1,104,049	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	155	140,238	201,989	178,064	64,415	584,861	3,022	103	317	—	3,442	501	74	—	—	271	—	846	589,149	126,958	508	127,466	716,615	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	56,398	11,185	—	67,583	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,583	—	—	—	67,583	—
Current account receivables	6	9,629	8,922	8,513	8,870	3,703	39,643	3,332	450	666	306	4,754	552	97	—	—	78	474	1,201	45,598	39,297	14,772	54,069	99,667	—
Credit card receivables	36	207	595	2,635	1,545	553	5,571	277	46	13	21	357	76	27	—	5	1	36	145	6,073	26,889	5,836	32,725	38,798	—
Factoring transactions	7,626	16,690	31,138	72,435	69,190	15,335	212,414	670	992	62	—	1,724	4,312	—	—	—	—	142	4,454	218,592	60,608	1,030	61,638	280,230	—
Commercial finance leashg transactions	—	4,670	93,781	310,756	259,030	52,514	720,751	39,026	3,637	11,935	1,780	56,378	10,851	11,896	3,745	7,529	10	2,301	36,332	813,461	176,788	12,717	189,505	1,002,966	—
Student loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	353,846	56,868	410,714	410,714	—
Other creditsand accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	44,667	443,709	3,190,602	5,175,924	2,182,263	1,092,947	12,130,112	363,944	176,976	151,398	91,593	783,911	270,469	131,694	146,980	191,835	79,185	69,821	889,984	13,804,007	2,567,054	345,557	2,912,611	16,716,618	—
Provisions recorded	(16)	(235)	(6,204)	(35,296)	(43,052)	(17,461)	(102,264)	(7,014)	(15,100)	(6,075)	(4,924)	(33,113)	(5,408)	(13,170)	(36,745)	(76,733)	(51,471)	(62,838)	(246,365)	(381,742)	(30,109)	(83,894)	(114,003)	(495,745)	(3,580)
% of provisions recorded	(0.04)%	(0.05)%	(0.19)%	(0.68)%	(1.97)%	(1.60)%	(0.84)%	(1.93)%	(8.53)%	(4.01)%	(5.38)%	(4.22)%	(2.00)%	(10.00)%	(25.00)%	(40.00)%	(65.00)%	(90.00)%	(27.68)%	(2.77)%	(1.17)%	(24.28)%	(3.91)%	(2.97)%	—

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2023	Interbank loans and commercial loans																								Provision deductible FOGAPE guarantees Covid-19 (1)
	Individual assessment																				Group evaluation				
	Normal portfolio							Substandard Portfolio					Portfolio in default								Portfolio normal	Portfolio in default	Total	Total	
	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	Subtotal	B1	B2	B3	B4	Subtotal	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	Subtotal	Total					
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans																									
Interbank liquidity loans	—	—	—	1,739	—	—	**1,739**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**1,739**	—	—	—	**1,739**	—
Commercial interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**	—
Overdrafts on current accounts	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**	—
Non-transferable deposits in banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**	—
Other receivables from banks	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,739**	**—**	**—**	**1,739**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,739**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,739**	**—**
Provisions recorded	—	—	—	(223)	—	—	**(223)**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**(223)**	—	—	—	**(223)**	—
% of provisions recorded	—	—	—	**(12.82)%**	—	—	**(12.82)%**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**(12.82)%**	—	—	—	**(12.82)%**	—
Commercial loans																									
Commercial loans	94,472	218,158	2,545,562	4,523,173	1,710,638	903,291	**9,995,294**	322,706	46,822	50,038	89,297	**508,863**	183,436	117,217	235,491	113,727	64,576	57,111	**771,558**	**11,275,715**	1,712,955	247,207	**1,960,162**	**13,235,877**	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean exports	21,314	85,189	330,092	181,287	186,573	38,795	**843,250**	11,440	1,219	1,325	885	**14,869**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**858,119**	20,924	431	**21,355**	**879,474**	—
Foreign trade credits Chilean imports	—	784	130,527	171,528	158,313	41,884	**503,036**	5,144	—	248	446	**5,838**	244	34	—	—	—	—	**278**	**509,152**	93,699	810	**94,509**	**603,661**	—
Foreign trade credits between third countries	—	—	31,079	15,008	9,148	—	**55,235**	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	**55,235**	—	—	**—**	**55,235**	—
Current account receivables	—	4,128	5,418	16,853	14,158	5,626	**46,183**	3,167	219	579	427	**4,392**	800	54	9	461	75	1,041	**2,440**	**53,015**	42,268	13,343	**55,611**	**108,626**	—
Credit card receivables	41	172	552	2,146	1,865	744	**5,520**	164	39	33	45	**281**	22	—	—	28	3	56	**109**	**5,910**	23,966	5,074	**29,040**	**34,950**	—
Factoring transactions	4,493	28,613	35,573	54,087	74,707	22,830	**220,303**	3,953	2,099	523	381	**6,956**	161	—	393	—	—	1,237	**1,791**	**229,050**	52,083	1,668	**53,751**	**282,801**	—
Commercial financing transactions	—	19,360	98,037	291,449	275,286	65,743	**749,875**	31,349	4,017	16,231	6,737	**58,334**	10,448	9,818	9,402	4,542	1,269	4,267	**39,746**	**847,955**	160,987	8,954	**169,941**	**1,017,896**	—
Student loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	427,363	67,337	**494,700**	**494,700**	—
Other credits and accounts receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	**—**	—	—	**—**	**—**	—
Subtotal	**120,320**	**356,404**	**3,176,840**	**5,255,531**	**2,430,688**	**1,078,913**	**12,418,696**	**377,923**	**54,415**	**68,977**	**98,218**	**599,533**	**195,111**	**127,123**	**245,295**	**118,758**	**65,923**	**63,712**	**815,922**	**13,834,151**	**2,534,245**	**344,824**	**2,879,069**	**16,713,220**	—
Provisions recorded	(43)	(130)	(5,641)	(34,268)	(43,876)	(14,904)	**(98,862)**	(7,729)	(3,761)	(1,930)	(13,888)	**(27,308)**	(3,901)	(12,712)	(61,324)	(47,503)	(42,850)	(57,341)	**(225,631)**	**(351,801)**	(30,962)	(85,793)	**(116,755)**	**(468,556)**	(4,528)
% of provisions recorded	**(0.04)%**	**(0.04)%**	**(0.18)%**	**(0.65)%**	**(1.81)%**	**(1.38)%**	**(0.80)%**	**(2.05)%**	**(6.91)%**	**(2.80)%**	**(14.14)%**	**(4.55)%**	**(2.00)%**	**(10.00)%**	**(25.00)%**	**(40.00)%**	**(65.00)%**	**(90.00)%**	**(27.65)%**	**(2.54)%**	**(1.22)%**	**(24.88)%**	**(4.06)%**	**(2.80)%**	—

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

I) The concentration of credit risk by days past due as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

As of December 31, 2024	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Total	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19 (1)	Total	Net financial assets
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group		Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group				
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Interbank loans															
0 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 29 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 59 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 to 89 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans															
0 days	12,067,721	2,431,875	689,704	569,787	76,417	**15,835,504**	(100,987)	(23,408)	(23,770)	(126,867)	(17,238)	(292,270)	—	**(292,270)**	15,543,234
1 to 29 days	59,820	89,650	62,824	79,135	19,932	**311,361**	(1,064)	(3,136)	(4,219)	(18,686)	(3,825)	(30,930)	—	**(30,930)**	280,431
30 to 59 days	2,571	33,487	23,496	21,703	24,652	**105,909**	(213)	(2,379)	(4,477)	(4,542)	(4,163)	(15,774)	—	**(15,774)**	90,135
60 to 89 days	—	12,042	7,767	27,574	15,439	**62,822**	—	(1,186)	(623)	(6,761)	(2,707)	(11,277)	—	**(11,277)**	51,545
>= 90 days	—	—	120	191,785	209,117	**401,022**	—	—	(24)	(89,509)	(55,961)	(145,494)	(3,580)	**(149,074)**	251,948
Subtotal	**12,130,112**	**2,567,054**	**783,911**	**889,984**	**345,557**	**16,716,618**	**(102,264)**	**(30,109)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(83,894)**	**(495,745)**	**(3,580)**	**(499,325)**	**16,217,293**
Montgage loans															
0 days	—	7,331,808	—	—	129,334	**7,461,142**	—	(18,911)	—	—	(10,696)	(29,607)	—	**(29,607)**	7,431,535
1 to 29 days	—	167,842	—	—	47,511	**215,353**	—	(3,180)	—	—	(3,801)	(6,981)	—	**(6,981)**	208,372
30 to 59 days	—	46,719	—	—	36,999	**83,718**	—	(1,292)	—	—	(2,954)	(4,246)	—	**(4,246)**	79,472
60 to 89 days	—	5,453	—	—	35,480	**40,933**	—	(359)	—	—	(2,767)	(3,126)	—	**(3,126)**	37,807
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	132,118	**132,118**	—	—	—	—	(15,275)	(15,275)	—	**(15,275)**	116,843
Subtotal	**—**	**7,551,822**	**—**	**—**	**381,442**	**7,933,264**	**—**	**(23,742)**	**—**	**—**	**(35,493)**	**(59,235)**	**—**	**(59,235)**	**7,874,029**
Consumer loans															
0 days	—	2,829,293	—	—	70,951	**2,900,244**	—	(86,580)	—	—	(45,085)	(131,665)	—	**(131,665)**	2,768,579
1 to 29 days	—	121,657	—	—	17,204	**138,861**	—	(14,596)	—	—	(10,336)	(24,932)	—	**(24,932)**	113,929
30 to 59 days	—	53,653	—	—	18,339	**71,992**	—	(14,882)	—	—	(11,268)	(26,150)	—	**(26,150)**	45,842
60 to 89 days	—	14,528	—	—	21,897	**36,425**	—	(4,639)	—	—	(14,654)	(19,293)	—	**(19,293)**	17,132
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	92,836	**92,836**	—	—	—	—	(74,243)	(74,243)	—	**(74,243)**	18,593
Subtotal	**—**	**3,019,131**	**—**	**—**	**221,227**	**3,240,358**	**—**	**(120,697)**	**—**	**—**	**(155,586)**	**(276,283)**	**—**	**(276,283)**	**2,964,075**
Total loans	**12,130,112**	**13,138,007**	**783,911**	**889,984**	**948,226**	**27,890,240**	**(102,264)**	**(174,548)**	**(33,113)**	**(246,365)**	**(274,973)**	**(831,263)**	**(3,580)**	**(834,843)**	**27,055,397**

1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 13 - Financial Assets at Amortized Cost, continued

As of December 31, 2023	Financial assets before provisions						Provisions recorded								
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Deductible guarantees FOGAPE		Net financial
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Subtotal	Covid-19 (1)	Total	assets
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Interbank loans															
0 days	1,739	—	—	—	—	**1,739**	(223)	—	—	—	—	**(223)**	—	**(223)**	1,516
1 to 29 days	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
30 to 59 days	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
60 to 89 days	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	**—**	—
Subtotal	**1,739**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**1,739**	**(223)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(223)**	**—**	**(223)**	**1,516**
Commercial loans															
0 days	12,332,891	2,396,424	559,926	554,481	81,750	**15,925,472**	(97,820)	(23,168)	(25,330)	(123,662)	(17,411)	**(287,391)**	—	**(287,391)**	15,638,081
1 to 29 days	81,365	84,876	27,674	11,040	22,759	**227,714**	(666)	(3,335)	(826)	(3,510)	(4,297)	**(12,634)**	—	**(12,634)**	215,080
30 to 59 days	4,432	35,251	9,330	14,783	19,408	**83,204**	(309)	(2,679)	(660)	(1,660)	(3,290)	**(8,598)**	—	**(8,598)**	74,606
60 to 89 days	8	17,694	2,603	10,606	14,611	**45,522**	(67)	(1,780)	(492)	(2,906)	(3,247)	**(8,492)**	—	**(8,492)**	37,030
>= 90 days	—	—	—	225,012	206,296	**431,308**	—	—	—	(93,893)	(57,548)	**(151,441)**	(4,528)	**(155,969)**	275,339
Subtotal	**12,418,696**	**2,534,245**	**599,533**	**815,922**	**344,824**	**16,713,220**	**(98,862)**	**(30,962)**	**(27,308)**	**(225,631)**	**(85,793)**	**(468,556)**	**(4,528)**	**(473,084)**	**16,240,136**
Montgage loans															
0 days	—	7,013,375	—	—	121,406	**7,134,781**	—	(19,585)	—	—	(10,226)	**(29,811)**	—	**(29,811)**	7,104,970
1 to 29 days	—	151,037	—	—	42,766	**193,803**	—	(2,847)	—	—	(3,406)	**(6,253)**	—	**(6,253)**	187,550
30 to 59 days	—	35,895	—	—	29,825	**65,720**	—	(991)	—	—	(2,442)	**(3,433)**	—	**(3,433)**	62,287
60 to 89 days	—	14,137	—	—	22,460	**36,597**	—	(683)	—	—	(1,872)	**(2,555)**	—	**(2,555)**	34,042
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	104,629	**104,629**	—	—	—	—	(12,684)	**(12,684)**	—	**(12,684)**	91,945
Subtotal	**—**	**7,214,444**	**—**	**—**	**321,086**	**7,535,530**	**—**	**(24,106)**	**—**	**—**	**(30,630)**	**(54,736)**	**—**	**(54,736)**	**7,480,794**
Consumer loans															
0 days	—	2,873,156	—	—	84,394	**2,957,550**	—	(93,495)	—	—	(52,541)	**(146,036)**	—	**(146,036)**	2,811,514
1 to 29 days	—	132,698	—	—	19,762	**152,460**	—	(17,705)	—	—	(10,891)	**(28,596)**	—	**(28,596)**	123,864
30 to 59 days	—	51,502	—	—	17,002	**68,504**	—	(13,799)	—	—	(9,796)	**(23,595)**	—	**(23,595)**	44,909
60 to 89 days	—	25,145	—	—	20,510	**45,655**	—	(8,630)	—	—	(13,008)	**(21,638)**	—	**(21,638)**	24,017
>= 90 days	—	—	—	—	97,042	**97,042**	—	—	—	—	(77,715)	**(77,715)**	—	**(77,715)**	19,327
Subtotal	**—**	**3,082,501**	**—**	**—**	**238,710**	**3,321,211**	**—**	**(133,629)**	**—**	**—**	**(163,951)**	**(297,580)**	**—**	**(297,580)**	**3,023,631**
Total loans	**12,420,435**	**12,831,190**	**599,533**	**815,922**	**904,620**	**27,571,700**	**(99,085)**	**(188,697)**	**(27,308)**	**(225,631)**	**(280,374)**	**(821,095)**	**(4,528)**	**(825,623)**	**26,746,077**

(1) This includes the provision for "Deductible FOGAPE Covid-19 guarantees".

Note 14 - Investments in Associates

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the main investments in related companies are shown below:

a) The main investments in companies and minority investments are shown below:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Investments in associates	15,264	14,078
Minority investments	25,199	16,661
Total	**40,463**	**30,739**

b) Investments at equity value (companies with significant influence)

Company	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	Ownership	Investment value	Ownership	Investment value
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188	13,028	8.7188	12,028
Combanc S.A.	10.3295	903	9.8114	784
IMERC OTC S.A.	8.6624	1,333	8.6624	1,266
Total		**15,264**		**14,078**

c) Summary of financial information of associates

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transbank S.A.	1,503,575	1,354,156	137,956	11,463
Combanc S.A.	9,794	1,338	7,489	967
IMERC OTC S.A.	23,075	8,009	13,844	1,222
Total	**1,536,444**	**1,363,503**	**159,289**	**13,652**

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Assets	Liabilities	Equity	Profit
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Transbank S.A.	1,527,479	1,393,584	107,081	26,814
Combac S.A.	9,166	1,342	7,253	571
IMERC OTC S.A.	32,888	18,578	13,449	861
Total	**1,569,533**	**1,413,504**	**127,783**	**28,246**

Note 14 - Investments in Associates, continued

d) The changes in investments in related companies for December 31, 2014 and 2023 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Opening balances as of January 1st	**30,739**	**22,374**
Share exchange (1)	11,473	**6,828**
Share Purchase (3)	41	—
Acquisition of investments	—	(386)
Sale of investments (1)	—	(6,853)
Initial recognition of Equity Value and share of profit (loss) (2)	1,156	2,504
Fair value of minority investments	(1,590)	5,460
Translation differences	(1,356)	812
Total	**40,463**	**30,739**

(1) As of March 15, 2023, a division of the Santiago Stock Exchange (BCS, for its acronym in Spanish) materialized, creating Sociedad de Infraestructura de Mercado S.A (SIM). On October 15, 2023, BCS merges with Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A, the latter being the successor, in November 2023 Holding Bursátil Chile S.A. and SIM are absorbed by Holding Bursátil Regional S.A. transaction which is carried out through an exchange of shares. Finally, in May 2024, the absorption of the Colombian Stock Exchange by Holding Bursátil Regional materialized.
(2) Includes dividends paid by Comder and Imer OTC.
(3) In October 2024, the bank the purchase of 32 shares from BCI and 18 shares from Banco Santander for a total of MCh$41, of Combanc S.A.

e) Summary of minority investments (shares and rights on other companies):

Company	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Redbanc S.A.	2.5043	353	2.5043	312
Sociedad Interbancaria de Depósitos de Valores S.A.	9.4021	897	9.4021	791
Electronic Stock Exchange	4.8780	481	4.8780	436
Stock Exchange (1)	0.8174	—	0.8174	—
Swift	—	175	—	296
CCLV Contraparte Central (1)	—	8	—	9
Holding Bursátil Regional S.A (1)	4.5874	15,383	1.8100	6,828
A.C.H Colombia (2)	4.2082	3,307	4.2082	3,086
Redeban Multicolor S.A (2)	1.5972	1,000	1.5972	976
Colombian Stock Exchange (1) (2)	0.3007	—	0.3007	476
Credibanco (2)	6.3662	3,595	6.3662	3,434
Patrimonio autónomo Fiducredicor (Comisionista) (2)	5.2630	—	5.2630	17
Total		**25,199**		**16,661**

(1) As of March 15, 2023, a division of the Santiago Stock Exchange (BCS, for its acronym in Spanish) materialized, creating Sociedad de Infraestructura de Mercado S.A (SIM). On October 15, 2023, BCS merges with Holding Bursátil Chilena S.A, the latter being the successor. Finally in November 2023 Holding Bursátil Chile S.A. and SIM are absorbed by Holding Bursátil Regional S.A. transaction which is carried out through an exchange of shares.
(2) Corresponds to investments in other companies made by subsidiaries established in Colombia.

f) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has evaluated if there is evidence of impairment in accordance with IAS 28 and the bank has concluded that there is no evidence of any type of impairment on the bank investments.

Note 15 - Intangible Assets

a) The composition of this item as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Items	Average useful life	Average remaining amortization	Net assets as of January 01, 2024	Gross Balance	Accumulated Amortization	Net asset as of December 31, 2024
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Software or computer programs	5	3	181,113	434,451	(254,118)	**180,333**
Goodwill from business combinations	—	—	492,512	492,512	—	**492,512**
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	9	1	20,906	189,044	(179,368)	**9,676**
Total			**694,531**	**1,116,007**	**(433,486)**	**682,521**

Items	Average useful life	Average remaining amortization	Net assets as of January 01, 2023	Gross Balance	Accumulated Amortization	Net asset as of December 31, 2023
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Software or computer programs	5	2	158,677	379,533	(198,420)	**181,113**
Goodwill from business combinations	—	—	492,512	492,512	—	**492,512**
Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	9	1	42,601	189,044	(168,138)	**20,906**
Total			**693,790**	**1,061,089**	**(366,558)**	**694,531**

b) The changes in the gross balance of intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**379,533**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,061,089**
Additions	57,433	—	—	**57,433**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	(242)	—	—	**(242)**
Impairment	(594)	—	—	**(594)**
Other	(1,679)	—	—	**(1,679)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**434,451**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,116,007**

Note 15 - Intangible Assets, continued

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**304,260**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**985,816**
Additions	59,400	—	—	**59,400**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	17,849	—	—	**17,849**
Impairment	(507)	—	—	**(507)**
Other	(1,469)	—	—	**(1,469)**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**379,533**	**492,512**	**189,044**	**1,061,089**

c) The changes in accumulated depreciation of intangible assets during the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(198,420)**	**—**	**(168,138)**	**(366,558)**
Amortization for the year	(56,461)	—	(11,230)	**(67,691)**
Disposals	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange differences	199	—	—	**199**
Impairment	564	—	—	**564**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(254,118)**	**—**	**(179,368)**	**(433,486)**

	Software or computer programs	Goodwill from business combinations	Other intangible assets arising from business combinations	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**(145,583)**	**—**	**(146,443)**	**(292,026)**
Amortization for the year	(43,334)	—	(21,695)	**(65,029)**
Disposals	836	—	—	**836**
Exchange differences	(10,339)	—	—	**(10,339)**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(198,420)**	**—**	**(168,138)**	**(366,558)**

Note 15 - Intangible Assets, continued

d) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, Banco Itaú Chile assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset (including Goodwill). If this indication exists, or when proof of impairment is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset.

As of December 31, 2024, an impairment was recognized on software of MCh$30 (MCh$507 as of December 31, 2023) is recognized for Software.

As of December 31, 2024, the Bank determined the recoverable amounts on Goodwill, whereby the recoverable amount is greater than its carrying value, therefore the Bank concluded that there is no impairment to be recognized in accordance with the requirements of IAS 36 (See more details in note 40).

e) Restrictions

Banco Itaú Chile and subsidiaries have no restrictions on intangible assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. Additionally, no intangible assets have been pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations.

Note 16 - Fixed Assets

a) The breakdown of this item as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Item	Useful life years	Remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2024	Gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2024
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	26	14	9,280	15,507	(6,476)	**9,031**
Land	—	—	2,994	2,979	—	**2,979**
Equipment	6	4	17,624	96,165	(84,037)	**12,128**
Other fixet asset	14	8	8,148	30,192	(23,303)	**6,889**
Total			**38,046**	**144,843**	**(113,816)**	**31,027**

Item	Useful life years	Remaining amortization years	Net assets as of January 01, 2023	Gross balance	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2023
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	26	14	8,514	15,268	(5,988)	**9,280**
Land	—	—	2,319	2,994	—	**2,994**
Equipment	6	2	19,312	95,941	(78,317)	**17,624**
Other fixet asset	14	8	9,912	33,084	(24,936)	**8,148**
Total			**40,057**	**147,287**	**(109,241)**	**38,046**

The useful life presented in the tables above corresponds to the total useful life and residual life of the fixed assets of the Bank and subsidiaries. The total useful life was calculated based on the expected use considering the quality of the original construction, the environment where the assets are located, the quality and level of maintenance carried out and the appraisal performed by external specialists independent from the Bank.

b) The changes in the gross balance of fixed assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**15,268**	**2,994**	**95,941**	**33,084**	**147,287**
Additions	227	—	1,548	1,936	**3,711**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	—	—	(1,203)	(3,666)	**(4,869)**
Impairment	12	(15)	(227)	(1,345)	**(1,575)**
Exchange differences	—	—	106	183	**289**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**15,507**	**2,979**	**96,165**	**30,192**	**144,843**

Note 16 - Fixed Assets, continued

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**13,440**	**2,319**	**82,885**	**35,435**	**134,079**
Additions	6	—	4,940	2,141	**7,087**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(3)	—	(1,166)	(6,183)	**(7,352)**
Impairment	—	—	(32)	(278)	**(310)**
Exchange differences	1,825	675	9,314	1,969	**13,783**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**15,268**	**2,994**	**95,941**	**33,084**	**147,287**

c) The changes in accumulated depreciation of fixed assets for December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, are as follows:

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(5,988)**	**—**	**(78,317)**	**(24,936)**	**(109,241)**
Depreciation for the year	(485)	—	(6,940)	(2,920)	**(10,345)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	—	—	1,034	3,349	**4,383**
Exchange differences	(3)	—	22	(45)	**(26)**
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	**—**
Impairment	—	—	164	1,249	**1,413**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(6,476)**	**—**	**(84,037)**	**(23,303)**	**(113,816)**

	Buildings	Land	Equipment	Other	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**(4,926)**	**—**	**(63,573)**	**(25,523)**	**(94,022)**
Depreciation for the year	(400)	—	(7,599)	(3,699)	**(11,698)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	3	—	552	5,574	**6,129**
Exchange differences	(665)	—	(7,715)	(1,479)	**(9,859)**
Reclassification to assets held for sale	—	—	—	—	**—**
Impairment	—	—	18	191	**209**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(5,988)**	**—**	**(78,317)**	**(24,936)**	**(109,241)**

d) Banco Itaú Chile evaluates at the end of each reporting year whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset. If this indication exists, or when an impairment test is required, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset and recognizes it in the Consolidated Statement of Income. (see Note 40).

e) The Bank and its subsidiaries have no restrictions on fixed assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023. In addition, fixed assets have not been pledged as collateral for the performance of obligations. On the other hand, there are no amounts owed on fixed assets by the Bank as of the aforementioned dates.

Note 17 - Right of use and Lease Contracts Liabilities

a) Right to use asset for lease contracts

(i) The Bank mainly has lease contracts for its branches and corporate building. The composition of the item as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Useful life years	Average remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2024	Gross balances	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2024
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	8	4	77,464	201,935	(85,462)	**116,473**
Improvements in leased premises	9	3	21,750	65,523	(42,604)	**22,919**
Others leased assets	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total			**99,214**	**267,458**	**(128,066)**	**139,392**

	Useful life years	Average remaining depreciation years	Net assets as of January 1, 2023	Gross balances	Accumulated depreciation	Net assets as of December 31, 2023
	No.	No.	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Buildings	8	4	89,539	175,809	(98,345)	**77,464**
Improvements in leased premises	10	5	20,139	57,179	(35,429)	**21,750**
Others leased assets	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total			**109,678**	**232,988**	**(133,774)**	**99,214**

Note 17 - Right of use and Lease Contracts Liabilities, continued

(ii) Movement in the gross balance of assets for right to use lease for December 31, 2014 and 2023 are as follows:

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Others leased assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**175,809**	**57,179**	**—**	**232,988**
Additions (1)	64,140	9,875	—	**74,015**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(49,037)	(1,572)	—	**(50,609)**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to restatement	9,820	—	—	**9,820**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to modifications (2)	51	—	—	**51**
Exchange differences	1,152	41	—	**1,193**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**201,935**	**65,523**	**—**	**267,458**

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Others leased assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**164,052**	**48,480**	**—**	**212,532**
Additions (1)	2,327	8,773	—	**11,100**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	(4,777)	(2,697)	—	**(7,474)**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to restatement	3,171	—	—	**3,171**
Remeasurements of liabilities due to modifications (2)	3,240	—	—	**3,240**
Exchange differences	7,796	2,623	—	**10,419**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**175,809**	**57,179**	**—**	**232,988**

(1) Include contract renewals.
(2) Include remeasurement of liabilities due to contract amendments.

(iii) The changes in accumulated depreciation of assets for right to use leased assets for December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Other fixed assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(98,345)**	**(35,429)**	**—**	**(133,774)**
Depreciation	(22,997)	(8,095)	—	**(31,092)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	36,368	924	—	**37,292**
Exchange differences	(488)	(4)	—	**(492)**
Reclassifications	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(85,462)**	**(42,604)**	**—**	**(128,066)**

Note 17 - Right of use and Lease Contracts Liabilities, continued

	Buildings	Improvements in leased premises	Other fixed assets	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**(74,513)**	**(28,341)**	**—**	**(102,854)**
Depreciation	(23,190)	(6,535)	—	**(29,725)**
Sales and/or disposals for the year	3,758	1,925	—	**5,683**
Exchange differences	(4,400)	(2,478)	—	**(6,878)**
Reclassifications	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(98,345)**	**(35,429)**	**—**	**(133,774)**

b) Lease contracts liabilities

(i) Lease contracts liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Lease contract liabilities	124,545	83,807
Total	**124,545**	**83,807**

The Bank and its subsidiaries have contracts with certain renewal options and for which there is reasonable certainty that such option will be exercised. In such cases, the lease period used to measure the liabilities and assets corresponds to an estimate of future renewals.

(ii) The changes in lease contract liabilities and cash flows as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**83,807**	**94,575**
Additions due to new contracts (1)	64,140	2,327
Disposals due to early termination	(14,537)	(1,174)
Interest expense	6,699	5,038
Remeasurements of the liabilities due to modifications (2)	51	3,240
Inflation rate adjustments	9,820	3,171
Exchange rate adjustment	28	(6)
Exchange differences	570	4,599
Capital and interest payments	(26,033)	(27,963)
Balances as of ended year	**124,545**	**83,807**

(1) Include contract renewals.
(2) Include remeasurement of liabilities due to contract amendments.

Note 18 – Taxes

a) Current taxes

The Bank and its subsidiaries, at the end of each reporting period, have established a provision for first category income tax, which was determined based on current tax legislation. The net provision for recoverable taxes has been reflected in assets for MCh$18,175 as of December 31, 2024 (MCh$115,949 as of December 31, 2023), as detailed below:

a.1) Current tax assets and liabilities by geographical area

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax assets	111	824	79,490	**80,425**
Current tax liabilities	(61,253)	—	(997)	**(62,250)**
Total net	**(61,142)**	**824**	**78,493**	**18,175**

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Current tax assets	47,335	—	70,953	**118,288**
Current tax liabilities	(1,145)	—	(1,194)	**(2,339)**
Total net	**46,190**	**—**	**69,759**	**115,949**

(1) Correspond to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

a.2) Current tax components by geographical area

	As of December 31, 2024			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia (2)	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax with effect in profit and loss	(132,155)	—	(5,696)	**(137,851)**
Income tax with effect equity	10,917	—	—	**10,917**
Income tax, 27% rate	**(121,238)**	**—**	**(5,696)**	**(126,934)**
Less:				
Monthly Provisional Payments	58,661	824	42,824	**102,309**
Credit for training costs	1,000	—	—	**1,000**
Credit donations	253	—	—	**253**
Taxes to be recovered from previous years	170	—	41,365	**41,535**
Other credits	12	—	—	**12**
Total	**(61,142)**	**824**	**78,493**	**18,175**

(1) Correspond to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.
(2) Income tax rate of 40%

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

	As of December 31, 2023			
	Chile	U.S.A. (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax with effect in profit and loss	(53,581)	—	(3,661)	**(57,242)**
Income tax effect on equity, net investments hedge	9,018	—	—	**9,018**
Income tax, 27% rate	**(44,563)**	**—**	**(3,661)**	**(48,224)**
Less:				
Monthly Provisional Payments	26,944	—	43,541	**70,485**
Credit for training costs	1,200	—	—	**1,200**
Credit donations	888	—	—	**888**
Taxes to be recovered from previous years	60,974	—	29,879	**90,853**
Other credits	747	—	—	**747**
Total	**46,190**	**—**	**69,759**	**115,949**

(1) Correspond to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

b) Income tax results

The tax expense for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 consists of the following items:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Income tax expense:		
Current tax expenses	(137,851)	(57,242)
Deferred taxes:		
Deferred taxes expenses	21,479	27,012
Subtotal	**(116,372)**	**(30,230)**
Other	2	446
Net expense for income taxes	**(116,370)**	**(29,784)**

c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

The reconciliation between the current statutory nominal income tax rates and the effective rates applied to the determination of the tax expense as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows

	2024	2023
Nominal rates by geographic area	Rate	Rate
Chile	27.0%	27.0%
Colombia (1)	40.0%	40.0%
United States	21.0%	21.0%

(1) On December 13, 2022, Law 2.277 was issued, which modified the tax rate to 35% starting in 2023. The modification also included an additional income tax surcharge to certain institutions of 5% for a fix period ended on 2027, resulting in a transitory consolidated tax rate of 40%.

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The main tax effects, according to the nominal tax rates of the countries reported on a consolidated basis, are as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Tax Rate	Amount	Tax Rate	Amount
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Amount calculated by using the statutory rates	27.00	133,129	27.00	103,860
Equity price level restatement for tax purposes (1)	(12.02)	(59,263)	(16.04)	(61,714)
Exchange differences due to investments in Colombia, U.S.A and Panamá (2)	(1.64)	(8,072)	(3.52)	(13,532)
Exchange rate effect on net investments and other capital income (3)	8.41	41,483	(2.82)	(10,854)
Taxes in U.S.A	1.59	7,846	2.45	9,419
Other Adjustments	0.25	1,247	0.68	2,605
Totals	**23.59**	**116,370**	**7.75**	**29,784**

(1) During the year ended December 31, 2024, the CPI factor used to restate the Tax-Basis Equity was 4.2% (compared to 4.8% in 2023).

(2) This line reflects the differences in tax rates of other jurisdictions, with respect to the tax rate of Chile. It should be noted that Itaú Chile indirectly consolidates the profits of Itaú Panamá, which is a subsidiary of Colombia.

(3) For tax purposes, the investments in Colombia and the U.S. are measured in U.S. dollars. The devaluation (appreciation) of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar can lead to taxable revenue (deductible expenses) for tax purposes without a corresponding effect on the accounting results. The figure presented here represents the income tax expense (income) due to the effect of the exchange rate on investments in Colombia and the United States. As part of its exchange rate risk management policy, the Bank has utilized market instruments to economically hedge against the tax effects generated by exchange rate fluctuations. The effect of these instruments, which offsets the tax effect discussed here, is recognized in the "Net exchange income (loss)" line of the Consolidated Income Statement for the year. Additionally, capital gains generated on sales of fixed-income instruments subject to the tax exemption under Article 104 of the Chilean Income Tax Law are not subject to income tax.

d) Effect of taxes recorded in equity

d.1) Tax effect of other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to income in subsequent years:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Effect of investments at FVTOCI	(589)	(1,853)
Effect of change in hedge accounting net investment	14,510	(2,398)
Effect of change in cash flow hedging	4,681	1,979
Total charge to other comprehensive income	**18,602**	**(2,272)**

d.2) Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to income in subsequent periods:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(706)	(5)
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	(409)	2,279
Total charge to other comprehensive income	**(1,115)**	**2,274**

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

e) Deferred tax effects

e.1) Total deferred taxes

	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred taxes with effect in income						
Allowances for loan losses	140,184	—	**140,184**	157,991	—	**157,991**
Accrued interest on past due portfolio	31,624	—	**31,624**	18,414	—	**18,414**
Miscellaneous provisions	98,947	—	**98,947**	50,179	—	**50,179**
Tax losses	38,805	—	**38,805**	89,307	—	**89,307**
Provision associated with personnel	25,490	—	**25,490**	8,631	—	**8,631**
IFRS 16 lease effect	11,073	—	**11,073**	1,800	—	**1,800**
Unearned price differences	5,980	—	**5,980**	751	—	**751**
Net tax value of amortizable assets	2,247	—	**2,247**	929	—	**929**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	504	—	**504**	(39,724)	—	**(39,724)**
Lease division and others	261	—	**261**	(3,632)	—	**(3,632)**
Market value of financial instruments	(37,332)	—	**(37,332)**	9,669	—	**9,669**
Itaú-Corpbanca business combination	(2,613)	—	**(2,613)**	(5,972)	—	**(5,972)**
Other	2,350	—	**2,350**	3,377	—	**3,377**
Subtotal deferred tax assets (liabilities) through profit or loss	**317,520**	**—**	**317,520**	**291,720**	**—**	**291,720**
Deferred income taxes through other comprehensive income						
Tax on investments at FVTOCI	828	—	**828**	(2,466)	—	**(2,466)**
Taxes due to accounting hedging effect net investment	12,636	—	**12,636**	8,892	—	**8,892**
Taxes due to cash flow hedging effect	(288)	—	**(288)**	(542)	—	**(542)**
Tax on defined benefit obligations	5,740	—	**5,740**	6,011	—	**6,011**
Other	(14)	—	**(14)**	(1,910)	—	**(1,910)**
Subtotal deferred tax assets (liabilities) through other comprehensive income	**18,902**	**—**	**18,902**	**9,985**	**—**	**9,985**
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities)	**336,422**	**—**	**336,422**	**301,705**	**—**	**301,705**

e.2) Deferred taxes by geographic area

	As of December 31, 2024				As of December 31, 2023			
	Chile	U.S.A (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	U.S.A (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax asset	222,560	10,646	103,216	**336,422**	189,682	14,655	97,368	**301,705**
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	**—**
Total net by geographic area	**222,560**	**10,646**	**103,216**	**336,422**	**189,682**	**14,655**	**97,368**	**301,705**

(1) Corresponds to the branch located in New York.

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The effects of deferred tax assets and liabilities allocated as a result of temporary differences by geographic area are presented below.

	As of December 31, 2024				As of December 31, 2023			
	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Allowances for loan losses	144,173	704	(4,693)	**140,184**	157,887	503	(399)	**157,991**
Accrued interest on past due portfolio	31,624	—	—	**31,624**	18,414	—	—	**18,414**
Miscellaneous provisions	6,097	4,063	88,787	**98,947**	48,539	2,062	(422)	**50,179**
Tax losses	47,582	1,949	(10,726)	**38,805**	5,530	8,617	75,160	**89,307**
Provision associated with personnel	26,365	3,865	(4,740)	**25,490**	4,475	569	3,587	**8,631**
IFRS 16 lease effect	4,633	768	5,672	**11,073**	1,109	—	691	**1,800**
Unearned price differences	(2,264)	—	8,244	**5,980**	751	—	—	**751**
Net tax value of amortizable assets	1,553	—	694	**2,247**	929	—	—	**929**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	504	—	—	**504**	(40,163)	(75)	514	**(39,724)**
Lease division and others	261	—	—	**261**	(7,127)	—	3,495	**(3,632)**
Market value of financial instruments	(39,183)	(127)	1,978	**(37,332)**	7,774	3,369	(1,474)	**9,669**
Itaú-Corpbanca business combination	(2,613)	—	—	**(2,613)**	(5,644)	—	(328)	**(5,972)**
Other	(927)	—	3,277	**2,350**	(2,623)	—	6,000	**3,377**
Total net assets (liabilities)	**217,805**	**11,222**	**88,493**	**317,520**	**189,851**	**15,045**	**86,824**	**291,720**

	As of December 31, 2024				As of December 31, 2023			
	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total	Chile	USA (1)	Colombia	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Tax on investments at FVTOCI	4,769	(576)	(3,365)	**828**	1,741	(390)	(3,817)	**(2,466)**
Taxes due to accounting hedging effect net investment	—	—	12,636	**12,636**	—	—	8,892	**8,892**
Taxes due to cash flow hedging effect	—	—	(288)	**(288)**	—	—	(542)	**(542)**
Tax on defined benefit obligations	—	—	5,740	**5,740**	—	—	6,011	**6,011**
Other	(14)	—	—	**(14)**	(1,910)	—	—	**(1,910)**
Total deferred tax assets (liabilities) through other comprehensive income	**4,755**	**(576)**	**14,723**	**18,902**	**(169)**	**(390)**	**10,544**	**9,985**
Total deferred taxes	**222,560**	**10,646**	**103,216**	**336,422**	**189,682**	**14,655**	**97,368**	**301,705**

(1) Corresponds to the Itaú Chile New York Branch.

f) Summary of total deferred taxes

The following is a summary of deferred taxes, considering both their effect on shareholders equity and income.

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Deferred tax assets		
Through other comprehensive income	317,520	9,985
Through income	18,902	291,720
Total deferred tax assets	**336,422**	**301,705**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Through other comprehensive income	—	—
Through income	—	—
Total deferred tax liabilities	—	—

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

g) Effects of Joint Circular No. 3,478 issued by the CMF and No. 47 issued by the Chilean Internal Revenue Service.

The information presented here does not include the transactions of entities that are consolidated in the Financial Statements nor the leasing and factoring transactions, but only those of the taxpayer Bank, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Total assets at financial value and assets at tax value are reported, regardless of whether the transactions are related to each other or whether they should be included in the past-due portfolio columns.

The details of such transactions for the year 2024 are presented below:

Loans and receivables due due from customers as of December 31, 2024	Assets at Financial Statement value	Assets at tax value		
		Total	Secured non-performing porfolio	Unsecured non-performing portfolio
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	11,633,420	11,681,569	44,998	151,476
Mortgage loans	7,197,328	7,197,328	7,905	29,532
Consumen loans	2,489,921	2,489,921	1,345	43,235
Total	**21,320,669**	**21,368,818**	**54,248**	**224,243**

Provisions for non-performing portfolio	As of January 1, 2024	Write-off against provisions	Provisions established	Provisions released	As of December 31, 2024
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	145,688	47,332	101,630	48,510	151,476
Mortgage loans	17,911	1,914	19,914	6,379	29,532
Consumen loans	35,129	28,443	45,402	8,853	43,235
Total	**198,728**	**77,689**	**166,946**	**63,742**	**224,243**

Direct write-offs and recoveries	MCh$	D. Aplication of Art. 31 No. 4 first and third paragraphs	MCh$
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4, second paragraph	420,095	Write-offs as per first paragraph	—
Forgiveness resulting in the release of provisions	—	Forgiveness as per third paragraph	—
Recovery or renegotiation of written-off loans	(54,782)		

Note 18 - Taxes, continued

The details of such transactions for the year 2023 are presented below:

Loans and receivables due from customers as of December 31, 2023	Assets at Financial Statement value	Assets at tax value		
		Total	Secured non-performing porfolio	Unsecured non-performing portfolio
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	12,120,420	12,148,998	60,752	145,688
Mortgage loans	6,739,676	6,739,676	7,465	17,911
Consumen loans	2,464,736	2,464,736	871	35,129
Total	**21,324,832**	**21,353,410**	**69,088**	**198,728**

Provisions for non-performing portfolio	As of January 1, 2023	Write-off against provisions	Provisions established	Provisions released	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commercial loans	126,471	33,915	102,289	49,157	145,688
Mortgage loans	14,783	2,486	10,505	4,891	17,911
Consumen loans	26,243	19,927	35,119	6,306	35,129
Total	**167,497**	**56,328**	**147,913**	**60,354**	**198,728**

Direct write-offs and recoveries	MCh$	D. Aplication of Art. 31 No. 4 first and third paragraphs	MCh$
Direct write-offs Art. 31 No. 4, second paragraph	206,569	Write-offs as per first paragraph	—
Forgiveness resulting in the release of provisions	—	Forgiveness as per third paragraph	—
Recovery or renegotiation of written-off loans	(45,096)		

Note 19 - Other Assets

a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Other assets		
Assets to be leased out as lessor (1)	29,348	32,552
Cash collateral provided for derivative financial transactions (2)	890,612	352,856
Receivables from brokerage of financial instruments	45,391	30,596
Accounts receivable from third parties	48,529	68,945
Investment properties	2,480	3,473
VAT credit receivable	7,096	5,614
Prepaid expenses	21,743	29,499
Assets for revenue from contracts with customers	8,812	10,161
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	—	1,823
Other cash collateral provided	3,379	2,577
Pending transactions	59,012	28,474
Other assets	12,853	24,071
Total	**1,129,255**	**590,641**

(1) Correspond to assets available to be delivered under the financial lease modality.
(2) Correspond to guarantees associated with certain derivative contracts. These guarantees operate when the valuation of the derivatives exceeds the thresholds defined in the respective contracts and may be in favor of or against the Bank.

Note 20 - Non-current Assets and Disposal Group and Liabilities Included in Disposal Group for Sale

a) The composition of non-current assets and disposal group for sale and liabilities in disposal group held for sale is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Assets received in payment or foreclosed at judicial auction		
Assets received in lieu of payment	25,014	14,914
Assets foreclosed in judicial auction	4,350	8,903
Provisions for Assets received in lieu of paymentt or foreclosed at judicial auction	(8,940)	(6,058)
Non-current assets held for sale		
Investments in companies	—	—
Intangible assets	—	—
Fixed assets	527	484
Assets for recovery of assets assigned in financial leasing transactions	8,616	7,553
Other assets	—	—
Disposable groups for sale	—	—
Subtotal	**29,567**	**25,796**
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Total	**29,567**	**25,796**

b) The changes in provisions for assets received in lieu of payment as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**(6,058)**	**(11,380)**
Creation of provisions	(16,849)	(2,467)
Application of provisions	5,844	9,322
Release of provisions	8,353	1,557
Exchange differences	(230)	(3,090)
Total	**(8,940)**	**(6,058)**

Note 21 - Financial Liabilities Held for Trading at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the detail of financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for trading	3,919,623	2,793,343
Other financial instruments held for trading	—	—
Total	**3,919,623**	**2,793,343**

b) Portfolios detail

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the detail of the portfolio of derivative financial instruments is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Derivative Contracts									
Currency forwards	—	6,615,685	5,667,602	10,114,014	5,325,211	560,456	504,653	**28,787,621**	644,399
Interest rate swaps	—	9,697,768	15,276,466	29,344,826	3,238,322	826,263	345,165	**58,728,810**	1,149,411
Currency swaps	—	3,929,221	7,818,445	14,148,765	604,280	2,619	214,247	**26,717,577**	2,124,807
Call currency options	—	8,766	12,081	37,676	—	—	—	**58,523**	893
Put currency options	—	13,684	14,120	27,276	—	—	—	**55,080**	113
Total	**—**	**20,265,124**	**28,788,714**	**53,672,557**	**9,167,813**	**1,389,338**	**1,064,065**	**114,347,611**	**3,919,623**

	As of December 31, 2023								
	Notional amount								Fair value
	On demand	Up to 1 month	Over 1 month less than 3 months	Over 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Over 3 up to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total	Liabilities
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Derivative Contracts									
Currency forwards	—	5,504,518	2,307,221	4,183,963	1,318,639	105,616	297,275	**13,717,232**	301,241
Interest rate swaps	—	6,286,264	20,066,775	25,462,445	2,052,579	633,830	421,966	**54,923,859**	1,360,150
Currency swaps	—	2,259,725	4,720,228	8,383,436	225,404	—	2,273	**15,591,066**	1,131,578
Call currency options	—	16,660	4,806	10,000	—	—	—	**31,466**	245
Put currency options	—	7,909	8,920	8,000	—	—	—	**24,829**	129
Total	**—**	**14,075,076**	**27,107,950**	**38,047,844**	**3,596,622**	**739,446**	**721,514**	**84,288,452**	**2,793,343**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has no other financial instruments classified as financial liabilities held for trading at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of financial liabilities at amortized cost is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Demand deposits and other obligations		
Current accounts	4,427,443	3,884,100
Demand deposit accounts	1,308,651	1,446,495
Other demand deposits	175,755	145,817
Obligations for reserve accounts for payment cards	—	—
Other obligations on demand	408,625	389,974
Subtotal	**6,320,474**	**5,866,386**
Term deposits and other term loans		
Time deposits	14,491,559	13,904,280
Term savings accounts	14,532	20,640
Other term credit balances	—	—
Subtotal	**14,506,091**	**13,924,920**
Obligations under repurchase agreements		
Transactions with domestic banks	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks	687,482	26,983
Transactions with other entities in the country	141,170	34,558
Transactions with other entities abroad	12,490	—
Subtotal	**841,142**	**61,541**
Interbank borrowings		
Banks in the country	—	—
Foreign banks	1,864,542	2,008,078
Central Bank of Chile	—	3,007,325
Foreign central banks	—	—
Subtotal	**1,864,542**	**5,015,403**
Debt instruments issued		
Letters of credit	9,049	13,879
Bonds	7,057,584	6,956,813
Subtotal	**7,066,633**	**6,970,692**
Other financial obligations		
Other financial obligations with the public sector	—	—
Other financial obligations in the country	68,998	57,757
Other financial obligations abroad	822,639	427,807
Subtotal	**891,637**	**485,564**
Total	**31,490,519**	**32,324,506**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

a) Obligations under repurchase agreements

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the detail of instruments sold under repurchase agreements is as follows:

Obligations under repurchase agreements	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Transactions with domestic banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements with Banco Central de Chile	—	—
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with foreign banks		
Reverse repurchase agreements with other banks	—	—
Repurchase agreements with foreign Central Banks	687,482	26,983
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with other entities in the country		
Repurchase agreements	141,170	34,558
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Transactions with other entities abroad		
Repurchase agreements	12,490	—
Securities lending obligations	—	—
Total	**841,142**	**61,541**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

b) Interbank Borrowings

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of the item "Interbank Borrowings" is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and other obligations		
Central Bank of Chile (1)	—	3,007,325
Banks in the country	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**3,007,325**
Loans from Financial Institutions abroad		
Abu dabhi Commerce Bank	18,968	—
Banco Bilbao	19,842	26,538
Banco de Bogotá	19,961	—
Banco Latinoamericano de Exportación (BLADEX)	4,088	35,032
Banco República	—	218
Banco Santander	20,671	—
Bancoldex S.A. (Colombia)	—	14,482
Bank of America, N.A.	118,079	141,253
Bank of Baroda NY	—	44,230
Bank of Montreal	131,209	184,898
Bank of New York	157,658	—
Bayern Landesbank	—	43,955
BBVA Asset Management Continental S.A. (Perú)	—	4,554
BNP Paribas	54,567	101,728
Bradesco Brasil	45,082	—
CaixaBank S.A.	121,053	70,383
Citibank N.A.	109,425	127,196
Cobank C.B.	14,511	58,616
Commerzbank A.G.	15,638	115,571
Credicorp Bank SA	4,502	4,402
Credit Europe N.V Amsterdam	25,839	—
Deutsche Bank AG	19,088	50,186
DZ Bank AG Deuts	35,480	—
Findeter S.A. Financiera del Desarrollo Territorial	45,498	40,251
JP Morgan Chase	39,685	—
Landesbank Baden - Wuerttemberg NY	49,959	—
Mizuho Corporate Bank	—	17,692
Standard Chartered Bank	—	47,810
Standard Chartered Bank Hong Kong	49,606	—
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	457,385	449,996
The bank of NY Mellon	—	109,689
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.	188,648	238,778
Zuercher Kantonalbank	19,842	17,692
Others banks	78,258	62,928
Subtotal	**1,864,542**	**2,008,078**
Totales	**1,864,542**	**5,015,403**

(1) Corresponds to credits obtained through the use of the Conditional Credit Facility for Increased Loans (FCIC) granted by the Central Bank of Chile in response to the financial tensions generated by the expansion of the Covid 19 virus. Credits obtained through FCIC They are guaranteed by placements of high credit quality and/or bonds issued by the same Central Bank of Chile and have monthly maturities that are automatically renewable and successively for equal periods, with a maximum term of 4 years from March 30, 2020, this es, until March 30, 2024. The FCIC accrues at the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) in force on the date of each operation. On July 1, 2024, Banco Itaú Chile made the second and last payment of the FCIC Line for a total amount of MM$1,003,042, with no amounts pending payment regarding this credit facility.

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

c) Debt instruments issued

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Debt instruments issued		
Letters of credit	9,049	13,879
Senior bonds	7,057,584	6,956,813
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—
Subtotal	**7,066,633**	**6,970,692**
Other financial obligations		
Obligations with the public sector	—	—
Other obligations in the country	68,998	57,757
Foreign obligations	822,639	427,807
Subtotal	**891,637**	**485,564**
Total	**7,958,270**	**7,456,256**

c.1) Debts classified as short-term are those that constitute demand obligations or that will mature in a period equal to or less than one year. All other debts are classified as long-term.

The detail is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Letters of credit	4,052	4,997	**9,049**
Senior bonds	853,856	6,203,728	**7,057,584**
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	**—**
Debt instruments issued	**857,908**	**6,208,725**	**7,066,633**
Other financial obligations	**891,637**	**—**	**891,637**

	As of December 31, 2023		
	Short-term	Long-term	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Letters of credit	4,690	9,189	**13,879**
Senior bonds	835,756	6,121,057	**6,956,813**
Mortgage Finance bonds	—	—	**—**
Debt instruments issued	**840,446**	**6,130,246**	**6,970,692**
Other financial obligations	**485,564**	**—**	**485,564**

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Further details, including maturities, are presented below for each type of debt instrument issued, for the balances as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

c.1.1) Senior bonds

The detail of senior bonds by type of currency is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Bonds in UF	6,555,154	6,275,243
Bonds in $	136,512	190,440
Bonds in COP	365,918	491,130
Total	**7,057,584**	**6,956,813**

The following is a detail of senior bond placements:

Placements made during the year ended as of December 31, 2024:

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADM0422	UF	120,000	7 years and 9 months	3.56%	01-18-2024	10-09-2031
BITADD0919	UF	100,000	5 years and 2 months	3.65%	01-19-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	320,000	5 years and 2 months	3.46%	01-24-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	325,000	5 years and 2 months	3.41%	01-25-2024	03-09-2029
BITADD0919	UF	255,000	5 years and 2 months	3.52%	01-26-2024	03-09-2029
BITADG0521	UF	300,000	5 years and 3 months	3.08%	02-08-2024	05-09-2029
BITADG0521	UF	200,000	5 years and 3 months	3.06%	02-09-2024	05-09-2029
BITADM0422	UF	150,000	7 years and 8 months	3.18%	02-20-2024	10-09-2031
BITADG0521	UF	430,000	5 years and 2 months	3.28%	03-07-2024	05-09-2029
BITADF0321	UF	630,000	4 years	3.27%	03-27-2024	03-09-2028
BITADM0422	UF	2,230,000	7 years and 3 months	3.63%	07-17-2024	10-09-2031
BITADW1122	UF	2,000,000	9 years and 4 months	3.55%	07-23-2024	11-10-2033
BITADX1022	UF	2,000,000	9 years and 9 months	3.55%	07-23-2024	04-10-2034
BITADQ0222	UF	180,000	11 years	3.40%	07-31-2024	10-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	760,000	11 years	3.05%	08-21-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	70,000	11 years	3.00%	08-23-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	150,000	11 years	3.01%	08-28-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	2,000,000	11 years	3.04%	08-29-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	1,290,000	11 years	2.50%	09-27-2024	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	620,000	15 years	2.87%	10-17-2024	10-10-2039
BITADQ0222	UF	530,000	14 years and 10 months	2.90%	12-05-2024	10-10-2039
BITADQ0222	UF	420,000	14 years and 10 months	2.90%	12-13-2024	10-10-2039
Total		**15,080,000**				

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BCORCF0914	CLP	15,000,000,000	5 years and 8 months	6.22%	01-23-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	11,000,000,000	5 years and 5 months	6.74%	04-24-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6.43%	05-17-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	5,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6.38%	05-20-2024	09-01-2029
BCORCF0914	CLP	10,000,000,000	5 years and 4 months	6.41%	05-24-2024	09-01-2029
Total		**46,000,000,000**				

Note 22 - Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost, continued

Placements made during the year ended as of December 31, 2023:

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITADP0222	UF	1,500,000	11 years and 17 months	2.51%	01-03-2023	08-09-2034
BITADN0322	UF	2,000,000	11 years and 17 months	2.64%	01-09-2023	09-09-2032
BITADM0422	UF	2,500,000	8 years and 7 months	2.60%	03-27-2023	10-09-2031
BITADP0222	UF	1,500,000	11 years and 4 months	2.58%	04-11-2023	08-09-2034
BITADQ0222	UF	450,000	12 years and 2 months	2.74%	06-06-2023	08-09-2035
BITADQ0222	UF	100,000	12 years and 2 months	2.74%	06-08-2023	08-09-2035
Total UF		**8,050,000**				

Series	Currency	Amount placed	Term	Rate of issue	Date of placement	Date of maturity
BITACO0419	CLP	8,000,000,000	3 years and 4 months	6,95%	06-01-2023	10-01-2026
BITACO0419	CLP	12,000,000,000	3 years and 3 months	6,30%	07-19-2023	10-01-2026
BITACO0419	CLP	5,000,000,000	3 years and 3 months	6,30%	07-20-2023	10-01-2026
BCORCF0914	CLP	12,000,000,000	6 years and 2 months	6,20%	07-26-2023	09-01-2029
Total		**37,000,000,000**				

c.1.2) Mortgage bonds

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, no mortgage bond placements have been made.

d) Other financial obligations

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Amount owed for credit card transactions	891,637	485,564
Other	—	—
Total other financial obligations	**891,637**	**485,564**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the Bank has had no principal, interest or other defaults on its debt instruments issued.

Note 23 - Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments Issued

a) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of this item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Subordinated bonds	**1,191,934**	**1,301,615**
Subordinated bonds with transitional recognition	—	—
Subordinated bonds	1,191,934	1,301,615
Perpetual bonds	**197,060**	**—**
Preferred shares	**—**	**—**
Regulatory capital financial instruments issued	**1,388,994**	**1,301,615**

b) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the changes in this caption are as follows:

	Preferred shares MCh$	Subordinated bonds MCh$	Bonds with no fixed maturity (1) MCh$	Total MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**—**	**1,301,615**	**—**	**1,301,615**
New issues made	—	—	198,162	**198,162**
Transaction costs	—	—	(2,262)	**(2,262)**
Amortization of transaction costs deferred in the income statement	—	—	—	**—**
Interest accrued at effective interest rate	—	52,596	—	**52,596**
Acquisition or redemption by issuer	—	—	—	**—**
Modification of the issuance conditions	—	—	—	**—**
Payment of interest to the holder	—	(57,873)	—	**(57,873)**
Payment of principal to the holder	—	(151,522)	—	**(151,522)**
Adjustments accrued for UF and/or the exchange rate	—	45,911	—	**45,911**
Exchange differences	—	1,207	1,160	**2,367**
Depreciation	—	—	—	**—**
Reappreciation	—	—	—	**—**
Expiration	—	—	—	**—**
Conversion to common shares	—	—	—	**—**
Other	—	—	—	**—**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**—**	**1,191,934**	**197,060**	**1,388,994**

(1) The accrual of interest on perpetual bonds is recorded under “Provisions for Dividends and Interest Payments” in equity, with the corresponding entry in provisions. (In accordance with the Compendium of International Exchange Standards (referred to as “CNCB”) chapter A-2 8.1)

Note 23 - Regulatory Capital Financial Instruments Issued, continued

	Preferred shares	Subordinated bonds	Bonds with no fixed maturity	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	—	1,263,169	—	**1,263,169**
New issues made	—	—	—	—
Transaction costs	—	—	—	—
Amortization of transaction costs deferred in the income statement	—	—	—	—
Interest accrued at effective interest rate	—	62,509	—	**62,509**
Acquisition or redemption by issuer	—	—	—	—
Modification of the issuance conditions	—	—	—	—
Payment of interest to the holder	—	(65,664)	—	**(65,664)**
Payment of principal to the holder	—	(25,726)	—	**(25,726)**
Adjustments accrued for UF and/or the exchange rate	—	47,493	—	**47,493**
Exchange differences	—	19,834	—	**19,834**
Depreciation	—	—	—	—
Reappreciation	—	—	—	—
Expiration	—	—	—	—
Conversion to common shares	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**—**	**1,301,615**	**—**	**1,301,615**

c) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has not made payments of interest on perpetual bonds non preferred stocks dividends.

d) A detail of the regulatory capital financial instruments issued.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has not issued or placed any of the following:

- Subordinated bonds.
- Preferred shares.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank issued the following bond with no fixed maturity date:

Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Annual emission rate	Placement date
Bond AT1	USD	200.000.000	6-month Term SOFR + 3.60%.	12-24-2024
Totals		**200.000.000**		

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has recorded the following movements in its provisions:

a) Detail of provisions

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Provisions for employee benefit obligations	114,426	109,588
Provisions of a foreign bank branch for remittances of profits to its parent company	—	—
Provisions for restructuring plans	2,619	6,637
Provisions for trials and litigation	1,744	1,919
Provisions for obligations of loyalty programs and merits for clients	18,947	22,498
Provisions for operational risk	3,681	2,395
Other provisions for other contingencies	1,399	1,756
Total	**142,816**	**144,793**

b) The movement of provisions as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is shown below:

	Provisions						
	Employee benefits and compensation	Restructuring plans	lawsuits and litigation	Customer loyalty and merits program obligations	Other Provisions for contingencies	Operational risk	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**109,588**	**6,637**	**1,919**	**22,498**	**1,756**	**2,395**	**144,793**
Provisions recorded	141,681	—	364	2,840	—	5,550	**150,435**
Application of provisions	(78,500)	(4,018)	(473)	(5,872)	(138)	—	**(89,001)**
Release of provisions	(57,930)	—	(60)	(438)	(1,078)	(3,680)	**(63,186)**
Other movements	(413)	—	(6)	(81)	859	(584)	**(225)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**114,426**	**2,619**	**1,744**	**18,947**	**1,399**	**3,681**	**142,816**

	Provisions						
	Employee benefits and compensation	Restructuring plans	lawsuits and litigation	Customer loyalty and merits program obligations	Other Provisions for contingencies	Operational risk	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**109,211**	**4,846**	**1,475**	**18,390**	**3,290**	**1,335**	**138,547**
Provisions recorded	125,411	6,588	747	8,381	—	2,313	**143,440**
Application of provisions	(79,840)	(3,547)	(418)	(5,367)	—	—	**(89,172)**
Release of provisions	(63,478)	(1,250)	(515)	—	(2,371)	(1,283)	**(68,897)**
Other movements	18,284	—	630	1,094	837	30	**20,875**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**109,588**	**6,637**	**1,919**	**22,498**	**1,756**	**2,395**	**144,793**

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

c) Provisions for employee benefit obligations

	Reference	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
		MCh$	MCh$
Provision of short-term employee benefits	(1)	57,996	47,705
Provision of benefits to post-employment employees		—	—
Provision of long-term employee benefits	(d.1)	9,095	14,082
Provision of benefits to employees for termination of employment contract	(d.4)	5,846	4,432
Provision for payments to employees based on shares or equity instruments	(2)	7,443	6,945
Provision for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans		—	—
Provision for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	(d.2)	28,565	30,245
Provision for other staff obligations	(d.3)	5,481	6,179
Total		**114,426**	**109,588**

(1) Includes the provision for the payment of performance bonuses, year-end bonuses and other compensation of a similar nature to employees.
(2) During 2021 and 2022, the Bank entered into an agreement consisting in the granting of an extraordinary long-term variable remuneration which will be paid in march 2025, 2026 and 2027, respectively, The remuneration is determined based on a defined nominal amount which will be adjusted by the variation of the share price in the value of the shares; this will be settled in cash when the agreement milestones are met.

d) The detail of the main aspects of long-term employee benefits is presented below:

d.1) Compensation for years of service (long-term)

Description: Annual payment in the month in which the employee completes years of service in Colombia (every 5 years, from 5 to 50 years of service).

Financing: The method called “Projected Unit Credit” (“Projected Unit Credit”) was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the corresponding cost for services. For all active Plan participants, the “projected earned benefit” is based on the Plan formula and years of service as of the calculation date, but using average salary, social security benefits, etc., projected to the date of calculation. Age at which the employee is assumed to stop providing services. For inactive members instead, it is the total benefit. The plan does not have policies (therefore without reimbursements) or associated assets, being a structured financing according to the financial conditions of the entity.

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The detail of the net benefit cost is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	8.50	7.75
Expected rate of salary increase	7.30	12.00
Inflation rate	5.10	9.50

The changes in the present value of the obligation for this type of benefit and the amounts recognized in the Consolidated Income Statement are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method and consist of the following:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**9,018**	**6,183**
Net cost of benefits	792	2,109
Payments	(800)	(1,075)
Exchange differences	85	1,801
Total	**9,095**	**9,018**

The detail of the cost of the net benefit is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Current benefit cost	1,105	2,057
Reduction - past service costs	(975)	(668)
Interest expense on the obligation	662	720
Balances as of end year	**792**	**2,109**

d.2) Pension plan

Description: Old Age or Survivors' Pension in accordance with the Social Security Law in Colombia and benefits acquired with the Entity.

Financing: The Projected Unit Credit Method is the method used to determine the present value of the benefit obligation and the cost associated with it. Under this method, the benefit obligation is the present value of the benefits earned for past service, with the plan's benefit calculated based on the projected salary as of the date on which the participant is assumed to receive the benefit. The plan does not have policies or associated assets, and therefore, no reimbursements. It is financing structured according to the financial conditions of the entity.

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The detail of the cost of the net benefit is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	8.50	7.75
Expected rate of pay increase	5.10	9.50
Inflation rate	5.10	9.50

The detail of the movements of the balances of the Pension Plan is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**30,245**	**20,153**
Interest expense on the obligation	2,214	2,397
Payment	(3,164)	(3,658)
Actuarial losses (gains)	(632)	6,490
Exchange differences	(98)	4,863
Balances as of end year	**28,565**	**30,245**

d.3) Retroactive severance plan

Description: Retroactive severance plan prior to Law 50 of 1990 in Colombia.

Financing: The method called “Projected Unit Credit” (“Projected Unit Credit”), in English, was used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the corresponding cost for services. For all active Plan participants, the “projected earned benefit” is based on the Plan formula and years of service as of the calculation date, but using average salary, social security benefits, etc., projected to the date of calculation. Age at which the employee is assumed to stop providing services. For inactive members instead, it is the total benefit. The plan does not have policies (therefore without reimbursements) or associated assets, being a structured financing according to the financial conditions of the entity.

The summary of the economic assumptions is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	7.25	7.25
Expected rate of pay increase	7.30	12.00
Inflation rate	5.10	9.50

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The movements for this benefit as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are detailed below:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1st	**328**	**276**
Current service cost	89	150
Interest expense on debentures	16	22
Actuarial losses (gains)	(34)	(136)
Payment of benefits	(155)	(119)
Exchange differences	(2)	135
Balances as of end year	**242**	**328**

d.4) Retirement Bonus Plan

Description: Payment of a fixed amount at the time of retirement for retirement.

Financing: The method called “Projected unit credit” is the method used to determine the present value of the obligation for benefits and the cost associated with it. Under this method, the obligation for benefits is the present value of the current benefits for past services, but calculating the plan benefit based on the projected salary on the date on which the participant is supposed to receive the benefit.

The summary of the economic assumptions is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	%	%
Assumptions		
Discount rate	8.50	7.75
Expected rate of pay increase	7.10	11.50
Inflation rate	5.10	9.50

The amounts recognized for this benefit were as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at January 1st	**726**	**446**
Current service cost	(169)	(24)
Interest expense on debentures	97	50
Actuarial losses (gains)	(55)	110
Payment of benefits	(15)	(15)
Exchange differences	(4)	159
Balances as of end year	**580**	**726**

Note 24 – Provisions for Contingencies, continued

The effect recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Pension plan	(632)	6,490
Retroactive severance plan	(34)	(136)
Retirement Bonus Plan	(55)	110
Total recognition of defined benefit obligations	**(721)**	**6,464**

Future payments

Future actuarial calculations may differ from the calculations presented, due to the following factors:

- The experience of the plans differs from those anticipated by the selected economic and demographic assumptions.
- Changes in economic and demographic assumptions.
- Expected increases or decreases as a natural part of the functioning of the methodology for these calculations (for example, the end of the amortization period or additional costs based on the financing situation of the plan).
- Changes in the characteristics of the plan or applicable law, and with respect to it, there are no significant events affecting the results presented since the last valuation.

Below is the detail of future payments for 2024 and 2023:

2024	Severance indemnity (long term)	Plan of pensions	Retroactive Severance plan	Plan bonus for retirement
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Year 2025	934	3,133	155	106
Year 2026	1,093	3,120	1	32
Year 2027	1,509	3,075	29	21
Year 2028	1,492	3,019	1	22
Year 2029	1,002	2,955	1	30
Year 2030- 2034	5,846	13,673	86	229

2023	Severance indemnity (long term)	Plan of pensions	Retroactive Severance plan	Plan bonus for retirement
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Year 2024	875	3,072	221	124
Year 2025	882	3,100	25	39
Year 2026	1,092	3,060	1	38
Year 2027	1,502	3,008	26	40
Year 2028	1,505	2,948	1	27
Year 2029- 2033	5,800	13,661	97	264

Note 25 – Provisions for Dividends, Interest Payments and Repricing on Bonds with no fixed maturity

a) The breakdown of the item as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Provision for payment of common stock dividends	112,988	106,466
Provision for payment of dividends on preferred shares	—	—
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity	305	—
Provision for permanent bonds repricing	—	—
Total	**113,293**	**106,466**

b) The changes in this caption as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are presented below:

	Provision for dividends	Provision for payment of interest on permanent bonds	Provision for permanent bonds repricing
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**106,466**	—	—
Provisions recorded	112,988	305	—
Application of provisions	(106,466)	—	—
Release of provisions	—	—	—
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**112,988**	**305**	—

	Provision for dividends	Provision for payment of interest on permanent bonds	Provision for permanent bonds repricing
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**130,123**	—	—
Provisions recorded	106,466	—	—
Application of provisions	(130,123)	—	—
Release of provisions	—	—	—
Reclassifications	—	—	—
Other movements	—	—	—
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**106,466**	—	—

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risks

a) Details of special provisions for credit risk for as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are summarized as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Special provisions for credit risk	**MCh$**	**MCh$**
Provisions for credit risk for contingent accounts receivable		
Guarantees and sureties	4,065	3,171
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	415	353
Transactions related to contingent payments	17,285	19,759
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—
Other credit commitments	1,935	2,299
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	16,317	14,974
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	27	39
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	213	270
Other contingent loans	—	—
Subtotal	**40,257**	**40,865**
Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	**12,256**	**8,236**
Special provisions for foreign loans	**—**	**—**
Additional provisions for loans		
Additional provisions for commercial loans	81,541	96,387
Additional provisions for Mortgage loans	22	12,022
Additional provisions for consumer loans	27,489	61,461
Subtotal	**109,052**	**169,870**
Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment		
Adjustment to minimum allowance owed by banks in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum provision for commercial loans in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for contingent loans in the country	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance Interbank loans abroad	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for commercial placements abroad	—	—
Adjustment to minimum allowance for contingent loans abroad	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Provisions made for credit risk as a result of supplementary prudential requirements		
Provisions for commercial loans	—	—
Provisions for Mortgage loans	—	—
Provisions for consumer loans	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Total	**161,565**	**218,971**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risks, continued

b) The movement recorded in the results for provisions for as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is summarized as follows:

	Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for foreign loans	Additional provisions for placements	Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment	Provisions as a result of complementary prudential requirements
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**8,236**	**—**	**169,870**	**—**	**—**
Creation of provisions	5,923	—	—	—	—
Release of provisions	(2,828)	—	(60,758)	—	—
Other changes in provisions	925	—	(60)	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**12,256**	**—**	**109,052**	**—**	**—**

	Provisions for country risk for transactions with debtors domiciled abroad	Special provisions for foreign loans	Additional provisions for placements	Provisions for adjustments to the minimum required provision for normal portfolio with individual assessment	Provisions as a result of complementary prudential requirements
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Balance as of January 1, 2023	**8,893**	**—**	**175,501**	**—**	**—**
Creation of provisions	4,306	—	8,100	—	—
Release of provisions	(5,211)	—	(18,090)	—	—
Other changes in provisions	248	—	4,359	—	—
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**8,236**	**—**	**169,870**	**—**	**—**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risks, continued

c) Details of Contingent Credits for as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 are summarized as follows:

	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Provisions recorded						Exposure net credit risk of loans contingent
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantees and sureties	1,004,017	1,687	—	—	—	**1,005,704**	(4,038)	(27)	—	—	—	**(4,065)**	1,001,639
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	28,263	813	157	—	—	**29,233**	(373)	(20)	(22)	—	—	**(415)**	28,818
Transactions related to contingent events	1,259,099	50,435	20,937	2,509	1,600	**1,334,580**	(9,855)	(986)	(4,513)	(1,254)	(677)	**(17,285)**	1,317,295
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Other irrevocable credit commitments	222,117	—	—	—	—	**222,117**	(1,935)	—	—	—	—	**(1,935)**	220,182
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	233,545	981,374	1,454	164	20,314	**1,236,851**	(664)	(5,348)	(80)	(54)	(10,171)	**(16,317)**	1,220,534
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	7,337	—	—	—	—	**7,337**	(27)	—	—	—	—	**(27)**	7,310
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	—	18,897	—	—	418	**19,315**	—	(196)	—	—	(17)	**(213)**	19,102
Other contingent loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**2,754,378**	**1,053,206**	**22,548**	**2,673**	**22,332**	**3,855,137**	**(16,892)**	**(6,577)**	**(4,615)**	**(1,308)**	**(10,865)**	**(40,257)**	**3,814,880**

	Exposure for contingent loans before provisions						Provisions recorded						Exposure net credit risk of loans contingent
	Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			Normal portfolio Evaluation		Substandard Portfolio Evaluation	Portfolio in default Evaluation			
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group	Total	
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantees and sureties	661,050	2,274	374	—	—	**663,698**	(3,071)	(48)	(52)	—	—	**(3,171)**	660,527
Letters of credit for goods movement transactions	24,512	465	22	—	—	**24,999**	(342)	(8)	(3)	—	—	**(353)**	24,646
Transactions related to contingent events	1,200,244	44,882	23,742	2,259	2,359	**1,273,486**	(10,946)	(931)	(5,707)	(1,219)	(956)	**(19,759)**	1,253,727
Unrestricted lines of credit	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Other irrevocable credit commitments	224,391	—	—	—	—	**224,391**	(2,299)	—	—	—	—	**(2,299)**	222,092
Undrawn lines of credit with immediate cancellation	192,969	998,201	774	363	20,545	**1,212,852**	(604)	(4,871)	(70)	(105)	(9,324)	**(14,974)**	1,197,878
Commitments to purchase local currency debt abroad	4,920	—	—	—	—	**4,920**	(39)	—	—	—	—	**(39)**	4,881
Loans for higher education studies law No. 20,027 (CAE)	—	32,056	—	—	585	**32,641**	—	(247)	—	—	(23)	**(270)**	32,371
Other contingent loans	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—
Balance as of December 31, 2023	**2,308,086**	**1,077,878**	**24,912**	**2,622**	**23,489**	**3,436,987**	**(17,301)**	**(6,105)**	**(5,832)**	**(1,324)**	**(10,303)**	**(40,865)**	**3,396,122**

Note 26 – Special Provisions for Credit Risks, continued

d) Summary of changes in provisions – Contingent credits:

	Changes in provisions for the years in provisions			
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Balance as of January 1, 2024	**(23,406)**	**(5,832)**	**(11,627)**	**(40,865)**
Recording/(release) of provisions for				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(1,859)	397	3,088	**1,626**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	1,394	(201)	(8,577)	**(7,384)**
Normal Individual up to Substandard	197	(481)	—	**(284)**
Normal individual up to Individual default	—	—	—	**—**
Substandard up to individual default	—	25	(162)	**(137)**
Substandard up to Normal Individual	(106)	192	—	**86**
Individual default up to Substandard	—	—	—	**—**
Individual default up to Normal Individual	—	—	—	**—**
Group normal up to Group default	1,264	—	(11,364)	**(10,100)**
Group default up to Group normal	(9)	—	3,182	**3,173**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) up to Group (normal, default)	61	86	(229)	**(82)**
Group (normal, default) up to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	(13)	(23)	(4)	**(40)**
New contingent loans granted	(17,919)	(20,782)	(1,796)	**(40,497)**
Contingent credits due to conversion to loans	3,424	105	2,440	**5,969**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange rate differences	(755)	(42)	(583)	**(1,380)**
Other changes in provisions	15,652	21,740	4,882	**42,274**
Balance as of December 31, 2024	**(23,469)**	**(4,615)**	**(12,173)**	**(40,257)**

	Changes in provisions for the years in provisions			
	Normal Portfolio	Substandard Portfolio	Portfolio in default	Total
	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$	Mch$
Balance as of January 1, 2023	**(20,257)**	**(3,884)**	**(18,536)**	**(42,677)**
Recording/(release) of provisions for				
Change in measurement without portfolio reclassification during the year:	(2,308)	(2,839)	2,849	**(2,298)**
Change in measurement due to portfolio reclassification from the beginning to the end of the year (portfolio from (-) to (+)):	1,642	(596)	(10,107)	**(9,061)**
Normal Individual up to Substandard	553	(1,103)	8	**(542)**
Normal individual up to Individual default	2	—	(8)	**(6)**
Substandard up to individual default	—	304	(1,228)	**(924)**
Substandard up to Normal Individual	(67)	185	—	**118**
Individual default up to Substandard	—	—	1	**1**
Individual default up to Normal Individual	—	—	—	**—**
Group normal up to Group default	1,043	—	(10,776)	**(9,733)**
Group default up to Group normal	(12)	—	2,093	**2,081**
Individual (normal, substandard, default) up to Group (normal, default)	122	18	(200)	**(60)**
Group (normal, default) up to Individual (normal, substandard, default)	1	—	3	**4**
New contingent loans granted	(14,453)	(16,506)	(2,116)	**(33,075)**
Contingent credits due to conversion to loans	2,074	47	2,309	**4,430**
Changes in models and methodologies	—	—	—	**—**
Exchange rate differences	(1,552)	(51)	(230)	**(1,833)**
Other changes in provisions	11,448	17,997	14,204	**43,649**
Balances as of December 31, 2023	**(23,406)**	**(5,832)**	**(11,627)**	**(40,865)**

Note 27 – Other Liabilities

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the composition of the item is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Cash collateral received for derivative financial transactions	164,128	235,743
Accounts payable for intermediation of financial instruments	33,705	23,600
Accounts payable to third parties (1)	90,693	91,496
Other accounts and notes payable to third parties	242,861	244,556
Agreed dividends payable (2)	204	267
Valuation adjustments for macro hedges	6,537	2,467
Liabilities for revenues from ordinary activities arising from contracts with customers (3)	29,815	24,525
VAT debit payable	11,977	10,945
Other cash collateral received	78	74
Pending transactions	73,379	44,695
Other liabilities	43,784	12,495
Total	**697,161**	**690,863**

(1) This group includes obligations that do not correspond to business operations, such as price balances for purchases of materials, price balances or obligations under leasing contracts for the acquisition of fixed assets or provisions for expenses pending payment.
(2) Correspond to approved dividends pending payment.
(3) Corresponds to commissions associated with the financial advisory and insurance brokerage businesses that must be deferred in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

Note 28 – Equity

a) Movements in equity accounts and reserves (attributable to the equity holders of the Bank)

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the paid capital of the Bank is represented by ordinary shares subscribed and paid, without nominal value, as presented below:

	Number of ordinary shares	
	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
Issued as of January 1,	216,340,749	973,517,871,202
Issuance of paid shares	—	—
Issuance of due shares	—	—
Repurchase of company issued shares	—	—
Share exchange (1)	—	(973,301,530,453)
Sales of company issued shares	—	—
Total	**216,340,749**	**216,340,749**

(1) On May 26, 2023, a share exchange (Reverse Stock Split) took place in which each shareholder received one new share in exchange for every 4,500 shares of the Bank. As a result of this operation, the Bank's capital has been divided into 216,340,749 shares in circulation, fully subscribed and paid, amounting to MCh$2,687,951.

- **Subscribed and paid shares**

As of December 31, 2024, and according to its balance on that date, the Bank's paid-in capital is represented by 216,340,749 subscribed and paid ordinary shares, without par value for a total of MM$2,687,951. This amount is broken down into MCh$2,692,826 of paid capital and MCh$4,875 for expenses associated with the capital increase. Payments were made in December 2021 for MCh$4,695 and subsequently MCh$180 in February 2022, which were recorded as a reducing effect. of the same, in accordance with the instructions provided in Chapter B-4 of the Compendium of Accounting Standards issued by the CMF.

- **Purchase and sale of own shares**

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no transactions for the purchase and sale of company-issued shares.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

List of major shareholders

The shareholders list as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Company name or shareholder name	Shares			
	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	No. of shares	Ownership % (2)	No. of shares	Ownership % (2)
Itaú Unibanco	**145,853,507**	**67.42 %**	**145,853,507**	**67.42 %**
ITB Holding Brasil Participaçoes Ltda. (1)	78,795,817	36.42 %	78,795,817	36.42 %
Itaú Unibanco Holding S.A.	56,896,856	26.30 %	56,896,856	26.30 %
Itaú Chile Participaciones SPA (4)	10,160,834	4.70 %	4,002,484	1.85 %
Saga II SpA (4)	—	— %	3,462,094	1.60 %
Saga III SpA (4)	—	— %	1,806,004	0.84 %
CGB III SPA (4)	—	— %	890,252	0.41 %
Others	**70,487,242**	**32.58 %**	**70,487,242**	**32.58 %**
Local Securities Brokerage	40,424,197	18.69 %	39,450,674	18.24 %
ADRs Holders and Inst. Foreign Investors (3)	14,009,222	6.48 %	13,426,909	6.21 %
Local institutional investors	13,398,140	6.19 %	15,158,850	7.01 %
Other minority shareholders	2,655,683	1.22 %	2,450,809	1.12 %
Total	**216,340,749**	**100.00 %**	**216,340,749**	**100.00 %**

(1) Includes 26,759,736 shares owned by ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda. under custody as of December 31, 2024 (26,944,619 shares owned by ITB Holding Brasil Participações Ltda. under custody as of December 31, 2023).
(2) The percentages included in this column have been rounded for ease of presentation. These Percentages have been calculated on the basis of the unrounded figures presented in the "No. Shares" column.
(3) In February 2024, the ADR program was terminated, according to what was reported to the market in Essential Facts of October 30 and November 20, 2023, and February 19, 2024.
(4) In October 2024, a corporate restructuring was carried out within the controlling group of Banco Itaú Chile. As part of this restructuring, a merger was agreed upon, under which CGB III SpA, SAGA II SpA, and SAGA III SpA, all shareholders of the Bank, were incorporated into the shareholder CGB II SpA. In addition, CGB II SpA changed its corporate name to Itaú Chile Participaciones SpA. The restructuring had no impact on the number and percentage of shares of the Itaú Unibanco Group in Banco Itaú Chile.

b) Dividends

At the Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of Banco Itaú Chile held on April 25, 2024, the shareholders agreed to distribute profits for MCh$106,466 representing 30% of the profits for 2023.

	Income attributable to equity holders of Banks	Allocated to reserves and earnings Retained	Allocated to dividends	Percentage distributed	Shares	dividends Per share
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	%	No.	CLP
Year 2023, (Shareholders Meeting April 2024)	354,887	248,421	106,466	30 %	216,340,749	492.12181
Year 2022, (Shareholders Meeting April 2023)	433,744	303,621	130,123	30 %	973,517,871,202	0.13366
Year 2021, (Shareholders Meeting March 2022)	279,765	196,423	83,342	30 %	973,517,871,202	0.08561

Note 28 – Equity, continued

Below is the composition of the basic and diluted profit, attributable to the owners of the Bank, as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Basic earnings and diluted earnings	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares (1)	Amount
	Millions	MCh$	Millions	MCh$
Basic earnings per share				
Net income for the year	—	376,627	—	354,887
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	216	—	216	—
Assumed convertible debt conversion	—	—	—	—
Adjusted number of shares	—	—	216	—
Basic earnings per share (Chilean pesos)	—	1,741	—	1,640
Diluted earnings per share				
Net income for the year	—	376,627	—	354,887
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	216	—	216	—
Dilutive effects:				
Assumed convertible debt conversion	—	—	—	—
Conversion of common shares	—	—	—	—
Options rights	—	—	—	—
Adjusted number of shares	216	—	216	—
Diluted earnings per share (Chilean pesos)	—	1,741	—	1,640

(1) In accordance with IAS 33, for the year 2023 the number of shares was adjusted retroactively in order to reflect the reverse stock split.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there were no dilutive effects.

c) Valuation accounts

Financial instruments to FVTOCI Includes accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income.
Equity instruments designated to FVTOCI Includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of investments at fair value with effect on other comprehensive income. These results come mainly from minority investments, which are not recyclable.
Cash flows hedge: It includes the effects of hedges on the Bank's exposure to variations in cash flows that are attributed to a particular risk related to a recognized asset and/or liability, which may affect the results for the year.
Investment in foreign operations hedge: Corresponds to adjustments for hedges of net investment in foreign business.
Conversion reserves: It includes the effects of converting the Financial Statements of the New York Branch and Colombian subsidiaries, whose functional currencies are the US dollar and Colombian peso, respectively, to the presentation currency of Banco Itaú Chile (Chilean peso).
Defined benefits obligations reserves: This includes the effects of applying IAS 19 "Employee Benefits".
Minority investments: Includes the accumulated net changes in the fair value of minority investments.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

The following are the equity effects and income taxes attributable to the owners of the Bank as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Elements that will be reclassified in income					Elements that will not be reclassified in income			
	Instrument Financial In FVTOCI	Hedges of cash flows Cash flows	Hedges of Net investment in foreign	Variation type of Changes in investment in Colombia and branch New York	Subtotal	Instrument Equity Defined In FVTOCI	Recognition obligations Benefits Defined	Subtotal	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Comprehensive income for the year									
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**31,252**	**9,255**	**(65,531)**	**72,256**	**47,232**	**8,476**	**(9,282)**	**(806)**	**46,426**
Effects for the year	(8,042)	(17,871)	(51,759)	35,890	(41,782)	(1,580)	717	**(863)**	**(42,645)**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**23,210**	**(8,616)**	**(117,290)**	**108,146**	**5,450**	**6,896**	**(8,565)**	**(1,669)**	**3,781**
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income									
Balances as of January 1, 2024	**(4,209)**	**(3,013)**	**20,187**	**—**	**12,965**	**(5)**	**3,193**	**3,188**	**16,153**
Effects for the year	(590)	4,680	14,490	—	18,580	(706)	(407)	**(1,113)**	**17,467**
Balances as of December 31, 2024	**(4,799)**	**1,667**	**34,677**	**—**	**31,545**	**(711)**	**2,786**	**2,075**	**33,620**
Net balances as of December 31, 2024	**18,411**	**(6,949)**	**(82,613)**	**108,146**	**36,995**	**6,185**	**(5,779)**	**406**	**37,401**

	Elements that will be reclassified in income					Elements that will not be reclassified in income			
	Instrument Financial In FVTOCI	Hedges of cash flows Cash flows	Hedges of Net investment in foreign	Variation type of Changes in investment in Colombia and branch New York	Subtotal	Instrument Equity Defined In FVTOCI	Recognition obligations Benefits Defined	Subtotal	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Comprehensive income for the year									
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**(132)**	**14,947**	**(66,716)**	**(66,343)**	**(118,244)**	**3,026**	**(2,853)**	**173**	**(118,071)**
Effects for the year	31,384	(5,692)	1,185	138,599	**165,476**	5,450	(6,429)	(979)	**164,497**
Subtotal as of December 31, 2023	**31,252**	**9,255**	**(65,531)**	**72,256**	**47,232**	**8,476**	**(9,282)**	**(806)**	**46,426**
Income taxes related to components of other comprehensive income									
Balances as of January 1, 2023	**(2,386)**	**(4,995)**	**22,559**	**—**	**15,178**	**—**	**927**	**927**	**16,105**
Effects for the year	(1,823)	1,982	(2,372)	—	**(2,213)**	(5)	2,266	2,261	**48**
Subtotal as of December 31, 2023	**(4,209)**	**(3,013)**	**20,187**	**—**	**12,965**	**(5)**	**3,193**	**3,188**	**16,153**
Net balances as of December 31, 2023	**27,043**	**6,242**	**(45,344)**	**72,256**	**60,197**	**8,471**	**(6,089)**	**2,382**	**62,579**

Note 28 – Equity, continued

d) Provision for Interest Payments on Bonds without a fixed maturity

The Bank records the accrual of interest on bonds without a fixed maturity in Provisions for dividends, interest payment and appreciation of regulatory capital financial instruments issued. As of December 31, 2024 the balance net of tax amount to CLP$ 223 million.

e) Reserves

This item is made up of amounts generated by concepts such as the business combination between Banco Itaú Chile and CorpBanca in 2016, investments after the initial purchase of Colombia in 2019 and 2022, loss absorption in 2020 and first-rate adjustments application years 2008 and 2022, the amounts of the item are as MCh$236,039 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

f) Retained earnings from prior years

Corresponds to undistributed earnings to shareholders for a total of MCh$746,506 as of December 31, 2024 (MCh$498,085 as of December 31, 2023).

Note 28 – Equity, continued

g) Non-controlling interest

Correspond to the net equity amount of the subsidiaries attributable to equity instruments which do not belong, either directly or indirectly, to the Bank, including the portion that has been attributed to the income (loss) for the year. The amounts and ownership percentage of the non-controlling interest in equity and income (loss) of the subsidiary are shown below:

As of December 31, 2024 and for the year ended that date:

				Other comprehensive income						
Subsidiary company	No. controlling	Equity	Income	Instrument Financial in FVTOCI (1)	Variation Exchange rate Colombia	Variation hedges Net investment in foreign (2)	Obligations over benefits Defined	Taxes Deferred	Total Other income comprehensive	Income comprehensive
	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Itaú Corredor de Seguro Colombia S.A.	0.013%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	0.538%	3,518	75	(16)	42	(70)	4	20	(19)	56
Total	**0.551%**	**3,518**	**75**	**(16)**	**42**	**(70)**	**4**	**20**	**(19)**	**56**

As of December 31, 2023 and for the year ended that date:

				Other comprehensive income						
Subsidiary company	No. controlling	Equity	Income	Instrument Financial in FVTOCI (1)	Variation Exchange rate Colombia	Variation hedges Net investment in foreign (2)	Obligations over benefits Defined	Taxes Deferred	Total Other income comprehensive	Income comprehensive
	%	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Itaú Corredor de Seguro Colombia S.A.	0.013%	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	0.538%	3,462	(4)	108	714	75	(35)	(46)	816	812
Total	**0.551%**	**3,462**	**(4)**	**108**	**714**	**75**	**(35)**	**(46)**	**816**	**812**

(1) Includes equity and fixed income instruments at fair value through changes in other comprehensive income.
(2) Includes cash flow hedge effect and net investments in foreign.

Note 28 – Equity, continued

The detail of the movements of the non-controlling interest as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances at the beginning of the year	**3,462**	**2,650**
Comprehensive income for the year	56	812
Effects of change of ownership	—	—
Final balances of the year	**3,518**	**3,462**

Banco Itaú Chile's main subsidiary with non-controlling interest is as follows:

Entity name	Country	Main Business Main	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
			Ownership percentage	Non-controlling interest	Ownership percentage	Non-controlling interest
Itaú Colombia S.A. and subsidiaries	Colombia	Banking activities	99.462 %	0.538 %	99.462 %	0.538 %

Information that represents the non-controlling interest of the aforementioned company before the consolidation elimination adjustments is as follows:

Summary of Statements of Financial Position	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Current assets	5,692,056	5,739,511
Current liabilities	(3,404,793)	(3,034,666)
Net current assets (liabilities)	**2,287,263**	**2,704,845**
Non-current assets	1,136,739	1,019,467
Non-current liabilities	(2,770,764)	(3,081,501)
Net non-current assets (liabilities)	**(1,634,025)**	**(2,062,034)**
Total net assets (liabilities)	**653,238**	**642,811**
Accumulated non-controlling interest	**299**	**270**

Statement of Income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest and indexation income	709,481	668,396
Income for the year	13,889	(1,093)
Income attributable to non-controlling interest	**70**	**(4)**

Note 28 – Equity, continued

Summary of the Statement of Cash Flows	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	297,405	267,809
Net cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	(255,700)	(116,565)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	(326,171)	(184,754)
Net increase (decrease) in cash flows	**(284,466)**	**(33,510)**

h) Consolidated comprehensive income for the year

Concepts	For the years ended as of December 31,					
	2024			2023		
	Holders Of bank	Non Interest controlling	Total	Holders Of bank	Non Interest controlling	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Consolidated income for the year	**376,627**	**75**	**376,702**	**354,887**	**(4)**	**354,883**
Other comprehensive income before taxes						
ELEMENTS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Actuarial income for defined benefit plans	717	4	**721**	(6,429)	(35)	**(6,464)**
Fair value changes of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,580)	(10)	**(1,590)**	5,450	10	**5,460**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that will not be classified as income						
Income taxes related to changes in fair value of equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(706)	—	**(706)**	(5)	—	**(5)**
Income taxes related to defined benefits obligations	(407)	(2)	**(409)**	2,266	13	**2,279**
Subtotal	**(1,976)**	**(8)**	**(1,984)**	**1,282**	**(12)**	**1,270**
ELEMENTS THAT WILL BE RECLASSIFIED IN INCOME						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(8,032)	(6)	**(8,038)**	31,384	98	**31,482**
Exchange differences by entities abroad	35,890	42	**35,932**	138,599	714	**139,313**
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	(51,759)	(64)	**(51,823)**	1,185	59	**1,244**
Cash flows hedge	(17,871)	(6)	**(17,877)**	(5,692)	16	**(5,676)**
Others	(10)	1	**(9)**	—	—	**—**
Subtotal	**(41,782)**	**(33)**	**(41,815)**	**165,476**	**887**	**166,363**
Income tax on other comprehensive income that can be classified as income						
Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(590)	1	**(589)**	(1,823)	(30)	**(1,853)**
Net investment in foreign operations hedges	14,490	20	**14,510**	(2,372)	(26)	**(2,398)**
Cash flows hedge	4,680	1	**4,681**	1,982	(3)	**1,979**
Subtotal	**18,580**	**22**	**18,602**	**(2,213)**	**(59)**	**(2,272)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	**(25,178)**	**(19)**	**(25,197)**	**164,545**	**816**	**165,361**
Comprehensive income for the year	**351,449**	**56**	**351,505**	**519,432**	**812**	**520,244**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments

a) Lawsuits and Legal Proceedings

Lawsuits in Chile against the Bank with provision

As of the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, legal actions have been filed against the Bank and its subsidiaries involving its transactions in the ordinary course of business. They are mainly lawsuits pending against the Bank related to loans and other matters, most of which, according to the Bank's Legal Services Divisions involved in the suits, present no risk of significant loss.

The amount of the claims amounts to approximately MCh$138,291 as of December 31, 2024 (MCh$105,258 as of December 31, 2023). However, Management's opinion based on reports from the Legal Division as of December 31, 2024, attended the procedural state of said trials, it is not possible at this time to conclude whether these could result in significant losses not contemplated by the Bank in these Consolidated Financial Statements Notwithstanding the above, as of December 31, 2024, provisions amounted to MCh$2,246 (MCh$2,016 as of December 31, 2023) are maintained.

Itaú Colombia S.A.

Itaú Colombia S.A. and its subsidiaries are involved in civil, administrative and labor proceedings. The outstanding civil and administrative proceedings, them are related to banking transactions, and the remaining ones derive from the ownership of leased assets.

Such claims amount to MCh$313,885 as of December 31, 2024 (MCh$37,339, as of December 31, 2023). According to the evaluation of the expected results in each lawsuits the Bank has recorded a provision of MCh$2,501 as of December 31, 2024 (MCh$1,581 as of December 31, 2023). The increase is mainly due to claims received by Itaú Fiduciaria in its capacity as an agent on certain businesses managed. Among the lawsuits received, six are related to a real estate trust business in Bogota, for a total amount of MCh$174.3467, as well as administrative proceeds with no monetary value. Itaú Fiduciaria believes it has acted in faithfully accordance with the terms stablished on the contracts, applicable regulations and will defend itself in all process. Based on the current status of the lawsuits, and considering that one case has resulted unfavorable on a first-instance ruling, a provision of MCh$865 has been recognized. For the remaining lawsuits, the risk of loss is considered remote, and it is not possible to make a reasonable estimate of a potential loss.

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

b) Contingent loans

The following table shows the contractual amounts of the operations that obligate the Bank and/or its subsidiaries to grant loans:

	Contingent loans	
	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Guarantors and sureties	**1,005,704**	**663,698**
Guarantees and bonds in Chilean currency	308,950	215,625
Guarantees and bonds in foreign currency	696,754	448,073
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	**146,163**	**124,994**
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	**7,337**	**4,920**
Transactions related to contingent events	**2,371,792**	**2,044,349**
Transactions related to contingent events in Chilean currency	1,494,837	1,231,715
Transactions related to contingent events in Foreign currency	876,955	812,634
Freely available lines of credit that can be cancelled immediately	**5,818,330**	**5,351,695**
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	614,681	530,690
Available balance of credit line on credit card – commercial portfolio	163,598	145,655
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - consumer portfolio	797,041	803,949
Available balance of credit line on credit card – consumer portfolio	4,243,010	3,871,401
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - portfolio owed by banks	—	—
Available lines of credit	**—**	**—**
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in current account - commercial portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line on credit card – commercial portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - consumer portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line on credit card – consumer portfolio	—	—
Available balance of credit line and overdraft agreed in checking account - portfolio owed by banks	—	—
Other loan commitments	**348,519**	**438,678**
Credits for higher education law No. 20,027 (CAE)	126,402	214,288
Other irrevocable loan commitments	222,117	224,390
Other contingent loans	**—**	**—**
Total	**9,697,845**	**8,628,334**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

c) Responsibilities

The Bank and its subsidiaries have the following responsibilities arising from its regular course of business:

	Responsibilities	
	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Third-party transactions		
Debt Collections	25,266	14,402
Placement or sale of financial instruments	—	—
Transferred financial assets managed by the Bank	809,243	987,571
Third-party resources managed by the Bank and its subsidiaries	413,990	442,752
Subtotal	**1,248,499**	**1,444,725**
Custody of securities		
Safeguarded securities held by the Bank and its affiliates	2,248,347	3,243,896
Safeguarded securities deposited in another entity	465,075	395,556
Securities issued by the Bank itself	106,066	101,381
Shares in own name on behalf of unknown third party shareholders	—	—
Dividends received for shares in own name on behalf of unknown third parties shareholders	—	—
Proceeds received in auctions for shares in their own name on behalf of unnamed third-party shareholders	—	—
Funds subject to being transferred by right to the property of the Fire Brigades of Chile	—	—
Subtotal	**2,819,488**	**3,740,833**
Total	**4,067,987**	**5,185,558**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

d) Guarantees, Contingencies and other

	Guarantees, contingencies and others	
	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
Commitments		
Guarantees for underwriting operations	—	—
Commitments to purchase non-financial assets	—	—
Subtotal	—	—
Assets received as collateral		
Financial instruments received as collateral for a Margin Account for derivative financial operations with a Central Counterparty Entity in the country	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral by the Guarantee Fund for derivative financial operations with a Central Counterparty Entity in the country	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial transactions with a central counterparty entity abroad	—	—
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial operations with other counterparties in the country	40,115	9,478
Financial instruments received as collateral for derivative financial transactions with other counterparties abroad	—	—
Other financial assets received as collateral	199,225	203,952
Other non-financial assets received as collateral	—	—
Subtotal	**239,340**	**213,430**
Assets pledged as collateral		
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for Margin Account for derivative financial transactions with a Central Counterparty in the country	32,404	58,954
Financial instruments pledged as collateral by Guarantee Fund for derivative financial transactions with a Central Counterparty in the country	26,065	17,766
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for derivative financial transactions with a central counterparty abroad	127,818	21,564
Financial instruments pledged as collateral for derivative financial operations with other counterparties in the country	—	—
Financial instruments pledged collateral for derivative financial transactions with other counterparties abroad	69,763	52,601
Other financial assets pledged as collateral	876,360	3,054,847
Other non-financial assets pledged as collateral	—	—
Subtotal	**1,132,410**	**3,205,732**
Total	**1,371,750**	**3,419,162**

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

Itaú Corredores de Seguros Limitada

In order to comply with Article 58, letter d) of the Chilean Decree with Force of Law ("DFL") 251 of 1930, which states that, "Insurance brokers, in order to conduct business, must comply with the requirement of contracting insurance policies as determined by the Financial Market Commission, in order to correctly and fully comply with the obligations arising from its activities and especially regarding damages that may be incurred by insured parties taking policies through the brokerage house," the subsidiary has renewed the following insurance policies:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Consorcio Nacional de Seguros S.A	04-15-2024	04-14-2025	60,000 and 500	Itaú Corredores de Seguros Ltda.

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada

In order to comply with articles 30 and 31 of Chilean Law 18,045, this subsidiary kept a bank guarantee certificate with the Chilean Electronic Stock Exchange and Santiago Stock Exchange, to ensure the correct and complete fulfillment of its obligations as stockbroker, The beneficiaries are the current or future creditors that the subsidiary has or will have derived from its transactions:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A	04-23-2024	04-22-2026	16,000	Bolsa Electrónica de Chile
Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A	04-23-2024	04-22-2026	4,000	Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago

In addition, the Company has contracted a comprehensive insurance policy to provide for possible situations of operational fidelity. The detail of the comprehensive insurance policy is as follows:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Orion Seguros Generales S.A.	12-19-2024	12-19-2025	5,000 y 10,000	Bolsa Electrónica de Chile

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada maintains shares in the Stock Exchanges, to guarantee simultaneous transactions for CLP$11,575 million (CLP$6,830 million as of December 31, 2023).

Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada has been registered in the Registry of Portfolio Administrators since November 22, 2017. To comply with this registration, it has constituted a guarantee through Mapfre Compañía de Seguros S.A. for an amount of UF 10,000, for a period ending on June 18, 2026. This guarantee compliance with Articles 98 and 99 of Law No. 20,172, to ensure the faithful and full compliance with its Portfolio Management obligations. There are guarantees constituted for US$100,000, equivalent to CLP$100 million, to guarantee transactions with foreign traders, Pershing.

As of December 31, 2024, Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada maintains fixed-income securities to guarantee transactions in the Securities Clearing and Settlement House (referred to as "CCLV") for CLP$6,586 million (CLP$6,736 million as of December 31, 2023).

Note 29 – Contingencies and Commitments, continued

Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A.

During the year 2024, the Company has contracted Guarantee Bonds in order to guarantee the faithful fulfillment of the obligations of the Administrator for the administration of third party funds and the indemnification of the damages resulting from non-compliance in accordance with the provisions of Articles 12 and 13 of the Sole Law: of Funds No. 20,712.

Below are the guarantee and beneficiary forms that Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A. maintains in effect to date, which were required to comply with the obligations of portfolio management contracts, their committees, funds, payment of labor and social obligations with the contractor's workers:

Entity	Starting date	Term date	Amount (UF)	Beneficiary
Banco Itaú Chile	12-29-2023	07-10-2028	17,780	Corporación de Fomento de la Producción CORFO

Note 30 – Interest Income and Expense

This item includes accrued interest for all financial assets and liabilities, interest income and expenses whose implicit or explicit return is obtained by applying the effective interest rate method regardless of whether they are measured at fair value, as well as product rectifications as a result of accounting hedges, the foregoing is part of the income and expenses for interest that are shown in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

a) The details of interest incomes, including the result for accounting hedge, for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows

Interest income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Repurchase agreement rights and securities loans	34,756	19,414
Debt financial instruments	106,798	46,069
Interbank loans	2,473	3,341
Commercial loans	1,346,133	1,455,400
Mortgage loans	298,518	261,234
Consumer loans	536,807	528,100
Other financial instruments	141,338	121,502
Subtotal	**2,466,823**	**2,435,060**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt financial instruments	166,256	370,024
Other financial instruments	8,245	6,432
Subtotal	**174,501**	**376,456**
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	57,747	108,348
Totals	**2,699,071**	**2,919,864**

(1) Market adjustments are presented in this line for hedging derivatives used in asset hedging except in the case of foreign currency hedges and cash flow hedges (cross-currency), their total market adjustment is included in the exchange rate result. For more information see Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting.

Note 30 – Interest Income and Expense, continued

b) Interest subject of recognition of results, as indicated in Note 2, are recorded in accounts, as long as they are not actually received.

Following is a detail of the suspended interest as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	39,314	27,880
Mortgage loans	7,657	3,973
Consumer loans	5,205	5,419
Totals	**52,176**	**35,186**

c) The detail of interest expense, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Interest Expenses	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Deposits and other demand deposits	(139,077)	(123,868)
Deposits and other term deposits	(1,016,468)	(1,190,465)
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	(42,551)	(41,497)
Obligations with banks	(133,335)	(126,132)
Debt instruments issued	(220,953)	(242,398)
Other financial obligations	(44,459)	(36,352)
Obligations from lease contracts	(6,699)	(5,038)
Regulatory equity financial instruments issued	(45,740)	(44,422)
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	12,530	(30,303)
Total	**(1,636,752)**	**(1,840,475)**

(1) Market adjustments are presented in this line for hedging derivatives used in liability hedges except in the case of foreign currency hedges and cash flow hedges (cross-currency), their total market adjustment is included in the resulting exchange rate. For more information see Note 12 - Derivative Financial Instruments Held For Hedge Accounting.

For purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the net amount of interest for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 is MCh$1,062,319 (MCh$1,079,389 as of December 31, 2023).

Note 31 – Readjustment Income and Expenses

This item includes the readjustments accrued in the period for all financial assets and liabilities, income and expenses for readjustments whose implicit or explicit return is obtained by applying the effective interest rate method regardless of whether they are measured at fair value, as well as product rectifications as a result of accounting hedges, the foregoing is part of the income and expenses for readjustments that are shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

a) The composition of readjustment income, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Readjustments income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Repurchase agreement rights and securities loans	—	—
Debt financial instruments	18,150	18,609
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	206,568	198,460
Mortgage loans	295,165	299,999
Consumer loans	7	62
Other financial instruments	3,182	5,156
Subtotal	**523,072**	**522,286**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Debt financial instruments	18,773	9,783
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	**18,773**	**9,783**
Result of accounting hedges for the risk due to indexation to the UF (1)	(56,168)	(102,163)
Total	**485,677**	**429,906**

(1) Market adjustments are presented in this line for hedging derivatives used in asset hedges except in the case of foreign currency hedges and cash flow hedges (cross-currency), their total market adjustment is included in the resulting exchange rate.

Readjustment subject to suspension of recognition of income, as indicated in Note 2, is recorded in memorandum accounts until they are effectively received.

The following is a detail of the suspended indexation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Incomes from readjustments	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial loans	17,151	4,522
Mortgage loans	20,925	2,073
Consumer loans	2	—
Total	**38,078**	**6,595**

Note 31 – Readjustment Income and Expenses, continued

b) The detail of the readjustmen expenses, including the result from accounting hedges, for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Readjustment expenses	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost		
Deposits and other demand deposits	(1,655)	(1,345)
Deposits and other term deposits	(27,772)	(45,699)
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	(130)
Debt instruments issued	(277,650)	(290,144)
Other financial obligations	(6,804)	(5,969)
Obligations from lease contracts	(45,911)	(47,493)
Result of accounting hedges of interest rate risk (1)	(10,049)	—
Total	**(369,841)**	**(390,780)**

(1) Market adjustments are presented in this line for hedging derivatives used in liability hedges except in the case of foreign currency hedges and cash flow hedges (cross-currency), their total market adjustment is included in the resulting exchange rate.

For purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, the net amount of interest for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 is MCh$115,836 (MCh$39,126 as of December 31, 2023).

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense

a) Commission income

It includes the amount of all commissions accrued and received in the year, generated by business segments, except those that are an integral part of the effective interest rate of financial instruments for income from ordinary activities.

Commission income	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Commissions from prepayment of loans	9,079	7,864
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	168	168
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	5,879	4,416
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	32,280	26,820
Commissions from card services	92,334	84,666
Commissions from account management	14,421	13,977
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	49,148	43,807
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	8,515	4,216
Compensation from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	23,910	15,383
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	33,505	39,387
Commissions from factoring services	511	558
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	39	32
Commissions from Securitizations	34	35
Commissions from financial advice	19,242	10,391
Commissions from foreign currency exchange	4,535	3,609
Commissions from student loan management	4,202	4,996
Other earned commissions	6,354	73,505
Total commission income	**304,156**	**333,830**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

b) Commission expenses

This category includes commission expenses for the year related to the normal operations of the Bank and its subsidiaries:

Commission expense	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Commissions from card operation	(56,977)	(46,924)
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	(2,447)	(2,109)
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(229)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(24,456)	(24,228)
Commissions from securities transactions	(7,065)	(5,558)
Commissions from correspondent bank domestically and abroad	(4,216)	(3,181)
Commissions from electronic fund transfer services	(1,321)	(1,037)
Commission expenses related to loans	(1,239)	(1,048)
Commissions from business support companies	(1,104)	(1,305)
Other commissions from received services	(4,464)	(3,892)
Total commission expenses	**(103,518)**	**(89,282)**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

c) Income and expenses from commissions generated by segment and income recognition schedule

For the year ended as of December 31, 2024	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	8,842	237	**9,079**	—	9,079	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	168	—	**168**	—	168	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	4,037	1,842	**5,879**	—	5,879	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	24,929	7,351	**32,280**	—	32,280	—
Commissions from card services	58,049	34,285	**92,334**	28,602	63,732	—
Commissions from account management	12,505	1,916	**14,421**	—	14,421	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	22,974	26,174	**49,148**	4,593	41,380	3,175
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	3,000	5,515	**8,515**	5,201	3,314	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	23,905	5	**23,910**	—	23,910	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees	—	—		—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	29,149	4,356	**33,505**	—	—	33,505
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	511	—	**511**	—	511	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	39	**39**	—	39	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	34	**34**	—	34	—
Commissions from financial advice	15,644	3,598	**19,242**	5,244	13,998	—
Other earned commissions	11,967	3,124	**15,091**	—	15,091	—
Subtotal	**215,680**	**88,476**	**304,156**	**43,640**	**223,836**	**36,680**
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(32,081)	(24,896)	**(56,977)**	(21,613)	(35,364)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(2,447)	**(2,447)**	(2,447)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	(229)	—	**(229)**	—	(229)	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(19,296)	(5,160)	**(24,456)**	—	(24,456)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(4,849)	(2,216)	**(7,065)**	—	(7,065)	—
Other commissions from received services	(5,893)	(6,451)	**(12,344)**	—	(12,091)	(253)
Subtotal	**(62,348)**	**(41,170)**	**(103,518)**	**(24,060)**	**(79,205)**	**(253)**
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	**153,332**	**47,306**	**200,638**	**19,580**	**144,631**	**36,427**

Note 32 – Commission Income and Expense, continued

For the year ended as of December 31, 2023	Segments			Recognition of income from ordinary activities calendar		
	Chile	Colombia	Total	Transferred over time	Transferred at an exact time	Accrual model
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Commission income						
Commissions from prepayment of loans	7,725	139	**7,864**	—	7,864	—
Commissions from loans with letters of credit	168	—	**168**	—	168	—
Commissions from line of credit and checking account overdraft	2,395	2,021	**4,416**	—	4,416	—
Commissions from letters of credit and credit guarantees	21,156	5,664	**26,820**	—	26,820	—
Commissions from card services	56,293	28,373	**84,666**	22,751	61,915	—
Commissions from account management	12,411	1,566	**13,977**	—	13,977	—
Commissions from collections, payments and recoveries	19,206	24,601	**43,807**	4,580	36,138	3,089
Commissions from intermediation and securities management (Stockbrokers and/or securities agency)	3,211	1,005	**4,216**	291	3,925	—
Fees from mutual funds management, investment funds or others	14,826	557	**15,383**	—	15,383	—
Insurance brokerage and consulting fees	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to individuals	35,884	3,503	**39,387**	—	—	39,387
Insurance not related to the granting of loans to individuals	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance related to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Insurance unrelated to the granting of loans to legal entities	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Commissions from factoring services	558	—	**558**	—	558	—
Commissions from finance leasing operation services	—	32	**32**	—	32	—
Commissions from Securitizations	—	35	**35**	—	35	—
Commissions from financial advice	8,059	2,332	**10,391**	3,801	6,590	—
Other earned commissions	79,529	2,581	**82,110**	—	82,110	—
Subtotal	**261,421**	**72,409**	**333,830**	**31,423**	**259,931**	**42,476**
Commission expenses						
Commissions from card operation	(24,301)	(22,623)	**(46,924)**	(18,776)	(28,148)	—
Commissions from licensing the use of card brands	—	(2,109)	**(2,109)**	(2,109)	—	—
Other commissions from services linked to the credit and payment system with provision funds as a means of payment	—	—	**—**	—	—	—
Expenses from obligations of loyalty programs and merits for card clients	(19,914)	(4,314)	**(24,228)**	—	(24,228)	—
Commissions from securities transactions	(3,822)	(1,736)	**(5,558)**	—	(5,558)	—
Other commissions from received services	(5,207)	(5,256)	**(10,463)**	—	(9,421)	(1,042)
Subtotal	**(53,244)**	**(36,038)**	**(89,282)**	**(20,885)**	**(67,355)**	**(1,042)**
Total Income and expenses from net commissions	**208,177**	**36,371**	**244,548**	**10,538**	**192,576**	**41,434**

Note 33 – Net Financial Income

Detail of the amounts of net income from financial operations, shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements corresponds to the following concepts:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Results from financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	105,139	(106,160)
Debt financial instruments	33,096	48,286
Other financial instruments	4,477	6,611
Subtotal	**142,712**	**(51,263)**
Results from financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Financial result for financial assets not held for trading compulsory valued at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt financial instruments	—	—
Other	(61,599)	(16,601)
Subtotal	**(61,599)**	**(16,601)**
Financial results for financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt financial instruments	—	—
Other financial instruments	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Financial results for financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Deposits, other term deposits and other term deposits	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—
Other	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Financial result from financial write-offs of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets at amortized cost	13,895	18,368
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,163	(1,188)
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	595	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Subtotal	**38,653**	**17,180**
Results from exchanges, readjustment and hedging of foreign currency		
Result from foreign currency exchange	132,189	165,922
Results from adjustments in exchange rate		
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading compulsorily valued at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	938	187
Other assets	28	16
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	(28)	(6)
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Net result of derivatives in accounting hedges of foreign currency risk	2,642	7,769
Subtotal	**135,769**	**173,888**
Financial result from reclassification of financial assets due to a change in the business model		
From financial assets at amortized cost to financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
From financial assets at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income to financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Other financial result from changes in financial assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	—
Subtotal	**—**	**—**
Other financial result from ineffective accounting hedge	(10,371)	453
Other financial result from accounting hedges of different kind	(18,657)	(6,198)
Subtotal	**(29,028)**	**(5,745)**
Total	**226,507**	**117,459**

Note 33 – Net Financial Income, continued

The result of financial assets or liabilities includes the amount of adjustments for changes in financial instruments, except for those attributable to interest accrued by application of the effective interest rate method of asset value adjustments, as well as the results obtained in their purchase and sale.

Financial results from exchanges, readjustment and hedging of foreign currency, including incomes from foreign currency trading, the differences derived from the conversion of monetary items in foreign currency to the functional currency and those generated by non-monetary assets in foreign currency at the time of their disposal.

Financial results declared in this note do not relate to any change in the business model the bank may have had.

Note 34 – Income from Investment in Companies

a) Consolidated Statement of Income presents results from investments in companies for MCh$3,343 and MCh$4,562 for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as follows:

Company	For the years ended as of December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	Ownership interest	Investment value	Ownership interest	Investment value
	%	MCh$	%	MCh$
Investments valued at equity value				
Transbank S.A.	8.7188%	999	8.7188%	2,356
Combanc S.A.	10.3295%	100	9.8114%	56
Imerc OTC S.A.	8.6624%	98	8.6624%	92
Dividends received from minority investments		**2,146**		**2,058**
Total		**3,343**		**4,562**

Note 35 – Non-Current Assets and Disposal Groups not Admissible as Discontinued Operations

The details of the item result of non-current assets and disposal groups not admissible as discontinued operations (assets received in payment) is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Result of non-current assets and disposal groups not qualifying as discontinued operations		
Net result for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	8,226	2,996
Other incomes for goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	14,695	1,948
Provisions for adjustments to the net realizable value of assets received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	(16,849)	(2,468)
Write-offs of goods received in payment or adjudicated in judicial auction	(5,844)	(2,534)
Expenses for maintenance of goods received in payment or awarded in judicial auction	(1,534)	(1,069)
Non-current assets for sale	772	53
Total	**(534)**	**(1,074)**

Note 36 – Other Operating Income and Expenses

During the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the bank presents other operating income and expenses according to the following detail:

a) Other operating incomes

Detail of other operating incomes, is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Compensation from insurance companies for claims other than operational risk events	2	—
Net income from investment properties	—	—
Income from issued card brands (VISA, MC, etc.)	992	71
Correspondent bank income	—	—
Income other than interests and commissions from lease agreements	—	—
Income from expense recovery	3,575	2,621
Other leasing income	13	552
Other income from assigned credits	564	2,214
Other income	12,496	12,524
Totals	**17,642**	**17,982**

b) Other operating expenses

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions for operational risk	(1,895)	(612)
Expense recoveries for operational risk events	3,786	3,404
Provisions for lawsuits and litigation	(304)	(524)
Other provisions for other contingencies	1,078	140
Expenses for credit operations of financial leasing	(1,160)	(918)
Provisions for restructuring plans	(220)	(5,338)
Expenses for credit operations of factoring	(220)	(204)
Expenses on issuance of financial instruments of regulatory capital	(38)	—
Losses from commercial decision	(452)	(2,970)
Expenses and provisions associated with loans under Law No, 20,027	(2,873)	—
Other operational expenses	(11,113)	(12,309)
Total	**(13,411)**	**(19,331)**

Note 37 – Employee Benefit Obligations Expenses

The details of the item compensation and personnel expenses for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Expenses for short-term employee benefit	**(305,399)**	**(288,232)**
Compensation	(204,253)	(196,219)
Incentives (performance-related bonus)	(71,280)	(60,979)
Profit-sharing	(29,700)	(30,698)
Other	(166)	(336)
Expenses for post employment employee benefits	—	—
Expenses for long-term employee benefit	**(859)**	**(1,946)**
Compensation	(859)	(1,946)
Incentives (performance-related bonus)	—	—
Other	—	—
Expense for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	**(18,048)**	**(21,410)**
Severance indemnities	(18,048)	(21,410)
Other	—	—
Expenses for employee payments based on shares or equity instruments	**(3,524)**	**(3,435)**
Equity-settled share-based payment transactions	—	—
Cash-settled share-based payment transactions	(3,524)	(3,435)
Expenses for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	**—**	**—**
Expenses for obligations for post-employment defined benefit plans	**(2,267)**	**(2,076)**
Expenses for other obligations with personnel	—	—
Other personnel expenses	**(26,903)**	**(22,993)**
Training expenses	(2,926)	(1,884)
Expenses for nursery and kindergarten	(598)	(641)
Other	(23,379)	(20,468)
Total	**(357,000)**	**(340,092)**

Nota 38 – Administrative Expenses

The details of the item Administrative Expenses for the years ended as December 3, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Administrative expenses	**(211,476)**	**(200,893)**
Expenses for short-term leases	(1,814)	(1,776)
Expenses for low-value leases	—	—
Other expenses of obligations for lease contracts	(173)	(236)
Maintenance and repair of fixed assets	(34,147)	(30,838)
Insurance premiums except to cover operational risk events	(17,983)	(16,809)
Office supplies	(1,737)	(1,771)
IT and communications expenses	(49,812)	(50,339)
Lighting, heating and other services	(2,937)	(2,701)
Surveillance services and transportation of valuables	(4,826)	(5,422)
Expenses for personnel representation and travel	(3,274)	(2,410)
Legal and notarial expenses	(24,087)	(22,537)
Fees for review and audit of the financial statements by the external auditor	(1,538)	(1,497)
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by the external auditor	—	—
Fees for advice and consultancies carried out by other auditing companies	(81)	(69)
Title classification fees	—	—
Fees for other technical reports	(21,288)	(17,699)
Fines applied by the Financial Market Commission	(61)	(65)
Fines applied by other agencies	(73)	(177)
Other general management expenses	(47,645)	(46,547)
Outsourced services	**(40,678)**	**(36,229)**
Data processing	(14,039)	(13,125)
Technological development service, certification and technological testing	—	(9)
External human resource administration service and external personnel	(60)	—
Appraisal service	(174)	(70)
Call center service for sales, marketing, quality assurance and costumer service	(518)	(394)
External collection service	(3,991)	(3,276)
External ATM administration and maintenance service	—	—
External cleaning service, casino, files and documents custody, furniture and equipment storage	(651)	(520)
Sale services and product distribution	(252)	(227)
External credit evaluation service	—	—
Other outsourced services	(20,993)	(18,608)
Board of directors expenses	**(1,059)**	**(951)**
Board of directors compensations	(1,059)	(951)
Other board of directors expenses	—	—
Advertisement	**(24,383)**	**(18,568)**
Taxes, real estate tax and other legal charges	**(51,497)**	**(44,123)**
Real estate taxes	(462)	(376)
Municipal licenses	(1,220)	(1,459)
Other taxes other than income	(38,309)	(31,342)
Control contributions to the regulator	(11,506)	(10,946)
Other legal fees	—	—
Total	**(329,093)**	**(300,764)**

}

Note 39 – Depreciation and Amortization

Values corresponding to fees by concept of depreciation and amortization for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Amortization of intangible assets	(67,691)	(65,029)
Depreciation for fixed assets	(10,345)	(11,698)
Depreciation and amortizations for assets with rights to use in leases	(31,092)	(29,725)
Depreciation of other assets for investment properties	—	—
Amortization of other assets per revenue asset from ordinary activities from costumer contracts	—	—
Total Depreciation and amortization	**(109,128)**	**(106,452)**

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the detail is as follows:

	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Impairment of investments in associates	—	—
Impairment of intangible assets	(30)	(507)
Impairment of fixed assets	(162)	(101)
Impairment of right-of-use assets	—	—
Impairment of other assets for investment properties	—	—
Impairment of other assets for income from ordinary activities from contracts with customers	—	—
Gain on an acquisition through a business combination on highly advantageous terms	—	—
Total	**(192)**	**(608)**

At the end of each reporting period, Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries assess whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset.

Cash-generating units	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Chile	3,123,143	2,895,740
Colombia	851,688	840,797

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

Goodwill impairment test as of December 31, 2024

I. Goodwill Allocation

The allocation of the Goodwill to each of the CGUs identified generated in the reverse acquisition mentioned in Note 2 of the Significant accounting criteria used, and its changes are presented below:

Goodwill	Chile CGU	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Balances as of January 1,	**492,512**	**492,512**
Conversion difference	—	—
Impairment	—	—
Balances as of December 31,	**492,512**	**492,512**

II. Methodology Used by the Bank

Consistent with previous years, the recoverable amount of the Chile CGU has been determined using the Dividend Discount Model This methodology considers the cash flows generated by the dividends distributed to shareholders over a perpetual projection horizon, discounted at the cost of capital rate as of the valuation date. In this way, the economic value of equity can be estimated using projections of dividend flows derived from financial budgets and other assumptions approved by management.

In its process of carrying out the impairment test of goodwill, management considered various sources of information, including the following:

- The existing historical information, which was reconciled considering those events judged as one-time and non-recurring.
- The budgets approved by Management.
- Information from external sources, such as reports from analysts, supervisors, Central Banks, and press releases.
- Observable market information, such as rate curves, inflation and growth projections.
- The competitive strategy defined for the Bank.
- The projected financing structure and its impact on the Bank's capital requirements and internal policy.

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

III. Key assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations

Key assumptions	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	%	%
Perpetuity rates	5.20	5.20
Projected inflation rates (1)	3.00	3.00
Discount rate	11.51	12.23
Loans growth	6,00 - 7,40	6.20 - 8.60
Solvency index limit	12,68 - 17,10	15.84 - 17.59

(1) This corresponds to the projected long-term inflation rate

- **Projection and perpetuity period**

For the years 2024 and 2023, the cash flow projections were made with a 5 years periods through, 2029 and 2028, respectively. After this period, the present value of the cash flows for the years 2029 and 2028 is calculated, projected in perpetuity using growth rates of the Gross Domestic Product aligned with those expected for the markets in which the CGU operates.

- **Loan and deposits**

The loan were projected for the periods prior to perpetuity, considering an annual increase of approximately 7.4% for Chile. The deposit portfolio was projected in relation to the established reciprocity target, with both concepts aligned with market growth expectations and target market share.

- **Net income**

The projected net income was estimated based on the sensitivity analysis of GDP growth and the effects of inflation on the banking industry. The projected growth rate was obtained by considering the mix of products (consumer, housing, and commercial loan placements) and the target market share set by management. The projection of financing costs is primarily determined by the average balances of demand deposits, term deposits, and other liabilities.

- **Discount rate**

The discount rate was considered to be the Cost of Equity (Ke) in local currency, which was used to discount the cash flows of the CGU. This calculation considered a premium for country risk, where the CGU maintains its transactions.

- **Perpetuity Rate**

A growth rate in perpetuity was considered in accordance with the rates observed in the market where each CGU operates. Consequently, they were constructed considering local inflation and nominal GDP growth projections.

Note 40 – Impairment of non-Financial Assets, continued

- **Dividend Payment**

The dividend payment was made to maximize shareholders' cash flows, with the restriction that the solvency indicator (ratio of effective equity to risk-weighted assets) does not fall below the limits required by regulatory entities. In this way, a dividend of 30% in 2025, 40% in 2026 and 50% between 2027 and 2029, and 55% in perpetuity, was considered.

IV. Impairment Assessment Results

Due to the impairment assessment process described above, management concludes that the relationship between the recoverable amount and the book value of the CGU as of December 31, 2024, and December 31, 2023, is as follows:

Key assumptions	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	%	%
Recoverable amount / Carrying amount	125.60	111.78

The recoverable amount for each CGU corresponds to the value in use, as it is the largest amount when comparing fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

As of December 31, 2024, management has not identified an impairment charge that should be recognized in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

V. Pre- and post-tax rate reconciliation

The Bank has used the cost of equity (Ke) rate as the discount rate in its calculation of the recoverable amount, which is observable after taxes. The following table shows the effect of considering cash flows and discount rate before taxes:

	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	%	%
Discount rate	12.75	13.57
Recoverable amount / Carrying value	139.07	137.11

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses

a) Summary of credit loss expense for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Summary of credit loss in the year	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions constituted for loan credit risk	(483,380)	(430,911)
Expense (recovery) of special provisions for credit risk	59,699	14,632
Write-off credit recovery	100,149	65,904
Impairment due to credit risk of other financial assets at amortized cost	(21)	24
Impairment due to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(302)	273
Total	**(323,855)**	**(350,078)**

b) Flow of provision expenses constituted for credit risk and expense for credit losses of loans for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Loan provision expense in the year	For the year ended as of December 31, 2024							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(416)	—	—	—	—	(416)	—	**(416)**
Release of provisions	322	—	—	—	—	322	—	**322**
Subtotal	**(94)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**(94)**	**—**	**(94)**
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(16,715)	(60,240)	(34,055)	(93,871)	(4,581)	(209,462)	—	**(209,462)**
Provisions released	17,181	234	16,329	16,630	5,321	55,695	950	**56,645**
Subtotal	**466**	**(60,006)**	**(17,726)**	**(77,241)**	**740**	**(153,767)**	**950**	**(152,817)**
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(6,006)	—	—	(9,249)	(15,255)	—	**(15,255)**
Provisions released	—	2,411	—	—	1,481	3,892	—	**3,892**
Subtotal	**—**	**(3,595)**	**—**	**—**	**(7,768)**	**(11,363)**	**—**	**(11,363)**
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	—	(238,968)	—	—	(119,879)	(358,847)	—	**(358,847)**
Release of provisions	—	2,420	—	—	37,321	39,741	—	**39,741**
Subtotal	**—**	**(236,548)**	**—**	**—**	**(82,558)**	**(319,106)**	**—**	**(319,106)**
Expense of constituted provisions	**372**	**(300,149)**	**(17,726)**	**(77,241)**	**(89,586)**	**(484,330)**	**950**	**(483,380)**
Recovery of writen-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**48,861**
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5,416**
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**45,872**
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**100,149**
Credit loss expense	**372**	**(300,149)**	**(17,726)**	**(77,241)**	**(89,586)**	**(484,330)**	**950**	**(383,231)**

Note 41 – Credit Loss Expenses, continued

Loan provision expense in the year	For the year as of December 31, 2023							
	Normal portfolio evaluation		Substandard portfolio evaluation	Non performing portfolio evaluation		Subtotal	Deductible guarantees FOGAPE Covid-19	Total
	Individual	Group	Individual	Individual	Group			
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans								
Creation of provisions	(481)	—	—	—	—	(481)	—	**(481)**
Release of provisions	1,048	—	—	—	—	1,048	—	**1,048**
Subtotal	**567**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**567**	**—**	**567**
Commercial loans								
Creation of provisions	(12,643)	(42,378)	(21,936)	(69,733)	(16,779)	(163,469)	(3,258)	**(166,727)**
Provisions released	34,520	3,690	11,336	12,282	3,355	65,183	7,479	**72,662**
Subtotal	**21,877**	**(38,688)**	**(10,600)**	**(57,451)**	**(13,424)**	**(98,286)**	**4,221**	**(94,065)**
Mortgage loans								
Creation of provisions	(5,729)	(521)	—	—	(8,643)	(14,893)	—	**(14,893)**
Provisions released	1,323	1,626	—	—	588	3,537	—	**3,537**
Subtotal	**(4,406)**	**1,105**	**—**	**—**	**(8,055)**	**(11,356)**	**—**	**(11,356)**
Consumer loans								
Creation of provisions	(182,971)	(8,291)	—	—	(170,132)	(361,394)	—	**(361,394)**
Release of provisions	—	13,846	—	—	21,491	35,337	—	**35,337**
Subtotal	**(182,971)**	**5,555**	**—**	**—**	**(148,641)**	**(326,057)**	**—**	**(326,057)**
Expense of constituted provisions	**(164,933)**	**(32,028)**	**(10,600)**	**(57,451)**	**(170,120)**	**(435,132)**	**4,221**	**(430,911)**
Recovery of writen-off loans								
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**26,746**
Mortgage loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**5,760**
Consumer loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**33,398**
Subtotal	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**65,904**
Credit loss expense	**(164,933)**	**(32,028)**	**(10,600)**	**(57,451)**	**(170,120)**	**(435,132)**	**4,221**	**(365,007)**

c) Balances for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 of Expenses for Special Provisions for Credit Risk, are as follows:

Summary of the expense for special provisions for credit risk	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Expense of provisions for contingent credits	**2,036**	**3,737**
Interbank loans	—	—
Commercial Loans	2,569	6,226
Consumer loans	(533)	(2,489)
Expense of provisions for country risk for operations with debtors domiciled abroad	**(3,095)**	**905**
Expense of special provisions for contingent credits abroad	**—**	—
Expense of additional provisions for loans	**60,758**	**9,990**
Commercial loans	14,715	(2,590)
Mortgage loans	12,000	—
Consumer loans	34,043	12,580
Expense of provisions for adjustments to the minimum provision required for normal portfolio with individual evaluation	**—**	—
Expense of other special provisions constituted for credit risk	**—**	—
Total	**59,699**	**14,632**

Note 42 – Income from Discontinued Operations

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has no results from discontinued operations.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures

a) Assets and liabilities for transactions with related parties

Assets and liabilities by type of related party	As of December 31, 2024				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not intended for mandatory trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedging	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Rights on resale agreements and loans of securities	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	12,389	41	14,737	**27,167**
Mortgage loans	—	—	31,945	18,620	**50,565**
Consumer loans	—	310	5,086	4,832	**10,228**
Recorded provisions - loans	—	(32)	(192)	(330)	**(554)**
Other assets	—	—	—	1,305	**1,305**
Contingent credits	—	29,690	9,193	5,699	**44,582**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge.	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other demand obligations	—	116	2,624	2,933	**5,673**
Deposits and other term deposits	—	—	4,817	169,046	**173,863**
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued (1)	—	—	—	199,322	**199,322**
Provision for payment of interest on bonds with no fixed maturity (1)	—	—	—	305	**305**
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—

(1) On December 24, 2024, the bank issued an AT1 bond acquired by Itaú BBA International, an entity related to the Bank's controlling shareholder.

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

Assets and liabilities by type of related party	As of December 31, 2023				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not intended for mandatory trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedging	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Rights on resale agreements and loans of securities	—	—	—	—	—
Debt financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial loans	—	15,202	85	22,840	**38,127**
Mortgage loans	—	—	29,375	16,980	**46,355**
Consumer loans	—	—	4,517	4,451	**8,968**
Recorded provisions - loans	—	(8)	(192)	(557)	**(757)**
Other assets	—	—	—	1,400	**1,400**
Contingent credits	—	14,200	8,122	5,317	**27,639**
LIABILITIES					
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts for accounting hedge.	—	—	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	—	—	—	—	—
Deposits and other demand obligations	—	1,623	2,695	3,183	**7,501**
Deposits and other term deposits	—	21,223	8,731	158,262	**188,216**
Repurchase agreement obligations and securities loans	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations with banks	—	—	—	—	—
Debt instruments issued	—	—	—	—	—
Other financial obligations	—	—	—	—	—
Obligations from lease contracts	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	—	—	—	—	—

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

b) Incomes and expenses from transactions related parties for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	For the year ended as of December 31, 2024				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	—	1,265	1,374	2,084	**4,723**
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	1,311	784	**2,095**
Commission income	—	49	81	3,556	**3,686**
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other income	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total Income	**—**	**1,314**	**2,766**	**6,424**	**10,504**
Interest Expenses	—	(1,373)	(155)	(10,124)	**(11,652)**
Indexation expenses	—	—	(6)	(553)	**(559)**
Commission expenses	—	—	—	—	**—**
Credit loss expense	—	—	—	—	**—**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	—	—	**—**
Administrative expense	(525)	(5,146)	—	(5,871)	**(11,542)**
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	**(525)**	**(6,519)**	**(161)**	**(16,548)**	**(23,753)**

	For the year ended as of December 31, 2023				
	Parent entity	Other legal entity	Key Bank consolidated personnel	Other related parties	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interest income	—	2,055	1,096	2,398	**5,549**
Incomes from readjustments	—	—	882	601	**1,483**
Commission income	—	15	100	4,047	**4,162**
Net financial result	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other income	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total Income	**—**	**2,070**	**2,078**	**7,046**	**11,194**
Interest Expenses	—	(3,077)	(756)	(12,389)	**(16,222)**
Indexation expenses	—	—	(18)	(208)	**(226)**
Commission expenses	—	—	—	—	**—**
Credit loss expense	—	—	—	—	**—**
Expenses for employee benefit obligations	—	—	—	—	**—**
Administrative expense	(526)	(11,461)	—	(5,574)	**(17,561)**
Other expenses	—	—	—	—	—
Total Expenses	**(526)**	**(14,538)**	**(774)**	**(18,171)**	**(34,009)**

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

c) Transactions with related parties in the year

Transactions with related entities that are reported are those considered by the company to exceed and accumulated total of MCh$77 (UF 2,000) for the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 without prejudice for being of a different nature:

		Transaction description				As of December 31, 2024				
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Type of service	Deadline	Renewal Conditions	Transactions under equivalence conditions to those Transactions with mutual independence between parties independence between parties	Amount	Effect on Income Statement		Effect on Statement of Financial Position	
							Incomes	Expenses	Receivable	Payable
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Combanc S.A.	Management	Data transmission services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(704)	—	(704)	—	—
Comder Contraparte Central S.A	Management	Banking services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(1,501)	—	(1,501)	—	—
Itaú Unibanco	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(525)	—	(525)	—	—
Itaú BBA Securities NY	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	435	837	(402)	160	(14)
Itaú internacional securities	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	736	736	—	406	—
Banco Itaú International	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	1,627	1,627	—	739	—
Banco Itaú (Suisse) S.A.	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	—	—	—	—	—
Redbanc S.A.	Management	ATM network management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(3,264)	—	(3,264)	—	—
Transbank S.A.	Management	Credit card management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(5,146)	—	(5,146)	—	—

		Transaction description				As of December 31, 2023				
Business name	Nature of the relationship with the bank	Type of service	Deadline	Renewal Conditions	Transactions under equivalence conditions to those Transactions with mutual independence between parties independence between parties	Amount	Effect on Income Statement		Effect on Statement of Financial Position	
							Incomes	Expenses	Receivable	Payable
						MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Combanc S.A.	Management	Data transmission services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(611)	—	(611)	—	—
Comder Contraparte Central S.A	Management	Banking services	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(1,237)	—	(1,237)	—	—
Itaú Unibanco	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(678)	—	(416)	—	(13)
Itaú BBA Securities NY	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	1,093	1,032	(262)	61	—
Itaú internacional securities	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	Annual	According to contract	Yes	738	738	—	575	—
Banco Itaú International	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	1,682	1,682	—	785	—
Banco Itaú (Suisse) S.A.	Direct	Reimbursement for business management	20 years	According to contract	Yes	7	7	—	1	—
Redbanc S.A.	Management	ATM network management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(3,726)	—	(3,726)	—	—
Transbank S.A.	Management	Credit card management	Undefined	According to contract	Yes	(11,461)	—	(11,461)	—	—

Note 43 – Related Party Disclosures, continued

d) Payments to the Board of directors and key management personnel of Consolidated Bank.

Payments to the Board of directors and key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries	For the years ended as of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Board of directors		
Compensation payments and board of directors per diem - Bank and banks subsidiaries	**(1,059)**	**(951)**
Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries:		
Short-term employee benefit payment	(36,437)	(36,625)
Post employment employee benefit payment	—	—
Long-term employee benefit payment	—	—
Payments for employee benefits due to termination of employment contract	(1,319)	(3,027)
Payment to employees based on shares or equity instruments	(2,981)	(88)
Payment for obligations for defined contribution post-employment plans	—	—
Payment for obligations for defined post-employment benefit plans	—	—
Payment for other personnel obligations	—	—
Subtotal- Payments for employee benefit obligations	**(40,737)**	**(39,740)**
Total	**(41,796)**	**(40,691)**

e) Composition of the Board of directors and key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries

Composition of the board of directors and key Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries	As of December 31,	
	2024	2023
	No. of executives	
Board of directors		
Directors - Bank and Bank Subsidiaries	**13**	**11**
Key Bank Management personnel and its subsidiaries:		
General Manager - Bank	1	1
General Manager - Bank subsidiaries	7	7
Division/Area Managers - Bank	90	87
Division/Area Managers - Bank Subsidiaries	57	67
Subtotal	**155**	**162**
Total	**168**	**173**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

This disclosure was prepared based on the application of the local regulatory guidelines stated in Chapter 7-12 "Fair value of financial instruments" of the CMF and IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement". These standards have been applied to both financial assets and non-financial assets measured at fair value (recurecurring and non-recurring).

The following section details the main guidelines and definitions used by the Group:

Fair value. The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (i.e. an exit price). The transaction is carried out in the principal or most advantageous market and is not forced, that is, it does not consider factors specific to the Group that may influence a real transaction.

Market participants. Buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability that have all of the following characteristics:

a) They are independent of each other, i.e. they are not related parties as defined in IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", although the price in a related party transaction may be used as an input to a fair value measurement if the entity has evidence that the transaction was entered into at market terms.

b) They are knowledgeable, having a reasonable understanding about the asset or liability and the transaction using all available information, including information that might be obtained through due diligence efforts that are usual and customary.

c) They are able to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability.

d) They are willing to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability i.e. they are motivated, but not forced or otherwise compelled, to do so.

Fair value measurement. When measuring fair value, the Group takes into account the same characteristics of the asset or liability that market participants would consider in pricing that asset or liability on the measurement date.

Aspects of the transaction. A fair value measurement assumes that the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date under current market conditions. The measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place: (a) on the principal market for the asset or liability; or (b) in the absence of a principal market, on the most advantageous market for the asset.

Market participants. The fair value measurement measures the fair value of the asset or liability using the assumptions that the market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, assuming that the participants act in their best economic interest.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Prices. Fair value is the price that will be received for the sale of an asset or paid for the transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction on the main (or most advantageous) market as of the measurement date under current market conditions (i.e. Starting price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

Highest and best use of non-financial assets. The fair value measurement of these assets takes into account the market participant's ability to generate economic benefits through the highest and best use of the asset or through the sale of the asset to another market participant that would maximize the value of the asset.

Bank's own liabilities and equity instruments. The fair value measurement assumes that these items are transferred to a market participant on the date of measurement. The transfer of these items assumes that:

a) A liability would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would be required to fulfill the obligation. The liability would not be settled with the counterparty or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.
b) An entity's own equity instrument would remain outstanding and the market participant transferee would take on the rights and responsibilities associated with the instrument. The instrument would not be canceled or otherwise extinguished on the measurement date.

Default risk. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of the default risk. This risk includes, but is not limited to, the entity's own credit risk. This risk is assumed to be the same before and after the liability is transferred.

Initial recognition. When an asset is acquired or a liability assumed in an exchange transaction involving that asset or liability, the transaction price is the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (the entry price). In contrast, the fair value of the asset or liability is the price received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (the exit price). Entities do not necessarily sell assets at the prices paid to acquire them. Likewise, they do not necessarily transfer liabilities at the price received to assume them.

Valuation techniques. The Bank will use techniques that are appropriate for the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure the fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. In this sense, the following approaches stand out, being the first two the most used by the group:

a) **Market approach** Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets, liabilities, or a group of assets and liabilities.
b) **Income approach.** Converts future amounts for example cash flows or income and expenses to a single current (discounted) amount, reflecting current market expectations about those future amounts. The fair value measurement is determined based on the value indicated by the current market expectations about those future amounts.
c) **Cost approach** Reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (current replacement cost).

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Present value techniques. Technique to adjust the discount rate and expected cash flows (expected present value). The present value technique used to measure the fair value will depend on the specific facts and circumstances of the asset or liability being measured and the availability of sufficient data.

Components of the present value measurement. Present value is the tool used to link future amounts (e.g. cash flows or values) to a present amount using a discount rate. A fair value measurement of an asset or a liability using a present value technique captures all the following elements from the perspective of market participants at the measurement date:

a) An estimate of future cash flows for the asset or liability being measured.
b) Expectations about possible variations in the amount and timing of the cash flows representing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows.
c) The temporary value of money, represented by the rate on risk-free monetary assets that have expiration dates or duration that coincides with the period covered by the cash flows and do not raise uncertainty in the temporary distribution or risk of default for the holder (that is, risk-free interest rate).
d) The price to bear the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows (i.e., a risk premium).
e) Other factors that market participants would take into account in these circumstances.
f) For a liability, the default risk related to that liability, including the entity's own credit risk (i.e. the debtor's).

Fair value hierarchy. It gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (Level 1 inputs) and lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 inputs). Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Determination of fair value

The following is a summary of the fair values of the main financial assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, including those that are not presented at fair value in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Carrying amount value	Estimated fair value	
		Recurrent (a)	Non recurrent (b)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	3,345,969	—	3,345,969
Cash items in process of collection	348,483	—	348,483
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	4,758,381	4,758,381	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,980,222	3,980,222	—
Financial debt instruments	713,984	713,984	—
Other	64,175	64,175	—
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,650	8,650	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,077,290	3,077,290	—
Financial debt instruments	3,077,290	3,077,290	—
Other	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	79,887	79,887	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	28,443,982	—	29,320,160
Investments under resale agreements	212,225	—	212,225
Financial debt instruments	1,176,360	—	1,186,256
Interbank loans	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,217,293	—	16,642,775
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,874,029	—	7,890,739
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,964,075	—	3,388,165
Total	**40,062,642**	**7,924,208**	**33,014,612**
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	346,437	—	346,437
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,919,623	3,919,623	—
Financial derivative contracts	3,919,623	3,919,623	—
Other	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	109,680	109,680	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,490,519	—	31,155,675
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	—	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,506,091	—	14,463,921
Obligations under repurchase agreements	841,142	—	841,142
Interbank borrowings	1,864,542	—	1,860,329
Debt instruments issued	7,066,633	—	6,778,172
Other financial liabilities	891,637	—	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	124,545	—	130,279
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,388,994	—	1,475,586
Total	**37,379,798**	**4,029,303**	**33,107,977**

(a) Correspond to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value in the financial statements.
(b) Correspond to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on a basis other than fair value in the financial statements. The fair value presented here are for disclosure purposes only and have no impact on the balances in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

	As of December 31, 2023		
	Carrying amount value	Estimated fair value	
		Recurrent (a)	Non recurrent (b)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS			
Cash and deposits in banks	2,457,793	—	2,457,793
Cash items in process of collection	417,359	—	417,359
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,331,369	3,331,369	—
Financial derivative contracts	2,965,161	2,965,161	—
Financial debt instruments	321,656	321,656	—
Other	44,552	44,552	—
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	39,012	39,012	—
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,068,664	4,068,664	—
Financial debt instruments	4,058,968	4,058,968	—
Other	9,696	9,696	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	91,105	91,105	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	29,666,008	—	30,895,123
Investments under resale agreements	210,971	—	210,971
Financial debt instruments	2,708,960	—	2,657,998
Interbank loans	1,516	—	1,516
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,240,136	—	17,051,358
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,480,794	—	7,483,673
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,023,631	—	3,489,607
Total	**40,071,310**	**7,530,150**	**33,770,275**
LIABILITIES			
Cash in process of being cleared	431,519	—	431,519
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	2,793,343	2,793,343	—
Financial derivative contracts	2,793,343	2,793,343	—
Other	—	—	—
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	135,511	135,511	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	32,324,506	—	32,040,890
Deposits and other demand liabilities	5,866,386	—	5,866,386
Time deposits and other time liabilities	13,924,920	—	13,980,382
Obligations under repurchase agreements	61,541	—	61,541
Interbank borrowings	5,015,403	—	5,003,554
Debt instruments issued	6,970,692	—	6,643,463
Other financial liabilities	485,564	—	485,564
Lease contracts liabilities	83,807	—	119,551
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,301,615	—	1,368,596
Total	**37,070,301**	**2,928,854**	**33,960,556**

(a) Correspond to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value in the financial statements.
(b) Correspond to assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized on a basis other than fair value in the financial statements. The fair values presented here are for disclosure purposes only and have no impact on the balances in the financial statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

In addition, the fair value estimates presented above do not attempt to estimate the value of the Group's profits generated by its business, nor future business activities, and, therefore, do not represent the value of the Group as a going concern.

The following section describes the methods used to estimate fair value:

a) Measurement of the fair value of assets and liabilities for disclosure purposes (Non-recurring)

Cash, short-term assets and short-term liabilities

The fair value of these items approximates their book value given their short-term nature. These items include:

- Cash and deposits in Banks
- Cash in the process of collection
- Rights for repurchase agreements and securities loans and obligations for repurchase agreements and securities loans
- Demand deposits and other demand obligations
- Other financial obligations

Loans

The fair value of loans is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. In the case of mortgage loans and consumer loans, the cash flows were discounted by using the effective average placement rate of the last month of the reporting period for each type of product. The fair value of commercial loans is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using a risk-free interest rate adjusted for expected losses from debtors based on their credit quality. The credit risk adjustment is based on variables observable in the market and the Group's policies for qualitative and quantitative credit risk methodologies.

This methodology was applied to:

- Interbank loans
- Loans and accounts receivable from customers

Financial instruments at amortized cost

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments is determined using quotes and transactions observed in the main market for identical instruments, or in their absence, for similar instruments. Fair value estimates of debt instruments or securities representative of debt take into account additional variables and inputs to the extent that they apply, including estimates of prepayment rates and the credit risk of issuers.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Medium and long-term liabilities

The fair value of medium and long-term liabilities is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis, using an interest rate curve that reflects current market conditions at which the entity's debt instruments are traded. Medium and long-term liabilities include:

- Term deposits and other term loans
- Interbank borrowings
- Debt instruments issued
- Instruments of regulatory capital

b) Value Measurement of financial assets and liabilities for recording purposes (recurring)

Financial instruments

The estimated fair value of these financial instruments is determined using quotes and transactions observed in the main market for identical instruments, or in their absence, for similar instruments. Fair value estimates of debt instruments or securities representative of debt take into account additional variables and inputs to the extent that they apply, including estimates of prepayment rates and the credit risk of issuers. These financial instruments are classified as follows:

– Financial instruments held for trading at fair value through profit or loss
– Financial instruments at fair value with changes in other comprehensive income

Financial derivative contracts

The estimated fair value of derivative instruments is calculated using prices quoted in the market for financial instruments with similar characteristics. The methodology recognizes the credit risk of each counterparty. The adjustment is known internationally as counterparty risk adjustment, which is composed of CVA (Credit Value Adjustment) and DVA (Debit Value Adjustment), the sum of both risk adjustments the effective counterparty risk that must be recognized. This adjustment is periodically recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

As of December 31, 2024, the portfolio of derivative contracts both in Chile and Colombia have an accumulate net effect of MCh$(5,282) (MCh$(4,229) as of December 31, 2023)

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	CVA	DVA	CVA	DVA
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Derivatives held for hedging				
Fair value	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Cash flows	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Net investment in a foreign operation hedge	—	—	—	—
Currency forwards	—	—	—	—
Currency swaps	—	—	—	—
Interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—
Derivatives held for trading	**(6,840)**	**1,558**	**(5,195)**	**966**
Interest rate forward	(4)	—	—	—
Currency forwards	(1,145)	781	(797)	416
Currency swaps	(4,547)	589	(4,014)	414
Interest rate swaps	(1,144)	188	(384)	136
Currency call options	—	—	—	—
Currency put options	—	—	—	—
Totals financial derivatives	**(6,840)**	**1,558**	**(5,195)**	**966**

c) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy that classifies assets and liabilities based on the characteristics of the data that the technique requires for its valuation:

- **Level 1**

Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Entity can access at the measurement date. The inputs needed to value the instruments in this category are available daily and used directly.

In the case of Currency, Shares and Mutual funds, prices are observed directly in over-the-counter markets and the Stock Exchange. These prices correspond to the values at which the exact same assets are traded. As a result, the portfolio valuation does not require assumptions or models of any type.

For instruments issued by the Chilean Central Bank and the Chilean Treasury, benchmark prices are used. Benchmark prices are defined using similar durations, type of currency and are traded the equivalent of every day. The valuation of these instruments is identical to the valuation of the Santiago Stock Exchange, which is a standard international methodology. This methodology uses the internal rate of return to discount the instrument's cash flows.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Level 2

The specific instrument does not have daily quotes. However, similar instruments can be observed (e.g. same issuer, different maturity; or different issuer, same maturity and risk rating). In general, they are diverse combinations of pseudo-arbitration. Although the inputs are not directly observable, observable inputs are available with the needed periodicity.

In this category, instruments are valued by discounting contractual cash flows based on a zero-coupon curve determined through the price of instruments with similar characteristics and a similar issuer risk. The income approach is used, which converts future amounts to present amounts.

For derivative instruments within this category, quotes from other-the-counter transactions reported by the most important brokers in the Chilean market and the Bloomberg platform are used. The inputs observed include forward prices, interest rates and volatilities. Based on these inputs, market curves are modeled.They are a numerical representation of the opportunity costs of the instrument's cash flows or the price volatility of an asset.Finally, cash flows are discounted.

The Black and Scholes model is used for options based on prices of brokers in the OTC market. For money market instruments, prices of transactions on the Santiago Stock Exchange are observed and used to model market curves.

For corporate or bank bonds, given the lack of market depth, the Bank uses transactions (if any) in the Chilean market, on foreign markets, zero-coupon curves of risk-free instruments, adjustment curves, spread modeling, correlation with similar financial instruments, etc. and gives market curves as the final result. These market curves are provided by a pricing supplier and are widely accepted by the market and its regulators.

- **Level 3**

This is used when prices, data or necessary inputs are not directly or indirectly observable for similar instruments for the asset or liability as of the valuation date. These fair value valuation models are subjective in nature. Therefore, they base their estimate of prices on a series of assumptions that are widely accepted by the market.

Due to the lack of liquidity in the basis of the active banking rate (TAB) over the chamber rate (camera), the price is not observable and, therefore, models must be used to estimate the future cash flows of the contract. This spread is calculated on a historical basis using the IRS with the greatest market depth, which is the chamber swap.

In addition, the Bank offers American forwards to meet its customers' needs. They do not have a secondary market and, therefore, their value is estimated using an extension of the Hull-White model, used widely by the financial services industry.

With respect to financial assets, a negotiation is not required, mandatorily valued at fair value with changes in results, the valuation is made based on the determination of a rate that allows obtaining the fair value based on market references:

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

– Determining an average rate from "Comparable Instruments" according to the rating of the issuer and term of the instrument.
– Decomposing the rate into a risk-free base observable in the market and a spread that represents the credit risk of the issuer.

The periodic valuation of the instrument is carried out based on the value of the risk-free rate of each day plus the determined credit spread.

The table below summarizes the impacts on the portfolio of a recalibration of the models based on a stress scenario, recalibrating parameters with the shock incorporated.

Impact calibration	As of December 31, 2024		
	American forwards USD- CLP	Basis TAB CLP	Basis TAB CLP
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Volatility exchange rate USD-CLP			
TAB 30	—	16	—
TAB 90	—	—	—
TAB 180	—	12	4
TAB 360	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**28**	**4**

Impact calibration	As of December 31, 2023		
	American forwards USD- CLP	Basis TAB CLP	Basis TAB CLP
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Volatility exchange rate USD-CLP			
TAB 30	—	24	—
TAB 90	—	—	—
TAB 180	—	20	6
TAB 360	—	—	—
Total	**—**	**44**	**6**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

The following table summarizes the fair value hierarchy for the Group's recurring valuation of financial instruments:

Level	Instrument	Issuer	Price Source	Model
1	Currency	N/A	OTC, Bloomberg	Directly observable price.
	Shares	Others	Santiago Exchange	Directly observable price.
	Mutual funds	Asset Managers	Risk America	Directly observable price.
	Bonds	Chilean Central Bank	Santiago Stock Exchange	Internal rate of return (IRR) based on prices.
2	Derivatives	N/A	OTC (Brokers), Bloomberg	Interest rate curves based on forward prices and coupon rates.
	IIF	Chilean Central Bank and Chilean Treasury	Santiago Stock Exchange	Interest rate curves based on prices.
	IIF	Banks	Santiago Stock Exchange	Interest rate curves based on prices.
	Bonds	Companies, banks	Pricing supplier	Interest rate curves based on correlations, spreads, extrapolations, etc.
3	Derivatives TAB	N/A	OTC (Brokers)	Interest rate curves based on modeling of TAB-Chamber spread.
	Derivatives, American forwards	N/A	Blomberg	Black and Scholes with inputs from European options.
	Bonds	Companies, banks	Blomberg	Interest rate curves based on modeling of SOFR and spreads

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

The following table classifies assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, in accordance with the fair value hierarchy established in IFRS 13, for the as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Measurement at fair value of instruments on on a recurring basis using	As of December 31, 2024				
	Book Value	Fair Value	Market value of the asset for asset for identified (level 1)	inputs Significant observable (level 2)	inputs Significant Non-observable (level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**778,159**	**778,159**	**778,143**	**16**	**—**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	23,885	23,885	23,885	—	—
Other local financial instruments	16	16	—	16	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	690,083	690,083	690,083	—	—
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in mutual funds	64,175	64,175	64,175	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading mandatority measured at fair valye through profit or loss	**8,650**	**8,650**	**—**	**—**	**8,650**
Commercial loans	8,650	8,650	—	—	8,650
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**3,077,290**	**3,077,290**	**2,868,103**	**101,451**	**107,736**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	1,940,713	1,940,713	1,940,713	—	—
Other local financial instruments	65,931	65,931	—	65,931	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	851,658	851,658	851,658	—	—
Other intruments issued abroad	218,988	218,988	75,732	35,520	107,736
Other financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	**4,060,109**	**4,060,109**	**—**	**4,042,778**	**17,331**
Forwards	776,661	776,661	—	774,915	1,746
Swaps	3,282,465	3,282,465	—	3,266,880	15,585
Call options	977	977	—	977	—
Put options	6	6	—	6	—
Total	**7,924,208**	**7,924,208**	**3,646,246**	**4,144,245**	**133,717**
LIABILITIES					
Financial derivative contracts	**4,029,303**	**4,029,303**	**—**	**4,028,870**	**433**
Forwards	674,320	674,320	—	673,942	378
Swaps	3,353,977	3,353,977	—	3,353,922	55
Call options	893	893	—	893	—
Put options	113	113	—	113	—
Total	**4,029,303**	**4,029,303**	**—**	**4,028,870**	**433**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Measurement at fair value of instruments on on a recurring basis using	As of December 31, 2023				
	Book Value	Fair Value	Market value of the asset for asset for identified (level 1)	inputs Significant observable (level 2)	inputs Significant Non-observable (level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss	**366,208**	**366,208**	**366,127**	**81**	**—**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	24,307	24,307	24,307	—	—
Other local financial instruments	81	81	—	81	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	297,268	297,268	297,268	—	—
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	—	—	—	—	—
Investments in mutual funds	44,552	44,552	44,552	—	—
Loans originated and acquired by the entity	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets not held for trading mandatority measured at fair valye through profit or loss	**39,012**	**39,012**	**—**	**—**	**39,012**
Commercial loans	39,012	39,012	—	—	39,012
Other	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	**4,068,664**	**4,068,664**	**3,858,524**	**111,497**	**98,643**
Chilean Central Bank and Government securities	3,204,423	3,204,423	3,204,423	—	—
Other local financial instruments	76,344	76,344	—	76,344	—
Foreign Central Banks or goverment financial instruments	503,851	503,851	503,851	—	—
Other intruments issued abroad	274,350	274,350	150,250	25,457	98,643
Other financial instruments	9,696	9,696	—	9,696	—
Financial derivative contracts	**3,056,266**	**3,056,266**	**—**	**3,038,997**	**17,269**
Forwards	362,033	362,033	—	361,872	161
Swaps	2,693,577	2,693,577	—	2,676,469	17,108
Call options	620	620	—	620	—
Put options	36	36	—	36	—
Total	**7,530,150**	**7,530,150**	**4,224,651**	**3,150,575**	**154,924**
LIABILITIES					
Financial derivative contracts	**2,928,854**	**2,928,854**	**—**	**2,928,659**	**195**
Forwards	353,638	353,638	—	353,493	145
Swaps	2,574,842	2,574,842	—	2,574,792	50
Call options	245	245	—	245	—
Put options	129	129	—	129	—
Total	**2,928,854**	**2,928,854**	**—**	**2,928,659**	**195**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

d) Transfers between level 1 and level 2

For the as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, there are no transfers between levels 1 and 2, as described below:

Measurement at fair value of instruments on measured on a recurring basis	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
	Value Fair	Level 1 to 2	Level 2 to 1	Value Fair	Level 1 to 2	Level 2 to 1
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	778,159	—	—	366,208	—	—
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,077,290	—	—	4,068,664	—	—
Financial derivative contracts	4,060,109	—	—	3,056,266	—	—
Total	**7,915,558**	**—**	**—**	**7,491,138**	**—**	**—**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	4,029,303	—	—	2,928,854	—	—
Total	**4,029,303**	**—**	**—**	**2,928,854**	**—**	**—**

e) Disclosures Regarding Level 3 Assets and Liabilities

Level 3 assets and liabilities are valued using techniques that require inputs that are not observable on the market, for which the income approach is used to convert future amounts to present amounts.

This category includes:

- Financial derivative instruments indexed to the TAB rate, this rate is comprised of an interbank rate and a liquidity premium charged to financial institutions and is determined using a short-rate model with mean reversion.
- American forward options.
- Financial assets whose contractual cash flows have not met the conditions of the SPPI test.
- Corporate bond whose data are not observable in the market.

As none of these products has a market, the Bank uses financial engineering valuation techniques that use unobservable variables.

These techniques use as transaction prices from the main financial instrument markets and assumptions that are widely accepted by the financial services industry. Using this information, unobservable variables are constructed such as: adjustment curves, spreads, volatilities and other variables necessary for the valuation. Lastly, all of the models are subject to internal contrasts by independent areas and have been reviewed by internal auditors and regulators.

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

None of these products generate significant impacts on the Bank's results as a result of recalibration. The American forward is only offered for the US dollar-Chilean peso market and until now, given the important differential between these interest rates, the product behaves like a traditional forward. The TAB swap does not have significant impacts on the valuation as the modeled liquidity premiums have a quick mean reversion for the short part and low volatility for the long part, concentrating on the book's sensitivity in the longest part of the curve.

The following table presents a reconciliation of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Reconciliation level 3	As of December 31, 2024					
	Opening balance	Income (Loss) recognized in Income	Income (Loss) recognized in Equity	Net of Purchases, sales and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value throught profit or loss	**39,012**	**(30,362)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**8,650**
Commercial loans (1)	39,012	(30,362)	—	—	—	**8,650**
Financial instruments at fair value throught other comprehensive income	**98,643**	**24,371**	**(12,984)**	**(2,294)**	**—**	**107,736**
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	98,643	24,371	(12,984)	(2,294)	—	**107,736**
Financial derivative contracts	**17,269**	**960**	**—**	**(898)**	**—**	**17,331**
Forwards	161	1,721	—	(136)	—	**1,746**
Swaps	17,108	(761)	—	(762)	—	**15,585**
Total	**154,924**	**(5,031)**	**(12,984)**	**(3,192)**	**—**	**133,717**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	**195**	**897**	**—**	**(659)**	**—**	**433**
Forwards	145	897	—	(664)	—	**378**
Swaps	50	—	—	5	—	**55**
Total	**195**	**897**	**—**	**(659)**	**—**	**433**

(1) The Bank permanently monitors the projections of future flows in consideration of the changes in expected scenarios, which implied an adjustment to the fair value in July 2024 of the credits classified as financial assets not intended for trading, obligatorily valued at fair value.

Reconciliation level 3	As of December 31, 2023					
	Opening balance	Income (Loss) recognized in Income	Income (Loss) recognized in Equity	Net of Purchases, sales and agreements	Transfers from level 1 and 2	Closing balance
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS						
Financial assets not held for trading mandatorily measured at fair value throught profit or loss	**53,206**	**(14,194)**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**39,012**
Commercial loans	53,206	(14,194)	—	—	—	**39,012**
Financial instruments at fair value throught other comprehensive income	**92,182**	**8,697**	**58**	**(2,294)**	**—**	**98,643**
Other foreign institutions financial instruments	92,182	8,697	58	(2,294)	—	**98,643**
Financial derivative contracts	**17,983**	**2,857**	**—**	**(3,571)**	**—**	**17,269**
Forwards	659	551	—	(1,049)	—	**161**
Swaps	17,324	2,306	—	(2,522)	—	**17,108**
Total	**163,371**	**(2,640)**	**58**	**(5,865)**	**—**	**154,924**
LIABILITIES						
Financial derivative contracts	**163**	**(1,001)**	**—**	**1,033**	**—**	**195**
Forwards	57	246	—	(158)	—	**145**
Swaps	106	(1,247)	—	1,191	—	**50**
Total	**163**	**(1,001)**	**—**	**1,033**	**—**	**195**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Hierarchy for Remaining Assets and Liabilities.

The following table discloses the classification according to the fair value hierarchy for assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

Measurement at fair value of items on non-recurring basis	As of December 31, 2024				
	Net value	Fair value Estimated	Market value of the asset for identified assets identified (Level 1)	Other inputs Significant observable (Level 2)	Non-observable significant inputs observable (level 3)
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits in banks	3,345,969	3,345,969	3,345,969	—	—
Cash items in process of collection	348,483	348,483	348,483	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	28,443,982	29,320,160	1,398,481	—	27,921,679
Investments under resale agreements	212,225	212,225	212,225	—	—
Financial debt instruments	1,176,360	1,186,256	1,186,256	—	—
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,217,293	16,642,775	—	—	16,642,775
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,874,029	7,890,739	—	—	7,890,739
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,964,075	3,388,165	—	—	3,388,165
Total	**32,138,434**	**33,014,612**	**5,092,933**	**—**	**27,921,679**
LIABILITIES					
Cash in process of being cleared	346,437	346,437	346,437	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	31,490,519	31,155,675	9,913,582	21,242,093	—
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	6,320,474	6,320,474	—	—
Time deposits and other time liabilities	14,506,091	14,463,921	—	14,463,921	—
Obligations under repurchase agreements	841,142	841,142	841,142	—	—
Interbank borrowings	1,864,542	1,860,329	1,860,329	—	—
Debt instruments issued	7,066,633	6,778,172	—	6,778,172	—
Other financial liabilities	891,637	891,637	891,637	—	—
Lease contracts liabilities	124,545	130,279	130,279	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,388,994	1,475,586	—	1,475,586	—
Total	**33,350,495**	**33,107,977**	**10,390,298**	**22,717,679**	**—**

Note 44 – Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

Measurement at fair value of items on non-recurring basis	As of December 31, 2023				
	Net value	Fair value Estimated	Market value of the asset for identified assets identified (Level 1)	Other inputs Significant observable (Level 2)	Non-observable significant inputs observable (level 3)
	MCh$		MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
ASSETS					
Cash and deposits in banks	2,457,793	2,457,793	2,457,793	—	—
Cash items in process of collection	417,359	417,359	417,359	—	—
Financial assets at amortized cost	29,666,008	30,895,123	2,870,485	—	28,024,638
Investments under resale agreements	210,971	210,971	210,971	—	—
Financial debt instruments	2,708,960	2,657,998	2,657,998	—	—
Interbank loans	1,516	1,516	1,516	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,240,136	17,051,358	—	—	17,051,358
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,480,794	7,483,673	—	—	7,483,673
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,023,631	3,489,607	—	—	3,489,607
Total	**32,541,160**	**33,770,275**	**5,745,637**	**—**	**28,024,638**
LIABILITIES					
Cash in process of being cleared	431,519	431,519	431,519	—	—
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	32,324,506	32,040,890	11,417,045	20,623,845	—
Deposits and other demand liabilities	5,866,386	5,866,386	5,866,386	—	—
Time deposits and other time liabilities	13,924,920	13,980,382	—	13,980,382	—
Obligations under repurchase agreements	61,541	61,541	61,541	—	—
Interbank borrowings	5,015,403	5,003,554	5,003,554	—	—
Debt instruments issued	6,970,692	6,643,463	—	6,643,463	—
Other financial liabilities	485,564	485,564	485,564	—	—
Lease contracts liabilities	83,807	119,551	119,551	—	—
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	1,301,615	1,368,596	—	1,368,596	—
Total	**34,141,447**	**33,960,556**	**11,968,115**	**21,992,441**	**—**

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Note 45 – Maturity According to Remaining Terms of Financial Assets and Liabilities

The main assets grouped by maturity, including interest accrued as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are detailed below

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets								
Cash and deposits in banks	**3,345,969**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**3,345,969**
Cash items in process of collection	**348,483**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**348,483**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**760,477**	**1,138,299**	**2,014,912**	**544,525**	**159,085**	**141,083**	**4,758,381**
Financial derivative contracts	—	646,405	1,088,666	2,014,644	128,039	53,219	49,249	**3,980,222**
Financial debt instruments	—	49,897	49,633	268	416,486	105,866	91,834	**713,984**
Other	—	64,175	—	—	—	—	—	**64,175**
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	**8,650**	—	—	**8,650**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	**825,874**	**170,542**	**309,368**	**818,787**	**750,649**	**202,070**	**3,077,290**
Financial debt instruments	—	825,874	170,542	309,368	818,787	750,649	202,070	**3,077,290**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	—	**2,736**	**1,391**	**37,955**	**5,523**	**14,967**	**17,315**	**79,887**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**842,103**	**2,252,083**	**3,191,205**	**5,777,014**	**5,246,508**	**3,447,197**	**7,687,872**	**28,443,982**
Investments under resale agreements	—	171,609	40,616	—	—	—	—	**212,225**
Financial debt instruments	—	4,512	227,288	145,786	363,443	403,676	31,655	**1,176,360**
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	325,140	1,943,277	2,641,742	4,471,104	3,169,248	1,684,155	1,982,627	**16,217,293**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	409	35,372	79,077	368,738	959,746	928,190	5,502,497	**7,874,029**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	516,554	97,313	202,482	791,386	754,071	431,176	171,093	**2,964,075**
Total assets	**4,536,555**	**3,841,170**	**4,501,437**	**8,139,249**	**6,623,993**	**4,371,898**	**8,048,340**	**40,062,642**
Liabilities								
Cash in process of being cleared	**346,437**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**346,437**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**640,840**	**1,237,511**	**1,828,717**	**120,116**	**53,950**	**38,489**	**3,919,623**
Financial derivative contracts	—	640,840	1,237,511	1,828,717	120,116	53,950	38,489	**3,919,623**
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	**12,030**	**32,350**	**47,184**	**15,161**	**1,777**	**1,178**	**109,680**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**7,524,622**	**6,203,272**	**3,557,423**	**6,340,815**	**2,748,472**	**2,028,692**	**3,087,223**	**31,490,519**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	6,320,474	—	—	—	—	—	—	**6,320,474**
Time deposits and other time liabilities	504,175	5,789,844	3,002,746	3,906,980	907,248	18,822	376,276	**14,506,091**
Obligations under repurchase agreements	699,973	141,169	—	—	—	—	—	**841,142**
Interbank borrowings	—	142,610	381,206	1,155,831	39,357	20,131	125,407	**1,864,542**
Debt instruments issued	—	204	33,435	714,530	1,743,185	1,989,739	2,585,540	**7,066,633**
Other financial liabilities	—	129,445	140,036	563,474	58,682	—	—	**891,637**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	**2,183**	**5,943**	**19,081**	**55,937**	**15,328**	**26,073**	**124,545**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	—	—	—	—	**33,492**	**1,355,502**	**1,388,994**
Total liabilities	**7,871,059**	**6,858,325**	**4,833,227**	**8,235,797**	**2,939,686**	**2,133,239**	**4,508,465**	**37,379,798**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(3,334,504)**	**(3,017,155)**	**(331,790)**	**(96,548)**	**3,684,307**	**2,238,659**	**3,539,875**	**2,682,844**

Note 45 – Maturity According to Remaining Terms of Financial Assets and Liabilities, continued

	As of December 31, 2023							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Assets								
Cash and deposits in banks	**2,457,793**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**2,457,793**
Cash items in process of collection	**417,359**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**417,359**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**385,852**	**146,775**	**366,960**	**678,635**	**457,106**	**1,296,041**	**3,331,369**
Financial derivative contracts	—	127,906	148,513	361,836	635,593	440,305	1,251,008	2,965,161
Financial debt instruments	—	213,394	(1,738)	5,124	43,042	16,801	45,033	321,656
Other	—	44,552	—	—	—	—	—	44,552
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	**533**	**1,116**	**37,363**	**39,012**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	—	**1,162,377**	**741,983**	**1,008,558**	**245,928**	**642,265**	**267,553**	**4,068,664**
Financial debt instruments	—	1,152,681	741,983	1,008,558	245,928	642,265	267,553	4,058,968
Other	—	9,696	—	—	—	—	—	9,696
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	—	**13,629**	**7,526**	**12,559**	**21,826**	**17,253**	**18,312**	**91,105**
Financial assets at amortized cost	**855,645**	**2,377,351**	**2,727,130**	**7,414,169**	**5,407,586**	**3,007,935**	**7,876,192**	**29,666,008**
Investments under resale agreements	—	164,479	46,492	—	—	—	—	210,971
Financial debt instruments	—	17,628	20,035	1,713,279	842,972	57,679	57,367	2,708,960
Interbank loans	—	388	102	82	210	210	524	1,516
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	279,241	2,051,957	2,369,521	4,640,014	2,924,608	1,727,732	2,247,063	16,240,136
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	298	41,422	79,710	351,566	887,511	852,015	5,268,272	7,480,794
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	576,106	101,477	211,270	709,228	752,285	370,299	302,966	3,023,631
Total assets	**3,730,797**	**3,939,209**	**3,623,414**	**8,802,246**	**6,354,508**	**4,125,675**	**9,495,461**	**40,071,310**
Liabilities								
Cash in process of being cleared	**431,519**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**431,519**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	—	**114,877**	**135,109**	**401,545**	**624,633**	**460,885**	**1,056,294**	**2,793,343**
Financial derivative contracts	—	114,877	135,109	401,545	624,633	460,885	1,056,294	2,793,343
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	**2,847**	**10,565**	**44,816**	**5,635**	**21,407**	**50,241**	**135,511**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	**6,359,705**	**6,433,851**	**3,345,276**	**8,884,389**	**2,017,108**	**1,812,812**	**3,471,365**	**32,324,506**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	5,866,386	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,866,386
Time deposits and other time liabilities	493,319	5,978,022	2,858,967	3,522,679	611,224	101,658	359,051	13,924,920
Obligations under repurchase agreements	—	61,541	—	—	—	—	—	61,541
Interbank borrowings	—	219,989	285,391	4,410,917	13,281	13,475	72,350	5,015,403
Debt instruments issued	—	54	100,242	740,150	1,392,603	1,697,679	3,039,964	6,970,692
Other financial liabilities	—	174,245	100,676	210,643	—	—	—	485,564
Lease contracts liabilities	—	**2,052**	**4,020**	**18,023**	**32,385**	**20,890**	**6,437**	**83,807**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	—	**151,962**	—	—	**33,892**	**1,115,761**	**1,301,615**
Total liabilities	**6,791,224**	**6,553,627**	**3,646,932**	**9,348,773**	**2,679,761**	**2,349,886**	**5,700,098**	**37,070,301**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(3,060,427)**	**(2,614,418)**	**(23,518)**	**(546,527)**	**3,674,747**	**1,775,789**	**3,795,363**	**3,001,009**

Note 46 – Financial and Non Financial Assets and Liabilities by Currency

The following are the amounts of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities for the most relevant currencies at the end of the years ended as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

	As of December 31, 2024											
	Local currency			Foreign currency								
	CLP	CLF	Exchange rate readjustment	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	CNY	COP	Otras	Total
Financial assets	**12,630,779**	**12,779,679**	**8,224**	**5,221,427**	**50,935**	**—**	**—**	**12,126**	**36,312**	**5,628,708**	**—**	**36,368,190**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,930,297	—	—	5,153	—	—	—	—	—	822,931	—	4,758,381
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	8,650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,650
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,370,956	407,693	—	736,721	—	—	—	—	—	561,920	—	3,077,290
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	38,222	—	—	41,665	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79,887
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,291,304	12,371,986	8,224	4,429,238	50,935	—	—	12,126	36,312	4,243,857	—	28,443,982
Investments under resale agreements	192,653	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,572	—	212,225
Financial debt instruments	474,678	419,044	—	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	272,638	—	1,176,360
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	4,340,662	4,791,496	8,224	4,418,966	50,935	—	—	12,126	36,312	2,558,572	—	16,217,293
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	647	7,161,202	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	712,180	—	7,874,029
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,282,664	244	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	680,895	—	2,964,075
Non Financial assets	**2,165,819**	**6,672**	**1,311**	**3,320,213**	**89,643**	**5,451**	**330**	**40,383**	**9,743**	**521,982**	**1,977**	**6,163,524**
Cash and bank deposits	788,640	—	—	2,268,568	59,512	517	200	40,383	9,394	176,778	1,977	3,345,969
Cash in process of collection	190,199	—	—	137,160	18,442	2,494	—	—	—	188	—	348,483
Investments in companies	23,072	—	—	173	2	—	—	—	—	17,216	—	40,463
Intangible assets	640,977	—	—	870	—	—	—	—	—	40,674	—	682,521
Fixed assets	16,138	—	—	644	—	—	—	—	—	14,245	—	31,027
Right of use assets under lease agreements	117,322	—	—	5,032	—	—	—	—	—	17,038	—	139,392
Current taxes	111	—	—	824	—	—	—	—	—	79,490	—	80,425
Deferred taxes	222,560	—	—	10,646	—	—	—	—	—	103,216	—	336,422
Other assets	159,627	6,672	1,311	896,161	11,687	2,440	130	—	349	50,878	—	1,129,255
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	7,173	—	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	22,259	—	29,567
Total assets	**14,796,598**	**12,786,351**	**9,535**	**8,541,640**	**140,578**	**5,451**	**330**	**52,509**	**46,055**	**6,150,690**	**1,977**	**42,531,714**
Financial liabilities	**15,649,893**	**7,451,222**	**246**	**6,794,395**	**70,845**	**590**	**49**	**41,984**	**43,531**	**5,446,302**	**145,310**	**35,644,367**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	3,792,164	—	—	3,677	—	—	—	—	—	123,782	—	3,919,623
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	93,045	707	—	15,928	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109,680
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	11,764,236	7,350,174	2	6,769,479	70,845	590	49	41,984	43,531	5,304,319	145,310	31,490,519
Deposits and other demand liabilities	3,165,245	49,535	—	1,371,183	22,900	590	49	89	7,247	1,703,596	40	6,320,474
Time deposits and other time liabilities	8,254,116	736,436	2	3,428,874	2	—	—	—	—	2,086,661	—	14,506,091
Obligations under repurchase agreements	139,366	—	—	1,804	—	—	—	—	—	699,972	—	841,142
Interbank borrowings	—	—	—	1,290,248	47,943	—	—	41,895	36,284	448,172	—	1,864,542
Debt instruments issued	136,512	6,564,203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	365,918	—	7,066,633
Other financial liabilities	68,997	—	—	677,370	—	—	—	—	—	—	145,270	891,637
Lease contracts liabilities	448	100,341	244	5,311	—	—	—	—	—	18,201	—	124,545
Non Financial liabilities	**810,065**	**1,336,807**	**—**	**570,429**	**22,456**	**3,804**	**3**	**9,783**	**2,529**	**156,287**	**353**	**2,912,516**
Cash in process of being cleared	157,037	—	—	164,884	9,310	2,549	—	9,783	2,527	—	347	346,437
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	(2,262)	1,158,442	—	199,322	—	—	—	—	—	33,492	—	1,388,994
Provisions for contingencies	78,381	—	—	3,239	—	—	—	—	—	61,196	—	142,816
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of permanent bonds	112,988	—	—	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	113,293
Special provisions for credit risk	128,643	—	—	25,633	—	—	—	—	—	7,289	—	161,565
Current taxes	61,253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	997	—	62,250
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	274,025	178,365	—	177,046	13,146	1,255	3	—	2	53,313	6	697,161
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total liabilities	**16,459,958**	**8,788,029**	**246**	**7,364,824**	**93,301**	**4,394**	**52**	**51,767**	**46,060**	**5,602,589**	**145,663**	**38,556,883**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(1,663,360)**	**3,998,322**	**9,289**	**1,176,816**	**47,277**	**1,057**	**278**	**742**	**(5)**	**548,101**	**(143,686)**	**3,974,831**

Note 46- Financial and Non Financial Assets and Liabilities by Currency, continued

	As of December 31, 2023											
	Local currency			Foreign currency								
	CLP	CLF	Exchange rate readjustment	USD	EUR	GBP	CHF	JPY	CNY	COP	Otras	Total
Financial assets	**14,974,653**	**12,412,113**	—	**4,194,388**	**63,644**	—	**6**	**5,349**	**1,051**	**5,544,954**	—	**37,196,158**
Financial assets for trading at fair value through profit or loss	2,828,509	—	—	6,194	—	—	—	—	—	496,666	—	**3,331,369**
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	39,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**39,012**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,638,269	448,377	—	681,134	—	—	—	—	—	300,884	—	**4,068,664**
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	50,350	—	—	16,544	—	—	—	—	—	24,211	—	**91,105**
Financial assets at amortized cost	9,457,525	11,963,736	—	3,451,504	63,644	—	6	5,349	1,051	4,723,193	—	**29,666,008**
Investments under resale agreements	79,916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	131,055	—	**210,971**
Financial debt instruments	1,915,280	408,234	—	17,626	—	—	—	—	—	367,820	—	**2,708,960**
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,516	—	**1,516**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	5,239,218	4,849,398	—	3,410,899	63,644	—	6	5,349	1,051	2,670,571	—	**16,240,136**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	4,631	6,705,012	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	771,151	—	**7,480,794**
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	2,218,480	1,092	—	22,979	—	—	—	—	—	781,080	—	**3,023,631**
Non Financial assets	**2,072,707**	**27,953**	**576**	**2,007,953**	**51,762**	**1,280**	**135**	**35,994**	**10,146**	**562,751**	**2,855**	**4,774,112**
Cash and bank deposits	650,577	—	—	1,491,383	41,896	1,224	62	35,994	8,293	225,535	2,829	**2,457,793**
Cash in process of collection	244,347	—	—	164,309	6,783	—	—	—	1,853	67	—	**417,359**
Investments in companies	22,454	—	—	293	3	—	—	—	—	7,989	—	**30,739**
Intangible assets	655,602	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	38,589	—	**694,531**
Fixed assets	19,717	—	—	639	—	—	—	—	—	17,690	—	**38,046**
Right of use assets under lease agreements	77,089	—	—	5,257	—	—	—	—	—	16,868	—	**99,214**
Current taxes	47,335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70,953	—	**118,288**
Deferred taxes	189,682	—	—	14,837	—	—	—	—	—	97,186	—	**301,705**
Other assets	155,126	27,953	576	330,777	3,080	56	73	—	—	72,974	26	**590,641**
Non-current assets and disposable groups for sale	10,778	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	14,900	—	**25,796**
Total assets	**17,047,360**	**12,440,066**	**576**	**6,202,341**	**115,406**	**1,280**	**141**	**41,343**	**11,197**	**6,107,705**	**2,855**	**41,970,270**
Financial liabilities	**17,426,012**	**7,392,722**	**212**	**5,157,162**	**18,110**	**467**	**99**	**40,978**	**5,446**	**5,295,880**	**79**	**35,337,167**
Financial liabilities for trading at fair value through profit or loss	2,631,111	—	—	3,981	—	—	—	—	—	158,251	—	**2,793,343**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	76,033	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	59,431	—	**135,511**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	14,718,380	7,332,881	1	5,147,668	18,110	467	99	40,978	5,446	5,060,397	79	**32,324,506**
Deposits and other demand liabilities	2,876,114	35,594	—	1,083,775	17,528	467	99	201	4,395	1,848,134	79	**5,866,386**
Time deposits and other time liabilities	8,556,507	1,008,165	1	2,215,831	1	—	—	—	—	2,144,415	—	**13,924,920**
Obligations under repurchase agreements	30,237	—	—	4,321	—	—	—	—	—	26,983	—	**61,541**
Interbank borrowings	3,007,325	—	—	1,415,934	581	—	—	40,777	1,051	549,735	—	**5,015,403**
Debt instruments issued	190,440	6,289,122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	491,130	—	**6,970,692**
Other financial liabilities	57,757	—	—	427,807	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**485,564**
Leasecontracts liabilities	488	59,841	211	5,466	—	—	—	—	—	17,801	—	**83,807**
Non Financial liabilities	**820,273**	**1,272,378**	—	**629,072**	**7,953**	**227**	—	**125**	**5,431**	**160,555**	**552**	**2,896,566**
Cash in process of being cleared	190,740	—	—	226,503	7,951	227	—	125	5,431	6	536	**431,519**
Issued regulatory capital financial instrument	—	1,115,761	—	151,989	—	—	—	—	—	33,865	—	**1,301,615**
Provisions for contingencies	82,262	—	—	2,874	—	—	—	—	—	59,657	—	**144,793**
Provisions for dividends, interest payments and revaluation of permanent bonds	106,466	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**106,466**
Special provisions for credit risk	180,948	—	—	19,833	—	—	—	—	—	18,190	—	**218,971**
Current taxes	1,145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,194	—	**2,339**
Deferred taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Other liabilities	258,712	156,617	—	227,873	2	—	—	—	—	47,643	16	**690,863**
Liabilities included in disposable groups for sale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Total liabilities	**18,246,285**	**8,665,100**	**212**	**5,786,234**	**26,063**	**694**	**99**	**41,103**	**10,877**	**5,456,435**	**631**	**38,233,733**
Assets (liabilities), net	**(1,198,925)**	**3,774,966**	**364**	**416,107**	**89,343**	**586**	**42**	**240**	**320**	**651,270**	**2,224**	**3,736,537**

Note 47 – Risk Management

The Bank and its subsidiaries, through their activity, are exposed to several types of risk mainly related to loans portfolio and financial instruments. Risk management policies are established in order to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Bank, establish adequate limits and controls, monitor risks and comply with limits. Risk management policies and risk management structures are periodically reviewed to reflect changes in the institution's activities. The Bank, through its rules and procedures, intends to develop an adequate control environment, in which all employees understand their functions and responsibilities.

The main activities and policies of the Bank in terms of risk management are described below.

(A) Risk Management Structure

(i) Board of Directors

In the Bank and its Subsidiaries, the Board of Directors plays a prominent role in corporate governance. It is responsible for establishing and monitoring the Bank's risk management structure, for which it has a corporate governance system aligned with international best practices and Chilean regulations, mainly from the CMF. One of its main functions is to ensure the existence of measures that allow senior management to be supervised, evaluated and guided so that their actions are in line with best practices and defined levels of risk appetite. To this end, a governance structure has been created made up of various committees and internal standards. These committees and standards establish behavioral guidelines for the Bank's employees and help them perform their functions related to risk control and management.

(ii) Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is responsible for monitoring the control environment and the effectiveness and efficiency of the company's internal control systems as well as the compliance with regulations and internal standards, including oversight of the internal audit unit. The Audit Committee is also responsible for proposing to the Directors' Committee a list of external auditors and risk rating agencies for the Bank and subsidiaries. In addition, the Audit Committee shall be responsible for supervising the different aspects that have to do with the maintenance, application and operation of the Bank's internal controls, and shall be responsible also for closely monitoring compliance with the standards and procedures that govern its practice. It must also have a clear understanding of the risks that the Bank's business may pose to the institution and their mitigation.

To establish a link with the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors will appoint at least two of its members to this Committee. These members must inform the Board of Directors of the situations and facts the Committee is dealing with, thus committing the responsibility of the Bank's directors, both in self-control policies that are established and practiced by the institution, as well as in the compliance with the legal and regulatory standards to which the Bank is subject.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Audit Committee must reinforce and support both the role of the Bank's Internal Audit (also called Internal Comptroller in the CMF regulations) and its independence from management, and act as a liaison and coordinator of the tasks between the internal audit and the external auditors, acting as a liaison between the latter and the Bank's Board of Directors.

(iii) Director's Committee

The purpose of the Director's Committee is to make the self-regulation of the Bank and other entities within the scope of its competence stronger, thus making the performance of the Board of Directors more efficient by incorporating greater oversight over the activities carried out by management.

It will also be responsible for adopting the necessary resolutions to protect shareholders, especially minority shareholders, examining executive compensation systems and approving related party transactions.

In its role as overseer of corporate activity, the Directors' Committee must inform the market in the event of violations or major corporate events, as well as transactions that the company carries out with parties related to the controlling shareholder or takeovers in any form.

(iv) Integral Risk Management Committee

The objective of this Committee is to propose, and support the Board of Directors in, the definition of the risk appetite and the general policy framework that allows an adequate alignment with the Bank's global strategy. Oversee the correct identification, measurement and control of all risks, allocate capital to identified risks and meet regulatory requirements.

(v) Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (ALCO)

After the Board of Directors and its specialized committees, the Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (hereinafter, also "ALCO") is the highest body involved in the management of the institution's financial policies.

The main objective of the Commission is to follow the financial guidelines established by the Board of Directors. In this regard, it must approve and supervise the financial strategies that guide the Bank in terms of the composition of its assets and liabilities, cash inflows and outflows, and transactions with financial instruments.

It must ponder the various alternatives available to make decisions that ensure the highest and most sustainable profitability with financial risk levels compatible with the business, current regulations and internal standards.

(vi) Anti-Money Laundering Committee Superior (AML)

The main purpose of this Committee is to plan and coordinate the activities of compliance with the policies and procedures for anti-money laundering and prevention of funding of terrorism, to pay attention to the work carried out by the Compliance Officer, in accordance with the applicable regulations in force, as well as to adopt agreements aimed at obtaining improvements to the prevention and control measures proposed by the Compliance Officer.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(vii) Operational Risk Higher Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to identify, understand and evaluate the risks involved in the Bank's processes and businesses and to define operational risk management guidelines for the Bank and evaluate the results of the audit and compliance systems. It is also responsible for defining the operational risk management framework and the structure and policies for the identification, measurement, evaluation and monitoring of risk and business continuity. In addition, it reviews the follow-up and adequacy of regulatory commitments and emerging regulations.

Evaluate the status of critical processes that are directly related to the Bank's operational risk, according to the current regulations of the Financial Market Commission, in order to detect and correct the deficiencies that may be affecting the Bank and ensure proper implementation of regulatory changes.

The goal is to ensure that critical processes run under a control environment that allows the Bank to operate with stability and consistency, achieving the objectives consisting in confidentiality, integrity and availability of information resources.

(viii) Ethics and Compliance Higher Commission

The main purpose of this Commission is to define, promote and ensure high standards of professional and personal excellence in the behavior of all Banco Itaú Chile employees, its local subsidiaries, and the representation office in Peru (the "Representation Office"). This Commission must always be guided by corporate principles and values that reflect Banco Itaú Chile´s vision, philosophy and good business practices.

The Commission must evaluate, and make decisions on, issues of conduct and ethics in business and operations. Monitor and examine compliance with policies and procedures related to the ethical conduct of the Bank's employees and suppliers.

Also, ensure the application of the Regulatory Compliance Model within the framework of the definitions established by this Commission; pay attention to the work performed by the Compliance Officer and the AML in these matters; and make agreements to obtain improvements to the control measures proposed by the Compliance Officer.

The Commission must promote, and may request, information from the international units, through the Compliance & AML Sub-Management, on the matters discussed herein, in order to align the ethical and regulatory standards across the Banco Itaú Chile Group entities.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(ix) Capital Management Higher Commission

The Senior Capital Management Higher Commission was created to assist the Board of Directors and the Bank's management in the evaluation and management of market and liquidity risks, earnings, and capital adequacy, in accordance with the economic principles and standards established in local regulations, and in Basel I, II and III as applicable, in order to provide oversight and management of market and liquidity risks, accounting management and capital principles, to review the effectiveness of risk and capital policies and limits, and to review compliance with risk, liquidity and capital policies and procedures in the company.

(x) Credit Higher Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to resolve the transactions and matters submitted to its knowledge, under the defined limits and procedures, ensuring the application of and compliance with the current credit risk policies defined by Banco Itaú Chile (the "Bank").

(xi) Wholesale Credit Higher Commission

The objective of the Wholesale Credit Commission is to monitor the evolution of the Bank's wholesale portfolios in terms of their risk-return ratio, the adjustment to the risk appetite defined by the Bank and the status of progress of the short and long term strategies or instructions defined by this Commission. Analyze the behavior of the wholesale portfolio, delinquency, cost of credit, industry or economic groups oncentrations and watchlist. Evaluate debt collection management and strategy, collateral structure and market benchmarks.

Discuss and propose credit and credit appetite policies for the wholesale segment. Identify emerging portfolio risks and prioritize mitigation initiatives.

(xii) Retail Credit Higher Commission

The objective of the Higher Retail Credit Commission is to monitor the evolution of the Bank's retail portfolio in terms of its risk-return ratio, the adjustment to the risk appetite defined by the Bank and the status of progress of the short and long term strategies or instructions defined by this Commission. In this regard, the Commission must consider in its analysis the competition, the movements of the most relevant players and the main risks that may affect portfolio management, as well as the projects that have an impact on this matter.

(xiii) Model Evaluation Technical Commission

The purpose of this Commission is to analyze and propose the credit risk, financial risk and operational risk management models according to the different levels determined by the Models Policy.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

(xiv) Internal Audit Corporate Management

The main function of Internal Audit is to assist the Board of Directors and Senior Management by independently evaluating the maintenance, implementation and proper operation of the Bank's internal control system, which also involves the oversight of compliance with standards and procedures.

(xv) Code of Conduct and Market Information Manual

Our clients' trust is critical to our success. Therefore, all employees and directors must strive to preserve this trust by strictly complying with the General Code of Conduct.

(B) Main Risks and Requirements Affecting the Bank and its Subsidiaries:

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a client or a counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations, resulting in a financial loss for the Bank. The Bank's main income-generating activity is lending to customers, so credit risk is one of the main risks to be managed. Credit risk arises primarily from loans and advances to customers and other banks (including related loan commitments such as loan or credit card facilities), investments in debt securities and derivatives that constitute an asset position. The Bank takes into account all the elements of exposure to credit risk, such as counterparty default risk, geographic risk and sectoral risk, for the purposes of its management.

Credit Risk Management

The Bank's credit commissions are responsible for managing the Bank's credit risk through:

- Ensure that the Bank has appropriate credit risk practices, including an effective internal control system, to systematically determine adequate provisions in accordance with the policies and procedures established by the Bank, IFRS and supervisory guidance relevant.
- Identify, assess and measure credit risk across the Bank, from an individual instrument to a portfolio level.
- Create credit policies to protect the Bank against identified risks, including the requirement to obtain guarantees from borrowers, perform a solid ongoing credit assessment of borrowers and continuously monitor exposures against internal risk limits.
- Limit concentrations of exposure by type of asset, counterparties, sector, credit rating, geographic location, etc.
- Establish a solid control framework in relation to the authorization structure for the approval and renewal of lines of credit.
- Develop and maintain the Bank's risk classification to categorize exposures according to the degree of default risk. The degrees of risk are subject to periodic review.
- Develop and maintain the Bank's processes to measure the Expected Credit Loss "ECL", including credit risk monitoring, the incorporation of prospective information and the method used to measure ECL.
- Ensure that the Bank has policies and procedures to properly maintain and validate the models used to assess and measure ECL.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- Provide advice, guidance and expertise to business units to promote best practices across the Bank in credit risk management.

Credit Quality

The following table offers an analysis of the gross amount in arrears in books of loans and advances to customers by maturity:

	Balances as of December 31, 2024			
	Less than 30 days past due	Between 30 and 89 days due	More than 90 due	Total overdue
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	311,361	168,731	401,022	**881,114**
Mortgage loans	215,353	124,651	132,118	**472,122**
Consumer loans	138,861	108,417	92,836	**340,114**
Total	**665,575**	**401,799**	**625,976**	**1,693,350**

	Balances as of December 31, 2023			
	Less than 30 days past due	Between 30 and 89 days due	More than 90 due	Total overdue
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Interbank loans	—	—	—	—
Loans and accounts receivable from customers				
Commercial loans	227,714	128,726	431,308	**787,748**
Mortgage loans	193,803	102,317	104,629	**400,749**
Consumer loans	152,460	114,159	97,042	**363,661**
Total	**573,977**	**345,202**	**632,979**	**1,552,158**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Maximum Exposure to Credit Risk

For financial assets recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, exposure to credit risk is equal to their book value. For the financial guarantees granted, the maximum exposure to credit risk is the maximum amount that the Bank would have to pay if the guarantee were called.

The following table shows the maximum exposure to the Bank's credit risk per financial asset as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, for different balance items, including derivatives, without deducting real guarantees or other credit enhancements received:

Maximum credit risk exposure	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Financial assets to be traded at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial derivative contracts	3,980,222	2,965,161
Financial debt instruments	713,984	321,656
Other	64,175	44,552
Financial assets not held for trading valued mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss	8,650	39,012
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,077,290	4,068,664
Derivative financial instruments held for hedge accounting	79,887	91,105
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	—	—
Investments under resale agreements	212,225	210,971
Financial debt instruments	1,176,360	2,708,960
Interbank loans	—	1,516
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Commercial	16,716,618	16,713,220
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Mortgage	7,933,264	7,535,530
Loans and accounts receivable from customers - Consumer	3,240,358	3,321,211
Off-Balance Sheet Assets		
Contingent loans	—	—
Guarantees and bonds	1,005,704	663,698
Letters of credit for merchandise circulation operations	146,163	124,994
Transactions related to contingent events	2,371,792	2,044,349
Available lines of credit	—	—
Other loan commitments	348,519	438,678
Lines of credit of free disposal of immediate cancellation	5,818,330	5,351,695
Debt purchase commitments in local currency abroad	7,337	4,920
Other contingent loans	—	—
Total	**46,900,878**	**46,649,892**

The following is a summary of the provisions for loan losses:

	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Loans and accounts receivable at amortized cost	(834,843)	(825,400)
Interbank loans	—	(223)
Provisions for contingent loan risks	(40,257)	(40,865)
Total provisions	**(875,100)**	**(866,488)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The following table shows the concentration of credit risk by sector for financial assets:

	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
	Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure		Maximum gross exposure	Maximum net exposure	
	MCh$	MCh$	%	MCh$	MCh$	%
Agriculture and Livestock	455,877	438,896	1.63%	448,576	431,608	1.62%
Fruit growing	129,902	127,607	0.47%	60,091	58,710	0.21%
Forestry	43,238	41,525	0.16%	43,052	41,862	0.16%
Fishing	88,601	84,465	0.32%	89,718	85,740	0.33%
Mining	366,677	360,040	1.31%	310,680	304,802	1.13%
Oil and natural gas	121,814	120,154	0.44%	44,066	42,854	0.16%
Product manufacturing industry:	1,865,874	1,813,627	6.69%	1,654,599	1,611,049	6.01%
Food, beverages and tobacco	607,734	590,843	2.18%	564,133	549,025	2.05%
Textile, leather and footwear	78,371	73,981	0.28%	84,346	79,242	0.31%
Wood and furniture	88,932	86,139	0.32%	97,474	96,208	0.35%
Pulp, paper and printing	182,387	180,186	0.65%	81,734	79,323	0.30%
Chemicals and petroleum products	479,398	466,237	1.72%	345,800	340,337	1.25%
Metals, non-metals, machinery, and other	429,052	416,241	1.54%	481,112	466,914	1.75%
Electricity, gas and water	895,269	882,414	3.21%	699,088	691,529	2.54%
Residential construction	808,796	767,505	2.90%	1,207,217	1,175,872	4.38%
Non-Mortgage construction (office, civil works)	954,683	928,203	3.42%	1,119,654	1,093,757	4.06%
Wholesale trade	1,834,870	1,769,423	6.58%	1,637,743	1,581,555	5.94%
Retail trade, restaurants and hotels	1,051,107	962,442	3.77%	1,061,510	962,187	3.85%
Transport and storage	848,605	821,087	3.04%	912,232	891,953	3.31%
Telecommunications	262,420	257,392	0.94%	230,249	226,923	0.84%
Financial services	1,202,284	1,185,972	4.31%	1,427,427	1,393,818	5.18%
Business services	231,841	230,630	0.83%	139,818	137,933	0.51%
Real estate services	3,413,383	3,347,070	12.24%	3,386,419	3,322,999	12.28%
Student loans	410,714	397,765	1.47%	494,703	478,129	1.79%
Public administration, defense and police	57,204	56,517	0.21%	60,894	60,190	0.22%
Social and other community services	1,643,296	1,596,390	5.89%	1,658,737	1,618,939	6.01%
Personal services	30,163	28,169	0.11%	26,747	25,041	0.09%
Subtotal commercial loans	**16,716,618**	**16,217,293**	**59.94%**	**16,713,220**	**16,237,450**	**60.62%**
Mortgage loans	7,933,264	7,874,029	28.44%	7,535,530	7,480,794	27.33%
Consumer loans	3,240,358	2,964,075	11.62%	3,321,211	3,023,631	12.05%
Total	**27,890,240**	**27,055,397**	**100.00%**	**27,569,961**	**26,741,875**	**100.00%**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Guarantees and Other Credit Enhancements

In order to mitigate credit risk, guarantees have been established in favor of the Bank, credit enhancements and other actions that mitigate total exposure.

The main types of guarantees provided by customers are as follows:

For loans to companies	For loans to individuals
- Agricultural land	- Mortgage
- Machinery and/or equipment	- Parcels or urban land
- Ships and maritime aircraft	- Vehicles
- Buildings for specific purposes under construction	
- Mining infrastructure	
- Inventory	
- Agricultural assets	
- Industrial assets	
- Biological assets	
- Other guarantees	

The guarantees taken by the Bank to ensure the collection of the rights reflected in its loan portfolios are mortgage-type guarantees (urban and rural properties, agricultural land, ships and aircraft, mining claims and other assets) and pledges (inventory, agricultural assets , industrial assets, plantations and other pledged assets).

The procedures used for the valuation of the guarantees are carried out in accordance with the best market practices, which include the use of appraisals in real estate guarantees, market price in stock securities, value of shares in an investment fund, etc. All collateral received must be properly legalized and registered in the corresponding registry.

On the other hand, financial derivative operations are guaranteed by guarantee agreements, which are deposited or transferred by a third party in favor of the other, these can be in cash or in financial instruments, and reduce the counter party's credit risk.

Credit limits of debtors related to the property or bank management

According to the provisions of article 84 No. 2 of the GBL and chapter 12-4 of the RAN, the Bank must bear in mind that:

- The set of credits granted to a group of related persons may not exceed 5% of the effective equity of the bank, this limit increases to 25% if what exceeds 5% corresponds to credits secured by guarantees. In no case may the total of these credits granted by a bank exceed the amount of its effective equity.
- These loans shall not be granted under more favorable terms in connection with term, interest rates or guarantees than those granted to third parties in similar transactions.
- The relationship of a person with the Bank occurs when they have direct, indirect or through third party participation in the property of the Bank, participate in the management or it is presumed that there is relationship as long as sufficient background information is not presented to eliminate that presumption. It will be understood that the same group of people related to the Bank is made up of all those natural and legal persons that can exert significant and permanent influence on the decisions of the other, there is a presumption that the credits granted to one person will be used for the benefit of another or the founded presumption that people maintain a relationship and form a unit of economic interest.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- Subsidiaries, business support companies and associates constitute companies related to a bank.
- Guarantees on movable or immovable property, or any other property legitimately susceptible of being received as collateral, constitute valid guarantees.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the credit limit to debtors related to the ownership or management of the Bank according to article 84 No. 2 of the GBL and Chapter 12-4 of the RAN are the following:

	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	MCh$	%	MCh$	%
Global limit to groups of related people(1)	4,654,801		4,440,174	
Use of the global limit for loans granted to groups of people related to the bank	139,483	3.00	125,059	2.82

(1) Corresponds to effective equity

ii) Financial Risk

- **Market Risk**

Market Risk is the exposure to economic gains or losses caused by movements in prices and market variables. This risk stems from the activities of the Trading and Banking Books. In the first case, it comes from activities intended to obtain short-term gains and from the intensive use of fair value instruments. In the second case, with a more long-term vision, it stems from commercial activities with products valued at amortized cost.

The following section describes the main market risk factors to which the Bank and its subsidiaries are exposed:

- **Currency Risk**

Currency risk is the exposure to adverse movements in the exchange rates of currencies other than their base currency (CLP in the case of operations in Chile and COP in the case of operations in Colombia) for all those positions inside and outside of balance. The main sources of exchange risk are:

- Positions in foreign currency (MX) within the attributions of the Trading Book.
- Currency mismatches between the assets and liabilities of the Banking Book.
- Currency flow mismatches.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- **Inflation and Other Indexes Adjustments Risk**

The risk of readjustment is the exposure due to changes in the units or indexes of readjustment (such as UF, UVR or others) defined in national or foreign currency, in which some of the instruments, contracts or other operations registered in the balance with such characteristics.

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Interest Rate Risk is the exposure to movements in market interest rates. Changes in market interest rates can affect both the price of instruments recorded at fair value and the financial margin and other gains from the Banking Book such as fees. Fluctuations in interest rates also affect the Bank's economic value.

Interest rate risk can be represented by sensitivities to parallel and/or non-parallel yield shifts with the effects reflected in the prices of instruments, the financial margin, equity and economic value.

The measurement of the structural interest rate risk is carried out through the representation by risk factor of the cash flows expressed in fair value, assigned on the dates of re-pricing and by currency. This methodology facilitates the detection of interest risk concentrations in the different terms.

All the balance sheet and off balance sheet items are unbundled in their flows and placed at the re-pricing/maturity. In the case of those accounts that do not have a contractual maturity, an internal model of analysis and estimation of their durations and sensitivities is used.

- **Volatility Risk**

In addition to the exposure related to the underlying asset, issuing options has other risks. These risks arise from the non-linear relationship between the gain generated by the option and the price and level of the underlying factors, as well as exposure to changes in the price volatility of the underlying asset.

- **Liquidity Risk**

Liquidity Risk is the exposure of the Bank's and its subsidiaries to events that affect their ability to meet, in a timely manner and at reasonable costs, cash payment obligations arising from maturities of time deposits that are not renewed, withdrawals from demand accounts, maturities or settlements of derivatives, liquidations of investments or any other payment obligation.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Financial institutions are exposed to funding liquidity risk that is intrinsic to the role of intermediary that they play in the economy. In general, in financial markets demand for medium or long-term financing is usually much greater than the supply of funds for those terms while short-term financing is in considerable supply. In this sense, the role of intermediary played by financial institutions, which assume the risk of satisfying the demand for medium and long-term financing by brokering short-term available funds, is essential for the economy to function properly.

Appropriately managing funding liquidity risk not only allows contractual obligations to be met in a timely manner, but also enables:

- The liquidation of positions, when it so decides, to occur without significant losses.
- The commercial and treasury activities of the Bank and its subsidiaries to be financed at competitive rates.
- The Bank to avoid fines or regulatory penalties for not complying with regulations.

Regulatory measurement of adjusted liquidity mismatch

The mismatch in the net foreign currency position at the 7-, 15-, and 30-day terms as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

Net position	As of December 31, 2024		
	7 days	15 days	30 days
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Foreign currency			
Income	2.278.654	2.435.808	2.787.481
Expenses	(1.145.208)	(1.631.549)	(2.584.883)
Income (expenses), net	**1.133.446**	**804.259**	**202.598**

Net position	As of December 31, 2023		
	7 days	15 days	30 days
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Foreign currency			
Income	1.328.681	1.553.443	1.729.837
Expenses	(1.094.057)	(1.416.441)	(2.029.535)
Income (expenses), net	**234.624**	**137.002**	**(299.698)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The contractual maturities (Capital plus interest) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2024							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial liabilities	**6,699,279**	**7,646,710**	**4,944,498**	**6,958,801**	**3,049,173**	**2,124,075**	**4,445,354**	**35,867,890**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	640,840	1,237,511	1,828,717	120,116	53,950	38,489	**3,919,623**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	12,030	32,350	47,184	15,161	1,777	1,178	**109,680**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	6,699,279	6,978,292	3,662,406	5,066,138	2,858,766	2,048,704	3,261,734	**30,575,319**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,638	4,868	14,774	47,179	11,693	26,606	**106,758**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	13,910	7,363	1,988	7,951	7,951	1,117,347	**1,156,510**

	As of December 31, 2023							
	On demand	Up to 1 months	Between 1 and 3 months	More than 3 months up to 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
Financial liabilities	**6,140,543**	**6,398,389**	**3,601,604**	**5,088,548**	**2,944,206**	**2,379,358**	**5,886,157**	**32,438,805**
Financial liabilities to be traded at fair value through profit or loss	—	114,877	135,109	401,545	624,633	460,885	1,056,294	**2,793,343**
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**
Financial derivative contracts and accounting hedges	—	2,847	10,565	44,816	5,635	21,407	50,241	**135,511**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	6,140,543	6,265,756	3,443,282	4,623,560	2,265,308	1,880,438	3,698,015	**28,316,902**
Lease contracts liabilities	—	1,625	5,593	16,720	41,001	8,999	5,760	**79,698**
Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued	—	13,284	7,055	1,907	7,629	7,629	1,075,847	**1,113,351**

The volume of liquid assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Liquid assets (consolidated balance)	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Level 1	3,557,638	3,725,970
Level 2	—	—
Other	5,595,996	4,865,249
Total	**9,153,634**	**8,591,219**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The composition of the main sources of financing of liquid assets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Main sources of individual financing Consolidated	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	%	%
Deposits and other obligations on demand	13.38	11.74
Transactions with Settlement in Progress	1.06	1.34
Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loans	0.43	0.11
Deposits and Other Term Collections	37.55	35.90
Term Savings Accounts	—	—
Obligations with Banks	4.61	14.09
Debt Instruments Issued	24.74	23.50
Other financial liabilities	18.23	13.32
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

Main sources of consolidated financing Individual	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	%	%
Deposits and other obligations on demand	12.27	10.97
Transactions with Settlement in Progress	1.15	1.40
Repurchase Agreements and Securities Loans	0.47	0.11
Deposits and Other Term Collections	38.28	36.28
Term Savings Accounts	—	—
Obligations with Banks	4.55	14.32
Debt Instruments Issued	26.65	24.60
Other financial liabilities	16.65	12.32
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Financing Ratio (NSFR) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, is as follows:

Liquidity Coverage Ratio	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	%	%
NSFR	107.64	110.23
LCR	221.82	191.00

Financial Risk Management

Continuous and interconnected process that originates in the first instance with the identification of the risks to which the Institution is exposed, in order to then quantify the potential impact as a result of said exposure and to limit it to the level desired by the Bank. The above implies an active monitoring of the risks, studying their temporal evolution. The risk management process can be subdivided into the following stages:

- **Financial Risks Identification**

The Financial Risk Management has a high-level technical team that constantly monitors the activities of the bank transfer and its subsidiaries in search of potential unquantified and controlled risks. In addition, the Bank Treasury as the first line of defense also plays a fundamental role in the detection of risks. Banco Itaú Chile provides a structure that facilitates this risk identification role by maintaining independence in its tasks and ensuring the active participation of management in the creation/ modification of products.

- **Quantification and Control of Exposure to Financial Risk**

Once all the risks have been identified, the Financial Risk Management is responsible for the quantification of the financial risk factors and the establishment of limits at different levels, according to the risk defined by the Board of Directors and the applicable regulations.

The Financial Risk Management proposes a framework of quantitative and qualitative limits and alerts that are reviewed and approved by the ALCO and the Board of Directors. Additionally, it periodically measures the risk incurred, develops valuation tools and models, performs periodic stress analyses, measures the degree of concentration with interbank counterparties, prepares the manual of policies and procedures, as well as monitoring authorized limits and alerts, which are reviewed at least annually.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The metrics, by type of risk, used to quantify exposures are explained below:

- **Market Risk Metrics and Limits for the Trading and Banking Portfolio**

The Bank´s measures regulatory exposures in line with the standardized methodologies established by the Central Bank (Chapter III B-2 Standard of measurement and control of market risk for Banks", of the Compendium of Financial Regulations), supplemented by the CMF in Chapter 12-21 of the RAN, which correspond to the methodologies standardized by the Basel Committee to quantify the market risk exposures of the Trading and Banking Books.

The regulatory measurements of the trading book allow estimating the potential loss that the Bank could face given the fluctuations according to the shocks defined by the regulator. The regulatory limit corresponds to the sum of these risks (also called Market Risk Exposure "MRE") and 10% of the Assets Weighted by Credit Risk, a sum that cannot exceed the Bank's Effective Equity in any case.

The Bank must permanently observe these limits and report them to the CMF, also reporting monthly on the consolidated risk position, including subsidiaries and branches abroad.

Below is the consumption of the regulatory market risk limit, specifically for the Trading Portfolio as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Limit Consumer	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	%	%
Market risk exposure (MRE)	55.31	56.20

The measurement of regulatory risk for the Banking Portfolio is used to estimate the Bank's potential losses from standardized adverse movements in interest and exchange rates.

The standardized regulatory report for the Banking Portfolio is used to estimate the Bank's potential economic losses due to standardized adverse movements in interest rates defined by the CMF. Currently, the limit on the net interest margin (NII) in the Banking Portfolio must not exceed 25% of the annual operating result (LTM rolling period), while the consumption of the limit on the economic value of the Bank (EVE) must be less than 13% of the Bank's Tier 1 capital."

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Bank has complied with all regulatory requirements and limits, as well as with all financial covenants, such as risk-weighted capital adequacy ratio, single borrower exposure, aggregate exposure, concentration risk, equity to asset ratio, provision coverage ratio, among others.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Value at Risk (VaR)

Calculation of Historical Value at Risk (Non-parametric). This measurement provides the maximum potential economic loss at a certain confidence level and a given time horizon. Historical VaR, as opposed to Statistical or Parametric VaR, is based on the observed distribution of past returns, does not need to make assumptions of probability distributions (frequently normal distribution) and, therefore, does not need a mean (assumed 0), standard deviation and correlations across returns (parameters). The Bank's uses a 99% confidence level and a time horizon of 1 day.

- Calculation of Volatility-Adjusted Historical Value at Risk (Non-parametric). This measurement is based on the above and the profit and loss vector is adjusted according to whether it is facing a period of greater or less volatility.

The Board of Directors and senior management define the limits on the Value at Risk, which is monitored on a daily basis. In turn, the measurement is subjected to retrospective tests that allow verifying that the losses actually incurred do not exceed the VaR, more than once every 100 days. The result is monitored daily to test the validity of the assumptions, hypotheses and the adequacy of the parameters and risk factors used in the calculation of the VaR.

The Bank calculates the VaR for sub-portfolios and risk factors, which allows it to quickly detect sources of risk. Since the VaR does not take into account stress scenarios, it is complemented with stress tests taking into account prospective, historical and standardized scenarios. Although the VaR is one of the most frequently used models by the local financial industry, and considering that it is a model, as such it has limitations that must be considered:

- It does not take into account the expected loss in the event that the return on the portfolio is above the confidence level defined in the VaR. That is, in the case of the Bank it does not reflect what happens in the 1% of the queue. This is mitigated with the stress measures detailed below.
- It does not consider intraday results, but only reflects the potential loss given current positions.
- It does not take into account the potential changes in the dynamics of the movements of the market variables (that is, the possible changes in the variance and covariance matrix).

Sensitivity measures

The Bank uses stress tests as a sensitivity analysis tool to control financial risk. This measurement is performed separately for the trading and banking portfolios.

The sensitivity is estimated using the DV01 indicator, which corresponds to a measure of sensitivity of the portfolio results if the zero coupon interest rate of the risk factor increases by 1 basis point (0.01%) for different maturities and in annualized terms.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

In accordance with IFRS 7, it in presented an estimate of the likely, but reasonable, impact of fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates and implied volatilities (market factors) that would affect the trading and banking portfolios.

The fluctuations in market factors correspond to highly probable scenarios chosen from a set of scenarios agreed on the basis of the opinion of specialists in economics and financial risk and traders. To estimate the sensitivity, the sensitivity (DV01) and the reasonably probable scenarios are multiplied by the market factor.

Interest rate scenarios - Chile (basis points - 0.01%)

The interest rate shock scenarios on income accounting average +523 basis points in the case of the CLP chamber. An average of +52 basis points for CLF chamber and government factors (CLF y CLP) and +435 for the rest of the yields.

In the case of interest rate shock associated with fair value accounting in other comprehensive income, this shock averages +528 basis points in the case of the CLP chamber factor, -117 basis points for CLF chamber and +359 for the rest of the yields.

Interest rate scenarios Colombia (basis points - 0.01%)

Interest rate shock scenarios on income accounting and fair value accounting in other comprehensive income average -46 basis points for all yields.

Chile exchange rate scenarios

As of December 31, 2024, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of -10.08% in the Chilean peso-US dollar parity, and +7.35% in the COP-US dollar parity.

As of December 31, 2023, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of -12.90% in the Chilean peso-US dollar parity, and -18.60% in the COP-US dollar parity.

Colombia exchange rate scenarios

As of December 31, 2024, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of +4.49% in the COP-US dollar parity.

As of December 31, 2023, for the exchange rate impact scenarios, both in profit or loss, fair value accounting in other comprehensive income and equity, the worst result shock would imply a change of +2.91% in the COP-US dollar parity.

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Impact on P&L derived from the sensitivity analysis

The following table presents the impact of the movements or reasonably probable scenarios explained above applied to the positions of the Trading Portfolio that affect the P&L (net income from financial operations, net foreign exchange gains/losses and interest margin, as applicable) as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

Potential impact on P&L	As of December 31, 2024 MCh$	As of December 31, 2023 MCh$
CLP rate risk	**(32,532)**	**(18,901)**
Derivatives	(31,746)	(18,901)
Debt instruments	(786)	—
CLF rate risk	**(23,528)**	**(4,940)**
Derivatives	(23,528)	(4,940)
Debt instruments	—	—
COP rate risk	**2,996**	**3,623**
Derivatives	2,996	3,623
Debt instruments	—	—
UVR rate risk	**—**	**—**
Derivatives	—	—
Debt instruments	—	—
USD rate risk	**(25,236)**	**(10,835)**
Risk rate other currencies	**(4,351)**	**(825)**
Total rate risk	**(82,651)**	**(31,878)**
Exchange rate risk	3,159	3,415
Risk options	3	(4)
Total impact	**(79,489)**	**(28,467)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

The impact on the margin of reasonably possible movements or scenarios on positions in the Accrual accounting banking book at the end of December 31, 2024 and 2023 is presented below.

Potential Impact on Accrual Accounting	As of December 31, 2024	As of December 31, 2023
	MCh$	MCh$
Interest rate shock sensitivity impact	2,296	(1,221)

The impact on the Banking Book does not necessarily mean a gain/loss but it does mean smaller/larger net income from the generation of funds (net funding income, which is the net interest from the accrual portfolio) for the next 12 months.

Impact on net equity derived from the sensitivity analysis

As well as the effects on profit and loss of positions carried at fair value and at amortized cost, variations in market factors due to reasonably possible movements in interest rates and exchange rates also generate impacts on the equity accounts as a result of the possible variation in the market value of the investment portfolio at fair value/available-for-sale instruments and of the cash flow hedge and net foreign investment portfolios, which are presented in the following table:

Potential impact on FVTOCI	Potential impact on FVTOCI					
	As of December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2023		
	DV01 (+1 bp)	Impact of interest change		DV01 (+1 bp)	Impact of interest change	
	USD	MUSD	MCh$	USD	MUSD	MCh$
CLP	(665,419)	(341.60)	(339,336)	(237,261)	(165.57)	(146,659)
CLF	359,439	(123.67)	(122,847)	(85,277)	(113.20)	(100,274)
COP	(65,379)	(0.27)	(272)	(139,792)	(6.69)	(5,916)
UVR	—	—	—	—	—	—
USD	(24,606)	(4.33)	(4,707)	(32,043)	(9.76)	(8,348)
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total impact of interest rates	**(395,965)**	**(469.87)**	**(467,162)**	**(494,373)**	**(295.22)**	**(261,197)**

Exchange rate	Impact due to changes in prices			
	As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
	US$	MCh$	US$	MCh$
USD	(18.42)	(18,302)	(19.20)	(17,012)
COP	(38.66)	(38,405)	(109.68)	(97,158)
Total exchange rate risk	**(57.08)**	**(56,707)**	**(128.88)**	**(114,170)**
Total impact	**(526.95)**	**(523,869)**	**(424.10)**	**(375,367)**

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

Hedge

The Bank uses a variety of hedging strategies and instruments to manage the risks generated in the trading book and bank. In the case where the hedging instrument is subject to an accounting treatment different from the exposure of the underlying object of coverage, the Bank may use the accounting hedge treatment to eliminate the accounting asymmetries that could generate undue volatility in the results and/or Bank assets.

The use of accounting hedges is subject to the limits defined by the Board of Directors, to the definitions of the Financial Management and Market Higher Commission (ALCO) and to the Hedging Policy.

The Treasury is responsible for designing and implementing the strategies, the Financial Risk Management is responsible for measuring and monitoring the effectiveness of the hedges, generating effectiveness indicators that are constantly monitored, and the Financial Control Management is responsible for qualifying adequate regulatory compliance. In the case of accounting hedges (For more details on accounting hedge strategies, review Note 12 “Derivative contracts for accounting hedges”).

Operational Risk

The Bank and its subsidiaries define operational risk as the possibility of occurrence of losses resulting from failures, deficiencies or inadequacies in internal processes, people, and systems or external events, including in this definition the legal risk and excluding strategic risks and reputation. Operational risk is recognized as a manageable risk, for which it has defined a function in charge of this task within its corporate structure.

The Bank adopts a model of three lines of defense as the primary way to implement its operational risk management structure, internal controls and compliance, ensuring compliance with corporate guidelines.

The defense lines are composed by; the business and support areas (first line of defense) responsible for managing the risks related to their processes; Operational Risk, Internal Control, and the area of AML and Compliance (second line of defense) area in charge of supporting the first line of defense in relation to the fulfillment of its direct responsibilities; and Internal Audit function (third line of defense) responsible for verifying, independently and periodically, the adequacy of the risk identification and management processes and procedures, in accordance with the guidelines established in the Internal Audit Policy and submitting the results of its recommendations for improvement to the Audit Committee.

The risk management program contemplates that all relevant risk issues must be reported to the higher levels and to the Operational Risk Higher Commission.

Our methodology consists in the evaluation of the risks and controls of a business from a broad perspective and includes a plan to monitor the effectiveness of such controls and the identification of eventual weaknesses. The main objectives of the Bank and its subsidiaries in terms of operational risk management are the following:

- Identification, evaluation, information, management, and monitoring of the operational risk in connection with activities, products, and processes carried out or commercialized by the Bank and its subsidiaries;

Note 47 – Risk Management, continued

- Build a strong culture of operational risk management and internal controls, with clearly defined and adequately segregated responsibilities between business and support functions;
- Generate effective internal reports in connection with issues related to operational risk management, with a clearly defined escalation protocol;
- Control the design and application of effective plans to deal with contingencies that ensure business continuity and losses control.

Regarding training and awareness, the risk culture continues to be reinforced through face-to-face training in the field of operational risk, internal control, prevention of external and internal fraud, and the implementation of the annual "more security" program for all collaborators and induction programs for new employees.

Finally, it is worth mentioning that Sarbanes-Oxley methodologies (SOX) continue to be applied for their main products and processes, the application of this methodology is annually certified by an external consultant.

Below are the net losses due to operational risk events as of December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Recovery of Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Exposure to net loss
Internal fraud	1,052	827	225
External fraud	13,374	5,093	8,281
Labor practices and safety in the business	974	452	522
Customers, products and business practices	21	—	21
Damage to physical assets	329	9	320
Business interruption and system failures	525	334	191
Execution, delivery and process management	2,971	681	2,290
Total	**19,246**	**7,396**	**11,850**

	As of December 31, 2023		
	Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Recovery of Gross loss in the year due to operational risk events	Exposure to net loss
Internal fraud	147	—	147
External fraud	9,492	3,406	6,086
Labor practices and safety in the business	1,301	570	731
Customers, products and business practices	7	—	7
Damage to physical assets	304	—	304
Business interruption and system failures	1,228	487	741
Execution, delivery and process management	1,634	408	1,226
Total	**14,113**	**4,871**	**9,242**

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators

Objectives of capital management, policies and governance

Proper capital management plays a fundamental role in the Bank, requiring constant monitoring and analysis to ensure compliance with current regulations and the Bank's internal objectives in this area.

In this regard, the Bank has a Capital Management unit, responsible for ensuring that the nature and levels of risk assumed by the Bank are consistent with the business strategy and with the level of capital required to meet its strategic objectives. To comply with this, the Bank relies on different management tools that allow it to identify, analyze, evaluate and monitor the risks that may affect capital.

Itaú Chile, within its management framework, has a “Capital Management Policy” that contains the guidelines and directives provided by the Board of Directors to guide the management decision-making process. This policy also includes the monitoring and control of the Bank's capital level, with the aim of ensuring the solvency and profitability of the ongoing business, as well as ensuring adequate regulatory compliance in this area. The Capital Management Policy establishes the guiding principles and objectives that govern this area, and defines the responsibilities associated with the capital function and its respective governance.

The Bank's internal regulations also establish that capital management must adhere to specific objectives to comply with regulatory requirements and correctly manage financial resources. The general objectives that the functions associated with capital management must ensure are:

- Determine the level of capital required by the Bank at the individual, subsidiary, and consolidated levels, in accordance with the risk appetite profile established by the Board of Directors and the approved strategy and business plans.

- Define the optimal level of capital required by the Bank, ensuring adequate compliance with the rules and other regulations established on the matter by the competent authority.

- Identify possible macro-financial scenarios, both internal and external, that may affect the Bank's capital and evaluate their potential impacts through stress testing methodologies or other methodologies appropriate for that purpose.

A key element of capital management is the definition of the internal effective equity target, which is formally set out in the Bank's capital planning process. This process is both annual and dynamic. Based on this, the Bank can assess its current and future capital needs and establish action plans to return to the capital levels admissible for the Bank, in accordance with its defined risk appetite.

In relation to roles and responsibilities, the Board of Directors is the primary entity responsible for the prudent management of the risks faced by the organization and the associated capital. In this regard, the Board of Directors, in accordance with its functions, must define and approve both the objectives and the strategic plan of the Bank. It should promote medium and long-term capital management in line with the defined risk profile, while ensuring the protection of shareholders and other stakeholders who may be affected by decisions in this area.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

To support the Board of Directors in the functions described above, the Higher Capital Management Commission has been established. This commission assists the Board of Directors and the Bank's management in the assessment, management, and adequacy of capital, in accordance with local regulations and international standards (such as Basel). It also reviews the effectiveness of risk and capital policies and limits, and ensures adherence to these policies and procedures within the Company.

Capital Management Processes

The following processes are developed to carry out capital management in the Bank:

- Regular measurement of key capital indicators.
- Review of limits in relation to regulatory minimums and risk appetite, with escalation in case of excesses.
- Allocation of capital to the Bank's businesses.
- Capital projections in a base scenario and stress scenarios.
- Determination of the internal capital target and the limits and alert levels for risk appetite.
- Management of the capital self-assessment process.

This, together with policies and governance, allows capital management objectives to be met.

Capital requirements

In January 2019, Law No. 21,130 was published in the Official Gazette, modernizing banking legislation with the aim of implementing the practices promoted internationally by the Basel III agreement and introducing modifications to the Chilean General Banking Law. In order to implement the standards, the Financial Market Commission initiated the regulatory process by incorporating amendments and new chapters into the Updated Compilation of Standards (referred to as 'RAN'), providing guidelines for the calculation of risk-weighted assets, capital deductions, and additional capital requirements.

Effective equity corresponds to the sum of core capital (CET1) after regulatory adjustments, plus instruments eligible as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital (perpetual bonds and preferred shares), in addition to Tier 2 capital instruments, which include subordinated bonds and additional provisions. Capital deductions are subject to an implementation schedule. The deduction is currently at 65%, and its implementation ends in December 2025.

According to Article 66 of the Chilean General Banking Law, the base capital requirement corresponds to 4.5% of CET1 on risk-weighted assets (or RWA), 6.0% of T1 on RWA, and 8.0% of effective equity on RWA. In addition, a leverage ratio greater than or equal to 3.0% must be maintained.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

The Bank is also subject to an additional core capital requirement due to systemic importance, as indicated in Article 66 quarter of the Chilean General Banking Law. The requirement determined for the Bank is 1.0%, and it is subject to gradual implementation until December 2025. Currently, 75% of the total charge must be constituted. On the other hand, Article 66 'Quinquies' of the General Banking Law empowers the CMF to determine a Pillar 2 charge of up to 4.0% of the total RWA. The Bank is not currently subject to capital requirements for this item.

On the other hand, Article 66 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law determines the capital conservation buffer, which corresponds to an additional 2.5% of basic capital on risk-weighted assets, with a transitional implementation period that ended in December 2024. Finally, Article 66 ter of the Chilean General Banking Law empowers the Central Bank of Chile to impose a counter-cyclical capital requirement of up to 2.5% of risk-weighted assets. The current charge in the country is 0.5%.

With this, the Bank's current total capital requirement is 11.8% (10.4% by the end of 2023[1]). As of the end of December 2024, the Bank's capital level was 15.8% at the consolidated level, comfortably complying with the minimum regulatory requirements.

Note 48 - Information on regulatory capital and capital adequacy indicators, continued

a) The total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity are detailed below:

Item No	Note Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III -Item Description	Note	Global consolidated	Local (o) consolidated	Global consolidated	Local (o) consolidated
			As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
			MCh$	MCh$	MCh$	MCh$
1	Total assets according to the statement of financial position		42,531,713	36,535,114	41,970,269	36,050,252
2	Investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated	a	—	652,530	—	642,203
3	Assets discounted from regulatory capital, other than item 2	b	737,764	606,460	765,347	649,417
4	Credit Equivalents	c	(1,752,511)	(1,664,696)	(1,549,826)	(1,415,739)
5	Contingent loans	d	3,025,796	2,607,391	2,484,317	1,968,880
6	Assets generated by brokering financial instruments	e	33,705	33,705	23,600	23,600
7	**= (1-2-3+4+5-6) Total assets for regulatory purposes**		**43,033,529**	**36,185,113**	**42,115,813**	**35,288,173**
8.a	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the standard methodology (APRC)	f	24,217,161	20,232,040	23,412,678	18,932,573
8.b	Assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to the internal methodology (APRC	f	—	—	—	—
9	Market Risk-Weighted Assets (MRWA))	g	3,093,752	2,908,613	2,299,359	2,163,583
10	Operational risk weighted assets	h	3,128,507	2,498,536	2,898,489	2,369,570
11.a	**= (8.a/8.b+9+10) Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)**		**30,439,420**	**25,639,189**	**28,610,526**	**23,465,726**
11.b	**= (8.a/8.b+9+10) Risk-weighted assets, after applying the output floor (RWA)**		**30,439,420**	**25,639,189**	**28,610,526**	**23,465,726**
12	Owners' equity		3,971,314	3,971,313	3,733,075	3,733,075
13	Non controlling interest	i	3,518	—	3,462	—
14	Goodwill	j	492,512	492,512	492,512	492,512
15	Excess minority investments	k	—	—	—	—
16	**= (12+13-14-15) Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (CET1)**		**3,482,320**	**3,478,801**	**3,244,025**	**3,240,563**
17	Additional deductions to ordinary capital level 1, other than item 2	l	161,370	75,079	82,516	47,362
18	**= (16-17-2) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)**		**3,320,950**	**2,751,192**	**3,161,509**	**2,550,998**
19	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	m	—	—	—	—
20	Subordinated bonds imputed as additional capital level 1 (AT1)	m	—	—	—	—
21	Preferred shares allocated to additional tier 1 capital (AT1)		—	—	—	—
22	Permanent bonds imputed to additional capital level 1 (AT1)		197,060	197,060	—	—
23	Discounts applied to AT1	l	—	—	—	—
24	**= (19+20+21+22-23) Additional tier 1 capital (AT1)**		**197,060**	**197,060**	**—**	**—**
25	**= (18+24) Capital level 1**		**3,518,010**	**2,948,252**	**3,161,509**	**2,550,998**
26	Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed as capital level 2 (T2)	n	109,052	107,379	169,869	160,479
27	Subordinated bonds imputed as capital level 2 (T2)	n	1,172,508	1,158,442	1,137,452	1,115,761
28	**= (26+27) Capital level equivalent 2 (T2)**		**1,281,560**	**1,265,821**	**1,307,321**	**1,276,240**
29	Discounts applied to T2	l	—	—	—	—
30	**= (28-29) Capital level 2 (T2)**		**1,281,560**	**1,265,821**	**1,307,321**	**1,276,240**
31	**= (25+30) Effective equity**		**4,799,570**	**4,214,073**	**4,468,830**	**3,827,238**
32	**Additional basic capital required for the constitution of the conservation buffer**	**p**	**760,985**	**640,980**	**536,447**	**439,982**
33	**Additional basic capital required to set up the countercyclical buffer**	**q**	**152,197**	**128,196**	**—**	**—**
34	**Additional basic capital required for banks qualified as systemic**	**r**	**228,296**	**192,294**	**143,053**	**117,329**
35	**Additional capital required for the evaluation of the adequacy of effective equity (Pillar 2)**	**s**	**—**	**—**	**—**	**—**

(1) Considers 8% basis, 1.9% capital conservation buffer, 0.5% systemic importance charge and 0% countercyclical capital requirement.

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

a) This corresponds to the value of the investment in subsidiaries that are not consolidated. It applies only in local consolidation when the bank has subsidiaries abroad, deducting their full value in assets and CET1.
b) It corresponds to the value of the asset items that are deducted from regulatory capital, in accordance with paragraph a) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). Item No. Note Total assets, risk-weighted assets and components of effective equity according to Basel III - Description of the item
c) It corresponds to the credit equivalents of derivative instruments in accordance with paragraph b) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
d) It corresponds to contingent exposures as established in paragraph c) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
e) It corresponds to the assets related to the intermediation of financial instruments in one's own name on behalf of third parties, which are within the consolidation perimeter of the bank, as established in paragraph d) of Title No. 3 of Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
f) It corresponds to the assets weighted by credit risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-6 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). If the bank is not authorized to apply internal methodologies, it must report field 8.b with zero and add 8.a in the field 11.a. If it has the authorization, it must add 8.b in 11.a.
g) It corresponds to assets weighted by market risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-7 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
h) It corresponds to assets weighted by transactional risk, estimated according to Chapter 21-8 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN)
I) It corresponds to the non-controlling interest, depending on the level of consolidation, for up to 20% of the owners' equity.
j) Assets that correspond to goodwill
k) It corresponds to the balances of investment assets in companies other than line-of-business support companies that do not participate in consolidation, in excess of 5% of the owners' equity.
l) In the case of CET1 and T2, banks must estimate the equivalent value for each level of capital, as well as the value obtained by fully applying Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). The difference between the equivalent value and the value obtained by fully applying the above Chapter 21-1 must then be weighted by the discount factor in force on the reporting date, according to the interim standards of Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN), and reported in this row. For AT1, discounts apply directly if they exist.
m) Provisions and subordinated bonds charged to Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital, as set out in Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN)
n) Provisions and subordinated bonds charged to the equivalent definition of Tier 2 (T2) capital, as set out in Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
o) In accordance with the interim standards, as of 1 December 2022, solvency requirements will also be applied at the local consolidated level, with the figures at this level being reported in this column. Banks without subsidiaries abroad do not have to fill in this data.
p) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for the capital conservation buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
q) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for the countercyclical buffer, as established in Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
r) It corresponds to the additional Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital required for banks designated as systemic, as established in Chapter 21-11 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).
s) It corresponds to the additional capital required for the assessment of the adequacy of the bank's effective equity (Pillar 2), as established in Chapter 21-13 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

b) Below are the solvency and regulatory compliance indicators according to Basel III (expressed as percentages with two decimal places).

Item No	Item Description	Note	Global consolidated	Local consolidated (i)	Global consolidated	Local consolidated (i)
			As of December 31, 2024		As of December 31, 2023	
			%	%	%	%
1	**Leverage Indicator (T1_I18/T1_I7)**		**7.72**	**7.60**	**7.51**	**7.23**
1.a	Leverage indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
2	**Basic capital indicator (T1_I18/T1_I11.b)**		**10.91**	**10.73**	**11.05**	**10.87**
2.a	Indicator of basic capital that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	5.25	5.25	5.00	5.00
2.b	Capital buffer shortfall	b	—	—	—	—
3	**Tier 1 capital indicator (T1_I25/T1_I11.b)**		**11.56**	**11.50**	**11.05**	**10.87**
3.a	Indicator of capital level 1 that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
4	**Effective equity indicator (T1_I31/T1_I11.b)**		**15.77**	**16.44**	**15.62**	**16.31**
4.a	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements	a	8.75	8.75	8.50	8.50
4.b	Indicator of effective equity that the bank must comply with, considering the charge for articles 35 bis, if applicable	c	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
4.c	Effective equity indicator that the bank must meet, considering the minimum requirements, conservation buffer and countercyclical buffer	b	11.75	11.75	10.38	10.38
5	**Solvency rating**	**d**	**A**	**A**	**A**	**A**
	Regulatory compliance indicators for solvency					
6	**Voluntary provisions (additional) imputed in tier 2 capital (T2) in relation to APRC (T1_I26/(T1_I8.a or 8.b))**	**e**	**0.45**	**0.53**	**0.73**	**0.85**
7	**Subordinated bonds imputed in capital level 2 (T2) in relation to basic capital**	**f**	**35.31**	**42.11**	**35.98**	**43.74**
8	**Tier 1 additional capital (AT1) in relation to basic capital (T1_I24/T1_I18)**	**g**	**5.93**	**7.16**	—	—
9	**Voluntary provisions (additional) and subordinated bonds that are charged to additional tier 1 capital (AT1) in relation to RWAs ((T1_I19+T1_I20)/(T1_I11.b)**	**h**	—	—	—	—

Note 48 - Information on Regulatory Capital and Capital Adequacy Indicators, continued

a) In the case of leverage, the minimum level is 3%, without prejudice to the additional requirements for systemic banks that may be set under Chapter 21-30 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). In the case of core capital, the bank should consider a minimum limit of 4.5% of risk-weighted assets (RWA), In addition, if applicable, the bank must include the systemic charge in force according to the interim standards, as well as the Pillar 2 requirement defined for this capital level. For new banks that have not paid the paid-in capital of UF 400,000, they must add 2% to their minimum requirement in accordance with Article 51 of the Chilean General Banking Law. This percentage decreases to 1% if the paid capital is above UF 600,000 but less than UF 800,000. For Tier 1 capital, the bank must consider a minimum requirement of 6% and the Pillar 2 charge defined for this capital tier. Finally, at the level of effective equity, the bank must consider a minimum requirement of 8% of risk-weighted assets (RWA). Additional charges for Pillar 2, systemic bank and those indicated in Article 51 of the Chilean General Banking Law for new banks must be added to this.

b) The capital buffer deficit must be estimated in accordance with Chapter 21-12 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN). This figure defines the restriction on the distribution of dividends if it is positive, in accordance with the aforementioned Chapter. For effective equity, the figures for the capital conservation and countercyclical buffers in force on the reporting date according to interim standards must be added to the amount defined in note a), even if there is a requirement under Article 35 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law.

c) If the bank has an effective equity requirement in force under Article 35 bis of the Chilean General Banking Law, it must report this amount in this cell in accordance with the interim standards.

d) It corresponds to the solvency classification as established in Article 61 of the General Banking Law.

e) Limit of 1.25% if the bank uses standard methodologies (field T1_8.a), or 0.625% if the bank uses internal methodologies (field T1_8.b) in the estimation of RWAs.

f) Subordinated bonds charged to Tier 2 capital must not exceed 50% of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital, taking into account the discounts applied to these instruments under Chapter 21-1 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

g) Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital cannot exceed one-third of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital.

h) Additional provisions and subordinated bonds charged to AT1 may not exceed 0.5% of RWAs as of December 1, 2022, in accordance with the interim rules of Chapter 21-2 of the Updated Compilation of Standards (RAN).

i) In accordance with the interim rules, as of December 1, 2022, solvency requirements are also applied at the local consolidated level. The figures at this level are reported in this column. Banks without subsidiaries abroad do not have to fill in this data.

Note 49 - Subsequent Events

Other

As of January 1st, 2025 and the date of issuance of these Consolidated Financial Statements, the following subsequent events have occurred that significantly affect them.

Debt securities placed in the Local market:

Date of placement	Serie	Currency	Amount placed	Date of maturity
01-06-2025	BITADV1022	UF	700,000	10-06-2036
01-07-2025	BITADV1022	UF	220,000	10-06-2036
01-13-2025	BITADV1022	UF	100,000	10-06-2036
01-13-2025	BITADY1023	UF	100,000	10-10-2039
01-14-2025	BITADY1023	UF	150,000	10-10-2039
01-17-2025	BITADV1022	UF	100,000	10-06-2036
02-05-2025	BITADV1022	UF	200,000	10-06-2036

Debt securities placed in the International market:

Date of placement	Amount placed	Currency	First voluntary rescue date	Emission rate
02-20-2025	100,000,000	USD	05-20-2030	6-month Term SOFR + 3.45%.

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