Itaú Chile

# Management Commentary

Third Quarter 2026

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This Financial Report – Management Discussion and Analysis of Banco Itaú Chile and its subsidiaries, for the period ended September 30, 2026, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of IFRS Practice Statement 1 Management Commentary, issued by the IASB in June 2025 and effective as of June 23, 2025.

This document was approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on October 28, 2026.
For ease of reading and analysis, it should be noted that U.S. dollar (US$) amounts in this report have been translated into Chilean pesos (Ch$) using an exchange rate of Ch$974.65 per US$1.00 as of September 30, 2026. Industry data contained herein has been obtained from information provided by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (hereinafter, the "CMF") and the Financial Superintendence of Colombia (hereinafter, the "SFC").

Certain figures included in this quarterly report for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, and as of June 30, 2026, have been rounded for presentation purposes. Percentage figures included in this report have not, in all cases, been calculated based on the rounded figures, but rather on the underlying amounts prior to rounding. For this reason, percentage figures in this report may vary slightly from those obtained by performing the same calculations using figures from our consolidated financial statements and management information. Additionally, certain other amounts presented in this report may not sum exactly due to rounding.

As used in this Financial Report – Management Discussion and Analysis, the term "trillion" refers to one million million (1,000,000,000,000).

# 3Q26
# Highlights

# Highlights of the Period

## Recovery in Revenues in Chile, Accompanied by Favorable Trends in Credit Risk and Efficiency

During the third quarter of 2026, consolidated Recurring Net Income reached Ch$115.4 billion, increasing 5.9% compared with the previous quarter and 4.5% compared with 3Q25. Quarterly performance was mainly driven by:

- Recovery in revenue generation in Chile, where Operating Revenues increased 5.7% and Managerial Financial Margin grew 7.2% compared with 2Q26. Particularly noteworthy was the recovery in Financial Margin with Market, which shifted from a loss of Ch$2.4 billion in the second quarter to a positive result of Ch$10.3 billion, supported by improved performance in Banking and Market Making.
- Financial Margin with Clients maintained positive momentum, increasing 2.1% compared with the previous quarter, mainly supported by higher average loan volumes.
- Cost of Credit declined again during the quarter, reaching its lowest level of the year in Chile, reflecting favorable credit performance in the Retail and Corporate portfolios.
- Non-Interest Expenses decreased 2.4% quarter over quarter, contributing to improved operating efficiency and supporting a RoTE of 14.3% in Chile.

At the consolidated level, these improvements were partially offset by a lower contribution from Colombia, mainly reflecting the reduced scope of operations following the transfer of the retail banking business.

## Sustained Growth in Lending Activity in Chile, Partially Offset by the Transfer of the Retail Portfolio in Colombia

Commercial activity in Chile maintained positive momentum during the quarter, with total loans increasing 3.1% compared with 2Q26 and 10.4% over the last twelve months, once again outperforming industry growth and allowing the Bank to continue gaining market share. Growth was broad-based across the main loan portfolios: commercial loans increased 10.0% year over year, mortgage loans grew 13.4%, and consumer loans rose 3.1%, reflecting diversified growth and disciplined loan origination.

In terms of funding, operations in Chile continued to perform favorably, with growth in both demand deposits and time deposits, strengthening the Bank's deposit base and supporting progress in becoming clients' primary bank. Demand deposits increased approximately 8% year over year, while time deposits grew approximately 18%, contributing to a diversified funding structure and stronger client relationships.

## Closing of the Retail Banking Transaction in Colombia

In July 2026, Banco Itaú Colombia and Banco Itaú Panamá completed the transfer of assets, liabilities and contracts associated with their Retail Banking business to Banco de Bogotá and Banco de Bogotá Panamá, respectively, following the transaction announced in December 2025. The transaction was completed on July 31, with the effective transfer of portfolios and clients beginning on August 1.

With the completion of this transaction, Itaú Colombia advanced its business model transformation toward a more focused and efficient operation, strengthening its strategic emphasis on Corporate & Business Banking, together with its Treasury, capital markets and specialized subsidiaries capabilities. This new operating perimeter is intended to enhance value creation and profitability, while maintaining Colombia as a strategic market for the Group.

# General **Considerations**

# About Itaú Chile

We are a universal bank headquartered in Chile, with a presence in every region of the country. We also have operations in Colombia and Panama; a branch in New York, United States; and a representative office in Lima, Peru. Our offering encompasses a broad range of financial products and services for individuals, businesses and investors, provided through the Bank and its subsidiaries, combining a strong local presence with regional capabilities and international management standards.

We are part of Itaú Unibanco, Brazil's largest private bank, the largest bank in Latin America by assets and one of the largest financial institutions in the Americas, establishing itself as one of the region's most valuable brands. At year-end 2025, Itaú Chile accounted for approximately 12% of Itaú Unibanco's loan portfolio, with operations spanning 18 countries and serving more than 70 million clients.

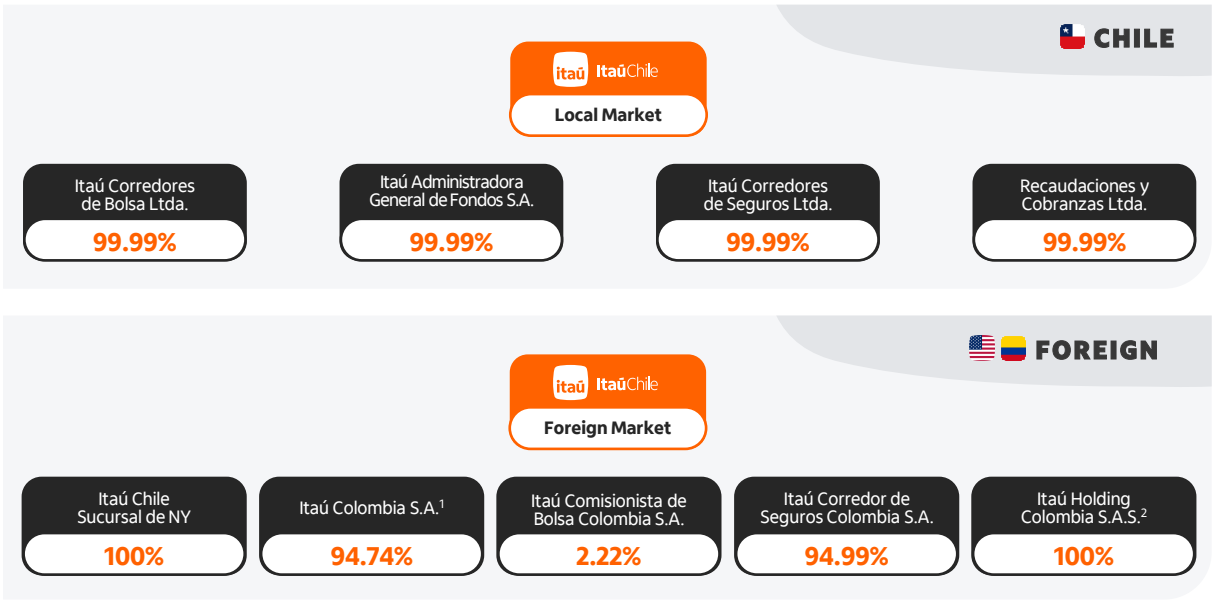
We are one of Chile's six largest financial institutions, with a market share of approximately 10% in the local loan market.

Since our inception, we have built a culture in which **we innovate based on our clients' needs, focusing on being simple, digital and disruptive.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Assets**[1] Trillions of Ch$ | 44.8 | 7.5 | 52.3 |
| **Loans** [1] Trillions of Ch$ | 26.0 | 4.1 | 30.1 |
| **Market Share**[2] | 9.8% | 1.7% | |
| **Headcount**[1] | 4,585 | 1,255 | 5,840 |
| **Branches**[1,3] | 140 | 25 | 165 |

[1] Figures as of September 2026. [2] Figures as of August 2026. [3] Includes 14 digital branches. Physical branches include integrated branches.

# Corporate Structure



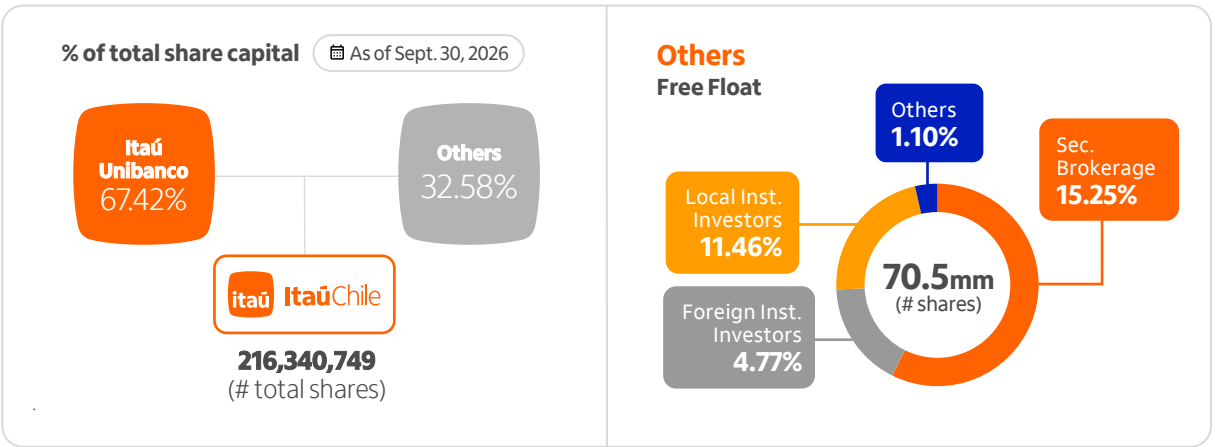

[1] Includes Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa Colombia S.A. (97.25%), Itaú Fiduciaria Colombia S.A (99.44%) and Itaú Panamá S.A (99.46%)
[2] Includes Itaú Colombia S.A (4.76%) and Itaú Corredor de Seguros Colombia S.A. (5%).

# About Itaú Chile | Shareholders Structure

## Shareholders

As of September 30, 2026, the Bank's ownership structure consisted of Itaú Unibanco (67.42%) and minority shareholders (32.58%).

Itaú Unibanco is the Bank's sole controlling shareholder.




## Our Shares

As of September 30, 2026, Banco Itaú Chile's share capital consisted of 216,340,749 ordinary shares, traded on the Santiago Stock Exchange **(ITAUCL)** and the Electronic Stock Exchange of Chile.

### Market Capitalization

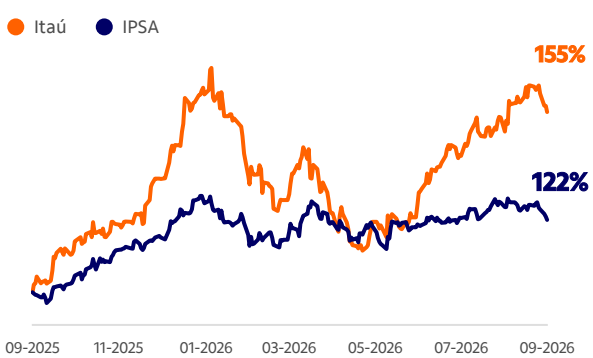
| Ch$4,976 billion | US$5.11 billion |
|---|---|

### Ratings *Sell-side*

| 5 Buy | 4 Neutral | 0 Sell |
|---|---|---|

Source: Bloomberg.

### Stock Performance (12-month)




| Price and Volume \| in Ch$ | ITAUCL (Common shares) |
|---|---|
| Closing Price at 30/09/2026 | 23,000.00 |
| Maximum price in the quarter | 24,200.00 |
| Average Price in the quarter | 22,049.09 |
| Minimum price in the quarter | 19,350.00 |
| Closing Price at 30/06/2026 | 18,798.00 |
| Closing Price at 30/09/2025 | 14,800.00 |
| Change in 3Q'26 | 22.35% |
| Change in LTM | 55.41% |
| Average daily trading volume LTM (million) | 5,458.8 |
| Average daily trading volume in 3Q'26 (million) | 5,344.9 |

Closing price on the last trading day of each period.

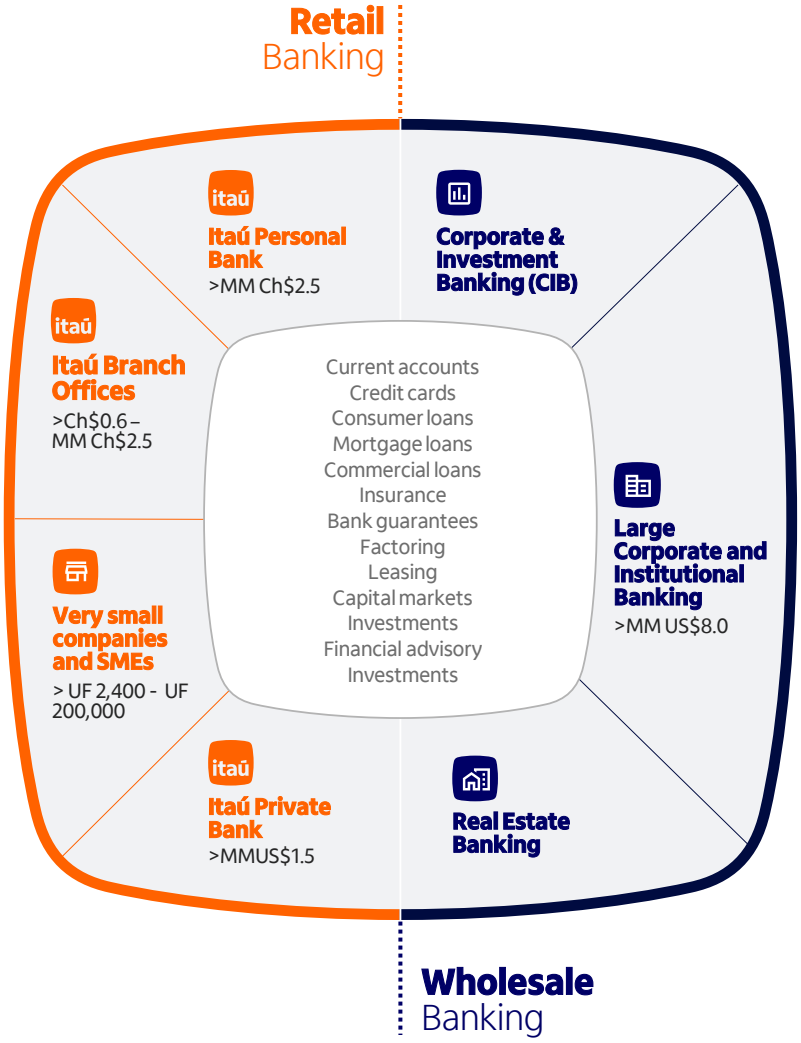
| Shareholder Base and Ratios | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | 3Q25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Number of outstanding shares (million) | 216.34 | 216.34 | 216.34 |
| Recurring Diluted Earnings per share in the quarter (Ch$) | 533.21 | 503.51 | 510.26 |
| Accounting Diluted Earnings per share in the quarter (Ch$) | -164.26 | 510.29 | 523.31 |
| Book value per share in the quarter (Ch$)[1] | 20,209.25 | 20,284.11 | 19,562.85 |
| Price[1] / Earnings (P/E) | -35.00 | 9.21 | 7.07 |
| Price[1] / Book Value (P/B) | 1.14 | 0.93 | 0.76 |

# About Itaú Chile | Our Business Model

## Segmentation Model

Seeking to optimize service levels, customer satisfaction and profitability per client, Itaú has focused on delivering financial solutions that create value for its clients, while recognizing and adapting to emerging trends and evolving needs. To effectively address its clients' needs, Itaú organizes its commercial activities into two main business units: Itaú Corporate and Retail Banking, through which solutions are structured according to clients' needs, type, size, industry and behavior.

Itaú offers a broad range of financial solutions, from digital current accounts and insurance to financial advisory services and foreign trade products. We provide Cash Management, financing, investment banking, consumer lending, asset management and Treasury services. Each of these products and services is designed to meet the specific needs of our clients, ensuring security, efficiency and support across all their financial transactions.




Through our Retail Banking and Itaú Corporate segments, we **offer a broad range of products and services tailored to each client profile.**

## Segmentation Model | Itaú Corporate (Wholesale Banking)

### Corporate and Investment Banking (CIB)

It 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 Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria.

### Large Corporates, Multinationals and Institutions

Large Companies serves 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. Institutionals, in turn, serves financial and non-financial institutional clients, focusing on financing and on non-credit products and services for their day-to-day operations.
In 2025, Itaú Corporate 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

It 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 Itaú as one of the leading players in the market.

## Segmentation Model | Retail Banking

### Personal Bank

Specialized in high-income clients, this segment offers dedicated branches, as well as differentiated mobile and web channels. Our service model provides specialized and personalized support through highly qualified relationship managers, who manage smaller client portfolios than those in the traditional segment, together with dedicated physical branches.

### Itaú Branches

Focused on mid- to upper-income individual clients, this segment offers current accounts, debit and credit cards, installment personal loans, mortgage loans, bancassurance products, time deposits, and savings accounts in both local and foreign currencies.

### Very small companies and SMEs

Focused on small and medium-sized corporate clients, for whom we offer a broad range of products, including commercial loans, state-guaranteed loans, foreign trade financing, leasing, factoring and bank guarantees.
This offering is supported by personalized service from highly qualified relationship managers located at branches throughout the country, from Arica to Punta Arenas.

### Private Bank

Serves high-income and high-net-worth clients. Each client is assigned a relationship manager who oversees the commercial relationship across all product lines. We provide comprehensive and personalized advisory services to address each client's wealth management, investment, and banking and credit structuring needs.
We also offer tailored lending solutions and access to specialized advisors to help optimize clients' returns in line with their investment profiles.

Additionally, Retail Banking includes the Banco Condell segment, which serves lower-income individuals through a targeted offering focused mainly on insurance policies and consumer loans.

Considering that, at Itaú, we act as banking and financial intermediaries—raising funds in the market and channeling them to our clients through loans and investments, while setting interest rates that compensate for business risks and remunerate our capital providers—the client segmentation based on the Itaú Corporate and Retail Banking units is complemented by Treasury.

Treasury is responsible for managing the Bank's market and liquidity risks, as well as optimizing its funding structure and the transfer pricing applied to the products managed. Accordingly, this unit comprises four areas responsible for carrying out these objectives:

## Treasury

### Sales Desk

Responsible for distributing the Bank's financial products to its clients through specialized teams and channels.

### Liquidity

Responsible for ensuring that the Bank maintains sufficient liquidity to efficiently meet its obligations in accordance with internal and external policies and guidelines.

### Trading and Market Making

Provides competitive pricing to the Sales Desk under a collaborative operating model, supporting the distribution of products across Itaú's different business units. It is also responsible for managing the market risk arising from commercial activities, participating daily as a market maker in international markets and trading with local and foreign counterparties.

### Asset and Liability Management (ALM)

Responsible for managing the market risks arising from the Bank's balance sheet, raising and allocating funding resources across the Bank's different areas, and executing the Institutional Book strategies.

**The Bank's segmentation model is complemented by the activities of its subsidiaries,** which enable it to provide clients with comprehensive financial solutions. Itaú's subsidiaries in Chile are as follows:

- **Itaú Corredores de Bolsa Limitada**
- **Itaú Corredores de Seguros S.A.**
- **Recaudaciones y Cobranzas Limitada**
- **Itaú Administradora General de Fondos S.A.**

# About Itaú | Our Transformation Power

Over the past few years, we have advanced a comprehensive transformation process aimed at establishing ourselves as a simple, agile, efficient and client-centric Bank.

We are consolidating the progress achieved in recent years, with an increasingly focused approach to delivering comprehensive, relevant and high-quality financial solutions for individuals and companies. Our commitment is to continue responding responsibly and sustainably to our clients' needs, while further strengthening the Bank's soundness and resilience.

We have distinctive attributes that continue to define our identity—our brand, presence, culture, financial discipline and focus on sustainability—and remain essential enablers of our future growth. Together with an operating model that continues to evolve toward greater efficiency and scalability, these strengths allow us to move forward with a long-term perspective.

## Mission

**To deliver comprehensive financial solutions that address the needs of individuals and companies, in order to achieve sustainable results.**

## Vision

**To be the leading bank in sustainable performance and customer satisfaction.**

## Purpose

**To foster the transformative power of people.**

**The strength of the Ituber culture—which promotes excellence, collaboration, and the ability to challenge the status quo—has become a key driver of the way we do things. This cultural identity enables us to continue evolving so that we can respond more effectively to a competitive and dynamic environment, as well as to our clients' changing expectations. During the third quarter of 2026, this was reflected in an eNPS score of 85% in Chile, together with productivity gains associated with the adoption of new digital tools across our commercial teams.**

## Company values

### → 01
**Ethics is non-negotiable**

### → 02
**We treasure diversity and inclusion**

- Being an ituber means being as diverse as our customers.
- Being an ituber means being open to different points of view.
- Being an ituber means being yourself and expressing yourself transparently.

### → 03
**We work for our customers**

- Being an ituber means going above and beyond to amaze our customers.
- Being an ituber means driving innovation inspired by our customers' needs.
- Being an ituber means making things simple — always.

### → 04
**We acknowledge that we do not know everything**

- Being an ituber means looking outward and learning all the time.
- Being an ituber means trying, failing, learning, and improving.
- Being an ituber means using data intensely to learn and make the best decisions.

**New value 2025**

### → 05
**We make deliberate choices and decisions**

- Being an Ituber means having the courage to take a stand.
- Being an Ituber means knowing how to prioritize.
- Being an Ituber means knowing how to make trade-offs.

### → 06
**We move forward together**

- Being an ituber means trusting and knowing how to work autonomously.
- Being an ituber means helping and asking for help.
- Being an ituber means being one Itaú.

### → 07
**We are driven by results**

- Being an ituber means being ambitious in our goals and efficient in execution.
- Being an ituber means always striving for sustainable growth.
- Being an ituber means creating a positive impact on society.

# About Itaú | Our Strategy

The Bank's strategic management defines the priorities, goals and criteria that guide resource allocation and decision-making over the short, medium and long term. These definitions are developed considering the material topics identified and the current risk appetite framework, which are described later in this document, ensuring consistency among the operating environment, strategy and financial management.

Accordingly, the strategy serves as the link between the Bank's key risks, business opportunities and results for the period, incorporating a long-term perspective that supports the sustainability of the business model and its alignment with the Bank's strategic objectives.

Our ability to deliver value to clients stems from offering products that are relevant to them and designed to provide practical solutions to their everyday needs. We recognize that this is only possible through a clear understanding of what people are looking for, combined with the use of efficient digital methodologies capable of developing and testing solutions within the timeframes expected by clients.

**To achieve our 2030 ambition, this strategy is structured around four transformational pillars:**

**Customer Relationship**
To strengthen an omnichannel, close, and relevant relationship, increasing primary banking status and customer engagement frequency.

**Integrated and Differentiated Financial Solutions**
To offer products, services, and advisory—both digital and human—that create value and support the day-to-day needs of individual and corporate clients.

**Operational Efficiency and Scalability**
To advance toward a leaner, more digital, flexible, and sustainable operating model.

**Strategic Enablers**
To strengthen critical capabilities in technology, data, talent, culture, and operational resilience, enabling the effective execution of the Bank's strategy.

## Our Model towards 2030

Since 2025, we have continued to consolidate our 2030 Strategic Plan, whose purpose is to position Itaú as the leading financial partner for individuals and companies. We seek to build lasting and meaningful relationships by delivering consistent experiences and effective digital solutions.

Under this vision, we aim to achieve growth that combines profitability and responsibility, while anticipating our clients' needs and evolving market dynamics.

> Our goal by 2030 is to become the **leading Bank in customer experience and the development of high-value digital solutions,** supported by an efficient, profitable and scalable business model capable of growing and expanding sustainably.

This approach is aimed at strengthening our competitive position, consolidating our role within the financial system and creating lasting value for the organization and all our stakeholders.

As part of the Itaú Unibanco Group—one of Latin America's leading financial institutions—we have access to a robust platform that enables us to leverage capabilities, expertise and best practices. This allows us to accelerate our transformation and advance consistently toward achieving our strategic objectives.

In this context, we updated Itaú Chile's corporate strategy to address the structural challenges facing the business, regulatory and social demands, and developments in the local and global financial markets. Our 2030 Strategy establishes a new level of ambition for the Bank and defines the pillars required to ensure sustainable, profitable and client-centric growth, reaffirming our commitment to the country's economic and social development and promoting initiatives that foster innovation and Chile's progress.

This vision entails evolving toward a more agile, efficient and scalable organization, capable of growing sustainably and leading beyond financial results. We aim to be the preferred Bank: relevant in our clients' daily lives, with products and experiences that are used, valued and recommended.

The strategic management model translates this ambition into concrete objectives through the definition of Objectives and Key Results (OKRs), which are aligned with our strategic objectives, ensuring consistency between strategy, execution and results.

These strategic pillars are also reflected in Itaú Colombia, where we continue to advance a transformation process aimed at placing clients at the center of the operation.

To ensure **consistency throughout this process in both countries**, these pillars are implemented through **three distinctive dimensions that guide our management**:

**Agile Bank**

Deliver a simple, omnichannel experience by leveraging a broad range of digital capabilities.

**Efficient Bank**

Deliver a differentiated experience to our clients efficiently and in line with the needs of the business and our shareholders.

**Profitable Bank**

Grow efficiently and generate sustainable value for our shareholders.

Within the framework of the Itaú Group's regional strategy and in line with the 2030 Strategy, during 2025 Itaú Colombia advanced to a new stage of its strategic transformation, announcing a refocusing of its Retail Banking operations in Colombia and Panama. Under this model, the business will concentrate on Itaú Corporate, its subsidiaries Itaú Comisionista de Bolsa and Itaú Fiduciaria, and Treasury, while continuing to offer private banking services through Itaú Miami.

This process was completed in July 2026 through the transfer of the assets and liabilities of the Retail Banking business to Banco de Bogotá S.A. and Banco de Bogotá Panamá, following the corresponding regulatory approvals. The transaction enables Itaú to operate under a more focused, efficient and scalable business model, reaffirming its long-term commitment to Colombia through the development of its Corporate, Institutional and specialized businesses.

The 2030 Strategy incorporates sustainability considerations throughout as a key enabler, aligned with regulatory guidelines—NCG No. 461 and NCG No. 519—and with the international standards assessed through the Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA). In particular, the strategy strengthens operational resilience, responsible risk management, talent and culture development, data security and ethical use, responsible digitalization, operational efficiency and sound corporate governance, enabling sustainable, long-term growth.

Management monitors progress toward the 2030 Strategy through financial and non-financial indicators that assess the execution of each strategic pillar. During the third quarter of 2026, key highlights in Chile included twelve-month growth of 8% in demand deposit balances, 18% in time deposits and 12% in Assets under Management (AUM), together with an eNPS score of 85% during the period.

## Customer Relationship

Customer satisfaction is a cornerstone of our business success, directly influencing recommendation and loyalty levels. In Itaú Chile, during 2026, we were recognized for the fifth consecutive year as the market leader in customer satisfaction in the individual client segment in the Servitest survey conducted by Ipsos. Within the same study, we ranked as the most recommended bank in the High-Income category for the second consecutive year and, for the first time in the study's history, achieved first place as the most recommended bank in the SME category.

In Itaú Colombia, NPS improved by 12 percentage points between 2022 and September 2026.

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## Operational Efficiency and Scalability

During the third quarter of 2026, we continued to advance our digital transformation and process simplification, leveraging technology, analytical capabilities, artificial intelligence and omnichannel solutions to improve the client experience, increase productivity and scale our operations.

In Chile, as of the end of the third quarter, we operated 14 digital branches, while a significant share of product acquisitions was completed through 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 third quarter of 2026.

In Colombia, digital sales reached 69%, while the client digitalization ratio stood at 54%. 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.

## Integrated and Differentiated Financial Solutions

During the period, Itaú Chile advanced its conversational banking strategy through the launch of a plug-in available on ChatGPT, enabling individuals to access official information on products, frequently asked questions and card benefits in a simple, fast and conversational manner. This solution does not support transactions or require banking credentials. It represents a new channel for client interaction and forms part of a broader digital transformation and artificial intelligence roadmap, which also includes voice transfers. In parallel, we continued to strengthen our comprehensive value proposition, combining transactional products, investments and specialized advisory services.

## 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, Itaú Chile recorded an eNPS score of 85% in the third quarter of 2026.In addition, we were recognized by Great Place to Work as the best place to work in Chile. 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.For the third consecutive year, we were also recognized as one of the Best Places to Work for LGBTI+ Talent 2026 by Pride Connection, the Human Rights Campaign and Fundación Iguales.

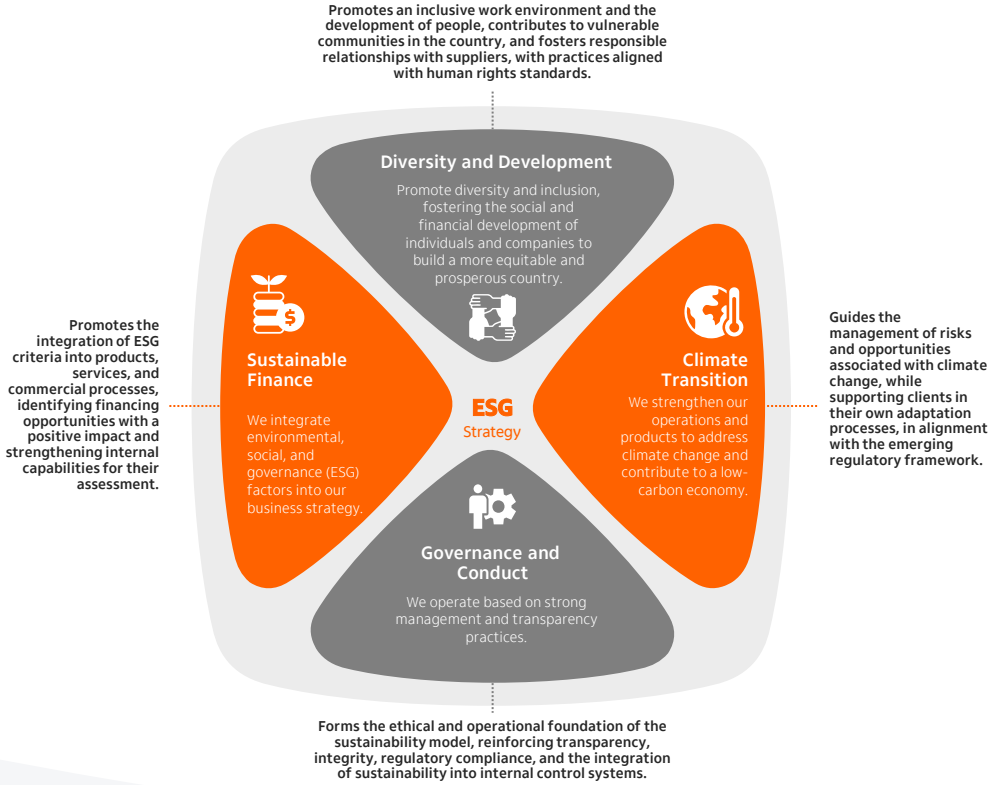
Management has identified the following key matters for the Bank's value creation: (i) competitive pressure on margins in the lending business; (ii) execution of the digital transformation plan as an enabler of efficiency and future growth; and (iii) capital management under the fully loaded Basel III framework. The following analysis is structured around these key matters.

## Sustainability Strategy

Between 2023 and 2025, Itaú Chile advanced a sustainability strategy aimed at strengthening its ESG maturity, moving from an initial stage toward a more integrated approach aligned with the challenges of the business and the expectations of its stakeholders. During this period, the foundations were established to progressively incorporate sustainability into the Bank's processes and strategic decision-making. Over these three years, governance and internal coordination mechanisms were strengthened, the materiality assessment was deepened, and environmental, social and governance criteria were integrated into risk management and strategic planning. At the same time, initiatives were developed and reinforced in areas such as climate transition, financial inclusion, diversity and inclusion, social contribution and corporate ethics, establishing a consistent framework aligned with the Bank's priorities. The progress achieved under the 2023–2025 strategy was recognized by the market and through external assessments, as reflected in the sustained improvement in ESG indices and rankings and in the Bank's stronger positioning within the Chilean financial system. These results validated the approach adopted and reaffirmed the importance of sustainability in creating long-term value.

## New Sustainability Strategy 2026-2030

Building on this progress, and in line with the strategic evolution of Itaú Unibanco, in 2025 Itaú Chile began updating its sustainability approach to move toward a more cross-functional strategy. This process considered the characteristics and scale of the local market, without replicating the quantitative commitments established by the controlling shareholder. At the end of 2025, the new strategy was structured around four pillars that organize and deepen the topics previously developed. During the year, we advanced its local implementation through coordinated work with different areas to identify gaps, prioritize initiatives and develop management indicators. This process integrated sustainability into financial and strategic planning and incorporated alignment with the emerging regulatory framework, including the appropriate adoption of the IFRS S1 and S2 standards. The quantitative targets associated with this strategy will be defined beginning in 2026, once the internal alignment process and validation of the priority areas have been completed. Nevertheless, this new stage is already guiding the strengthening of engagement with suppliers under ESG criteria, the advancement of diversity, equity and inclusion, the progressive expansion of sustainable finance, support for clients in their climate transition, and the consolidation of sound governance aligned with market best practices.



# About Itaú | Materiality Assessment Process

## Overall Approach and Process

The Bank has a materiality assessment process that has been updated annually since 2022 as part of our management system and to support strategic decision-making. During 2025, this process was updated to incorporate the disclosure requirements established under NCG No. 519, in alignment with the international IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 standards.

The analysis considers both the impacts of our activities on the economy, society and the environment, and the risks and opportunities that these matters represent for the Bank's financial performance and long-term value creation, integrating both the impact and financial perspectives of the business (double materiality). This approach builds on the historical management of financially relevant matters and their integration into our financial and non-financial risk models, Corporate Governance system and strategic planning, considering impacts on clients, employees, suppliers and communities.

The process incorporated the perspectives of Senior Management and the Bank's strategic areas through 25 semi-structured interviews with managers from key areas, enabling the prioritization of material topics to be updated according to the operating environment, strategy and business model. As a result of the 2025 assessment, the universe of material topics was redefined, reducing their number from 15 to 13.

## List of Material Topics

The prioritized material topics were reviewed by the Sustainability Management, the Senior Executive Committee, and approved by the Board of Directors. For 2025, the 13 material topics identified are grouped into the following dimensions:

### Governance

- **Cybersecurity and Information Protection:** We ensure operational continuity and data protection through advanced prevention and defense systems.
- **Digitalization and Innovative Customer-Centric Solutions:** We transform our processes through digital solutions that simplify and enhance the customer experience.
- **Ethical Conduct and Market Behavior:** We promote integrity, ensuring responsible relationships with stakeholders.
- **Sustainable Profitability:** We pursue long-term profitable growth through efficiency, innovation, and prudent risk management.
- **Integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Factors into Financial and Risk Management:** We incorporate ESG risks and opportunities into our credit management to create value and contribute to climate change mitigation.

### Social

- **Financial Inclusion and Education:** We promote inclusion and access to financial tools to support more vulnerable groups.
- **Organizational Culture and Talent Management:** We foster an environment that attracts and develops talent, strengthening our competitiveness.
- **Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion:** We promote a diverse, equitable, and inclusive workplace that values and respects all individuals.
- **Promotion of Social Development:** We contribute to the country's progress through programs and partnerships that foster education and employability.
- **Employee Well-being:** We prioritize the comprehensive well-being—physical, emotional, social, and financial—of our employees.
- **Commitment to Human Rights:** We ensure responsible practices across the value chain to protect fundamental rights and prevent risks.

### Environment

- **Transition to a Low-Carbon Economy:** We manage climate-related risks and opportunities by promoting targets and actions toward decarbonization.
- **Operational Eco-efficiency:** We reduce resource consumption and promote sustainable practices across our operations.

# About Itaú | Our value proposition

The Bank's value creation is understood as the result of the interaction among its business strategy, the capitals it manages, risk management, and the progressive incorporation of sustainability criteria into its operations.

The table below provides a structured representation of how our business operates: the capitals we use as inputs, the main activities we perform, and the outputs and outcomes generated from them. This representation helps explain how financial, human, intellectual, social and natural capital interact in the generation of both economic and non-economic results.

It also facilitates an integrated assessment of performance from a business continuity and value creation perspective over the short, medium and long term. While the model describes the Bank's operating logic, the sustainability strategy specifically addresses the environmental, social and governance factors that may influence its ability to create value over time, whether through risks, opportunities or stakeholder expectations.

In line with the guidelines established by the Itaú Group, in Chile we will progressively advance the local implementation of the Sustainable Finance, Climate Transition, Diversity and Development, and Governance and Conduct pillars. These dimensions guide the management of ESG matters relevant to the business and complement the perspective set out in the value creation model, helping strengthen its sustainability over the medium and long term.

## Financial CAPITAL

**INPUTS**
Revenue

**ACTIVITIES**
Management of primary banking relationships and funding; repricing; risk management.

**OUTPUTS**
→ **Loans**

**OUTCOMES**
→ Results
→ Return on equity

## Industrial CAPITAL

**INPUTS**
Network and presence
→ Branches, digital branches and representative offices.

**ACTIVITIES**
Technology Investment Plan: modernization, digitalization and infrastructure.

**OUTPUTS**
→ Claims; demand deposit market share.
→ Shorter service times and improved operational efficiency.
→ Greater operational availability and an enhanced omnichannel experience.

**OUTCOMES**
Direct contribution to leadership in the individuals, high-income clients, companies and corporations segments.

## Intellectual CAPITAL

**INPUTS**
**Platforms and analytics:** ItaúX (omnichannel), CobraIA (segmentation), Rentelligence (income estimation) and SecureWallet (payment security).
**Partnerships/open innovation:** Khipu (payments) and participation in SXSW 2025.

**ACTIVITIES**
AI; security; data; omnichannel capabilities.

**OUTPUTS**
→ Transforma Projects.
→ Biometrics Colombia.

**OUTCOMES**
→ Strengthened digital security.
→ Greater capacity for continuous innovation.

## Human CAPITAL

**INPUTS**
People.
**Training**

**ACTIVITIES**
→ DEI programs: iElla, Soy como Soy and ItúVoz.
→ Itaú University

**OUTPUTS**
→ eNPS.
→ Hires.

→ **OUTCOMES**
**Reputational leadership.**

## Relational CAPITAL

**INPUTS**
→ Itaú Foundation.
→ Corporate volunteering and community engagement.
→ Client satisfaction.
→ Financial education.

**ACTIVITIES**
→ Social action.
→ Ongoing measurement of client satisfaction.
→ Itú: Digital Account.
→ Commercial subsegment: "Banco Condell."
→ ItúEmprendimiento Mujer.

**OUTPUTS**
Leading NPS results in Chile.

**OUTCOMES**
→ People benefited through corporate volunteering.
→ Client satisfaction.

## Natural CAPITAL

**INPUTS**
→ ISO 14001-certified Environmental Management System.
→ Achieving Net Zero by 2050.

**ACTIVITIES**
→ Operational eco-efficiency roadmap.
→ Environmental training through our environmental learning modules.

**OUTPUTS**
→ Responsibly managed WEEE.
→ Recycled waste.
→ Environmental training for Itubers

**OUTCOMES**
→ Zero environmental sanctions.
→ Reduced carbon footprint.
→ Achievement of water-related targets.

For further details on each of the pillars of our value proposition, please refer to the 2025 Integrated Annual Report available at https://ir.itau.cl/

## Investment Plan

**The investment plan is managed under an agile methodology, allowing it to remain flexible and continuously adapt to the Bank's strategic priorities, with a focus both on clients and on the requirements for developing and evolving the different businesses while maintaining high levels of security for our clients.**

These investments are funded directly by the Bank and are aimed at strengthening its digital capabilities and consolidating technology as an enabler of innovation and solutions that create value for clients.

Within this framework, we promote initiatives designed to increase agility and flexibility in the delivery of products and services, leveraging the capabilities offered by emerging technologies. Accordingly, the composition of the investment plan may change and evolve throughout the year.

### Technology Investments

#### → Retail Banking Digital Products

We develop digital solutions for retail clients, with a focus on strengthening primary banking relationships and supporting growth. We are enhancing the service model and transforming the digital experience of both clients and relationship managers through innovative technologies that enable a differentiated and personalized value proposition.

#### → Itaú Corporate Digital Products

We are strengthening our digital platforms for companies, delivering new and distinctive experiences that enhance the competitiveness of our Corporate clients.

#### → Digital Treasury

We invest in developing the Treasury business by creating digital products that improve the client experience and strengthen the intensive use of data to support more profitable, lower-risk decision-making.

#### → Technological Evolution

We are modernizing our infrastructure and advancing data and artificial intelligence (AI) initiatives, adopting technologies that differentiate us in the market, accelerate our business strategy and increase productivity.

#### → Other Investments

Investments in support functions aimed at strengthening our risk, credit, finance, people and performance capabilities. These improvements seek to optimize internal management and ensure a more agile and efficient operation, aligned with an excellent service experience.

### Infrastructure Investments

This year, our focus was on modernizing our branches and renovating strategic client service areas. We introduced a more welcoming and functional design, aimed at delivering the best possible experience while maintaining the high service standards that characterize us, supported by innovative infrastructure.

## Resources allocated to innovation and development

As reported in previous years, we do not formally classify our investments as "Research and Development (R&D)". Nevertheless, we allocate specific resources to further advance our technological modernization and strengthen our ability to develop innovative, high-impact solutions, such as:

- The development of artificial intelligence models and advanced analytics.
- Automation and operational efficiency
- Digital security and technology infrastructure projects.
- Open innovation with universities, startups, and fintechs (including the partnership with Khipu).
- Platforms and capabilities that enable the Bank's digital transformation.

# Risk Management

## Risk Management Model

Taking and managing risks is at the core of our business and a shared responsibility across all our employees. Our risk appetite defines the nature and level of risks that are acceptable, while our organizational culture guides the strategic management initiatives and tools used to mitigate them and transform them into opportunities.

The Bank's organizational structure for risk management has been developed in accordance with Chilean regulations, mandatory and voluntary international standards, and Itaú Group initiatives. In addition, as mandated by the Board of Directors, we follow international best practices and standards in the design and operation of our risk management systems, including the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies (COBIT), the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), the Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL), the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), Basel standards and other relevant frameworks, in order to ensure robust governance aligned with the regulations in force in the countries where we operate.

**1st line of defense**

### Business and Support Areas

Responsible for the identification, measurement, assessment, and management of risks that may impact the achievement of their strategic and operational objectives.

**2nd line of defense**

### Internal, Compliance & AML and Operational Risk

Responsible for supporting business and support areas in the management of financial and non-financial risks, as well as ensuring that processes adhere to current regulations (both internal and external).

### Credit Risk Control

Responsible for supporting business and support areas in the management of wholesale portfolio risks, as well as in the generation of information and analysis related to credit risk for decision-making purposes.

### Financial Risk Control

Responsible for supporting the Corporate Treasury Management and support areas in the management of market and liquidity risks.

**3rd line of defense**

### Internal Audit

Responsible for independently and periodically assessing the adequacy of risk management processes and procedures, in accordance with the internal audit policy, and reporting the results to the Audit Committee.

## Comprehensive Risk Management

The Corporate Risk Management Division, which reports to the Chief Executive Officer, seeks to ensure, through comprehensive risk management, a competitive advantage for the Bank that enables the business areas to achieve their objectives within an appropriate control environment aligned with the defined risk appetite. The main responsibilities of this division include:

**Manage and control the Bank's credit risk,** actively participating in all stages of the credit cycle.

**Define policies and procedures** within the Bank's credit risk framework.

**Define and develop credit risk and provisioning methodologies** consistent with guidelines established by senior management and external regulators.

**Manage operational risk** to ensure business continuity, information security control, as well as the monitoring, identification, and control of fraud.

**Manage cybersecurity risks** through policies and procedures to ensure efficient risk management across all areas of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

**Define and develop methodologies and initiatives for the analysis, control, and monitoring of money laundering risk** (AML, by its acronym in English) across all Bank and subsidiary operations.

**Manage and control compliance risk** by defining policies, procedures, and methodologies to ensure alignment with the legal requirements of the markets in which we operate.

**Define and develop credit risk analysis,** monitoring, and management processes.

## Risk Factors

We prioritize risk management across our operations in order to identify, assess and implement control and monitoring measures. Our system adopts a preventive approach that encompasses both traditional risks in the areas of credit, financial and operational risk, as well as emerging non-traditional risks, such as the digitalization of the financial industry and climate change.

We consider risks across our operations, including our internal activities and processes, as well as within our loan and investment portfolios, which are directly related to the individuals and legal entities that use our products and services.

The first step in the risk assessment methodology consists of identifying the risks to which we are exposed, based on the measurement and control processes performed by the risk management areas.

This identification process results in a risk inventory, which is updated annually or whenever a new risk is identified.

## Financial Risks

→ **Credit Risk:** It refers to the risk of economic loss arising from the failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under a credit agreement.

→ **Market Risk in the Trading Book:** It refers to the current or potential risk to the Bank's earnings or capital arising from adverse fluctuations in factors affecting positions in the trading book.

→ **Banking Book Market Risk:** It refers to the current or potential risk to the Bank's earnings or capital arising from adverse fluctuations in factors affecting positions in the banking book.

→ **Liquidity Risk:** It refers to the risk that the Bank may be unable to meet its payment obligations in a timely manner or may only be able to do so at an excessive cost.

## Non-financial Risks

→ **Operational Risk:** It refers to the risk of losses resulting from failures, deficiencies, or inadequacies in internal processes, people, and systems, or from external events. This definition includes legal risk associated with inadequate or deficient contracts entered into by Itaú, as well as sanctions arising from non-compliance with legal provisions and compensation for damages to third parties resulting from the institution's activities.

→ **Cybersecurity Risk:** It refers to the risk of an event that may compromise the Bank's digital security, affecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data, and impacting the interests of the Bank and/or its clients.

→ **AML & Compliance Risk:** It is defined as the exposure arising from non-compliance with legal, regulatory, or supervisory requirements, whether established under local or international frameworks. This includes risks related to anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing, understood as the risk that the organization may be used as a vehicle to conceal or disguise the nature, origin, location, ownership, or control of funds and/or assets obtained through illegal means, giving them the appearance of legitimate activities.
Such risks may result in social, economic, and reputational consequences, as well as damage to the integrity of the financial system and loss of institutional credibility.

→ **Strategic Risk**: It refers to the potential current or future impact on earnings, capital, and the sustainability of the business model arising from inadequate or poorly executed strategic decisions, insufficient strategic governance, or the inability to anticipate and respond in a timely manner to significant changes in the competitive, regulatory, technological, and macroeconomic environment that may affect the achievement of the organization's strategic objectives.

→ **Reputational Risk:** It is defined as the risk of current or potential negative economic impacts on the Bank resulting from damage to its reputation among clients, shareholders, investors, and the general public.

→ **Climate Change Risk:** It refers to the risk that factors associated with climate change—whether directly or indirectly caused by human activity—may have a material impact on the different types of risks to which the Bank is exposed. These may arise from physical risks (increasing severity or frequency of extreme weather or climate events) or transition risks (related to the shift toward a low-carbon economy).

→ **Model Risk:** It is the risk of adverse consequences arising from the design, development, implementation, and/or use of models applied in risk management. It may originate from inappropriate model specification, incorrect parameter estimation, flawed assumptions and/or hypotheses, calculation errors, or the use of inaccurate, inappropriate, or incomplete data, among other factors.

## Emerging Risks

Emerging risks are those with the potential to have a material impact on the business over the medium and long term, but for which there is still insufficient information for full assessment and mitigation, due to the number of factors and impacts that are not yet fully understood within the risks described in this section. Their causes may stem from external events, leading to the emergence of new risks or the intensification of risks already managed by Itaú Unibanco Holding. The identification and monitoring of emerging risks are ensured through Itaú Unibanco Holding's governance framework, allowing these risks to be incorporated into risk management processes. For further details on each of these risks, please refer to the Integrated Annual Report available at https://ir.itau.cl/

→ **Climate transition risk related to carbon pricing:** Climate risk is associated with changes in climate patterns—such as the increased frequency and intensity of extreme events—as well as transformations in the macroeconomic environment resulting from the transition to a low-carbon economy aimed at limiting global temperature increases. Internationally, regulation in this area is more advanced; for example, the European Union plans to implement the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) starting in 2026. In the medium and long term, these measures could affect the economy through a slowdown in credit and increased inflationary pressures, impacting our business both directly and indirectly, including a potential increase in delinquency. To mitigate these risks, the Bank actively monitors the development of carbon markets and pricing mechanisms, both locally and internationally, assessing their potential effects on carbon-intensive sectors.

→ **Global geopolitical and domestic macroeconomic risks:** Our operations depend on the performance of the economies of the countries in which we operate, particularly in Latin America, as well as on global economic developments. Various geopolitical factors may affect economic dynamics, impacting businesses, supply chains, trade policies, and regulations, which could lead to higher prices and increased volatility in financial markets, interest rates, and exchange rates. This could result in a slowdown in credit and economic activity, higher unemployment and inflation, and adverse effects on our business and results. Additionally, this environment could affect our clients' repayment capacity, increasing delinquency levels and credit risk.

To mitigate these risks, we conduct stress testing under high-impact scenarios, simulating adverse economic and financial conditions and their effects on our results over a three-year horizon.

→ **Innovations in financial products and services:** The technological and digital transformation experienced by the financial sector in recent years has had a significant impact on the competitive and regulatory landscape. Developments such as Open Finance, Banking-as-a-Service (BaaS), tokenization, and the use of artificial intelligence, among others, make it imperative to review and transform business models, including new service models and more agile dynamics in the creation of products and services. The timely and large-scale adoption of continuous and disruptive technological innovation is critical to the Bank's medium- and long-term sustainability, as well as to maintaining sustained growth in both client base and net margin. A lack of capabilities in areas such as commercialization, financial intermediation, and/or custody could make us less attractive to existing clients and less competitive in acquiring new digital clients. In addition, cybersecurity has become a key factor in clients' choice of banking relationships. At the same time, innovation and digital transformation also represent opportunities for cost reduction.

→ **Cyber risk arising from reliance on technology and third parties:** Cyber risks refer to events that may cause financial loss, disruption, extraction, or damage to information stored in our systems. These may result from malicious intrusions, the infiltration of malware (such as computer viruses), contamination (intentional or accidental) of our networks and systems by third parties with whom we exchange information, exploitation of vulnerabilities, unauthorized access to confidential client or proprietary information by internal or external actors, and cyberattacks that may lead to service disruptions and compromise data integrity. In the course of our activities, we are potentially exposed to such events, which may result not only in financial impact but also in reputational damage among our clients and within the financial system. We adopt rigorous control processes aimed at detecting, preventing, continuously monitoring, and responding to these risks, thereby ensuring effective security risk management and building a solid foundation for the future.

# Risk Management | Delving into some non-financial risks

## Climate and socio-environmental risk

### Climate and socio-environmental risk governance

Social, Environmental and Climate Risk (SECR) at Itaú Chile is managed through a structured framework that enables the Bank to identify, assess and mitigate its impacts, particularly on credit risk.

During 2025, a methodology was implemented to measure Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Appetite and monitor credit exposure to corporate clients operating in sectors that are more sensitive to these risks.

In addition, in line with the Itaú Group's commitment, guidelines were incorporated to gradually phase out financing to the thermal coal sector by 2030.

The Bank has a Social, Environmental and Climate Risk Policy aligned with CMF General Rule No. 519 and the Equator Principles. The policy integrates climate change into the Bank's strategy and establishes criteria that complement the traditional credit risk assessment. The Board of Directors approves this policy and oversees its implementation.

### Operational decarbonization

In Chile, at the operational level, we contribute to this commitment through our Environmental Management System and our Operational Decarbonization Strategy, which aims to reduce $CO_2$ emissions across all three scopes by 42% by 2030, compared to the 2021 baseline. It also targets a 25% reduction in emissions from energy consumption, a 25% reduction in water consumption, and a 25% reduction in solid waste generation.

Since 2022, we have been developing our Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Inventory, based on the ISO 14064-1:2019 standard and the guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol). This inventory includes emissions under:

**Scope 1**
Direct emissions generated by our operations.

**Scope 2**
Indirect emissions resulting from electricity consumption.

**Scope 3**
Other indirect emissions throughout our value chain.

For Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, we achieved 100% target fulfillment, with reductions of 79% and 65%, respectively, widely exceeding the 42% target. For Scope 3, we are still in progress, having achieved a 27% reduction to date. Regarding water consumption, we fully met our target, reducing usage by 57%. In terms of energy consumption, we achieved the goal with a 44% reduction, considering both internal and external consumption. Finally, for waste generation, we have achieved a 15% reduction and remain on track toward our 25% target.

**$CO_2$ Total Carbon Footprint***

| Scope 1 | Scope 2 | Scope 3 |
|---|---|---|
| Target for 2030 -42% | Target for 2030 -42% | Target for 2030 -42% |

In 2026, we received the HuellaChile Seal of Excellence for the first time, the highest distinction awarded under this program by the Ministry of the Environment. We also received the Quantification Seal for the fourth consecutive year and the Reduction Seal for the third consecutive year, demonstrating consistent progress in measuring, managing and reducing our carbon footprint, in line with internationally recognized methodologies and climate action standards.










### Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA)

S&P Global

In 2025, we achieved a score of 81 out of 100 in the S&P Global Corporate Sustainability Assessment (CSA), representing an increase of 11 points compared to the previous evaluation. This result reflects the maturity of our ESG management and reaffirms our ongoing commitment to sustainability, transparency, and the adoption of best practices in environmental, social, and governance matters.

For more information, please visit
www.spglobal.com/esg/csa/methodology

## Environmental and Climate Risk Policy

At Itaú Chile, socio-environmental and climate risk (SECR) is managed through a structured process that enables us to identify, assess and mitigate its impacts, promoting informed and responsible decision-making.

Since 2024, we have had a climate governance framework that establishes specific roles and responsibilities for analyzing socio-environmental risks associated with lending, both from the client perspective ("Client View") and the financial product perspective ("Product View"), particularly in transactions with a known use of proceeds and real estate collateral.

We also have a Socio-Environmental and Climate Risk Policy based on three main pillars: integrating climate change into the Bank's strategy; strengthening internal capabilities at all levels of the organization; and establishing clear guidelines in accordance with current regulations, particularly General Rules (NCG) No. 461 and No. 519 issued by the Financial Market Commission (CMF).

This policy incorporates specific criteria for the socio-environmental assessment of clients, complementing traditional credit risk methodologies. We are also a signatory to the Equator Principles, which helps ensure that the projects we finance are developed in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.

Itaú Chile's Board of Directors approves climate- and ESG-related risk policies and oversees their implementation. In turn, the Sustainability and Corporate Affairs Department reports progress in this area to the Board of Directors at least once a year. Further information is available in the 2025 Annual Integrated Report.

## Financed Emissions Management

In 2025, we achieved 100% measurement coverage of our Wholesale Banking portfolio. We also worked with the Itaú Group to align with its emissions reduction targets for the most carbon-intensive sectors, applying the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) methodology.

Our financed emissions data—both at the Group and regional levels—are publicly available in Itaú Unibanco's 2025 ESG Report, which discloses data under the relevant calculation methodologies according to the following categories: (i) asset class, (ii) sector/industry and (iii) country/region.

Overall, at Itaú Chile we have adopted specific guidelines to gradually phase out financing for coal-intensive activities, prioritizing sectors and projects aligned with the energy transition. This approach is based on technical and regulatory criteria and is implemented through robust socio-environmental assessment processes.

Through these guidelines, we not only mitigate reputational and regulatory risks, but also strengthen our ability to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change, in line with international best practices.

## Sustainable Financing of Large-Scale Projects

Itaú Chile incorporates ESG criteria into the financing of large-scale projects, in alignment with the Equator Principles and International Finance Corporation (IFC) standards. A specialized Socio-Environmental and Climate Risk team oversees their implementation to ensure compliance with these standards.

In 2025, 18 projects were reviewed under these principles, achieving 100% coverage in verifying compliance with the Equator Principles.

## Sustainable Financing Policy

In 2025, we published our new Sustainable Finance Policy as part of our contribution to the development of a more inclusive, low-carbon and resilient economy.

Our purpose is to actively support our clients in their transition toward more sustainable business models by providing concrete tools that promote responsible practices and generate long-term value. The policy was designed with consideration of international standards and frameworks and applies to all financing products developed by the Bank that may be classified as ESG.

### Responsible Investment Policy

The Policy incorporates stewardship practices, with a focus on individual and collaborative engagement with companies, as well as with policymakers and other stakeholders.

Through its General Fund Management Company (AGF), Itaú Chile actively engages with the companies in which it invests, seeking to influence their ESG performance through risk monitoring and the promotion of best practices.

We participate in working groups and consultation processes led by public and private institutions, aimed at fostering collaboration and advancing responsible investment in Chile. In addition, through industry associations, we contribute to discussion forums, the preparation of technical documents and the development of proposals designed to promote a more efficient and sustainable capital market.

For an overview of our annual responsible investment performance, please refer to our 2025 PRI Transparency and Assessment Report, available at www.itau.cl.

## Cybersecurity and Information Protection

At Banco Itaú, we are fully aware of our responsibility to protect our clients' assets against various threats affecting the banking industry, including malware, spam, phishing scams, network or web attacks, and ransomware. Accordingly, cybersecurity and information protection are strategic priorities and ongoing challenges for our organization.

We have specialized teams dedicated to continuously assessing, strengthening and updating the defense and protection measures that our clients need and expect. At the same time, we work to reinforce an internal cybersecurity culture through a range of training initiatives across the entire organization.

Cybersecurity risk management is based on:

**Cybersecurity Management Model**

**Information Security Management Model**

**Business Continuity and Contingency Plans**

**Incident Response Procedures**

At Banco Itaú, we protect the trust of our clients and seek to maintain an appropriate balance between the interests of the Bank and those of regulatory authorities in matters of information security and cybersecurity. This commitment is reflected in robust policies and procedures, as well as in our culture and awareness program, which ensures that all employees understand the importance of information security and cybersecurity.

**We have an Information Security and Cybersecurity Policy aimed at safeguarding the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information, while ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations in order to maintain an acceptable level of risk.**

# Risk Management

**At Itaú, we believe that risk management is an essential tool for optimizing the use of resources and selecting the best business opportunities to maximize value creation for shareholders.**

In this context, risk appetite defines the nature and level of acceptable risks, while the risk culture guides the attitudes and behaviors required to manage them.

At the Senior Management level, the Bank has a Capital Committee and an Asset and Liability Committee, responsible for managing the Bank's capital position and financial risk, respectively. These activities are conducted in accordance with the economic principles and standards established under local regulations and the Basel I, II and III frameworks.

These principles and standards provide the framework for overseeing and managing inherent risks and economic capital; reviewing the effectiveness of the policies, limits and procedures established for risk and capital management and control throughout the Bank; and ensuring compliance with them.

We adopt a forward-looking approach to capital management and financial risk control through the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and the Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP). Through these processes, we assess whether our capital and liquidity are sufficient to address the risks assumed, including credit, market, liquidity, operational and other material risks.

Our risk management process includes:

1. Identification and measurement of existing and potential risks across our operations.
2. Alignment of institutional policies for risk management control, as well as procedures and methodologies, in accordance with Board of Directors' guidelines and our corporate strategies.
3. Management of our portfolio, seeking optimal risk-return ratios.

## Liquidity Ratios

In line with international risk management practices, we use the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) to manage liquidity risk.

The methodology used to estimate the LCR and NSFR is based on the liquidity ratios proposed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision under Basel III, as adopted by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) and the Central Bank of Brazil (BACEN).

The current regulatory requirements for both ratios are 100% for the LCR and NSFR.

### Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 |
|---|---|---|
| High Quality Liquid Assets | 3,952,461 | 4,032,859 |
| Net Cash Outflows | 2,530,549 | 2,527,548 |
| **LCR (%)** | **156.2%** | **159.6%** |
| High Quality Liquid Assets | 6,113,854 | 4,925,036 |
| Net Cash Outflows | 3,261,492 | 2,133,633 |
| **LCR (%)** | **187.5%** | **230.8%** |

### Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 |
|---|---|---|
| Available Stable Funding | 23,520,462 | 22,718,551 |
| Required Stable Funding | 21,632,117 | 20,821,513 |
| **NSFR (%)** | **108.7%** | **109.1%** |
| Available Stable Funding | 14,369,236 | 19,732,070 |
| Required Stable Funding | 11,979,853 | 16,010,882 |
| **NSFR (%)** | **119.9%** | **123.2%** |

**Notes:** Colombia's figures are presented in constant currency. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

In Chile, the decrease in the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) was mainly attributable to higher 30-day cash outflows, together with a lower concentration of cash inflows. In Colombia, the decrease in the LCR was mainly explained by lower 30-day cash outflows.

Regarding the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) in Chile, the decrease was mainly explained by higher required stable funding, while in Colombia, the decrease in the NSFR was primarily attributable to lower available stable funding.

# Capital Management

## Minimum Capital Requirement

We maintain a solid capital position aligned with the highest international standards. Since the adoption of Basel III under the General Banking Act, we have strengthened our capital structure by incorporating best practices in risk management, capital adequacy self-assessment and market disclosure.

Over the years, we have reinforced our solvency position with a strong focus on capital discipline. At the end of the third quarter of 2026, our Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 16.6%, significantly above the regulatory minimum of 12.0%, representing a buffer of 460 basis points.

This performance reflects a disciplined and proactive capital management strategy aimed at preserving financial resilience and anticipating regulatory and market challenges. Accordingly, the Bank maintains a robust capital structure that supports sustainable growth and reinforces the confidence of clients and investors.

## Solvency Ratios

| In millions of Ch$, at the end of the period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | 3Q25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Shareholders' equity** | **4,372,085** | **4,388,279** | **4,232,242** |
| Noncontrolling interest | **3,969** | **4,292** | **3,838** |
| (—) Goodwill | **-492,512** | **-492,512** | **-492,512** |
| (—) Other discounts under Basel III | **-312,614** | **-402,260** | **-198,740** |
| **Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1)** | **3,570,928** | **3,497,799** | **3,544,828** |
| ( + ) Additional Tier 1 (AT1) | **290,713** | **274,499** | **286,822** |
| **Tier 1** | **3,861,641** | **3,772,297** | **3,831,650** |
| ( + ) Subordinated bonds | **1,219,397** | **1,224,451** | **1,185,059** |
| ( + ) Additional provisions | **107,379** | **107,379** | **107,379** |
| **Tier 2** | **1,326,776** | **1,331,830** | **1,292,438** |
| **Regulatory Capital** | **5,188,416** | **5,104,127** | **5,124,088** |
| ( + ) Credit Risk | **25,107,541** | **24,258,362** | **22,785,924** |
| ( + ) Market Risk | **3,534,213** | **3,408,986** | **3,429,533** |
| ( + ) Operational Risk | **2,695,325** | **2,677,447** | **2,698,397** |
| **Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA)** | **31,337,078** | **30,344,796** | **28,913,855** |
| Ratios | | | |
| CET1 | **11.4%** | **11.5%** | **12.3%** |
| Tier1 | **12.3%** | **12.4%** | **13.3%** |
| **Regulatory Capital** | **16.6%** | **16.8%** | **17.7%** |

**Main Variations 3Q26**

Compared with the end of the second quarter, the Capital Adequacy Ratio decreased by 20 basis points, from 16.8% to 16.6%, mainly reflecting the increase in Risk-Weighted Assets associated with business growth.

Compared with September 2025, the ratio decreased by 110 basis points, mainly explained by the growth in Risk-Weighted Assets recorded over the last twelve months and, to a lesser extent, by higher capital deductions and increased dividend distributions.

# Dividend Policy

The Bank's dividend policy seeks to balance two fundamental objectives: (i) providing sustainable returns to our shareholders, and (ii) maintaining a solid capital position consistent with our risk appetite, the current regulatory framework and the Bank's business growth opportunities.

Each year, the Board of Directors submits a dividend distribution proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting, considering, among other factors:

- Earnings generation during the year,
- Capital needs to support future growth,
- Economic and regulatory environment conditions, and
- Compliance with the internal CET1 target plus an additional trigger, which for this period translates into a capital ratio of 11.5%

In accordance with the Corporations Act, the Bank uses as a reference the distribution of at least 30% of net income for the year, unless capital conditions, the macroeconomic environment or business needs warrant a higher level of earnings retention to safeguard solvency and support responsible growth.

Our philosophy is to maintain capital discipline that enables us to deliver competitive returns to shareholders without compromising the Bank's long-term financial strength.

## Dividend Policy

At our most recent Annual Shareholders' Meeting, held on April 9, 2026, shareholders approved the payment of an annual dividend corresponding to the 2025 fiscal year of Ch$1,187.27069 per share. This dividend represented 60% of Net Income for 2025 and was paid during 2026, equivalent to a dividend yield of 5.00%[1].

The following table shows the dividends per share distributed over the last five years.

| Charge to Fiscal Year | Year Paid | Net Income (Ch$ million)[2] | % Distributed | Number of Shares | Dividend per share (Ch$) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 | 2022 | 279,765 | 30% | 973,517,871,202 | 0.08561 |
| 2022 | 2023 | 433,744 | 30% | 973,517,871,202 | 0.13366 |
| 2023 | 2024 | 354,887 | 30% | 216,340,749 | 492.12204 |
| 2024 | 2025 | 376,627 | 30% | 216,340,749 | 522.26905 |
| 2025 | 2026 | 428,092 | 60% | 216,340,749 | 1,187.27069 |

[1] Based on the share price as of January 26, 2026 (date on which the dividend proposal was announced by the Board of Directors of Itaú Chile).
[2] Net income attributable to shareholders (accounting basis).

# Macroeconomic Context

**Economic activity remained weak, confirming a loss of momentum in domestic demand and greater slack in the labor market**. Private consumption lost momentum, while investment advanced below expectations amid delays in private projects, weakness in the real estate sector and lower public investment. Looking ahead, a larger pipeline of projects, high copper prices and an expected acceleration in investment support a more favorable outlook for 2027.

**Inflation increased again, mainly due to external factors, including the depreciation of the peso and higher international oil prices**. Nevertheless, core inflation remained relatively contained, consistent with weak domestic demand and a limited recovery in economic activity. Under this scenario, inflation is expected to end 2026 at 4.7%, while convergence toward the target of 3.0% would be delayed until the second half of 2027.

**The Chilean peso remained exposed to a challenging external environment, marked by higher international interest rates, elevated energy prices and increased global competition for capital**. Lower real interest rates also make the currency more sensitive to episodes of risk aversion. In this context, we expect the USD/CLP exchange rate to end 2026 at around 930, above the 900 level estimated previously.

**The Central Bank is expected to maintain the Monetary Policy Rate at 4.5%, a level consistent with the neutral range**. Although inflation increased and upside risks persist, expectations remain anchored, while the weakness in domestic demand, the deterioration in the labor market and a negative output gap favor a cautious stance. We expect the MPR to remain unchanged throughout 2026 and 2027.

On the fiscal front, the nominal deficit is projected at 1.8% of GDP in 2026, improving to 1.4% in 2027. Public debt would reach 43.5% of GDP in 2026, remaining close to prudent levels over the forecast horizon. The fiscal outlook remains constrained by the need to balance fiscal consolidation with measures aimed at supporting employment recovery and accelerating the execution of public investment projects.

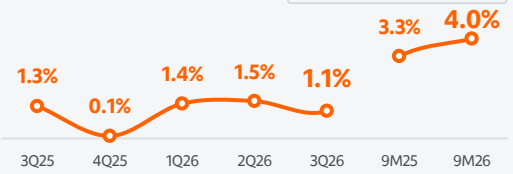
## Expectations

We expect GDP to grow 0.3% in 2026, affected by weak domestic demand, a fragile labor market and subdued private consumption. For 2027, we forecast an acceleration to 3.0%, supported by a recovery in investment, a more favorable outlook for private projects and higher copper prices.

Inflation is expected to end 2026 at 4.7% and converge to 3.0% in 2027. Under this scenario, we expect the Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) to remain at 4.5% throughout the forecast horizon. The USD/CLP exchange rate is expected to end 2026 at around 930 and 2027 near 900, while the current account deficit is projected to reach 0.5% and 1.1% of GDP, respectively. On the fiscal front, we forecast a nominal deficit of 1.8% of GDP in 2026 and 1.4% in 2027.

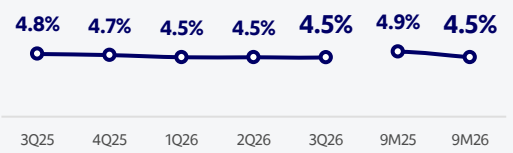
**Inflation (CPI)**
Quarterly change (%)

-40pb | 3Q26 vs 2Q26
-20pb | 3Q26 vs 3Q25



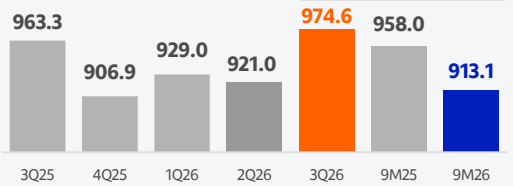

**Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) - Average**
Quarterly (%)

0pb | 3Q26 vs 2Q26
-25pb | 3Q26 vs 3Q25




**Exchange Rate[1]**
Ch$ | US$

+5.8% | 3Q26 vs 2Q26
+1.2% | 3Q26 vs 3Q25




[1] Closing exchange rate for the quarter and average for accumulated periods.

# Macroeconomic Context

**Economic activity remained resilient, although signs of moderation began to emerge in key indicators**. The Monthly Economic Activity Indicator (ISE) lost momentum in July, accompanied by a slowdown in retail sales and a contraction in manufacturing production, while the August earthquake was expected to add further pressure on economic activity during the third quarter. Nevertheless, business and consumer confidence remained above neutral levels, and reconstruction efforts are expected to support activity thereafter.

**Inflation surprised to the upside again in August**. CPI reached 6.29% year over year, driven by higher pressures from food, energy and services. Indexation associated with the minimum wage and domestic demand that remains resilient continue to sustain services inflation, although the appreciation of the Colombian peso provides a partial offset through lower prices for imported goods.

**BanRep is expected to maintain a restrictive monetary policy stance, although current conditions favor postponing further rate hikes in the short term**. The appreciation of the Colombian peso, stable medium-term inflation expectations, the temporary impact of the earthquake on economic activity and the expected fiscal adjustment support a more cautious approach. Under this scenario, we expect the policy rate to reach 12.5% by year-end 2026 and gradually decline to 11.0% in 2027.

**External accounts deteriorated during the second quarter, with the current account deficit reaching 3.5% of GDP, mainly due to a wider trade deficit**. Nevertheless, the Colombian peso continued to perform favorably against the U.S. dollar, supported by contained country risk, foreign investment flows, favorable terms of trade and high real interest rate differentials.

On the fiscal front, consolidation remains the main challenge. The fiscal deficit is projected at 7.5% of GDP in 2026 and 8.4% in 2027, while public debt would reach 62.7% of GDP in 2026 and 68.2% in 2027. The government is preparing a fiscal adjustment focused primarily on spending, although uncertainty remains regarding its magnitude and the government's ability to implement it.

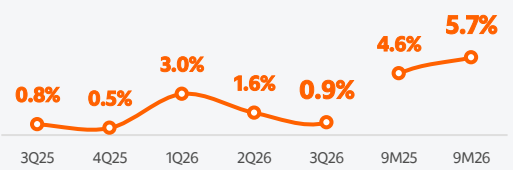
## Expectations

We expect GDP to grow 2.4% in both 2026 and 2027. Economic activity is expected to remain supported by resilient domestic demand, although gradual moderation and temporary effects from the earthquake are anticipated during the second half of 2026.

We forecast inflation to end 2026 at 7.0% and moderate to 5.6% in 2027. Under this scenario, we expect BanRep to raise the policy rate to 12.5% by year-end 2026 and subsequently reduce it to 11.0% in 2027. The USD/COP exchange rate is expected to end 2026 at around 3,100 and 2027 near 3,100, while the current account deficit is projected to reach 2.5% and 3.0% of GDP, respectively. On the fiscal front, we forecast a deficit of 7.5% of GDP in 2026 and 8.4% in 2027.

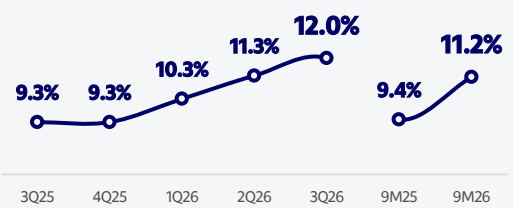
**Inflation (CPI)**
Quarterly change (%)

-71pb | 3Q26 vs 2Q26
+14pb | 3Q26 vs 3Q25



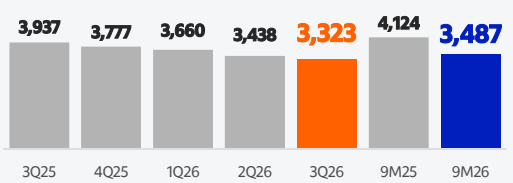

**Monetary Policy Rate (MPR) - Average**
Quarterly (%)

+75pb | 3Q26 vs 2Q26
+275pb | 3Q26 vs 3Q25




**Exchange Rate[1]**
COP | US$

-3.3%| 3Q26 vs 2Q26
-15.6% | 3Q26 vs 3Q25




[1] Closing exchange rate for the quarter and average for accumulated periods.

# Environment and Competitive Position| Regulatory Framework

## General Regulatory Environment

The Chilean financial system operates under a robust regulatory framework aligned with international standards and supervised primarily by the Financial Market Commission (CMF) and the Central Bank of Chile.

Banking institutions are governed mainly by the General Banking Act, supplemented by specific CMF regulations and, in corporate matters, by the Corporations Act.

The Chilean regulatory framework establishes prudential requirements related to solvency and capital, risk management, liquidity, corporate governance and financial consumer protection.

## Key Recent Regulatory Developments

### → Open Finance and Data Protection

In June 2026, the Financial Market Commission (CMF) published the technical specifications required to implement the Open Finance System, including standards for information exchange and payment initiation. Given the technological complexity of the process, the system's effective date was postponed until July 2027, and pilot periods, testing environments and a more gradual implementation approach were introduced.

The new Personal Data Protection Law will take effect on December 1, 2026. The regulation strengthens data subjects' rights, increases security, traceability and data governance requirements, and creates a Personal Data Protection Agency with supervisory and enforcement powers.

### → Capital and Prudential Regulation

In September 2026, the CMF published an amendment to Chapter 21-7 of the RAN, incorporating the duration method as an optional alternative for calculating Market Risk-Weighted Assets (RWA). The methodology will enter into force in October 2026, and its adoption will be optional for banks that meet the relevant technical and operational requirements. In parallel, the CMF launched a public consultation on additional criteria for excluding certain derivatives positions.

In parallel, the Countercyclical Capital Requirement will gradually increase from 0.5% to 1.0% of risk-weighted assets (RWA), becoming effective 24 months after its announcement, thereby strengthening the resilience of the banking system.

Additionally, in August, the CMF launched a public consultation on a new Chapter 21-9 of the RAN, aimed at facilitating the use of internal methodologies for provisions and Risk-Weighted Assets for Credit Risk (RWA). The proposal covers both foundational and advanced models and would allow for risk measurement more closely aligned with the experience and characteristics of each institution's loan portfolio..

### → Payment Methods and Structural Reforms

Payment methods regulation continues to advance toward greater transparency regarding costs and revenues, as well as more detailed monitoring of compliance with interchange fee caps. The pension reform, already approved, is undergoing gradual implementation, while the extension of the mortgage subsidy and FOGAES guarantees was approved, supporting access to housing and the recovery of mortgage financing.

### → Capital Markets Reform Bill (MK4)

In September 2026, the Executive Branch submitted the Capital Markets Reform Bill, known as MK4, to Congress, aimed at deepening financial markets, expanding financing alternatives and positioning Chile as a regional financial center. The initiative includes measures such as the creation of the National Housing Fund, the simplification of procedures for issuers, amendments to the Fraud Law, measures to facilitate investment by non-resident investors and the alignment of the banking capital framework with international standards.

**Impact** on Itaú Chile

The current regulatory framework has significant implications for the Bank's strategy and operations, including:

- Maintaining strong capital and liquidity levels
- Continuous adaptation to new regulations related to fintech, data and payments
- Investments in technology and cybersecurity
- Active risk management in a changing macroeconomic environment
- Increased competition across digital products and channels

In this context, Itaú Chile maintains a proactive approach to regulatory compliance, integrating these requirements into its strategic and risk management processes

# Environment and Competitive Position| Financial Industry

## Activity[1]

As of August 2026, lending activity in the financial industry remained weak in real terms, mainly reflecting subdued growth in the commercial portfolio, while the mortgage and consumer portfolios continued to expand. In terms of funding, the deposit mix shifted compared with previous quarters, with a higher contribution from time deposits and more moderate growth in demand deposit balances. Meanwhile, Assets under management continued to grow in real terms.

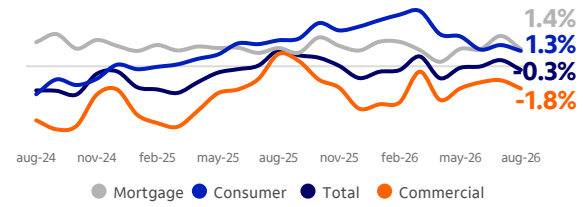
Loans in the financial industry—excluding foreign subsidiaries—reached Ch$256,978 billion, representing nominal growth of 3.8% compared with August 2025 and a 0.3% contraction in real terms. The commercial portfolio continued to show weakness, growing 2.3% in nominal terms and declining 1.8% in real terms, partly reflecting a decrease in foreign trade loans. In contrast, the retail portfolios maintained their growth trajectory. The mortgage portfolio increased 5.5% (1.4% in real terms) over the last twelve months, recording the highest growth among loan portfolios, supported by the mortgage rate subsidy and FOGAES guarantee for the purchase of new homes, whose eligibility was expanded to properties valued at up to UF 6,000.[2] The consumer portfolio, in turn, grew 5.4% (1.3% in real terms), driven by credit card lending.

In terms of funding, total deposits increased 6.2% in nominal terms (2.1% in real terms) compared with the same period of the previous year. More than 80% of this growth was explained by time deposits, which increased 8.2% (4.1% in real terms). This performance marked a shift compared with March and June, when demand deposit balances grew faster than time deposits, reflecting the latter's greater contribution to recent deposit growth.

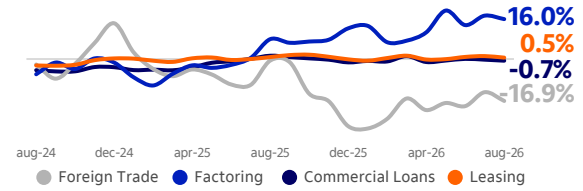
Demand deposit balances increased 3.1% in nominal terms and declined 1.0% in real terms, returning to negative real growth for the first time since July. Nominal growth was mainly concentrated in corporate checking accounts, whose balances increased 5.8% (1.7% in real terms), while individual checking accounts recorded more moderate growth of 1.5%, equivalent to a 2.6% decline in real terms.

Finally, Assets under management in mutual funds maintained an upward trend, increasing 13.9% in nominal terms (9.8% in real terms) over the last twelve months. By product, mutual funds excluding Money Market recorded the highest growth, increasing 19.0% (14.9% in real terms), while Money Market funds grew 5.7% (1.6% in real terms).

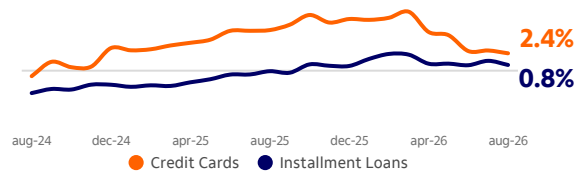
**Loans | Real 12-Month Growth**



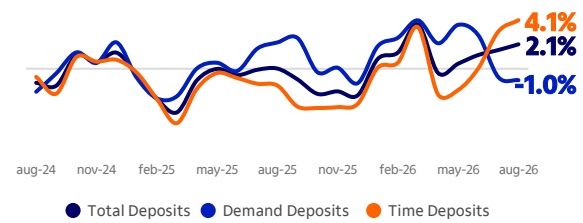

**Commercial Loans by Product | Real 12-Month Growth**



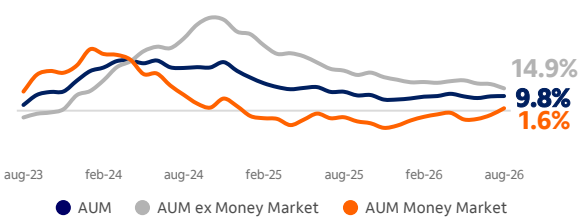

**Consumer Loans by Product | Real 12-Month Growth**




**Deposits | Real 12-Month Growth**




**Mutual Funds | Real 12-Month Growth**




[1] Excludes foreign subsidiaries.
[2] Library of the National Congress of Chile (BCN), Law No. 21,836: expansion of the mortgage subsidy and FOGAES guarantee to new homes valued at up to UF 6,000.

# Environment and Competitive Position | Financial Industry

## Results and Solvency

As of August 2026, the financial industry recorded cumulative Net Income of Ch$4,016,134 million, representing an increase of 9.3% compared with the same period of 2025. Growth in Operating Revenues, supported by a higher contribution from income from indexation, together with contained growth in Non-Interest Expenses, offset higher credit loss expense. In this context, cumulative RoTE increased by 34 basis points to 16.9%.

| **OPERATING** INCOME | **CREDIT** RISK | **ADMINISTRATIVE** EXPENSES | **PROFITABILITY** AND SOLVENCY |
|---|---|---|---|
| **7.0%** Δ8M26 vs 8M25<br>→ **7.9%** Interest & readjustments<br>→ **+6.7%** Commissions<br>→ **-3.5%** Net Financial Result | **+10.1%** Δ8M26 vs 8M25<br>**1.3%** Cost of Credit<br>**2.5%** NPL | **1.3%** Δ8M26 vs 8M25<br>**41.0%** Efficiency | **1.5%** ROA (aug-26)<br>**16.9%** RoTE (aug-26)<br>**16.9%** IAC (jul-26) |

Operating Revenues increased 7.0%, mainly driven by higher net interest income (+4.7%) and net income from indexation (+26.6%), which together grew 7.9%. This performance benefited from higher cumulative inflation, which reached 2.9% as of August 2026, compared with 2.5% over the same period of 2025, increasing the contribution from UF-indexed positions.

Net financial income decreased 3.5%, amid heightened geopolitical uncertainty and volatility in international financial markets, particularly in connection with the conflict in the Middle East and its effects on energy prices and financial conditions. Meanwhile, net Commissions and Fees increased 6.7%, supported by higher income from card-related services (+19.3%), while their contribution to Operating Revenues remained broadly stable.

Credit loss expense increased 10.1%, raising Cost of credit by 8 basis points to 1.25%. Nevertheless, excluding additional provisions, the indicator decreased by 14 basis points to 1.24%, reflecting the impact of a shift from net releases of additional provisions in 8M25 to net provisions recognized in 8M26.

Delinquency over 90 days increased by 6 basis points to 2.52%, against a backdrop of persistent labor market weakness, with unemployment reaching 9.6%,[1] up 1.0 percentage point year over year. The largest increases were concentrated in the mortgage and consumer portfolios, whose ratios rose by 21 and 15 basis points to 2.68% and 2.57%, respectively, while commercial delinquency decreased by 6 basis points to 2.40%. In contrast, the risk ratio decreased by 8 basis points to 3.59%, while NPL Coverage declined by 7.0 percentage points to 142.4%.

Non-Interest Expenses increased 1.3%, significantly below Operating Revenue growth, despite a 4.9% increase in personnel expenses. As a result, the Efficiency Ratio improved by 2.3 percentage points to 41.0%, while the expenses-to-assets ratio decreased by 8 basis points to 1.96%, reflecting contained expense growth relative to the industry's assets and revenue generation.

Finally, pre-tax income increased 12.0%, while the effective tax rate rose by 89 basis points to 21.6%, moderating Net Income growth. Consequently, cumulative ROA increased by 6 basis points to 1.53%, while RoTE reached 16.9%. Regarding solvency, the Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 16.9% as of July 2026, based on the latest available information, increasing by 3 basis points year over year. CET1, in turn, increased by 15 basis points to 12.2%.

[1]National Statistics Institute (INE), Quarterly Employment Bulletin, June–August 2026.

# Environment and Competitive Position | Financial Industry

## Itaú Chile | Performance 2026

In terms of loans, the Bank's operations—excluding Colombia—grew 8.3% year over year as of August 2026, outperforming both the industry and the peer group, and gaining 41 basis points of market share to reach 9.8%. The main driver was the mortgage portfolio, which increased 13.2%, leading the peer group's growth and gaining 62 basis points of market share to reach an all-time high of 9.2%.

The commercial portfolio grew 6.6% and gained 43 basis points of market share, reaching 10.7%. Factoring stood out with growth of 56.7% and a 234-basis-point market share gain, alongside increases of 8.4% in commercial loans and 9.7% in leasing. In Consumer, the portfolio increased 2.5% year over year, supported by continued momentum in new money originations.

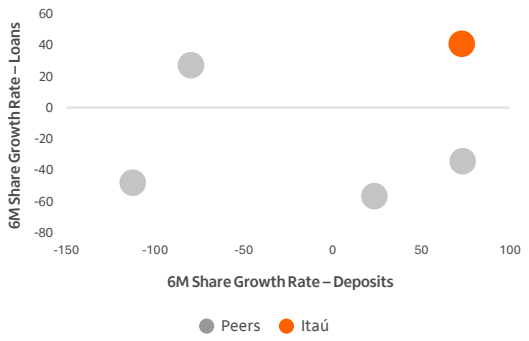
In terms of funding, total deposits increased 14.7% and gained 73 basis points of market share, reaching 9.8%. Demand deposit balances grew 8.6%, gaining 31 basis points of market share. By product, checking account balances increased 10.2%, driven by corporate clients (+11.8%) and individuals (+5.3%), with market share gains of 41 and 25 basis points, respectively.

Time deposits increased 16.8%, gaining 90 basis points of market share to reach 12.2%. Together with the growth in checking accounts, this performance positioned Itaú as the fastest-growing bank in total deposits within its peer group, further expanding its market share in deposits.

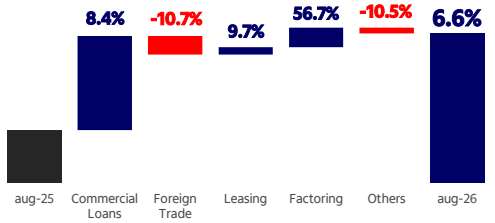
Itaú recorded cumulative Net Income of Ch$240,882 million as of August 2026, 11.2% lower than in the same period of the previous year, mainly explained by a 4.2% decline in Operating Revenues. This effect was partially offset by a 13.8% increase in Commissions and Fees and improved credit performance, reflected in a 2.5% decrease in credit loss expense and a 10-basis-point improvement in Cost of credit to 0.98%. At the same time, Non-Interest Expenses increased 2.2%, below cumulative inflation.

As of July 2026, Itaú reported a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 16.2% and a Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) ratio of 11.1%, reflecting a solid capital position and solvency levels comfortably above the requirements established by the Chilean Financial Market Commission (CMF). In particular, the Bank's CET1 ratio stood 259 basis points above its applicable regulatory requirement, representing the second-largest capital buffer among its peer group.

### Market Share Growth Rate (bps)



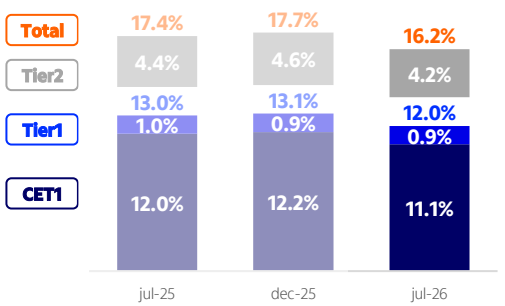

### Itaú | Commercial Loan Growth by Product




### Solid Performance in Deposits

| | | itaú vs. aug-25 | Peer vs. aug-25 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Deposits** | | +14.7% | +4.7% |
| **Growth by product** | Demand Deposits | +8.6% | +3.2% |
| | Time Deposits | +16.8% | +5.7% |

### Itaú's Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)



# Executive **Summary**

# Financial information

The financial information included in this report is based on our managerial model, which, in order to provide a better understanding of our performance, incorporates adjustments for non-recurring events and additional reclassifications across P&L lines. For further details, please refer to the appendix to this report.

## Financial Highlights

Below, we present Itaú's **consolidated managerial and operational information** for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025, as well as for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 and the nine-month periods ended September 30, 2026 and 2025.

| In millions of CLP (except where indicated), at the end of the period. | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | 3Q25 | 9M26 | 9M25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **P&L** | | | | | |
| Recurring Net Income | 115,356 | 108,930 | 110,390 | 300,948 | 318,069 |
| Operating Revenues[1] | 406,522 | 408,753 | 409,305 | 1,178,621 | 1,181,045 |
| Managerial Financial Margin | 347,621 | 348,675 | 362,668 | 1,009,196 | 1,031,053 |
| **Performance** | | | | | |
| Recurring Return on Tangible Avg. Assets (RoTAA)[2,3] | 0.9% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 0.8% | 1.0% |
| Recurring Return on Tangible Avg. Equity (RoTAE) | 11.9% | 11.4% | 12.0% | 10.5% | 11.8% |
| Accounting Return on Avg. Assets (RoAA)[2] | -0.3% | 0.9% | 1.1% | 0.4% | 1.0% |
| Accounting Return on Avg. Equity (RoAE)[2,5] | -3.3% | 10.3% | 10.9% | 4.4% | 10.4% |
| Risk Index (Loan loss allowances / Total loans) | 2.4% | 2.7% | 2.8% | 2.4% | 2.8% |
| Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) - Total | 2.0% | 2.2% | 2.3% | 2.0% | 2.3% |
| Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) – Chile | 1.8% | 1.9% | 2.1% | 1.8% | 2.1% |
| Non-performing Loans Ratio 90 days overdue (NPL) - Colombia | 2.9% | 3.4% | 3.4% | 2.9% | 3.4% |
| Coverage Ratio (Loan provisions excluding additional provisions /NPL 90 days overdue) - Total | 123.3% | 123.7% | 120.9% | 123.3% | 120.9% |
| Efficiency Ratio (Non-interest expenses / Operating Revenues) | 48.6% | 48.6% | 46.1% | 49.7% | 48.1% |
| Risk-Adjusted Efficiency Ratio (RAER)[6] | 68.1% | 66.9% | 66.6% | 69.2% | 68.6% |
| **Balance Sheet** | | | | | |
| Total Assets | 52,316,064 | 48,684,305 | 43,089,967 | | |
| Gross Total Credit Portfolio | 30,133,554 | 30,811,608 | 28,526,624 | | |
| Credit Portfolio Chile | 26,008,690 | 25,234,944 | 23,562,486 | | |
| Credit Portfolio Colombia | 4,124,864 | 5,576,663 | 4,964,138 | | |
| Total Deposits | 22,567,536 | 23,189,364 | 20,587,654 | | |
| Loan Portfolio / Total Deposits | 133.5% | 132.9% | 138.6% | | |
| Shareholders Equity | 4,372,085 | 4,388,279 | 4,232,242 | | |
| Tangible Equity[4] | 3,879,573 | 3,895,767 | 3,736,905 | | |
| **Others** | | | | | |
| Headcount[7] | 5,840 | 6,395 | 6,741 | | |
| → Chile | 4,585 | 4,637 | 4,735 | | |
| → Colombia | 1,255 | 1,758 | 2,006 | | |
| Branches[8] | 165 | 206 | 209 | | |
| → Chile | 140 | 141 | 144 | | |
| → Colombia | 25 | 65 | 65 | | |
| ATM – Automated Teller Machines | 133 | 245 | 253 | | |
| → Chile | 133 | 134 | 135 | | |
| → Colombia | - | 111 | 118 | | |

**Notes:** [1] Operating Revenues = Managerial Financial Margin + Commissions and Fees; [2] Annualized figures when appropriate; [3] Total Tangible Assets = Total Assets excluding goodwill and intangibles arising from business combinations.; [4] Tangible Equity = Equity attributable to shareholders – goodwill – intangibles arising from business combinations – related deferred taxes; [5] Equity = Share Capital; [6] Starting in 3Q19, the cost of credit has been included in non-interest expenses for the calculation of the risk-adjusted efficiency ratio, instead of being deducted from Operating Revenues. Previous quarters have been recalculated for comparison purposes; [7] Headcount for Chile includes employees of our New York branch and, since 1Q18, also includes employees of our Representative Office in Lima. Headcount for Colombia includes employees of Itaú (Panamá); [8] Branches in Chile include one branch in New York, while branches in Colombia include one office in Panama. The figures include 14 digital branches. Physical branches include integrated branches.

| In millions of CLP (except where indicated), at the end of the period. | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | 3Q25 | 9M26 | 9M25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Highlights** | | | | | |
| Total Outstanding shares (millions) | **216.3** | 216.3 | 216.3 | **216.3** | 216.3 |
| Book value per share (Ch$)[1] | **20,209.3** | **20,284.1** | **19,562.9** | **20,209.3** | **19,562.9** |
| Diluted Recurring Earnings per share (Ch$) | **533.2** | **503.5** | **510.3** | **1,391.1** | **1,470.2** |
| Accounting Diluted Earnings per share (Ch$) | **-164.3** | **510.3** | **523.3** | **666.1** | **511.8** |
| Dividend (million Ch$) | **n.a.** | **256,855** | **n.a.** | **256,855** | 112,988 |
| Dividend per share (Ch$) | **n.a.** | **1,187.3** | **n.a.** | **1,187.3** | 522.3 |
| Market capitalization (Ch$ billion) | **4,975.8** | **4,067.8** | **3,201.8** | **4,975.8** | **3,201.8** |
| Market capitalization (US$ billion) | **5.11** | **4.42** | **3.32** | **5.11** | **3.32** |
| Solvency Ratio - BIS Ratio[1] | **16.56%** | **16.82%** | 17.72% | **16.56%** | 17.72% |
| Shareholders' equity / Total assets | **8.36%** | **9.01%** | **9.82%** | **8.36%** | **9.82%** |
| Shareholders' equity / Total liabilities | **9.12%** | **9.91%** | **10.89%** | **9.12%** | **10.89%** |
| **Indicators** | | | | | |
| Ch$ exchange rate for US$1.0 | **974.65** | **921.03** | **963.28** | **974.65** | **963.28** |
| Ch$ exchange rate for COP$1.0 | **0.2933** | **0.2679** | **0.2447** | **0.2933** | **0.2447** |
| Monetary Policy Interest Rate - Chile[2] | **4.50%** | **4.50%** | **4.75%** | **4.50%** | **4.75%** |
| Monetary Policy Interest Rate – Colombia[2] | **12.00%** | **11.25%** | **9.25%** | **12.00%** | **9.25%** |
| Quarterly UF variation- Chile[3] | **0.58%** | **2.44%** | **0.56%** | **3.30%** | **2.75%** |
| Quarterly CPI variation- Chile | **1.10%** | **1.50%** | **1.30%** | **4.00%** | **3.30%** |
| Quarterly CPI variation- Colombia | **0.93%** | **1.64%** | **0.79%** | **5.61%** | **4.47%** |

**Notes:** (1) BIS Ratio= Regulatory capital / RWA, according to CMF current definitions. (2) End of each period. (3) UF (Unidad de Fomento) is an official unit of account in Chile that is constantly adjusted for inflation and widely used in Chile for pricing several loans and contracts

Itaú's performance is monitored and managed through the oversight of critical financial indicators, including its Efficiency Ratio, delinquency rates, RoTE and return on assets, among others. These indicators are analyzed in detail throughout this quarterly disclosure document.

Regarding the measurement of non-financial indicators, Itaú continuously monitors key variables aligned with its vision of being a leading bank in sustainable performance and customer satisfaction. These include the Net Promoter Score (NPS), adopted in 2019, employee turnover rates, gender composition, internal satisfaction metrics, shared value and social impact, among others. These indicators are regularly presented and analyzed in the Bank's annual disclosures. For further information, please refer to the Integrated Annual Report, available at https://ir.itau.cl/.

# Net Income and Recurring Net Income

Our **Recurring Net Income** attributable to equity holders amounted to Ch$115,356 million in the third quarter of 2026, compared with a negative Net Income of Ch$35,537 million for the same period, reflecting adjustments for certain non-recurring events, as described below:

## Non-Recurring Events

| In Ch$ million | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | 3Q25 | 9M26 | 9M25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)** | **(35,537)** | **110,397** | **113,214** | **144,101** | **319,444** |
| **Non-Recurring Events** | **150,893** | **(1,466)** | **(2,823)** | **156,848** | **(1,375)** |
| a. Amortization/impairment of intangible generated through business combinations | - | - | 1,935 | 1,935 | 5,806 |
| b. Financial cost of perpetual bonds | (5,220) | (4,667) | (5,803) | (14,737) | (15,829) |
| c. Transformation Costs | 189,690 | 3,233 | - | 195,060 | 9,904 |
| d. Other Costs | - | - | - | 8,194 | - |
| e. Tax Effects | (33,577) | (33) | 1,044 | (33,604) | (1,255) |
| **Recurring Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Managerial)** | **115,356** | **108,930** | **110,390** | **300,949** | **318,069** |

The events considered non-recurring are as follows:

a **Amortization of intangible generated through business combinations:** Amortization of intangible assets arising from business combinations, such as customer relationships.

b **Financial cost of perpetual bonds:** Managerial recognition of accrued interest on perpetual bond obligations, which is provisioned in equity.

c **Transformation Costs:** Results considered non-recurring and associated with the Transformation Project in Colombia.

It should be noted that the Transformation Project refers to the strategic commercial approach implemented in Colombia for the Corporate and Retail businesses, which resulted in an efficiency plan with implications for the commercial infrastructure, among other effects.

d **Other Costs:** Discontinued operations and other contingencies. During 1Q26, this item mainly included the impact of the Net Worth Tax in Colombia.

e **Tax Effects:** Taxes associated with the adjustments described in items (a) - (c).

[1] Due to rounding to the nearest million Chilean pesos, certain totals may differ by up to Ch$1 million.

# Net Income and Recurring Net Income

Our managerial financial model reflects the approach used by management to measure and analyze financial performance from the perspective of commercial performance, financial and credit risk management, as well as efficient cost control.

In preparing our managerial results, we adjust Net Income for non-recurring events, as detailed on the previous page, and apply managerial criteria when reporting our results. These managerial criteria affect the composition of our results without impacting Net Income. The main managerial adjustments include the tax effects arising from the hedge of our investments abroad, originally recognized as income tax expense and subsequently reclassified to Financial Margin; the reclassification of foreign-exchange hedging positions related to provisions denominated in U.S. dollars; the reclassification of country risk provisions and provisions and write-offs related to Assets Received in Lieu of Payment; and the reclassification of provisions associated with our credit card loyalty program. These reclassifications allow us to analyze the business from a management perspective.

Regarding the hedge of investments abroad, our foreign-exchange risk management strategy seeks to mitigate the effects of exchange-rate fluctuations through financial instruments and includes the impact of all related tax effects.

It should also be noted that, since Itaú's consolidated financial statements use the Chilean peso as their functional currency, foreign currencies are translated into Chilean pesos.

During the third quarter of 2026, the Chilean peso depreciated against the U.S. dollar, with the value of the U.S. dollar increasing by 5.8%, and accumulated an increase of 1.2% compared with the same month of the previous year. Against the Colombian peso, the Chilean peso also weakened during the quarter, as reflected in a 9.5% increase in the Ch$/COP exchange rate, and depreciated over the twelve-month comparison period. These foreign-exchange movements affect the composition of the loan portfolio, as approximately 31% of our portfolio is denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies. The following section presents the variation of the Chilean peso against the U.S. dollar and the Colombian peso.

For tax purposes, the Chilean Internal Revenue Service (SII) considers our investment in Colombia to be equivalent to the U.S. dollar amount effectively paid for the investment, translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the payment date. Accordingly, the tax value of our investment in Colombia amounts to US$2,207 million. This amount includes the acquisition of Itaú Colombia shares from Helm LLC and Kresge Stock Holding Company, announced to the market on December 3, 2019, for approximately US$334 million, as well as the acquisition of an additional 12.36% interest in Itaú Colombia on February 22, 2022, for approximately US$414 million.

Since the value of this investment must be translated for tax purposes as part of the calculation of our income tax, exchange-rate volatility affects taxes and, consequently, Net Income attributable to shareholders. To mitigate this volatility, Management decided to hedge the foreign-exchange exposure associated with income tax. Accordingly, in our managerial income statement, the effect of this hedge is presented within the income tax line.

In the same context, since January 2018, Management has hedged through derivatives its foreign-exchange exposure arising from the translation of the investment in the New York branch, amounting to US$302 million. This effect is also analyzed together with income tax expense.

## Main foreign exchange variations of the Chilean peso



U.S. dollar

**Ch$ 974.65**

**+5.8%** (3Q26 | 2Q26)

**+1.2%** (3Q26 | 3Q25)



Colombian Peso

**Ch$ 0.2933**

**+9.5%** (3Q26 | 2Q26)

**+19.9%** (3Q26 | 3Q25)

# 3Q26 | Income Statement

Below, we present the managerial income statement, incorporating the reclassifications and non-recurring adjustments described in the "Income Statement Reconciliation" appendix:

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating revenues | 406,522 | 408,753 | -0.5% | (2,231) | 409,305 | -0.7% | (2,783) | 1,178,621 | 1,181,045 | -0.2% | (2,424) |
| Managerial Financial Margin | 347,621 | 348,675 | -0.3% | (1,054) | 362,668 | -4.1% | (15,048) | 1,009,196 | 1,031,053 | -2.1% | (21,857) |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 333,081 | 335,749 | -0.8% | (2,668) | 328,476 | 1.4% | 4,606 | 986,307 | 993,813 | -0.8% | (7,506) |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 14,539 | 12,926 | 12.5% | 1,614 | 34,193 | -57.5% | (19,653) | 22,890 | 37,240 | -38.5% | (14,350) |
| Commissions and Fees | 58,902 | 60,079 | -2.0% | (1,177) | 46,636 | 26.3% | 12,265 | 169,425 | 149,992 | 13.0% | 19,433 |
| **Cost of Credit** | (78,964) | (74,995) | -5.3% | (3,969) | (83,790) | 5.8% | 4,826 | (229,398) | (241,567) | 5.0% | 12,168 |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (105,327) | (98,874) | -6.5% | (6,453) | (107,644) | 2.2% | 2,317 | (300,288) | (306,311) | 2.0% | 6,024 |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 26,649 | 22,814 | 16.8% | 3,835 | 24,024 | 10.9% | 2,625 | 70,844 | 64,491 | 9.9% | 6,353 |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | (286) | 1,066 | -126.8% | (1,352) | (170) | -68.6% | (116) | 45 | 254 | -82.1% | (209) |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | (197,769) | (198,524) | 0.4% | 755 | (188,797) | -4.8% | (8,972) | (585,907) | (568,427) | -3.1% | (17,481) |
| Personnel expenses | (100,675) | (99,246) | -1.4% | (1,429) | (91,681) | -9.8% | (8,994) | (294,891) | (275,798) | -6.9% | (19,094) |
| Administrative expenses | (71,342) | (77,410) | 7.8% | 6,067 | (76,944) | 7.3% | 5,602 | (222,078) | (234,059) | 5.1% | 11,981 |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | (25,753) | (21,869) | -17.8% | (3,883) | (20,172) | -27.7% | (5,580) | (68,937) | (58,570) | -17.7% | (10,368) |
| **Earnings before tax** | 129,788 | 135,234 | -4.0% | (5,446) | 136,717 | -5.1% | (6,929) | 363,316 | 371,052 | -2.1% | (7,736) |
| Income tax expense | (15,791) | (25,317) | 37.6% | 9,526 | (25,898) | 39.0% | 10,107 | (62,924) | (52,660) | -19.5% | (10,264) |
| Minority interests | 1,358 | (987) | 237.7% | 2,345 | (429) | 416.8% | 1,787 | 557 | (323) | 272.3% | 880 |
| **Recurring Net Income** | 115,356 | 108,930 | 5.9% | 6,425 | 110,390 | 4.5% | 4,966 | 300,949 | 318,069 | -5.4% | (17,120) |

# Results | Itaú Consolidated

The analysis of Net Income presented below is based on the Managerial Income Statement and the adjustments described in the appendices:

## 3Q26 | Highlights

**Recurring Net Income**

Ch$115.4 billion

▲ 5.9% vs 2Q26

▲ 4.5% vs 3Q25

**Managerial Financial Margin**

Ch$347.6 billion

▼ 0.3% vs 2Q26

▼ 4.1% vs 3Q25

**Commissions and Fees**

Ch$58.9 billion

▼ 2.0% vs 2Q26

▲ 26.3% vs 3Q25

**Cost of Credit**

Ch$79.0 billion

▲ 5.3% vs 2Q26

▼ 5.8% vs 3Q25

**Efficiency Ratio**

48.6%

▼ 0.0 p.p vs 2Q26

▲ 2.5 p.p vs 3Q25

**RoTE (Return on Average Tangible Equity)**

11.9%

▲ 0.4 p.p vs 2Q26

▼ 0.1 p.p vs 3Q25

**Solvency**

16.6%

▼ 0.2 p.p vs 2Q26

▼ 1.1 p.p vs 3Q25

**During the third quarter of 2026, Itaú's consolidated Recurring Net Income reached Ch$115.4 billion, increasing 5.9% compared with the previous quarter and 4.5% compared with the same period of 2025. This performance was driven by stronger revenue generation in Chile, accompanied by lower expenses and the lowest Cost of Credit of the year in that operation, partially offset by a lower contribution from Colombia following the transfer of the retail banking business.**

Operating Revenues totaled Ch$406.5 billion, decreasing 0.5% quarter over quarter and 0.7% over the last twelve months. In Chile, Operating Revenues increased 5.7% compared with 2Q26, while Managerial Financial Margin grew 7.2%, supported by higher Financial Margin with Clients and, particularly, by the recovery in Financial Margin with the Market, which shifted from a loss of Ch$2.4 billion to a positive result of Ch$10.3 billion. In Colombia, the decline in revenues mainly reflected the reduced scope of operations following the transfer of the retail banking business, effective as of August, and the normalization of Treasury results following the strong performance recorded in the previous quarter.

Commissions and Fees reached Ch$58.9 billion, remaining relatively stable compared with the previous quarter, with a decrease of 2.0%, while increasing 26.3% compared with 3Q25. In Chile, higher revenues from Credit and Contingent Operations, Advisory Services and Mutual Funds were partially offset by lower Insurance revenues. In Colombia, the lower contribution from products associated with Retail Banking was partially offset by the strong performance of Corporate Finance and Investment Banking.

Consolidated Cost of Credit reached Ch$79.0 billion, increasing 5.3% compared with the previous quarter, although decreasing 5.8% compared with the same period of 2025. In Chile, Cost of Credit declined 2.1%, reaching its lowest level of the year, supported by lower provisions and the favorable performance of the Retail and Corporate portfolios. In Colombia, the increase was mainly associated with higher country risk provisions and credit risk assessment processes, partially offset by higher recoveries.

Consolidated Non-Interest Expenses decreased 0.4% quarter over quarter, with the Efficiency Ratio remaining at 48.6%. In Chile, expenses decreased 2.4%, while the Efficiency Ratio improved to 43.0%, supported by stronger revenue generation and cost containment. In Colombia, expenses declined as a result of efficiencies associated with the transfer of the retail banking business and the adjustment of the operating structure.

As a result, consolidated RoTE reached 11.9%, increasing 0.4 percentage points compared with the previous quarter and remaining stable compared with 3Q25. Chile achieved a RoTE of 14.3%, reflecting improvements in revenues, risk and efficiency, while Colombia recorded a RoTE of 2.4%, affected by the change in the scope of operations and a lower contribution from Treasury results.

Finally, the Bank maintained a solid capital position. The Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at 16.6%, while CET1 reached 11.4%, both well above regulatory requirements. The decrease compared with the previous quarter was mainly explained by the growth in Risk-Weighted Assets associated with business expansion.

# Forecast 2026

Historical results; the analysis of trends in critical business variables—including loan portfolio growth, profitability, risk and cost control, among others—; capital requirements; and the continuous analysis and review of the general environment in which the Bank conducts its business, including macroeconomic, social and regulatory factors, provide the basis for defining the financial objectives established through the annual strategic planning process. These objectives are ultimately reflected in the Forecast, which establishes the baseline framework for the development and focus of the Bank's commercial initiatives throughout the year. The Bank continuously reviews its projections and adjusts the Forecast whenever deemed appropriate.

Accordingly, for 2026, the Bank's Forecast for its Chilean operation considers:

| Forecast 2026 | Expectations 2026 | Actual as of 3Q26 | Revised FY26 Expectations |
|---|---|---|---|
| → **Loan Growth** | Between **6% – 8%** | **10.4%** Above guidance | ↑ Between **7% – 9%** |
| → **Financial Margin with Clients** | Between **3.3% – 3.5%** | **3.2%** Below guidance | ↓ **~3.2%** |
| → **Commissions and Fees** (% growth) | Between **12% – 14%** | **10%** Below guidance | ↓ Between **11% – 13%** |
| → **Cost of Credit Risk** (% net provisions for credit risk) | Between **1.0% - 1.1%** | **0.9%** Below guidance | ↓ **~1.0%** |
| → **Non-Interest Expenses** (% growth) | **~2%** | **2.9%** Above guidance | Unchanged |
| → **Managerial Tax Rate** | **~15%** | **13%** Below guidance | ↓ **~13%** |
| → **RoTE** | Between **12% - 13%** | **12%** On track | ↑ **~13%** |

During the first nine months of 2026, loans in Chile grew 10.4% year over year, exceeding initial expectations and outperforming the industry. Considering this performance, we have revised our 2026 loan growth expectation from a range of 6%–8% to 7%–9%.

The Rate of Financial Margin with Clients reached 3.2% year to date, slightly below the expected range of 3.3%–3.5%. Accordingly, we have revised our full-year expectation to approximately 3.2%.

Commissions and Fees recorded growth of approximately 10% year to date, showing an improvement compared with the first half of the year, although remaining below initial expectations. In this context, we have revised our full-year growth expectation from 12%–14% to 11%–13%.

The year-to-date Cost of Credit stood at 0.9%, reaching its lowest level of the year during the third quarter. In line with this performance, we have revised our full-year expectation from a range of 1.0%–1.1% to approximately 1.0%.

Non-Interest Expenses increased 2.9% year to date, while our full-year expectation remains unchanged at approximately 2%.

The year-to-date Managerial Tax Rate reached approximately 13%. Accordingly, we have revised our full-year expectation from approximately 15% to 13%, in line with higher projected inflation. It is important to note that the Managerial Tax Rate guidance excludes non-recurring effects arising from the reduction in the corporate income tax rate, including the associated impact on the revaluation of deferred tax assets.

Finally, Chile's RoTE reached 12.0% year to date, within the expected range of 12%–13%. We have revised our full-year expectation to approximately 13%.

# Income Statement and Financial **Position/Analysis**

# Managerial Results | Breakdown by Country

Itaú's financial results in Chile (Local Consolidated) include certain expenses associated with our operations in Colombia. To provide a clearer view of each operation's contribution to consolidated financial results, we have reclassified the following items from Chile to Colombia:

- The cost of the structures used to hedge tax effects related to the investment.
- Other results and general expenses related to Colombia that were recognized in Chile.

For further details on the managerial information, please refer to the appendix to this report.

In this section, we separately present and analyze the results of our operations in Chile and Colombia for 3Q26, 2Q26 and 3Q25:

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | | | 2Q26 | | | Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Consolidated | Chile | Colombia[1] | Consolidated | Chile | Colombia[1] | Consolidated | Chile | Colombia[1] |
| Operating Revenues | 406,522 | 318,716 | 87,806 | 408,753 | 301,519 | 107,234 | -0.5% | 5.7% | -18.1% |
| Managerial Financial Margin | 347,621 | 270,077 | 77,543 | 348,675 | 251,957 | 96,717 | -0.3% | 7.2% | -19.8% |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 333,081 | 259,736 | 73,345 | 335,749 | 254,326 | 81,423 | -0.8% | 2.1% | -9.9% |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 14,539 | 10,341 | 4,198 | 12,926 | (2,369) | 15,295 | 12.5% | 536.5% | -72.6% |
| Commissions and Fees | 58,902 | 48,639 | 10,263 | 60,079 | 49,562 | 10,517 | -2.0% | -1.9% | -2.4% |
| **Cost of Credit** | (78,964) | (57,121) | (21,843) | (74,995) | (58,375) | (16,620) | -5.3% | 2.1% | -31.4% |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (105,327) | (75,126) | (30,201) | (98,874) | (77,873) | (21,001) | -6.5% | 3.5% | -43.8% |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 26,649 | 18,291 | 8,358 | 22,814 | 18,432 | 4,382 | 16.8% | -0.8% | 90.7% |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | (286) | (286) | - | 1,066 | 1,066 | - | -126.8% | -126.8% | n.a. |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | (197,769) | (137,045) | (60,724) | (198,524) | (140,409) | (58,115) | 0.4% | 2.4% | -4.5% |
| Personnel expenses | (100,675) | (70,122) | (30,552) | (99,246) | (68,823) | (30,423) | -1.4% | -1.9% | -0.4% |
| Administrative expenses | (71,342) | (50,417) | (20,925) | (77,410) | (54,978) | (22,432) | 7.8% | 8.3% | 6.7% |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | (25,753) | (16,506) | (9,246) | (21,869) | (16,608) | (5,261) | -17.8% | 0.6% | -75.8% |
| **Earnings before tax** | 129,788 | 124,550 | 5,238 | 135,234 | 102,735 | 32,499 | -4.0% | 21.2% | -83.9% |
| Income tax expense | (15,791) | (13,997) | (1,794) | (25,317) | (13,286) | (12,031) | 37.6% | -5.4% | 85.1% |
| Minority interests | 1,358 | (0) | 1,359 | (987) | (2) | (985) | 237.7% | 90.5% | 237.9% |
| **Recurring Net Income** | 115,356 | 110,553 | 4,803 | 108,930 | 89,447 | 19,483 | 5.9% | 23.6% | -75.3% |
| **RoTE** | 11.9% | 14.3% | 2.4% | 11.4% | 11.6% | 10.6% | 45 pbs | 267 pbs | -815 pbs |

[1] In the functional currency of the financial statements..

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | | | 3Q25 | | | Change | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Consolidated | Chile | Colombia[1] | Consolidated | Chile | Colombia[1] | Consolidated | Chile | Colombia[1] |
| Operating Revenues | 406,522 | 318,716 | 87,806 | 409,305 | 327,018 | 82,287 | -0.7% | -2.5% | 6.7% |
| Managerial Financial Margin | 347,621 | 270,077 | 77,543 | 362,668 | 287,744 | 74,924 | -4.1% | -6.1% | 3.5% |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 333,081 | 259,736 | 73,345 | 328,476 | 259,617 | 68,858 | 1.4% | 0.0% | 6.5% |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 14,539 | 10,341 | 4,198 | 34,193 | 28,127 | 6,066 | -57.5% | -63.2% | -30.8% |
| Commissions and Fees | 58,902 | 48,639 | 10,263 | 46,636 | 39,273 | 7,363 | 26.3% | 23.8% | 39.4% |
| **Cost of Credit** | (78,964) | (57,121) | (21,843) | (83,790) | (61,251) | (22,539) | 5.8% | 6.7% | 3.1% |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (105,327) | (75,126) | (30,201) | (107,644) | (77,171) | (30,474) | 2.2% | 2.6% | 0.9% |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 26,649 | 18,291 | 8,358 | 24,024 | 16,089 | 7,935 | 10.9% | 13.7% | 5.3% |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | (286) | (286) | - | (170) | (170) | - | -68.6% | -68.6% | n.a. |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | (197,769) | (137,045) | (60,724) | (188,797) | (132,996) | (55,801) | -4.8% | -3.0% | -8.8% |
| Personnel expenses | (100,675) | (70,122) | (30,552) | (91,681) | (64,331) | (27,350) | -9.8% | -9.0% | -11.7% |
| Administrative expenses | (71,342) | (50,417) | (20,925) | (76,944) | (53,393) | (23,551) | 7.3% | 5.6% | 11.1% |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | (25,753) | (16,506) | (9,246) | (20,172) | (15,271) | (4,901) | -27.7% | -8.1% | -88.7% |
| **Earnings before tax** | 129,788 | 124,550 | 5,238 | 136,717 | 132,771 | 3,947 | -5.1% | -6.2% | 32.7% |
| Income tax expense | (15,791) | (13,997) | (1,794) | (25,898) | (24,532) | (1,366) | 39.0% | 42.9% | -31.4% |
| Minority interests | 1,358 | (0) | 1,359 | (429) | (29) | (399) | 416.8% | 99.4% | 440.1% |
| **Recurring Net Income** | 115,356 | 110,553 | 4,803 | 110,390 | 108,209 | 2,181 | 4.5% | 2.2% | 120.2% |
| **RoTE** | 11.9% | 14.3% | 2.4% | 12.0% | 14.5% | 1.2% | -14 pbs | -19 pbs | 122 pbs |

[1] In the functional currency of the financial statements.

# Accounting and Managerial Net Income Statement Reconciliation

The reconciliation of the Accounting and Managerial Net Income Statements for 3Q26, 2Q26 and 3Q25 is presented below:

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | 3Q25 | 9M26 | 9M25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)** | **110,933** | **91,693** | **111,822** | **275,383** | **313,891** |
| Non-recurring events (a) | **(3,810)** | **(3,407)** | **(2,823)** | **(9,346)** | **(7,317)** |
| Other results and overhead costs from Colombia in Chile (b) | **2,144** | **(27)** | **(852)** | **1,992** | **(2,853)** |
| Costs of fiscal hedge of the investment in Colombia (c) | **1,286** | **1,189** | **62** | **3,513** | **2,734** |
| **Recurring Net Income** | **110,553** | **89,447** | **108,209** | **271,542** | **306,454** |

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | 3Q25 | 9M26 | 9M25 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net Income Attributable to Shareholders (Accounting)** | **(146,470)** | **18,704** | **1,392** | **(131,283)** | **5,553** |
| Non-recurring events (a) | **154,704** | **1,940** | **-** | **166,194** | **5,942** |
| Other results and overhead costs from Colombia in Chile (b) | **(2,144)** | **27** | **852** | **(1,992)** | **2,853** |
| Costs of fiscal hedge of the investment in Colombia (c) | **(1,286)** | **(1,189)** | **(62)** | **(3,513)** | **(2,734)** |
| **Recurring Net Income** | **4,803** | **19,483** | **2,181** | **29,407** | **11,615** |

### Managerial Reclassifications

a **Non-recurring events:** Income and costs that, in order to provide a more faithful representation of management performance, are included in or excluded from the managerial results view, even when they may not be reflected in the corresponding accounting view. The main items included under this concept are the amortization of intangible assets arising from business combinations and Transformation Project costs, including expenses incurred in Colombia as of June 2025, among others.

b **Other results and general expenses related to Colombia recognized in Chile:** Other results and general expenses incurred by management in Chile and allocated, for managerial purposes, to Colombia.

c **Tax hedge cost:** Cost of the derivative structure used to hedge the tax exposure associated with the investment in Colombia, currently recognized in Chile.

Due to rounding to the nearest million Chilean pesos, certain totals may differ by up to Ch$1 million.

# Managerial Results | Breakdown for Chile

The analysis of Chile's results presented below is based on the Managerial Income Statement, which incorporates the adjustments presented on the previous page:

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating revenues | 318,716 | 301,519 | 5.7% | 17,197 | 327,018 | -2.5% | (8,302) | 899,383 | 942,671 | -4.6% | (43,288) |
| Managerial Financial Margin | 270,077 | 251,957 | 7.2% | 18,120 | 287,744 | -6.1% | (17,667) | 758,873 | 814,477 | -6.8% | (55,604) |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 259,736 | 254,326 | 2.1% | 5,410 | 259,617 | 0.0% | 119 | 759,779 | 781,980 | -2.8% | (22,201) |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 10,341 | (2,369) | 536.5% | 12,710 | 28,127 | -63.2% | (17,786) | (906) | 32,497 | -102.8% | (33,403) |
| Commissions and Fees | 48,639 | 49,562 | -1.9% | (923) | 39,273 | 23.8% | 9,365 | 140,510 | 128,194 | 9.6% | 12,316 |
| **Cost of Credit** | (57,121) | (58,375) | 2.1% | 1,254 | (61,251) | 6.7% | 4,130 | (173,420) | (185,457) | 6.5% | 12,037 |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (75,126) | (77,873) | 3.5% | 2,747 | (77,171) | 2.6% | 2,044 | (224,588) | (230,078) | 2.4% | 5,491 |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 18,291 | 18,432 | -0.8% | (141) | 16,089 | 13.7% | 2,202 | 51,122 | 44,367 | 15.2% | 6,755 |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | (286) | 1,066 | -126.8% | (1,352) | (170) | -68.6% | (116) | 45 | 254 | -82.1% | (209) |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | (137,045) | (140,409) | 2.4% | 3,364 | (132,996) | -3.0% | (4,049) | (412,128) | (400,617) | -2.9% | (11,511) |
| Personnel expenses | (70,122) | (68,823) | -1.9% | (1,299) | (64,331) | -9.0% | (5,791) | (205,620) | (192,269) | -6.9% | (13,351) |
| Administrative expenses | (50,417) | (54,978) | 8.3% | 4,561 | (53,393) | 5.6% | 2,976 | (157,213) | (163,974) | 4.1% | 6,761 |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | (16,506) | (16,608) | 0.6% | 102 | (15,271) | -8.1% | (1,235) | (49,295) | (44,374) | -11.1% | (4,921) |
| **Earnings before tax** | 124,550 | 102,735 | 21.2% | 21,815 | 132,771 | -6.2% | (8,221) | 313,834 | 356,597 | -12.0% | (42,763) |
| Income tax expense | (13,997) | (13,286) | -5.4% | (711) | (24,532) | 42.9% | 10,536 | (42,289) | (50,110) | 15.6% | 7,821 |
| Minority interests | (0) | (2) | 90.5% | 2 | (29) | 99.4% | 29 | (3) | (33) | 89.2% | 29 |
| **Recurring Net Income** | 110,553 | 89,447 | 23.6% | 21,106 | 108,209 | 2.2% | 2,344 | 271,542 | 306,454 | -11.4% | (34,912) |

# Itaú Chile | Managerial Financial Margin

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 259,736 | 254,326 | 2.1% | 5,410 | 259,617 | 0.0% | 119 | 759,779 | 781,980 | -2.8% | (22,201) |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 10,341 | (2,369) | 536.5% | 12,710 | 28,127 | -63.2% | (17,786) | (906) | 32,497 | -102.8% | (33,403) |
| **Managerial Financial Margin** | **270,077** | **251,957** | **7.2%** | **18,120** | **287,744** | **-6.1%** | **(17,667)** | **758,873** | **814,477** | **-6.8%** | **(55,604)** |

## Financial Margin with Clients[1]

Financial Margin with Clients increased compared with the previous quarter, driven by higher income from loans, supported by volume growth, partially offset by lower revenues from derivatives and FX transactions with clients.

**During the third quarter, Financial Margin with Clients increased 2.1% compared with the previous quarter and remained virtually stable compared with the same period of 2025.**

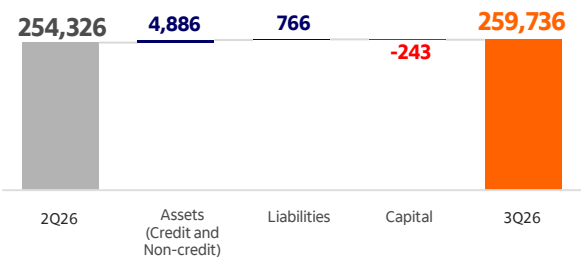
Compared with the second quarter of 2026, this performance was mainly explained by higher financial margin from assets, supported by growth in average loan volumes, particularly in the Retail segment, which showed positive trends in both volumes and spreads. Financial margin from liabilities also increased slightly, supported by higher client deposits, mainly time deposits.

Additionally, the performance of financial margin from assets was partially offset by lower revenues from derivatives management and FX transactions with clients, moderating the positive contribution from lending activities during the quarter.

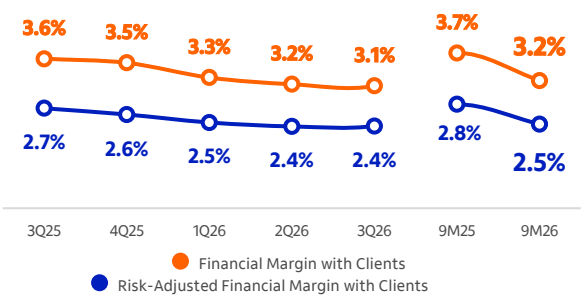
**Compared with the third quarter of the previous year, Financial Margin with Clients remained virtually stable**, reflecting the combined effect of loan volume growth and pressure on spreads. Loan portfolio expansion helped sustain financial revenues, despite lower average loan profitability**.**

In rate terms, the Rate of Financial Margin with Clients decreased by 12 basis points compared with the previous quarter, reaching 3.1%, in a context of higher end-of-period loan balances. Meanwhile, the risk-adjusted rate remained stable at 2.4%.

Quarterly Change in the Financial Margin with Clients Breakdown
In millions of Ch$




Rate of Financial Margin with Clients
(% annualized)




| In Ch$ million, at the end of the period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial Margin with Clients** | **259,736** | **254,326** |
| Average Balance | **33,049,148** | **32,420,063** |
| **Rate of Financial Margin with Clients** | **3.1%** | **3.2%** |
| Cost of Credit | **(57,121)** | **(58,375)** |
| **Risk-Adjusted Financial Margin with Clients** | **2.4%** | **2.4%** |

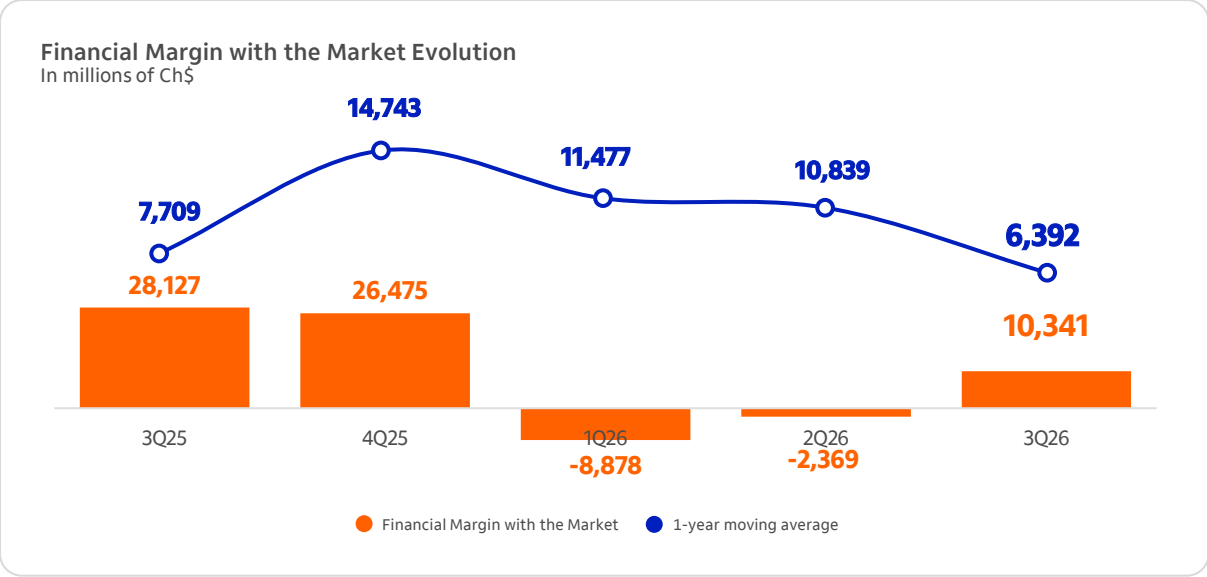
[1] See the definition of this concept in the "Glossary and Relevant Terms" section

# Itaú Chile | Managerial Financial Margin

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 259,736 | 254,326 | 2.1% | 5,410 | 259,617 | 0.0% | 119 | 759,779 | 781,980 | -2.8% | (22,201) |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 10,341 | (2,369) | 536.5% | 12,710 | 28,127 | -63.2% | (17,786) | (906) | 32,497 | -102.8% | (33,403) |
| **Managerial Financial Margin** | 270,077 | 251,957 | 7.2% | 18,120 | 287,744 | -6.1% | (17,667) | 758,873 | 814,477 | -6.8% | (55,604) |

## Financial Margin with the Market[1]

Financial Margin with the Market recovered during the quarter, mainly driven by the strong performance of Banking and an improvement in Market Making, partially reversing the losses recorded during the first half of the year.




**During the third quarter of the year, Financial Margin with the Market recorded a positive result of Ch$10,341 million, compared with a loss of Ch$2,369 million in the previous quarter, representing an improvement of Ch$12,710 million.**

This performance was primarily explained by positive results from Banking, supported by sound balance sheet management and the favorable impact of bond repurchases during the period. This was complemented by a recovery in Market Making activities compared with the first half of the year, mainly driven by improved interest rate trading performance, following the adverse market movements that affected results during the first semester. Compared with the third quarter of 2025, Financial Margin with the Market decreased 63.2%, from Ch$28,127 million.

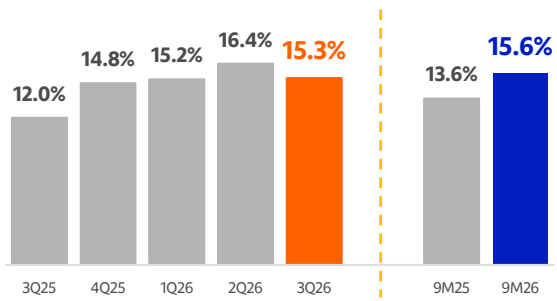
[1] Description of the concept in the "Glossary and Relevant Terms" section.
During 1Q26, managerial reclassifications were made from Non-Interest Expenses to Financial Margin with the Market and Commissions and Fees Income. These reclassifications aim to more consistently reflect the relationship between associated revenues and expenses, presenting such income on a net basis.

# Itaú Chile | Commissions and Fees

Commissions and Fees remained relatively stable during the quarter, maintaining solid year-over-year growth, supported by strong performance in Advisory Services and Mutual Funds, partially offset by lower Insurance revenues.

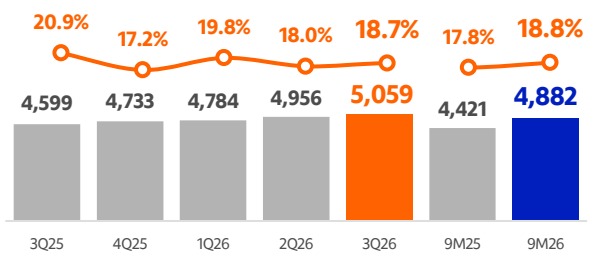
| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance Brokerage | 9,388 | 13,463 | -30.3% | (4,075) | 8,201 | 14.5% | 1,187 | 31,979 | 24,454 | 30.8% | 7,525 |
| Credit Operations and Guarantees Provided[1] | 13,211 | 10,441 | 26.5% | 2,770 | 10,036 | 31.6% | 3,176 | 33,490 | 31,827 | 5.2% | 1,663 |
| Current Account Services and Overdraft Fees | 3,156 | 4,035 | -21.8% | (879) | 4,001 | -21.1% | (845) | 11,250 | 11,636 | -3.3% | (386) |
| Asset Management | 9,085 | 8,934 | 1.7% | 151 | 8,201 | 10.8% | 884 | 26,414 | 22,778 | 16.0% | 3,637 |
| Financial Advisory | 3,214 | 1,938 | 65.8% | 1,276 | 338 | 850.6% | 2,876 | 6,751 | 9,527 | -29.1% | (2,776) |
| Credit cards and ATMs | 4,844 | 5,368 | -9.8% | (524) | 3,485 | 39.0% | 1,360 | 13,861 | 12,568 | 10.3% | 1,293 |
| Cash Management[1] | 1,411 | 1,239 | 13.8% | 171 | 1,048 | 34.6% | 363 | 4,608 | 4,269 | 7.9% | 339 |
| Collection | 3,674 | 3,527 | 4.2% | 147 | 3,456 | 6.3% | 218 | 10,317 | 9,822 | 5.0% | 495 |
| Others | 655 | 616 | 6.4% | 40 | 507 | 29.2% | 148 | 1,840 | 1,313 | 40.2% | 527 |
| **Total Commissions and Fees** | 48,639 | 49,562 | -1.9% | (923) | 39,273 | 23.8% | 9,365 | 140,510 | 128,194 | 9.6% | 12,316 |

### Commissions and Fees on Operating Revenues




### Asset Management Commissions on Total Commissions and AUM[1]

In billions of Ch$




**During the third quarter, Commissions and Fees remained relatively stable compared with the previous period, decreasing 1.9%, equivalent to Ch$923 million, while increasing 23.8% year over year.**

In Insurance, the decline during the period was mainly explained by the effect of an extraordinary item recorded in the previous quarter, which resulted in a higher comparison base.

Income from Credit and Contingent Operations increased mainly due to higher activity in contingent transactions during the period, particularly bank guarantees.

The Financial Advisory line increased 65.8% during the period, driven by a stronger project pipeline and higher activity associated with project execution during the quarter.

Commissions and Fees associated with Mutual Funds increased 1.7% compared with the previous quarter, in line with growth in Assets under Management (AUM) during the period.

The Commissions and Fees to Operating Revenues ratio decreased from 16.4% to 15.3% during the quarter, mainly reflecting higher Financial Margin, which increased the Operating Revenues base.

[1] During the quarter, a retrospective reclassification was made between "Credit Operations and Guarantees Provided" and "Cash Management" to ensure comparability across periods.

# Itaú Chile | Cost of Credit

Cost of Credit reached its lowest level of the year during the third quarter, reflecting the strong performance of both the Retail and Corporate portfolios and the continued favorable trend in asset quality.

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Net Provision for Loan Losses** | **(56,835)** | **(59,441)** | **4.4%** | **2,606** | **(61,082)** | **7.0%** | **4,247** | **(173,466)** | **(185,711)** | **6.6%** | **12,245** |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (75,126) | (77,873) | 3.5% | 2,747 | (77,171) | 2.6% | 2,044 | (224,588) | (230,078) | 2.4% | 5,491 |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 18,291 | 18,432 | -0.8% | (141) | 16,089 | 13.7% | 2,202 | 51,122 | 44,367 | 15.2% | 6,755 |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | (286) | 1,066 | -126.8% | (1,352) | (170) | -68.6% | (116) | 45 | 254 | -82.1% | (209) |
| **Cost of Credit** | **(57,121)** | **(58,375)** | **2.1%** | **1,254** | **(61,251)** | **6.7%** | **4,130** | **(173,420)** | **(185,457)** | **6.5%** | **12,037** |

**Cost of Credit maintained a favorable trend during the third quarter, reaching its lowest level year to date, with a decrease of 2.1% compared with the previous quarter and 6.7% compared with the same period of 2025.**

The quarterly improvement was mainly explained by lower provisions for loan losses, which decreased 3.5%, supported by the strong performance of the Corporate portfolio and the absence of significant credit deterioration during the period.

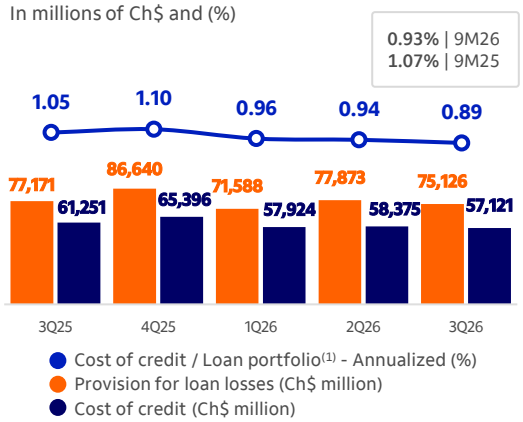
In the Retail segment, risk performance remained in line with expectations, with a recovery in September following higher credit costs observed in August, resulting in lower provisioning requirements.

Recoveries of Written-off Loans remained relatively stable compared with the previous quarter, reaching Ch$18,291 million, while the CVA effect made a negative contribution.

Compared with the third quarter of 2025, Cost of Credit decreased 6.7%, mainly explained by lower net provisions for loan losses, together with higher recoveries of written-off loans. This performance allowed the Bank to maintain a year-to-date Cost of Credit ratio of 0.93%, compared with 1.07% recorded in 2025.

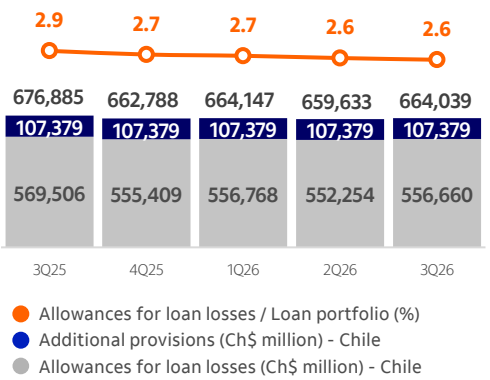
## Cost of Credit and Loan Portfolio[1]

In millions of Ch$ and (%)



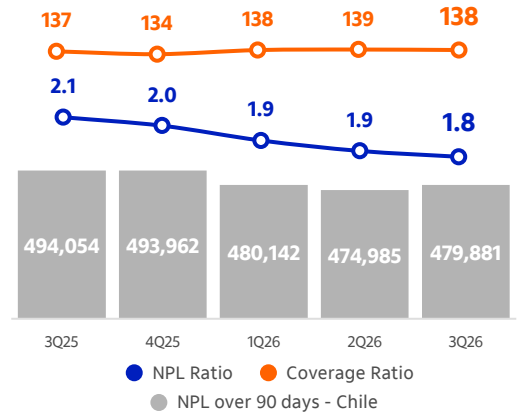

## Allowance for Loan Losses and Loan Portfolio

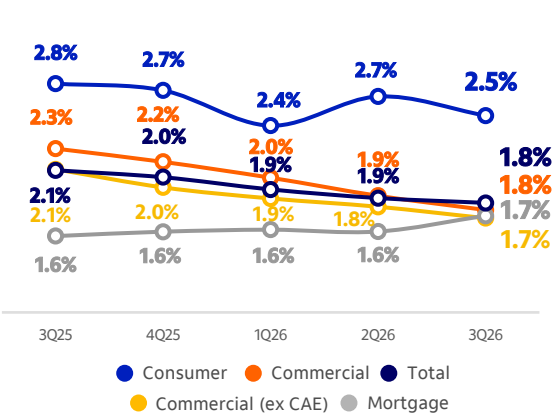
In millions of Ch$ and (%)




[1] Average Loan Portfolio.

# Itaú Chile | Asset Quality




**The NPL Portfolio totaled Ch$479.9 billion in the third quarter, representing a 1.0% increase compared with the previous quarter and a 2.9% decrease compared with the same period of 2025.**

Quarterly performance reflected mixed trends across segments. While the commercial portfolio continued to show favorable delinquency indicators, the mortgage portfolio maintained an upward trend, mainly associated with the longer write-off periods characteristic of this type of loan.

Compared with the third quarter of the previous year, the decrease in the NPL Portfolio reflected a favorable evolution in asset quality, particularly in the commercial and consumer segments.

In line with this performance, **the NPL Ratio decreased by 10 basis points compared with the previous quarter, reaching 1.8%, accumulating an improvement of 34 basis points compared with 3Q25.**

**Coverage stood at 138% in the third quarter, decreasing by 1 percentage point compared with the previous quarter, while remaining above the level recorded in 3Q25.**

In terms of the NPL Ratio by segment, the consumer portfolio decreased by 15 basis points compared with the previous quarter, reaching 2.5%, maintaining a favorable longer-term trend, with no evidence of structural deterioration in the portfolio.

The commercial portfolio, in turn, reduced its NPL Ratio to 1.8%, supported by favorable risk performance and loan write-offs. In the mortgage segment, the ratio increased to 1.7%, mainly reflecting the accumulation of non-performing loans due to longer write-off cycles.

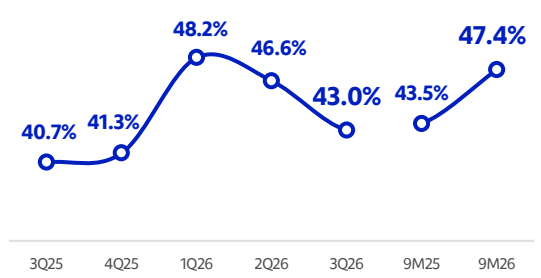
[1] NPL Coverage Ratio includes additional provisions.

# Itaú Chile | Non-interest Expenses

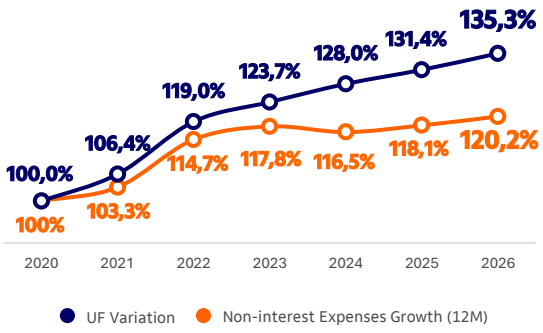
Non-Interest Expenses decreased during the quarter, driven by lower Administrative Expenses, partially offset by higher Personnel Expenses. The Efficiency Ratio improved, supported by growth in Operating Revenues and lower expenses.

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Expenses | (70,122) | (68,823) | -1.9% | (1,299) | (64,331) | -9.0% | (5,791) | (205,620) | (192,269) | -6.9% | (13,351) |
| Administrative Expenses | (50,417) | (54,978) | 8.3% | 4,561 | (53,393) | 5.6% | 2,976 | (157,213) | (163,974) | 4.1% | 6,761 |
| **Personnel and Administrative Expenses** | (120,539) | (123,801) | 2.6% | 3,262 | (117,724) | -2.4% | (2,815) | (362,833) | (356,243) | -1.8% | (6,590) |
| Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment | (16,506) | (16,608) | 0.6% | 102 | (15,271) | -8.1% | (1,235) | (49,295) | (44,374) | -11.1% | (4,921) |
| **Total Non-interest Expenses** | (137,045) | (140,409) | 2.4% | 3,364 | (132,996) | -3.0% | (4,049) | (412,128) | (400,617) | -2.9% | (11,511) |

Efficiency Ratio (%)




Expenses vs. inflation growth (12M)




**During the third quarter, Non-Interest Expenses decreased 2.4%** compared with the previous quarter, mainly driven by lower Administrative Expenses, partially offset by higher Personnel Expenses.

Administrative Expenses decreased during the period, mainly explained by lower general expenses, operational losses, and IT and telecommunications expenditures, reflecting greater cost containment during the quarter.

Personnel Expenses increased, mainly due to higher provisions associated with performance bonuses and the Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTI), partially offset by lower compensation expenses.

Compared with the same quarter of the previous year, Non-Interest Expenses increased 3.0%, mainly due to higher Personnel Expenses and Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment, partially offset by lower Administrative Expenses.

**In terms of efficiency, the Efficiency Ratio improved to 43.0% during the third quarter, supported by growth in Operating Revenues, accompanied by a decrease in Non-Interest Expenses**. Compared with the same quarter of 2025, the ratio deteriorated, mainly explained by a lower Operating Margin.

# Itaú Chile | Loan Portfolio

During the third quarter of 2026, we maintained favorable loan growth, increasing 3.1% quarter over quarter and 10.4% year over year, outperforming the industry and achieving further market share gains. Growth was broad-based across our main portfolios, including commercial, mortgage and consumer loans, reflecting favorable lending activity during the period.

## Loan Portfolio by Products

The following table presents the loan portfolio divided into the Commercial and Retail portfolios. To provide a clearer understanding of their performance, the main product groups comprising each portfolio are presented below:

| In millions of Ch$, end of period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ | 3Q25 | Δ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commercial lending - Chile** | **14,892,249** | **14,372,515** | **3.6%** | **13,544,446** | **10.0%** |
| **Retail lending - Chile** | **11,116,441** | **10,862,429** | **2.3%** | **10,018,039** | **11.0%** |
| **Residential Mortgage loans** | **8,634,787** | **8,411,272** | **2.7%** | **7,612,092** | **13.4%** |
| **Consumer loans** | **2,481,654** | **2,451,157** | **1.2%** | **2,405,947** | **3.1%** |
| Consumer installment loans | **1,655,334** | **1,621,075** | **2.1%** | **1,564,098** | **5.8%** |
| Current account overdrafts | **139,194** | **139,143** | **0.0%** | **142,185** | **-2.1%** |
| Credit card debtors | **686,105** | **689,785** | **-0.5%** | **698,385** | **-1.8%** |
| Other loans and receivables | **1,022** | **1,155** | **-11.5%** | **1,279** | **-20.1%** |
| **Total Loans[1]** | **26,008,690** | **25,234,944** | **3.1%** | **23,562,486** | **10.4%** |

[1] Total Loans does not include balances due to Banks

At the end of the third quarter of 2026, total loans increased 3.1% in nominal terms compared with the previous quarter, reflecting favorable performance across all portfolios, each of which recorded growth during the period.

The commercial loan portfolio increased 3.6% compared with the previous quarter, supported by growth in commercial loans (+2.8%), foreign trade loans (+11.8%), leasing (+2.4%) and factoring (+5.2%). On a year-over-year basis, the portfolio expanded 10.0%, mainly driven by growth in factoring operations (+26.4%), leasing (+10.2%) and commercial loans (+11.7%).

The consumer loan portfolio, in turn, increased 1.2% compared with the previous quarter, mainly explained by growth in consumer installment loans (+2.1%).

On a year-over-year basis, the consumer loan portfolio continued to expand (+3.1%), driven by a 5.8% increase in consumer installment loans, partially offset by a decline in credit card receivables (-1.8%).

The mortgage loan portfolio maintained the momentum observed in previous periods, growing 2.7% compared with the previous quarter and 13.4% year over year. This performance continued to outpace industry growth, allowing us to steadily gain market share and strengthen our position in the mortgage segment.

During the third quarter, total loans maintained solid growth momentum, increasing 10.4% over the last twelve months, above the 6%–8% range established in our 2026 guidance. This performance continued to outpace industry growth, allowing us to further gain market share, in line with our growth strategy and disciplined, selective loan origination.

# Managerial Results | Breakdown for Colombia

The analysis of Colombia's Net Income presented below is based on the Managerial Income Statement and the adjustments shown on page 47:

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 Nominal Currency | 3Q26 Exchange Rate Effect[1] | 3Q26 Constant Currency | 2Q26 Nominal Currency | 2Q26 Exchange Rate Effect[1] | 2Q26 Constant Currency | % Change in Constant Currency | 3Q25 Nominal Currency | 3Q25 Exchange Rate Effect[1] | 3Q25 Constant Currency | % Change in Constant Currency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Operating Revenues** | 89,448 | 169 | 89,617 | 108,851 | 17,614 | 126,465 | -29.1% | 82,346 | 19,060 | 101,406 | -11.6% |
| Managerial Financial Margin | 79,185 | 129 | 79,314 | 98,334 | 16,001 | 114,334 | -30.6% | 74,983 | 17,323 | 92,306 | -14.1% |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 73,345 | 90 | 73,435 | 81,423 | 13,258 | 94,681 | -22.4% | 68,858 | 15,770 | 84,628 | -13.2% |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 5,840 | 39 | 5,879 | 16,911 | 2,742 | 19,653 | -70.1% | 6,124 | 1,554 | 7,678 | -23.4% |
| Commissions and Fees | 10,263 | 40 | 10,303 | 10,517 | 1,613 | 12,130 | -15.1% | 7,363 | 1,737 | 9,099 | 13.2% |
| **Cost of Credit** | (21,843) | (28) | (21,871) | (16,620) | (2,932) | (19,552) | -11.9% | (22,539) | (5,014) | (27,553) | 20.6% |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (30,201) | (27) | (30,228) | (21,001) | (3,486) | (24,487) | -23.4% | (30,474) | (6,835) | (37,308) | 19.0% |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 8,358 | (1) | 8,356 | 4,382 | 553 | 4,935 | 69.3% | 7,935 | 1,821 | 9,756 | -14.3% |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | (60,724) | (112) | (60,836) | (58,115) | (9,497) | (67,613) | 10.0% | (55,801) | (12,854) | (68,655) | 11.4% |
| Personnel Expenses | (30,552) | (51) | (30,603) | (30,423) | (4,817) | (35,239) | 13.2% | (27,350) | (6,263) | (33,613) | 9.0% |
| Administrative Expenses | (20,925) | 11 | (20,915) | (22,432) | (3,813) | (26,245) | 20.3% | (23,551) | (5,467) | (29,018) | 27.9% |
| Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment | (9,246) | (72) | (9,319) | (5,261) | (868) | (6,129) | -52.0% | (4,901) | (1,123) | (6,024) | -54.7% |
| **Income before Tax and Minority Interests** | 6,881 | 29 | 6,909 | 34,116 | 5,184 | 39,300 | -82.4% | 4,005 | 1,192 | 5,198 | 32.9% |
| Income Tax Expense | (2,238) | (10) | (2,248) | (12,468) | (2,003) | (14,471) | 84.5% | (1,382) | (420) | (1,802) | -24.7% |
| Minority Interests in Subsidiaries | 1,359 | (4) | 1,354 | (985) | (144) | (1,129) | 220.0% | (399) | (89) | (489) | 377.3% |
| **Costs of hedge positions** | (1,199) | (4) | (1,203) | (1,180) | (195) | (1,375) | 12.5% | (43) | (121) | (164) | -632.7% |
| **Recurring Net Income** | 4,803 | 11 | 4,814 | 19,483 | 2,843 | 22,326 | -78.4% | 2,181 | 562 | 2,743 | 75.5% |

[1] Refers to eliminating the impact of exchange rate fluctuations by translating the figures for each period analyzed using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

| In millions of Ch$ | 9M26 Nominal Currency | 9M26 Exchange Rate Effect[1] | 9M26 Constant Currency | 9M25 Nominal Currency | 9M25 Exchange Rate Effect[1] | 9M25 Constant Currency | % Change in Constant Currency |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Operating Revenues** | **283,868** | **36,086** | **319,954** | **242,167** | **63,933** | **306,100** | **4.5%** |
| Managerial Financial Margin | **254,953** | **32,695** | **287,648** | **220,370** | **58,167** | **278,536** | **3.3%** |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | **226,528** | **28,878** | **255,406** | **211,833** | **55,863** | **267,697** | **-4.6%** |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | **28,425** | **3,817** | **32,242** | **8,536** | **2,304** | **10,840** | **197.4%** |
| Commissions and Fees | **28,915** | **3,391** | **32,306** | **21,798** | **5,766** | **27,564** | **17.2%** |
| **Cost of Credit** | **(55,978)** | **(7,586)** | **(63,564)** | **(56,109)** | **(14,552)** | **(70,662)** | **10.0%** |
| Provision for Loan Losses | **(75,700)** | **(9,453)** | **(85,153)** | **(76,233)** | **(19,836)** | **(96,069)** | **11.4%** |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | **19,722** | **1,866** | **21,589** | **20,124** | **5,284** | **25,408** | **-15.0%** |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | **(173,779)** | **(21,557)** | **(195,336)** | **(167,809)** | **(44,269)** | **(212,079)** | **7.9%** |
| Personnel Expenses | **(89,272)** | **(11,048)** | **(100,320)** | **(83,529)** | **(21,963)** | **(105,492)** | **4.9%** |
| Administrative Expenses | **(64,865)** | **(8,450)** | **(73,315)** | **(70,085)** | **(18,575)** | **(88,660)** | **17.3%** |
| Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment | **(19,642)** | **(2,059)** | **(21,701)** | **(14,196)** | **(3,731)** | **(17,927)** | **-21.1%** |
| **Income before Tax and Minority Interests** | **54,111** | **6,942** | **61,053** | **18,248** | **5,112** | **23,360** | **161.4%** |
| Income Tax Expense | **(21,885)** | **(3,154)** | **(25,039)** | **(3,574)** | **(1,013)** | **(4,586)** | **-446.0%** |
| Minority Interests in Subsidiaries | **560** | **(96)** | **464** | **(291)** | **(57)** | **(348)** | **233.5%** |
| **Costs of hedge positions** | **(3,380)** | **(413)** | **(3,793)** | **(2,769)** | **(928)** | **(3,697)** | **-2.6%** |
| **Recurring Net Income** | **29,407** | **3,279** | **32,686** | **11,615** | **3,115** | **14,730** | **121.9%** |

[1] Refers to eliminating the impact of exchange rate fluctuations by translating the figures for each period analyzed using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

# Itaú Colombia | Managerial Financial Margin

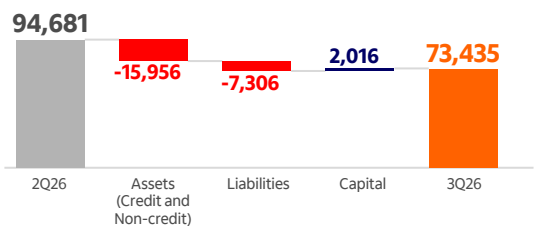
| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 73,435 | 94,681 | -22.4% | (21,246) | 84,628 | -13.2% | (11,193) | 255,406 | 267,697 | -4.6% | (12,290) |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 5,879 | 19,653 | -70.1% | (13,774) | 7,678 | -23.4% | (1,799) | 32,242 | 10,840 | 197.4% | 21,402 |
| **Managerial Financial Margin** | **79,314** | **114,334** | **-30.6%** | **(35,020)** | **92,306** | **-14.1%** | **(12,992)** | **287,648** | **278,536** | **3.3%** | **9,112** |

**Note:** The amounts are presented in constant currency. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

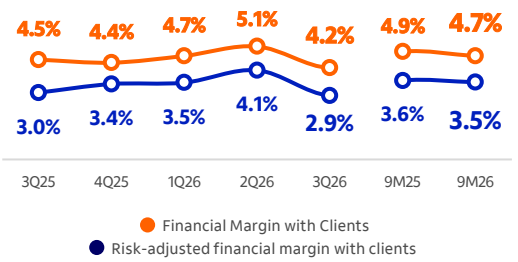
## Financial Margin with Clients[1]

Financial Margin with Clients decreased during the quarter, mainly due to the transfer of loans and deposits associated with the Retail Banking business, partially offset by loan growth and improved spreads at Itaú Corporate.

### Change in the Financial Margin with Clients Breakdown
In millions of Ch$




### Financial Margin with Clients Rate
(% annualized)




During the third quarter of 2026, Financial Margin with Clients **decreased compared with the previous quarter, mainly explained by the transfer of loans and deposits associated with the Retail Banking business**. This performance was primarily driven by lower financial margin from assets, reflecting the decline in average loan balances and changes in the portfolio mix. Nevertheless, **Itaú Corporate maintained favorable momentum**, supported by loan growth and improved spreads, reflecting the strength of the Corporate business.

Financial margin from liabilities decreased mainly due to the transfer of Retail Banking deposits. At Itaú Corporate, funding management focused on optimizing its composition and cost, supporting funding margins in an environment of increased liquidity availability.

Additionally, the capital margin made a positive contribution, supported by the increase in the Monetary Policy Rate during the period.

**Compared with the third quarter of 2025, Financial Margin with Clients was affected by the change in the Bank's operating perimeter**, partially offset by stronger performance in financial margin from assets and a higher contribution from the capital margin.

| In Ch$ millions, end of period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial Margin with Clients** | 73,435 | 94,681 |
| Average Balance | 7,036,113 | 7,463,909 |
| **Rate of Financial Margin with Clients** | 4.2% | 5.1% |
| Cost of Credit | (21,871) | (19,552) |
| **Risk-Adjusted Financial Margin with Clients** | 2.9% | 4.1% |

[1] Description of the concept in the **'Glossary and relevant terms' section.**

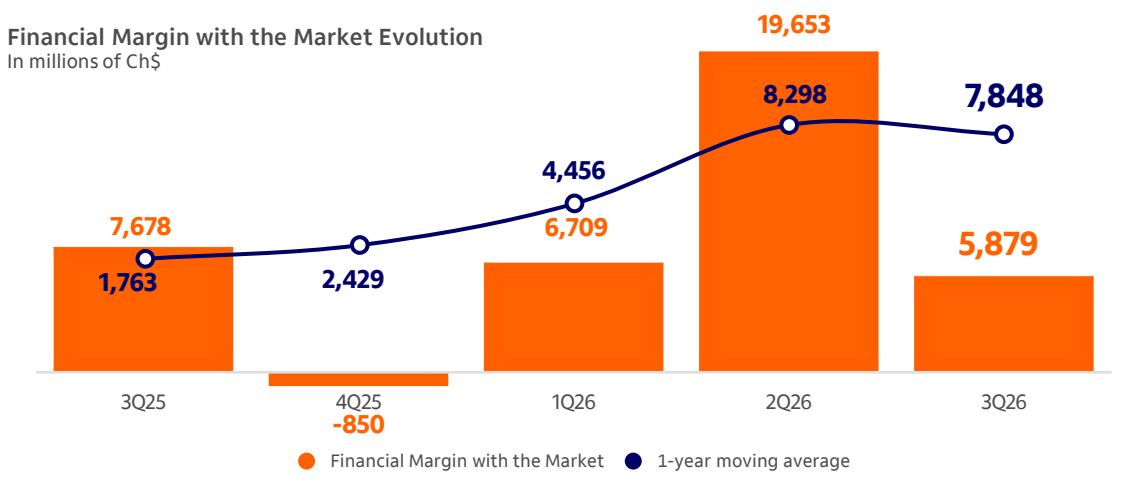
# Itaú Colombia | Managerial Financial Margin

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 73,435 | 94,681 | -22.4% | (21,246) | 84,628 | -13.2% | (11,193) | 255,406 | 267,697 | -4.6% | (12,290) |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 5,879 | 19,653 | -70.1% | (13,774) | 7,678 | -23.4% | (1,799) | 32,242 | 10,840 | 197.4% | 21,402 |
| **Managerial Financial Margin** | **79,314** | **114,334** | **-30.6%** | **(35,020)** | **92,306** | **-14.1%** | **(12,992)** | **287,648** | **278,536** | **3.3%** | **9,112** |

**Note:** The amounts are presented in constant currency. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

## Financial Margin with the Market[1]

Financial Margin with the Market decreased compared with the previous quarter, mainly reflecting the normalization of Banking and Trading results following their outstanding performance in 2Q26, as well as the smaller balance sheet following the transfer of the Retail Banking business.




**Note:** Amounts are presented in constant currency. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

During the third quarter of the year, Financial Margin with the Market decreased compared with the previous quarter, mainly reflecting the normalization of Treasury results following the strong performance recorded in 2Q26.

Within Banking, the decrease was associated with the smaller balance sheet following the transfer of the Retail Banking business and a high comparison base, supported by the unwinding of hedges and bond repurchase transactions during the previous quarter. Nevertheless, bond repurchase transactions continued to make a positive contribution in 3Q26.

The Trading Desk, in turn, recorded lower results compared with the previous quarter, which had benefited from an exceptional performance in interest rate trading during June, supported by favorable movements in market yield curves.

Compared with the third quarter of 2025, Financial Margin with the Market decreased 23.4%, mainly due to lower Trading results, partially offset by a higher contribution from Banking.

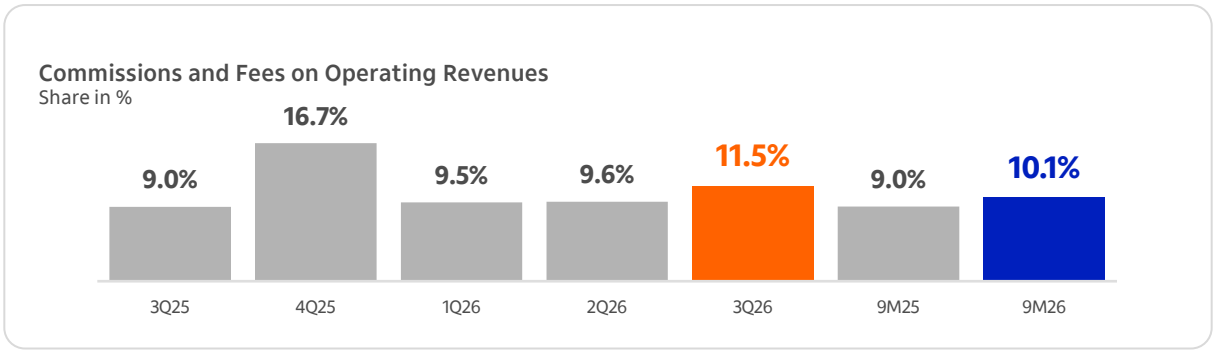
[1] Description of the concept in the **'Glossary and relevant terms' section.**

# Itaú Colombia | Commissions and Fees

Commissions and Fees decreased during the quarter, mainly due to lower income from credit cards and Insurance, both associated with the Retail Banking business, partially offset by the strong performance of Corporate Finance and Investment Banking.

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Insurance Brokerage | 2,021 | 3,527 | -42.7% | (1,506) | 3,798 | -46.8% | (1,777) | 8,996 | 10,572 | -14.9% | (1,576) |
| Credit Operations and Guarantees Provided | 973 | 1,352 | -28.0% | (379) | 1,735 | -43.9% | (762) | 3,571 | 4,560 | -21.7% | (989) |
| Asset Management | 4,731 | 4,611 | 2.6% | 120 | 4,550 | 4.0% | 181 | 14,046 | 13,255 | 6.0% | 791 |
| Credit cards and ATMs | (4,347) | 285 | n.m. | (4,633) | 410 | n.m. | (4,757) | (3,699) | 1,190 | -410.9% | (4,888) |
| Financial Advisory | 3,806 | 2,301 | 65.4% | 1,505 | 1,234 | 208.5% | 2,572 | 7,401 | 3,392 | 118.2% | 4,009 |
| Cash Management | 1,485 | 1,588 | -6.5% | (103) | 1,682 | -11.7% | (197) | 4,458 | 4,943 | -9.8% | (485) |
| Others | 1,634 | (1,535) | 206.5% | 3,169 | (4,309) | 137.9% | 5,943 | (2,468) | (10,348) | 76.2% | 7,880 |
| **Commissions and Fees** | **10,303** | **12,130** | **-15.1%** | **(1,827)** | **9,099** | **13.2%** | **1,203** | **32,306** | **27,564** | **17.2%** | **4,742** |

**Note:** Colombia's Commissions and Fees are presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026..




During the third quarter, Commissions and Fees decreased 15.1% compared with the previous quarter, mainly due to lower results from credit cards and Insurance, associated with the transfer of the Retail Banking business and non-recurring effects related to loyalty programs.

This performance was partially offset by the strong contribution from Corporate Finance and Investment Banking, supported by higher income from advisory and corporate transaction structuring services, reflecting the contribution of these businesses to the Bank's new operating model.

Compared with the third quarter of 2025, Commissions and Fees increased 13.2%, mainly supported by higher income from Financial Advisory and other Corporate businesses, which offset the lower contribution from products associated with Retail Banking.

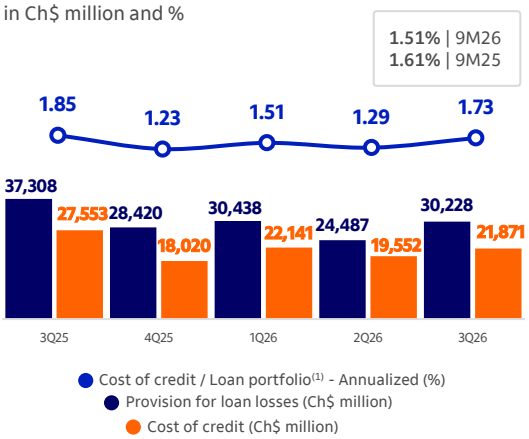
# Itaú Colombia | Cost of Credit

The transfer of the Retail Banking business reduced credit risk exposure and provisioning requirements. Nevertheless, Cost of Credit increased compared with the previous quarter, mainly due to higher country risk provisions and credit risk assessment effects, partially offset by higher recoveries.

| In Ch$ million | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provision for Loan Losses | (30,228) | (24,487) | -23.4% | (5,741) | (37,308) | 19.0% | 7,081 | (85,153) | (96,069) | 11.4% | 10,917 |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 8,356 | 4,935 | 69.3% | 3,421 | 9,756 | -14.3% | (1,399) | 21,589 | 25,408 | -15.0% | (3,819) |
| **Cost of Credit** | **(21,871)** | **(19,552)** | **-11.9%** | **(2,319)** | **(27,553)** | **20.6%** | **5,681** | **(63,564)** | **(70,662)** | **10.0%** | **7,097** |

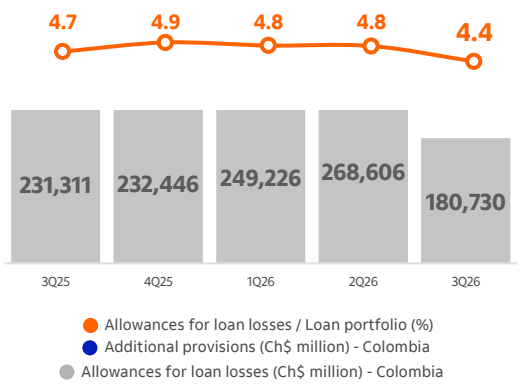
**Note:** Colombia's Cost of Credit is presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

### Cost of Credit and Loan Portfolio[1]
in Ch$ million and %




**Note:** Colombia's credit loss provisions and Cost of Credit are presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

### Allowance for Loan Losses and Loan Portfolio
in Ch$ million and %




**Note:** Colombia's credit loss provisions and loan portfolio are presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

During the third quarter, Cost of Credit increased 11.9% compared with the previous quarter, mainly driven by higher country risk provisions and credit risk assessment effects arising from the new portfolio composition.

This performance occurred in the context of the business transformation in Colombia, where the transfer of Retail Banking reduced exposure to higher-risk segments and the associated provisioning requirements. However, this benefit was partially offset by higher provisioning requirements in certain portfolios and effects arising from the different risk assessment criteria applied to the Corporate portfolio.

Recoveries of Written-off Loans increased during the quarter, partially offsetting higher provision expenses and reflecting favorable results from loan recovery efforts.

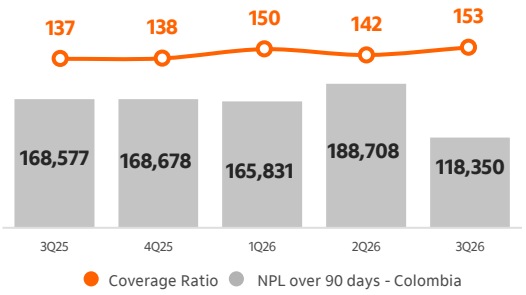
Compared with the third quarter of 2025, Cost of Credit decreased 20.6%, mainly supported by lower provisions for loan losses, consistent with the reduced Retail Banking exposure, partially offset by lower recoveries of written-off loans.

In rate terms, the annualized Cost of Credit stood at 1.73%, compared with 1.29% in the previous quarter, while the year-to-date ratio reached 1.51%, below the 1.61% recorded in 2025.

[1] Average Loan Portfolio

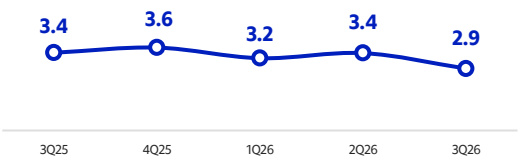
# Itaú Colombia | Asset Quality

### NPL Ratio and Coverage Ratio[1]
in Ch$ million and %




**Note:** Colombia's NPL Portfolio is presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

### NPL Ratio (%) | over 90 days




**Note:** Colombia's NPL Portfolio is presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

The NPL Portfolio reached Ch$118.4 billion in the third quarter, decreasing 37.4% compared with the previous quarter, mainly explained by the transfer of the Retail Banking portfolio in Colombia and the favorable performance of Itaú Corporate.

NPL Coverage stood at 153% in the third quarter, increasing compared with the previous period, as the decline in the NPL Portfolio exceeded the reduction in credit risk provisions.

In this context, the NPL Ratio decreased by 51.5 basis points during the third quarter, reaching 2.9%, consistent with the transfer of the Retail Banking portfolio and the favorable performance of the Corporate portfolio.

Compared with the same period of 2025, the ratio decreased by 52.7 basis points.

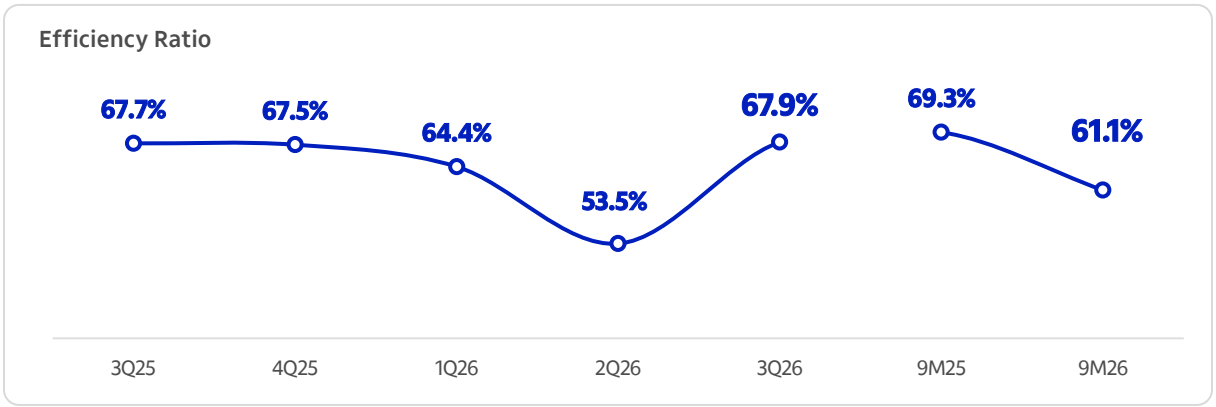
[1] Coverage Ratio includes additional provisions

# Itaú Colombia | Non-interest Expenses

Non-Interest Expenses decreased during the quarter, reflecting efficiencies associated with the transfer of the Retail Banking business and the optimization of the operating structure. The Efficiency Ratio increased, mainly due to lower Operating Revenues against a demanding comparison base.

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ % | Δ $ | 3Q25 | Δ % | Δ $ | 9M26 | 9M25 | Δ % | Δ $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Personnel Expenses | (30,603) | (35,239) | 13.2% | 4,636 | (33,613) | 9.0% | 3,010 | (100,320) | (105,492) | 4.9% | 5,172 |
| Administrative Expenses | (20,915) | (26,245) | 20.3% | 5,330 | (29,018) | 27.9% | 8,104 | (73,315) | (88,660) | 17.3% | 15,345 |
| **Personnel and Administrative Expenses** | (51,518) | (61,484) | 16.2% | 9,966 | (62,631) | 17.7% | 11,113 | (173,636) | (194,152) | 10.6% | 20,516 |
| Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment | (9,319) | (6,129) | -52.0% | (3,190) | (6,024) | -54.7% | (3,295) | (21,701) | (17,927) | -21.1% | (3,774) |
| **Total Non-interest Expenses** | (60,836) | (67,613) | 10.0% | 6,776 | (68,655) | 11.4% | 7,819 | (195,336) | (212,079) | 7.9% | 16,742 |

**Note:** Colombia's Managerial Results are presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.




**During the third quarter of 2026, Non-Interest Expenses decreased 10.0% compared with the previous quarter and 11.4% compared with the same period of 2025**, reflecting progress in the business transformation process in Colombia.

This performance was mainly explained by lower Personnel and Administrative Expenses, following the transfer of the Retail Banking business and the subsequent adjustment of the Bank's operating structure. Key drivers included lower personnel costs, reduced operating expenses, and lower costs associated with transactional services and technology projects.

In terms of efficiency, the Efficiency Ratio stood at 67.9% in the third quarter, increasing from 53.5% in 2Q26. This performance mainly reflected the decline in Operating Revenues following the transfer of the Retail Banking business and a demanding comparison base for Treasury results in the previous quarter, whose impact exceeded the reduction in Non-Interest Expenses.

Compared with the third quarter of 2025, the Efficiency Ratio remained virtually stable, while the year-to-date ratio improved to 61.1%, reflecting progress in cost containment and the transformation of the Bank's operating structure.

# Itaú Colombia | Loan Portfolio

The loan portfolio performance during the third quarter was marked by the transfer of the Retail Banking portfolio to Banco de Bogotá, effective as of August 2026, which explains the decrease in the total loan portfolio compared with the previous quarter.

## Loan Portfolio by Products

The following table presents the loan portfolio divided into the Commercial and Retail portfolios. To provide a clearer understanding of their performance, the main product groups comprising each portfolio are presented below:

| In millions of Ch$, end of the period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ | 3Q25 | Δ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commercial lending – Colombia** | **4,123,452** | **4,163,157** | **-1.0%** | **4,064,821** | **1.4%** |
| Commercial Loans | **3,733,067** | **3,723,366** | **0.3%** | **3,640,326** | **2.5%** |
| Current Account Overdrafts | **27,294** | **50,566** | **-46.0%** | **25,942** | **5.2%** |
| Credit Card Receivables | **6,121** | **9,070** | **-32.5%** | **9,551** | **-35.9%** |
| Commercial Leasing | **353,395** | **377,457** | **-6.4%** | **389,001** | **-9.2%** |
| Factoring | **3,575** | **2,697** | **32.5%** | **0** | **n.m.** |
| **Retail Lending – Colombia** | **1,412** | **1,942,238** | **-99.9%** | **1,886,411** | **-99.9%** |
| Residential Mortgage Loans | **1,362** | **889,787** | **-99.8%** | **900,948** | **-99.8%** |
| Consumer Loans | **50** | **1,052,450** | **-100.0%** | **985,463** | **-100.0%** |
| **Total Loans[1]** | **4,124,864** | **6,105,395** | **-32.4%** | **5,951,232** | **-30.7%** |

Note: Colombia's loan portfolio is presented in constant currency to eliminate the impact of exchange rate fluctuations. Accordingly, all figures for each period analyzed were translated into Chilean pesos using a single exchange rate of Ch$0.2933 per COP as of September 30, 2026.

During the third quarter, the performance of the loan portfolio in Colombia was mainly driven by the transfer of the Retail Banking business to Banco de Bogotá, effective as of August 1, 2026. As a result of this transaction, the assets and liabilities associated with this business were transferred, leading to a significant reduction in the total loan portfolio and changing the composition of our operations in the country. In this context, loan portfolio movements during the period mainly reflected a change in the Bank's business perimeter, rather than the evolution of commercial activity in the operations that remain within the Bank.

Regarding the commercial loan portfolio, it decreased 1.0% compared with the previous quarter, mainly explained by declines in current account overdrafts (-46.0%), credit card debtors (-32.5%) and commercial leasing (-6.4%), partially offset by an increase in factoring (+32.5%) and, to a lesser extent, commercial loans (+0.3%). Compared with the same period of 2025, commercial loans increased 1.4%, mainly driven by growth in commercial loans (+2.5%).

[1] Total Loans exclude amounts due to banks.

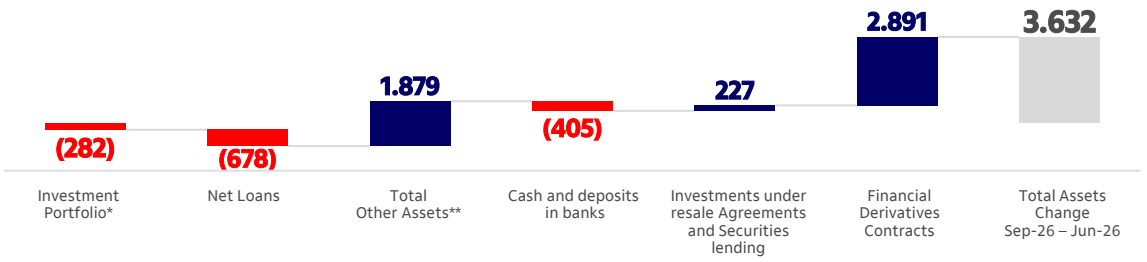
# Itaú Consolidated | Consolidated Balance Sheet

## Assets

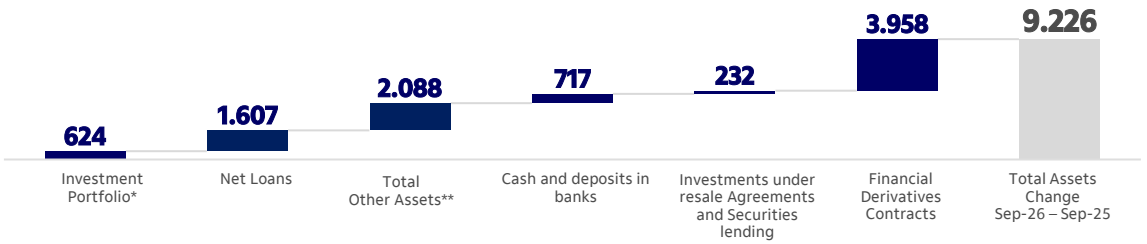
| In millions of Ch$, end of period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ | 3Q25 | Δ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and deposits in banks | 2,863,192 | 3,268,102 | -12.4% | 2,146,239 | 33.4% |
| Cash items in process of collection | 1,750,867 | 751,163 | 133.1% | 832,040 | 110.4% |
| Trading investments | 593,925 | 1,175,595 | -49.5% | 1,054,710 | -43.7% |
| Investments under resale agreements | 428,782 | 201,529 | 112.8% | 197,015 | 117.6% |
| Financial derivatives contracts | 7,261,909 | 4,371,192 | 66.1% | 3,303,529 | 119.8% |
| Interbank loans, net | 28,959 | 18,210 | 59.0% | 48,415 | -40.2% |
| Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances | 29,396,164 | 29,990,748 | -2.0% | 27,725,807 | 6.0% |
| Available-for-sale investments | 6,060,573 | 5,541,500 | 9.4% | 4,577,169 | 32.4% |
| Held-to-maturity investments | 666,204 | 885,439 | -24.8% | 1,064,336 | -37.4% |
| Investments in associates and other companies | 65,798 | 56,722 | 16.0% | 45,675 | 44.1% |
| Intangible assets[1] | 681,773 | 689,457 | -1.1% | 685,092 | -0.5% |
| Property, plant and equipment | 134,263 | 145,771 | -7.9% | 151,562 | -11.4% |
| **Current taxes** | 47,166 | 76,584 | -38.4% | 135,990 | -65.3% |
| **Deferred taxes** | 413,409 | 382,461 | 8.1% | 365,445 | 13.1% |
| Other assets | 1,923,078 | 1,129,832 | 70.2% | 756,942 | 154.1% |
| **Total Assets** | 52,316,064 | 48,684,305 | 7.5% | 43,089,967 | 21.4% |

[1] Includes right-of-use assets under lease contracts arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 as of January 1, 2019.

At the end of the third quarter of 2026, our total assets amounted to Ch$52.3 trillion, representing a 7.5% increase compared with the previous quarter, reflecting the following:




Compared with the third quarter of 2025, total assets increased by Ch$9.2 trillion, or 21.4%. The main items explaining the change between these quarters are presented below:




***Securities Investment Portfolio:** Trading investments, available-for-sale investments and held-to-maturity investments.
****Total Other Assets**: Investments in other companies, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, current taxes, deferred taxes and other assets.

# Itaú Consolidated | Consolidated Balance Sheet

## Assets

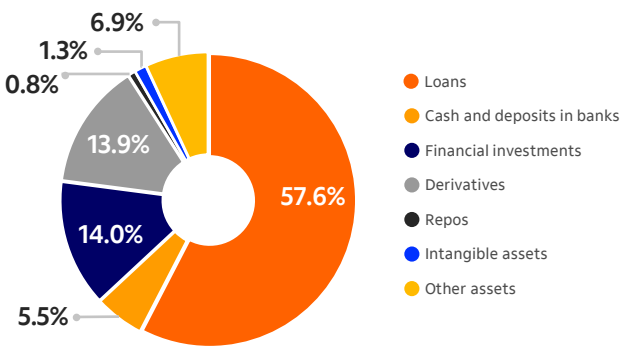
| In millions of Ch$, end of period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ | 3Q25 | Δ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and deposits in banks | 2,863,192 | 3,268,102 | -12.4% | 2,146,239 | 33.4% |
| Cash items in process of collection | 1,750,867 | 751,163 | 133.1% | 832,040 | 110.4% |
| Trading investments | 593,925 | 1,175,595 | -49.5% | 1,054,710 | -43.7% |
| Investments under resale agreements | 428,782 | 201,529 | 112.8% | 197,015 | 117.6% |
| Financial derivatives contracts | 7,261,909 | 4,371,192 | 66.1% | 3,303,529 | 119.8% |
| Interbank loans, net | 28,959 | 18,210 | 59.0% | 48,415 | -40.2% |
| Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances | 29,396,164 | 29,990,748 | -2.0% | 27,725,807 | 6.0% |
| Available-for-sale investments | 6,060,573 | 5,541,500 | 9.4% | 4,577,169 | 32.4% |
| Held-to-maturity investments | 666,204 | 885,439 | -24.8% | 1,064,336 | -37.4% |
| Investments in associates and other companies | 65,798 | 56,722 | 16.0% | 45,675 | 44.1% |
| Intangible assets[1] | 681,773 | 689,457 | -1.1% | 685,092 | -0.5% |
| Property, plant and equipment | 134,263 | 145,771 | -7.9% | 151,562 | -11.4% |
| **Current taxes** | 47,166 | 76,584 | -38.4% | 135,990 | -65.3% |
| **Deferred taxes** | 413,409 | 382,461 | 8.1% | 365,445 | 13.1% |
| Other assets | 1,923,078 | 1,129,832 | 70.2% | 756,942 | 154.1% |
| **Total Assets** | 52,316,064 | 48,684,305 | 7.5% | 43,089,967 | 21.4% |

[1] Includes right-of-use assets under lease contracts arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 as of January 1, 2019.

**Asset Breakdown** | September 2026

**Ch$ 52.3** trillion

▲ + 7.5% (Sep-26 vs. Jun-26)
▲ + 21.4% (Sep-26 vs. Sep-25)




### Composition of Assets: Chile and Colombia

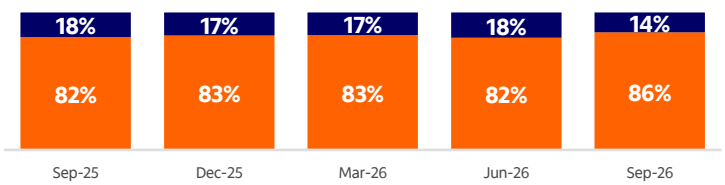
**Ch$ 44.8** trillion

▲ + 12.5% (Sep-26 vs. Jun-26)
▲ + 26.4% (Sep-26 vs. Sept-25)

**Ch$ 7.5** trillion

▼ - 15.3% (Sep-26 vs. Jun-26)
▼ - 1.7% (Sep-26 vs. Sep-25)

The following chart shows the contribution of Chile and Colombia to total consolidated assets (balances in current currency for Colombia):



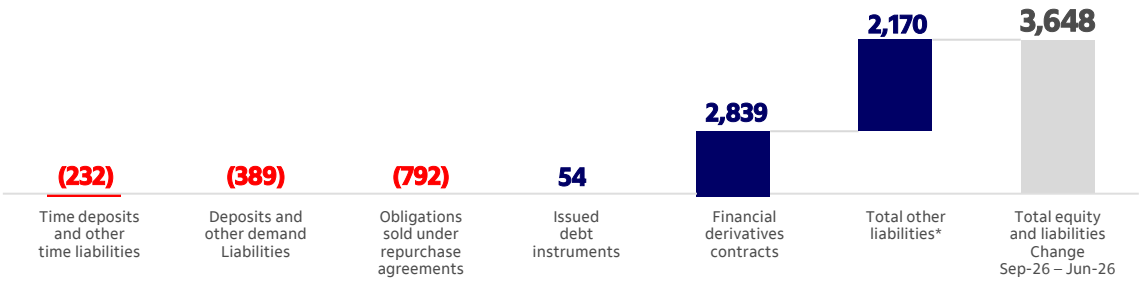
# Itaú Consolidated | Consolidated Balance Sheet

## Liabilities

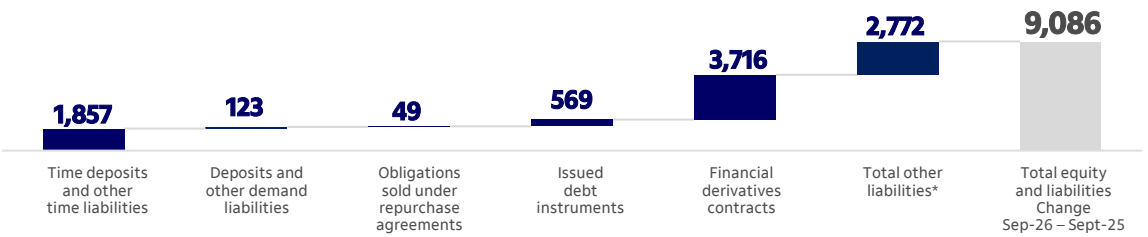
| In Ch$ million, end of period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ | 3Q25 | Δ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits and other demand liabilities | 6,632,568 | 7,021,899 | -5.5% | 6,509,342 | 1.9% |
| Cash items in process of being cleared | 1,792,431 | 740,219 | 142.1% | 829,207 | 116.2% |
| Obligations sold under repurchase agreements | 1,692,215 | 2,484,632 | -31.9% | 1,643,128 | 3.0% |
| Time deposits and other time liabilities | 15,934,968 | 16,167,464 | -1.4% | 14,078,313 | 13.2% |
| Financial derivatives contracts | 6,940,892 | 4,102,161 | 69.2% | 3,225,032 | 115.2% |
| Interbank borrowings | 2,403,570 | 2,238,603 | 7.4% | 2,113,541 | 13.7% |
| Issued debt instruments | 8,926,884 | 8,872,855 | 0.6% | 8,357,970 | 6.8% |
| Other financial liabilities | 1,624,749 | 1,156,501 | 40.5% | 861,598 | 88.6% |
| Current taxes | 878 | 1,343 | -34.6% | 2,155 | -59.3% |
| Deferred taxes | - | - | - | - | - |
| Provisions | 490,560 | 344,725 | 42.3% | 406,304 | 20.7% |
| Other liabilities[1] | 1,500,296 | 1,161,331 | 29.2% | 827,297 | 81.3% |
| **Total Liabilities** | 47,940,010 | 44,291,734 | 8.2% | 38,853,887 | 23.4% |
| **Attributable to Shareholders** | 4,372,085 | 4,388,279 | -0.4% | 4,232,242 | 3.3% |
| Non-controlling interest | 3,969 | 4,292 | -7.5% | 3,838 | 3.4% |
| **Total Equity and Liabilities** | 52,316,064 | 48,684,305 | 7.5% | 43,089,967 | 21.4% |

[1] Includes lease liabilities arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 as of January 2019.

The main changes in liabilities in the third quarter of 2026 compared with the previous quarter are presented below:




Compared with the third quarter of 2025, the main changes in liabilities are detailed as follows:




***Total Other Liabilities:** Cash items in process of being cleared, interbank borrowings, other financial liabilities, current taxes, deferred taxes, provisions, other liabilities (including lease liabilities arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 since January 2019), capital, reserves, valuation adjustments, income for the period, less provisions for mandatory dividends and non-controlling interest.

# Itaú Consolidated | Balance Sheet by Currency

## Assets

September, 2026

| In Ch$ million, end of period | Consolidated* | Chile | Ch$ | UF | FX | Colombia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash and deposits in banks | 2,863,192 | 2,457,272 | 455,862 | - | 2,001,410 | 405,920 |
| Cash items in process of collection | 1,750,867 | 1,746,669 | 751,860 | - | 994,809 | 4,198 |
| Trading investments | 593,925 | 185,088 | 182,064 | 2,069 | 956 | 408,837 |
| Investments under resale agreements | 428,782 | 204,354 | 204,354 | - | - | 224,428 |
| Financial derivatives contracts | 7,261,909 | 6,685,356 | 6,649,505 | - | 35,851 | 576,553 |
| Interbank loans, net | 28,959 | 28,959 | - | - | 28,959 | - |
| Loans and accounts receivable from customers, net of loan loss allowances | 29,396,164 | 25,452,030 | 7,521,568 | 12,876,277 | 5,054,186 | 3,944,134 |
| Available-for-sale investments | 6,060,573 | 5,027,558 | 3,193,611 | 1,369,462 | 464,484 | 1,033,016 |
| Held-to-maturity investments | 666,204 | 277,626 | 257,665 | 394 | 19,567 | 388,578 |
| Investments in associates other companies | 65,798 | 31,923 | 31,728 | - | 195 | 33,875 |
| Intangible assets | 681,773 | 632,383 | 631,940 | - | 443 | 49,390 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 134,263 | 120,904 | 117,713 | - | 3,190 | 13,360 |
| Current taxes | 47,166 | 9,784 | 7,718 | - | 2,066 | 37,382 |
| Deferred taxes | 413,409 | 262,589 | 258,119 | - | 4,471 | 150,820 |
| Other assets | 1,923,078 | 1,669,902 | 284,506 | 4,234 | 1,381,162 | 253,177 |
| **Total Assets** | **52,316,064** | **44,792,397** | **20,548,212** | **14,252,437** | **9,991,748** | **7,523,667** |

## Liabilities

September, 2026

| In Ch$ million, end of period | Consolidated* | Chile | Ch$ | UF | FX | Colombia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deposits and other demand liabilities | 6,632,568 | 4,627,719 | 3,441,389 | 46,729 | 1,139,601 | 2,004,849 |
| Cash items in process of being cleared | 1,792,431 | 1,792,400 | 1,236,116 | - | 556,284 | 31 |
| Obligations sold under repurchase agreements | 1,692,215 | 1,544,414 | 1,543,995 | - | 419 | 147,801 |
| Time deposits and other time liabilities | 15,934,968 | 13,561,375 | 9,344,734 | 997,596 | 3,219,045 | 2,373,593 |
| Financial derivatives contracts | 6,940,892 | 6,396,693 | 6,361,957 | - | 34,737 | 544,199 |
| Interbank borrowings | 2,403,570 | 1,654,762 | - | - | 1,654,762 | 748,807 |
| Issued debt instruments | 8,926,884 | 8,366,357 | 390,462 | 7,683,503 | 292,392 | 560,527 |
| Other financial liabilities | 1,624,749 | 1,624,749 | 70,181 | - | 1,554,568 | - |
| Current taxes | 878 | 806 | 208 | - | 598 | 73 |
| Deferred taxes | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Provisions | 490,560 | 286,661 | 248,944 | - | 37,716 | 203,899 |
| Other liabilities | 1,500,296 | 1,353,584 | 338,123 | 372,322 | 643,139 | 146,712 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **47,940,010** | **41,209,520** | **22,976,109** | **9,100,150** | **9,133,261** | **6,730,491** |
| Capital | 2,687,951 | 1,941,613 | 1,941,613 | - | - | 746,338 |
| Reserves | 236,794 | 85,722 | 85,722 | - | - | 151,072 |
| Valuation adjustment | 192,830 | 152,571 | 150,975 | - | 1,596 | 40,259 |
| **Retained Earnings** | **1,254,511** | **1,399,441** | **1,005,794** | **334,774** | **58,873** | **(144,930)** |
| Retained earnings or prior years | 1,157,129 | 1,170,109 | 1,157,129 | - | 12,980 | (12,980) |
| Income for the period | 144,101 | 276,051 | (104,616) | 334,774 | 45,893 | (131,950) |
| Minus: Provision for mandatory dividend | (46,719) | (46,719) | (46,719) | - | - | - |
| **Equity attributable to shareholders** | **4,372,085** | **3,579,346** | **3,184,103** | **334,774** | **60,469** | **792,738** |
| Non-controlling interest | 3,969 | 3,531 | 3,530 | - | 1 | 438 |
| Total Equity | 4,376,053 | 3,582,877 | 3,187,634 | 334,774 | 60,469 | 793,176 |
| **Total Liabilities and Equity** | **52,316,064** | **44,792,397** | **26,163,743** | **9,434,924** | **9,193,730** | **7,523,667** |

* Consolidated data not only considers Chile and Colombia but also adjustments related to intercompany and minority shareholders.

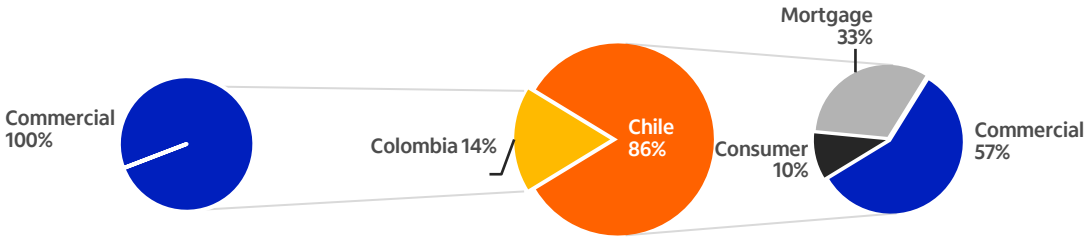
# Itaú Consolidated | Loan Portfolio

At the end of the third quarter of 2026, the Bank's loan portfolio totaled Ch$30.1 trillion, representing a decrease of 2.2% compared with the previous quarter and an increase of 5.6% compared with the same period of 2025. Compared with the previous quarter, the decline in consolidated loans was mainly explained by Colombia, following the transfer of the Retail Banking portfolio to Banco de Bogotá during the period. This effect was partially offset by the performance of Chile, where loans maintained favorable momentum, with broad-based growth across the commercial, mortgage and consumer portfolios. On a year-over-year basis, consolidated loan growth was mainly driven by Chile, partially offset by the decline in Colombia following the transfer of the Retail Banking portfolio to Banco de Bogotá. Chile recorded growth of 10.4% over the last twelve months, outperforming the industry and exceeding the 6%–8% range established in our 2026 guidance.

| In Ch$ million, end of period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ | 3Q25 | Δ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commercial lending** | **19,015,700** | **18,175,140** | **4.6%** | **16,935,061** | **12.3%** |
| **Chile** | **14,892,249** | **14,372,515** | **3.6%** | **13,544,446** | **10.0%** |
| **Colombia** | **4,123,452** | **3,802,625** | **8.4%** | **3,390,614** | **21.6%** |
| **Retail lending** | **11,117,854** | **12,636,468** | **-12.0%** | **11,591,563** | **-4.1%** |
| **Chile** | **11,116,441** | **10,862,429** | **2.3%** | **10,018,039** | **11.0%** |
| Consumer loans | **2,481,654** | **2,451,157** | **1.2%** | **2,405,947** | **3.1%** |
| Residential mortgage loans | **8,634,787** | **8,411,272** | **2.7%** | **7,612,092** | **13.4%** |
| **Colombia** | **1,412** | **1,774,039** | **-99.9%** | **1,573,524** | **-99.9%** |
| Consumer loans | **50** | **961,307** | **-100.0%** | **822,010** | **-100.0%** |
| Residential mortgage loans | **1,362** | **812,731** | **-99.8%** | **751,513** | **-99.8%** |
| **Total Loans** | **30,133,554** | **30,811,608** | **-2.2%** | **28,526,624** | **5.6%** |
| **Chile** | **26,008,690** | **25,234,944** | **3.1%** | **23,562,486** | **10.4%** |
| **Colombia** | **4,124,864** | **5,576,663** | **-26.0%** | **4,964,138** | **-16.9%** |

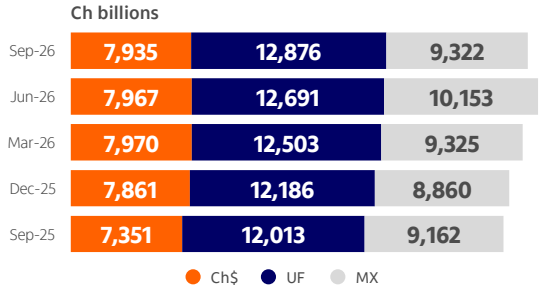
[1] Total loans does not include balance owed to banks.

## Loan Portfolio | Breakdown




## Loan Portfolio | Currency Breakdown

As of September 30, 2026, Ch$9,322 billion of our total loan portfolio was denominated in or indexed to foreign currencies. This portion represented 30.9% of total loans. In this regard, it should be noted that, during the third quarter of 2026, the USD/Ch$ exchange rate increased by 5.8%, equivalent to approximately Ch$53.6 per U.S. dollar.



# Itaú Consolidated | Funding

The Bank's funding strategy is focused on optimizing the available funding sources, considering factors such as cost, geographic and issuer concentration, availability and currency, as well as their alignment with the Bank's appetite for interest-rate and maturity mismatches, which are a fundamental component of its comprehensive Asset and Liability Management (ALM).

With respect to debt instruments, the Bank maintains a policy of diversifying its funding sources, while seeking to extend available maturities and maintain liquidity levels consistent with current regulatory requirements, Basel III guidelines and the risk appetite established by Senior Management. In this context, during the rolling twelve-month period from September 2025 to September 2026, the Bank issued bonds in the local market for a total amount equivalent to UF 29,066,724, comprising series denominated in both Chilean pesos and Unidades de Fomento (UF).

In addition, during the period, Itaú Chile issued the equivalent of US$338 million in international markets through its MTN Program. Of these transactions, the first public issuance in the Swiss market was particularly noteworthy, consisting of a CHF 120 million issuance with a five-year maturity and an interest rate of 1.3725%. For further details regarding the issuances completed during the quarter, please refer to Note 22 to the Financial Statements, available at https://ir.itau.cl/.

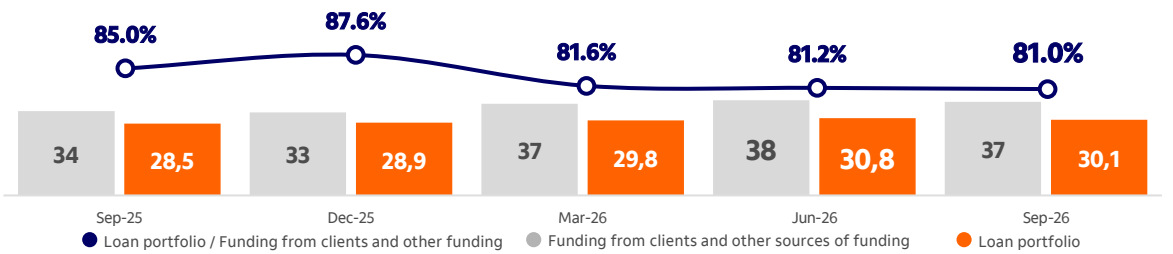
Total funding amounted to Ch$37.2 trillion at the end of the third quarter of 2026, decreasing 2% compared with the previous quarter and increasing 11% compared with the same period of 2025. The main changes in the quarterly comparison included a 32% decrease in repurchase agreements and securities lending, a 5% decline in demand deposits and a 1% decrease in time deposits and other time funding.

Compared with the same period of 2025, the increase in funding sources was mainly attributable to a 13% increase in time deposits and other time funding, a 14% increase in interbank borrowings and a 2% increase in demand deposits.

| In Ch$ million, end of period | 3Q26 | 2Q26 | Δ | 3Q25 | Δ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Funding from Clients (A)** | **24,259,751** | **25,673,996** | **-5.5%** | **22,230,782** | **9.1%** |
| Deposits and other demand liabilities | 6,632,568 | 7,021,899 | -5.5% | 6,509,342 | 1.9% |
| Time deposits and other time funding | 15,934,968 | 16,167,464 | -1.4% | 14,078,313 | 13.2% |
| Investments sold under repurchase agreements and securities lending | 1,692,215 | 2,484,632 | -31.9% | 1,643,128 | 3.0% |
| **Other Funding (B)** | **12,955,202** | **12,267,959** | **5.6%** | **11,333,109** | **14.3%** |
| Letters of credit | 4,297 | 4,556 | -5.7% | 6,133 | -29.9% |
| Bonds | 7,374,220 | 7,334,426 | 0.5% | 6,853,884 | 7.6% |
| Financial instruments of regulatory capital issued | 1,548,366 | 1,533,873 | 0.9% | 1,497,953 | 3.4% |
| Interbank borrowings | 2,403,570 | 2,238,603 | 7.4% | 2,113,541 | 13.7% |
| Other financial liabilities | 1,624,749 | 1,156,501 | 40.5% | 861,598 | 88.6% |
| **Total Funding (A) + (B)** | **37,214,953** | **37,941,955** | **-1.9%** | **33,563,892** | **10.9%** |

## Loans and Funding

The ratio of the loan portfolio to funding from clients and other sources reached 81.0% in the third quarter of 2026:



# Additional **Information**

# Managerial Income Statement

Below, we present a detailed reconciliation from our Accounting Income Statement to our Managerial Results, before adding or deducting the non-recurring events described above. Although the following example has been prepared using 3Q26 figures, it can be used to replicate the reconciliation for any period:

## 3Q26 | Income Statement Reconciliation

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 |
|---|---|
| 1 Interest Income | 320,490 |
| 1 Income from Readjustments | 7,934 |
| Net Income from interest and readjustments | 328,425 |
| 2 Fees and commission income | 101,310 |
| 4 Fees and commission expense | (33,906) |
| Net fee and commission income | 67,404 |
| 1 Total financial transactions, net | 102,404 |
| 1 Result of investments in companies | 107 |
| 3 Result of non-current assets and disposal groups for sale not admissible as discontinued operations | 1,688 |
| 1 Other operating income | 5,924 |
| Total operating income | 505,952 |
| 3 Provision for Loan Losses | (99,155) |
| 3 Special Provision for Loan Losses | (1,195) |
| 3 Recoveries from loans written-off as losses | 18,608 |
| 3 Impairments due to credit risk | 15 |
| Net operating income | 424,224 |
| 4 Personnel expenses | (101,221) |
| 4 Administrative expenses | (93,246) |
| 4 Depreciation and amortization | (38,644) |
| 1 Impairments | (4) |
| 4 Other operating expenses | (213,901) |
| Total operating expenses | (447,015) |
| Earnings from continuing operations before tax | (22,790) |
| 5 Income tax expense | (13,492) |
| Net Income | (36,282) |
| 6 Minority interests | 745 |
| Net Income attributable to Shareholders | (35,537) |

| In millions of Ch$ | 3Q26 |
|---|---|
| Operating Revenues | 538,170 |
| 1 Managerial Financial Margin | 436,860 |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 333,500 |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 103,360 |
| 2 Commissions and Fees | 101,310 |
| 3 **Cost of Credit** | (80,039) |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (98,647) |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 18,608 |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | |
| 4 Non-interest Expenses | (480,921) |
| Personnel expenses | (101,221) |
| Administrative expenses | (93,246) |
| Fees and commission expense | (33,906) |
| Other operational expenses | (213,901) |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | (38,648) |
| **Earnings before tax** | (22,790) |
| 5 Income tax expense | (13,492) |
| 6 Minority interests | 745 |
| **Recurring Net Income** | (35,537) |

# Managerial Income Statement

## Accumulated to September 2026 | Income Statement Reconciliation

| In millions of Ch$ | 9M26 |
|---|---|
| 1 Interest Income | 853,049 |
| 1 Income from Readjustments | 15,432 |
| Net Income from interest and readjustments | 868,481 |
| 2 Fees and commission income | 279,537 |
| 4 Fees and commission expense | (95,491) |
| Net fee and commission income | 184,045 |
| 1 Total financial transactions, net | 236,148 |
| 1 Result of investments in companies | 2,372 |
| 3 Result of non-current assets and disposal groups for sale not admissible as discontinued operations | 6,957 |
| 1 Other operating income | 16,851 |
| Total operating income | 1,314,854 |
| 3 Provision for Loan Losses | (295,158) |
| 3 Special Provision for Loan Losses | (1,622) |
| 3 Recoveries from loans written-off as losses | 52,178 |
| 3 Impairments due to credit risk | (54) |
| Net operating income | 1,070,198 |
| 4 Personnel expenses | (294,956) |
| 4 Administrative expenses | (269,124) |
| 4 Depreciation and amortization | (93,068) |
| 1 Impairments | (4) |
| 4 Other operating expenses | (219,029) |
| Total operating expenses | (876,181) |
| Earnings from continuing operations before tax | 194,017 |
| 5 Income tax expense | (50,576) |
| Net Income | 143,441 |
| 6 Minority interests | 659 |
| **Net Income attributable to Shareholders** | **144,101** |

| In millions of Ch$ | 9M26 |
|---|---|
| Operating revenues | 1,403,389 |
| 1 Managerial Financial Margin | 1,123,853 |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | 1,010,231 |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | 113,621 |
| 2 Commissions and Fees | 279,537 |
| 3 **Cost of Credit** | (237,700) |
| Provision for Loan Losses | (289,878) |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | 52,178 |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | |
| 4 Non-interest Expenses | (971,673) |
| Personnel expenses | (294,956) |
| Administrative expenses | (269,124) |
| Fees and commission expense | (95,491) |
| Other operational expenses | (219,029) |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | (93,072) |
| **Earnings before tax** | 194,017 |
| 5 Income tax expense | (50,576) |
| 6 Minority interests | 659 |
| **Recurring Net Income** | 144,101 |

# Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

## 3Q26 | Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

| In Ch$ million | Accounting | Managerial Reclassifications | Tax Effect of Hedge | Non-recurring Events | Managerial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Operating Revenues** | **538,170** | **(39,116)** | **(51,381)** | **(41,150)** | **406,522** |
| Managerial Financial Margin | **436,860** | **7,592** | **(51,381)** | **(45,450)** | **347,621** |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | **333,500** | **(3,465)** | **-** | **3,047** | **333,081** |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | **103,360** | **11,057** | **(51,381)** | **(48,496)** | **14,539** |
| Commissions and Fees | **101,310** | **(46,708)** | **-** | **4,300** | **58,901** |
| **Cost of Credit** | **(80,039)** | **1,075** | **-** | **-** | **(78,964)** |
| Provision for Loan Losses | **(98,647)** | **(6,680)** | **-** | **-** | **(105,327)** |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | **18,608** | **8,041** | **-** | **-** | **26,649** |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | **-** | **(286)** | **-** | **-** | **(286)** |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | **(480,921)** | **57,531** | **-** | **225,620** | **(197,770)** |
| Personnel expenses | **(101,221)** | **(117,849)** | **-** | **118,394** | **(100,675)** |
| Administrative expenses | **(341,053)** | **165,759** | **-** | **103,951** | **(71,342)** |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | **(38,648)** | **9,620** | **-** | **3,275** | **(25,753)** |
| **Earnings before tax** | **(22,790)** | **19,490** | **(51,381)** | **184,470** | **129,788** |
| Income tax expense | **(13,492)** | **(20,103)** | **51,381** | **(33,577)** | **(15,791)** |
| Minority interests | **745** | **614** | **-** | **-** | **1,359** |
| **Recurring Net Income** | **(35,537)** | **0** | **-** | **150,893** | **115,356** |

## Main Managerial Reclassifications

**Financial Margin with Clients:** Managerial reclassification of results from the management of clients' derivatives and foreign-exchange positions, which are recognized for accounting purposes under "results from financial operations," among other items.

**Financial Margin with the Market:** Effect of the tax exemption applicable to capital gains from fixed-income investments under Article 104 of the Chilean Income Tax Law, together with the reclassification of results recognized in financial transactions arising from positions held to hedge foreign-exchange or interest-rate volatility affecting different income statement (P&L) lines. Examples include obligations denominated in U.S. dollars recognized under Non-Interest Expenses and credit risk provisions for U.S. dollar-denominated loans recognized under Cost of credit.

**Commissions and Fees:** Inclusion of commission expenses initially recognized within Non-Interest Expenses.

**Cost of credit:** Mainly includes provisions, write-offs and recoveries related to Assets Received in Lieu of Payment, impacts from sales of written-off loan portfolios, and CVA, among other items.

**Non-Interest Expenses:** Reclassification of commission expenses and transfers between expense categories—from personnel to administrative expenses—according to the nature of the expenses and the managerial view applied.

**Income tax:** Reclassification to Financial Margin with the Market of the tax exemption effect associated with capital gains from fixed-income investments under Article 104 of the Chilean Income Tax Law, together with the effect of income tax hedges related to investments abroad.

Beginning in 1Q25, Managerial Reclassifications include disbursements associated with derivative transactions and interbank transfers that, given their commercial nature, are treated as revenue deductions to more accurately reflect the related profitability. As in previous instances, to ensure comparability of the results presented in this quarterly disclosure, we have applied this change consistently to the comparative results for prior periods.

## 2Q26 | Accounting and Managerial Income Statements Reconciliation

| In Ch$ million | Accounting | Managerial Reclassifications | Tax Effect of Hedge | Non-recurring Events | Managerial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Operating Revenues** | **439,364** | **(33,429)** | **7,485** | **(4,667)** | **408,753** |
| Managerial Financial Margin | **345,065** | **791** | **7,485** | **(4,667)** | **348,675** |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | **351,550** | **(15,801)** | **-** | **-** | **335,749** |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | **(6,485)** | **16,593** | **7,485** | **(4,667)** | **12,926** |
| Commissions and Fees | **94,299** | **(34,220)** | **-** | **-** | **60,079** |
| **Cost of Credit** | **(80,768)** | **5,773** | **-** | **-** | **(74,995)** |
| Provision for Loan Losses | **(97,319)** | **(1,556)** | **-** | **-** | **(98,874)** |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | **16,550** | **6,263** | **-** | **-** | **22,814** |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | **-** | **1,066** | **-** | **-** | **1,066** |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | **(245,358)** | **43,600** | **-** | **3,233** | **(198,524)** |
| Personnel expenses | **(98,937)** | **(309)** | **-** | **-** | **(99,246)** |
| Administrative expenses | **(119,896)** | **39,253** | **-** | **3,233** | **(77,410)** |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | **(26,525)** | **4,656** | **-** | **-** | **(21,869)** |
| **Earnings before tax** | **113,239** | **15,944** | **7,485** | **(1,433)** | **135,234** |
| Income tax expense | **(2,735)** | **(15,064)** | **(7,485)** | **(33)** | **(25,317)** |
| Minority interests | **(106)** | **(881)** | **-** | **-** | **(987)** |
| **Recurring Net Income** | **110,397** | **(1)** | **-** | **(1,466)** | **108,930** |

## 3Q25 | Accounting and Managerial Income Statement Reconciliation

| In Ch$ million | Accounting | Managerial Reclassifications | Tax Effect of Hedge | Non-recurring Events | Managerial |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Operating Revenues** | **478,613** | **(36,347)** | **(27,687)** | **(5,275)** | **409,305** |
| Managerial Financial Margin | **398,124** | **(1,778)** | **(27,687)** | **(5,991)** | **362,668** |
| → Financial Margin with Clients | **317,988** | **10,676** | **-** | **(188)** | **328,476** |
| → Financial Margin with the Market | **80,136** | **(12,454)** | **(27,687)** | **(5,803)** | **34,193** |
| Commissions and Fees | **80,489** | **(34,569)** | **-** | **717** | **46,636** |
| **Cost of Credit** | **(86,357)** | **2,566** | **-** | **-** | **(83,790)** |
| Provision for Loan Losses | **(105,329)** | **(2,316)** | **-** | **-** | **(107,644)** |
| Recovery of Loans Written Off as Losses | **18,972** | **5,052** | **-** | **-** | **24,024** |
| Credit Value Adjustment (or "CVA"; ratings and collaterals effects) | **-** | **(170)** | **-** | **-** | **(170)** |
| **Non-interest Expenses** | **(239,814)** | **49,082** | **-** | **1,935** | **(188,797)** |
| Personnel expenses | **(95,729)** | **4,048** | **-** | **-** | **(91,681)** |
| Administrative expenses | **(117,391)** | **40,447** | **-** | **-** | **(76,944)** |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairment | **(26,694)** | **4,587** | **-** | **1,935** | **(20,172)** |
| **Earnings before tax** | **152,442** | **15,301** | **(27,687)** | **(3,339)** | **136,717** |
| Income tax expense | **(39,219)** | **(15,410)** | **27,687** | **1,044** | **(25,898)** |
| Minority interests | **(10)** | **(419)** | **-** | **-** | **(429)** |
| **Recurring Net Income** | **113,214** | **(528)** | **-** | **(2,295)** | **110,390** |

Starting from 1Q25, disbursements associated with derivative transactions and interbank transfers are included within "Managerial Reclassifications." As these relate to commercial operations, they are treated as "revenue reducers" to better reflect the associated profitability. As in previous instances, for proper comparability of the results reported in this quarterly disclosure, this change has been applied consistently to the results of prior comparable periods.

[1] Description of the main reclassifications in the "**Glossary and Relevant Terms**" section.

# Additional Information

## Employees

**4,585** Employees in Chile and NY

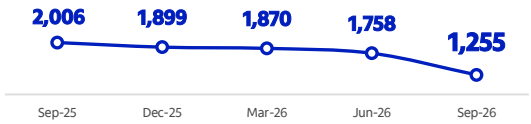
▼ -1.1% (3Q26/2Q26)
▼ - 3.2% (3Q26/3Q25)




The total number of employees, including Itaú's New York Branch, reached 4,585 at the end of the third quarter of 2026, representing a 1.1% decrease compared with the previous quarter and a 3.2% decline compared with the same period of 2025, in line with our commitment to operational efficiency and the headcount adjustment implemented.

**1,255** Employees in Colombia and Panamá

▼ - 28,6% (3Q26/2Q26)
▼ -37,4% (3Q26/3Q25)

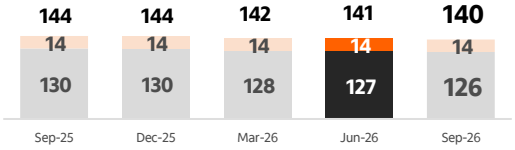



The total number of employees, including Itaú Panama, reached 1,255 at the end of the third quarter of 2026. The reduction in headcount during the period was mainly explained by the transfer of the Retail Banking business in Colombia, effective as of August, as part of the transformation of our operations and the increased focus on the Corporate segment.

## Branches[1]

**140** Branches — 126 physical, 14 digital

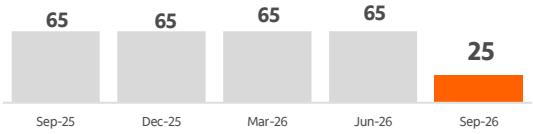
▼ - 0.7% (3Q26/2Q26)
▼ - 2.8% (3Q26/3Q25)




At the end of the third quarter of 2026, the Bank had 140 branches, representing a 0.7% decrease compared with the previous quarter and a 2.8% decline compared with the same quarter of 2025. This is consistent with the Bank's digital transformation strategy and the resulting optimization of its service channel structure.

**25** Branches

▼ - 61.5 % (3Q26/2Q26)
▼ - 61.5 % (3Q26/3Q25)

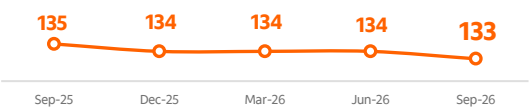



As of September 30, 2026, Itaú had 25 branches under its brand across its consolidated Colombia operations, including Panama. The change in the branch network, as with the reduction in headcount, reflects the transfer of the Retail Banking business in Colombia to Banco de Bogotá and the transformation of our operations in the country, now focused on the Corporate segment.

[1] Physical branches include integrated branches.

## ATMs

▼ 0.7% (3Q26/2Q26) | ▼ 1.5% (3Q26/3Q25)




At the end of the third quarter of 2026, the number of ATMs in Chile totaled 133, representing a 0.7% decrease compared with the previous quarter and a 1.5% decline compared with the same period of 2025. Through our agreement with Redbanc, our clients have access to more than 7,500 ATMs across Chile.

▼ - 100% (3Q26/2Q26) | ▼ - 100% (3Q26/3Q25)




At the end of the third quarter of 2026, Itaú Colombia no longer operated its own ATMs, following the transfer of the Retail Banking business to Banco de Bogotá and the subsequent focus of its operations on the Corporate segment. This change is consistent with the Bank's new business model in Colombia, focused on serving the needs of corporate clients.

# Additional Information | Credit Risk Ratings

## Local Credit Risk Rating

On a national scale, Banco Itaú Chile is rated by Feller Rate Clasificadora de Riesgo Ltda. ('Feller Rate') and Moody's Local Chile.

Detailed local ratings are presented below:

| Feller.Rate | Rating |
|---|---|
| Long-term issuer credit rating | AAA |
| Senior unsecured bonds | AAA |
| Letters of credit | AAA |
| Long-term deposits | AAA |
| Subordinated bonds | AA+ |
| Short-term deposits | Level 1+ |
| Shares | First Class, Level 1 |
| Outlook | Stable |

| MOODY'S LOCAL | Rating |
|---|---|
| Solvency | AAA |
| Short-term deposits (up to 1 year) | N1+ |
| Long-term deposits (more than 1 year) | AAA |
| Letters of Credit | AAA |
| Bonds | AAA |
| Subordinated bonds | AA+ |
| Outlook | Stable |

## International Credit Risk Rating

On a global scale, Banco Itaú Chile is rated by two internationally recognized agencies: Moody's Investors Service ('Moody's') and Standard & Poor's Global Ratings ('Standard & Poor's' or 'S&P').

Detailed international ratings are presented below:

| MOODY'S | Rating |
|---|---|
| Long-term foreign currency deposits | A3 |
| Long-term foreign currency debt | A3 |
| Short-term foreign currency deposits | Prime-2 |
| Outlook | Stable |

| S&P Global | Rating |
|---|---|
| Long-term issuer credit rating | A- |
| Short-term issuer credit rating | A-2 |
| Outlook | Stable |

# Additional Information | Stakeholder Engagement

Our main stakeholders include all individuals and organizations relevant to our business who may be directly or indirectly affected—positively or negatively—by the Bank's operations. We maintain consistent, timely, and transparent communication with them, ensuring effective relationship management through specialized areas responsible for communication and stakeholder engagement.

## This is how we engage

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Clients** | Individuals or businesses of all sizes who use the Bank's services. | • Physical and digital branches<br>• Website, App, mailing and social networks.<br>• Contact center.<br>• Account executives.<br>• Itaú Escucha Program.<br>• NPS surveys, among others | Permanent |
| **Employees** | Corresponds to employees of the Bank and our subsidiaries | • Intranet<br>• Leader-to-Leader<br>• Meetings.<br>• Itubers connection with the General Manager.<br>• Newsletter "Itubers Experience".<br>• Information screens.<br>• Reporting channels.<br>• Itú Hablas surveys (eNPS, Culture and Pulse).<br>• Breakfasts with managers (headquarters).<br>• Feedback meetings, among others. | Permanent |
| **Suppliers** | Service provider companies, external consultants and contractors | • Emails<br>• Surveys<br>• Supplier Portal<br>• Whistleblowing channel for suppliers. | Permanent |
| **Shareholders and Investors** | Owners of shares, such as institutional investors: AFPs, insurance companies, investment funds, stockbrokers. | • Shareholders' Meetings.<br>• Regular meetings.<br>• Conference calls.<br>• Emails.<br>• Results Reports<br>• Annual Integrated Reports.<br>• Investor Relations website.<br>• Surveys.<br>• Press releases. | Permanent |
| **Industry Associations** | Corporations that regulate and seek to safeguard the interests of banks. Among them is the Association of Banks and Financial Institutions (ABIF). | • Integrated Reports.<br>• Participation in Committees.<br>• Scheduled Meetings.<br>• Conference Calls | Permanent |
| **Media** | Press / radio / television / digital media | • Integrated reports.<br>• Press Training program.<br>• Investor Relations website.<br>• Social media.<br>• Press releases.<br>• Video conferences.<br>• Interviews and columns.<br>• Contacts with focal point via telephone. | Permanent |
| **Society** | General public, businesses and non-clients | • Branches.<br>• Annual Integrated Reports.<br>• Media.<br>• Marketing Actions.<br>• Social Media. | Annual |

# Additional Information | Glossary and relevant terms

## Operating Revenues

Concept that groups the income generated by the Bank's operation. In this way, it considers results associated with the management of customer portfolios (loans and deposits), service fees (credit cards, current accounts, insurance, etc.) and results obtained in the management of market risks.

### Managerial Financial Margin

**Financial Margin with Clients:** comprises our spread-sensitive operations, working capital and others. Spread-sensitive operations are: (i) the assets margin, which is the difference between interest income and cost of funds and (ii) the liabilities margin, which is the difference between the interest expense and cost of funds. Working capital margin is the interest on working capital to the reference rate (MPR).

**Average Loan Portfolio**: Simple average of the outstanding balances of loans granted to clients between the period under analysis and the previous one. It should be noted that this calculation does not include contingent operations.

**Spread:** Difference between two interest rates of financial instruments — for example, between the interest rate on commercial loans and that of bonds of a given term.

**Loan Portfolio Mix**: Composition of the loan portfolio. This considers two main groups: Retail (consumer and mortgage loans) and/or loans related to Itaú Corporate operations, that is, the commercial portfolio.

**Rate of Financial Margin with Clients**: Result of the financial margin from clients (loans, funding, and capital) divided by the average balance of interest-earning assets. The rate is expressed on an annualized basis, for which the result of this calculation is divided by the number of months in the analyzed period and multiplied by 12 months.

**Financial Margin with the Market:** Corresponds to results generated from market risk management, which includes: (i) the Banking Desk, responsible for managing asset and liability mismatches (ALM – Asset and Liability Management), terms, currencies, and interest rates; and (ii) the Trading Desk, which operates in the foreign exchange and other financial markets, provides structured products to our clients, and assumes risks within the applicable limit framework and our risk appetite.

### Commissions and Fees

Income (fixed or variable) generated through services. The income generation involves different origins: account administration, investment management, insurance, means of payment, financial advice, among others. Additionally, under this item we include expenses associated with the generation of the income, such as disbursements originated by the Bank´s loyalty program (Itaú puntos), among others.

## Cost of credit

Income Statement item that groups P&L concepts related to credit risk, namely:

**Credit Risk Provisions**: Reserves charged to income, intended to cover risks in the loan portfolio (deterioration in clients' creditworthiness).

**Loan Write-offs**: Recognition of losses on credit operations that show payment delays; depending on the type of loan, different regulatory timeframes are established for the recognition of such losses.

**Recoveries of Written-off Loans**: Result of collection efforts on written-off operations, representing the total or partial repayment of previously written-off delinquent obligations.

**Assets Received in Lieu of Payment**: Assets received by the bank as payment for all or part of a delinquent obligation.

**CVA (Credit Value Adjustment)**: Credit risk provisions associated with clients' derivative positions.

**Credit Cost-to-Loan Portfolio Ratio**: Calculated as credit cost divided by average loans. This indicator is presented on an annualized basis, for which the calculated result is divided by the number of months in the analyzed period and multiplied by 12 months.

**Credit Risk Provisions-to-Loan Portfolio Ratio**: Calculated as the ratio between the balance of credit provisions (including additional provisions) and the loan portfolio balance at the end of the analyzed period.

**NPL Portfolio**: Loans with delinquency of 90 days or more, even if only some installments are past due.

**NPL Ratio**: Delinquency ratio of 90 days or more, calculated as the balance of loans with 90 days or more of delinquency divided by the total effective loan portfolio.

**NPL Coverage**: Ratio between credit risk provisions (including additional provisions) and the balance of non-performing loans.

**Loan Portfolio Mix**: Composition of the loan portfolio. This considers two main categories: Retail (consumer and mortgage loans) and/or loans related to Itaú Corporate operations, that is, the commercial portfolio.

## Non-Interest Expenses

Grouping of the expenses (fixed or variable) incurred by the Bank in the execution of its operation. This considers:

**Personnel Expenses**: Disbursements related to compensation (salaries) contracted with employees for the work performed. This concept also includes training and incentive expenses.

**Administrative Expenses**: Corresponds to expenses for outsourced services, utilities, rentals, professional fees, and advisory services, among others, incurred as necessary support for the Bank's operations.

**Depreciation and Amortization**: Expenses that reflect the loss of value of the Bank's fixed and intangible assets.

**Efficiency Ratio**: Relationship between expenses and income, calculated as Administrative Expenses divided by Operational Revenues.

## Capital Concepts

**AT1 (Additional Tier 1 Capital)**: AT1 hybrid instruments are financial instruments that combine characteristics of both debt and equity, with the particular feature of having loss-absorption capacity.

**Basel III**: A set of amendments to local banking regulations published in January 2019, scheduled to take effect in December 2020 and to be gradually implemented through December 2025.

**BIS (Bank for International Settlements):** Bank for International Settlements

**CCoB (Capital Conservation Buffer):** A capital buffer equal to 2.5% of RWA (Risk-Weighted Assets), intended to absorb losses during periods of stress.

**CCyB (Countercyclical Capital Buffer):** A variable charge ranging from 0.0% to 2.5% of RWA (Risk-Weighted Assets) minus required provisions. This buffer is established during a credit expansion phase associated with the accumulation of systemic risks and is released when such risks dissipate or materialize, as applicable.

**CET1 (Common Equity Tier 1 Capital):** The sum of share capital, reserves, and retained earnings, minus prudential deductions and adjustments.

**Fully loaded:** Full adherence to Basel III solvency requirements, which become mandatory in December 2025.

**Phased Implementation:** Refers to compliance with current solvency requirements, taking into account the transition period for Basel III implementation.

**Pillar 1** – **Minimum Capital Requirements**: Establishes the minimum regulatory capital requirements for credit, market, and operational risks.

**Pillar 2** – **Supervisory Review Process**: An internal process for assessing capital adequacy, reviewed by the supervisory authority, which may impose additional capital requirements for risks not covered under Pillar 1.

**Pillar 3 – Market Discipline and Transparency**: Designed to strengthen market discipline through regulatory requirements for public disclosure by banking institutions.

**Regulatory Capital Requirements:** The minimum amount of capital that the regulatory authority requires an institution to maintain to safeguard its capital adequacy, based on its exposure to credit, market, and operational risks.

**RWA (Risk-Weighted Assets):** On- and off-balance-sheet assets weighted according to their risk level in compliance with the applicable rules of the standardized regulatory model, based on credit, market, and operational risks.

**Tier 1 Capital**: The sum of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and Additional Tier 1 (AT1) Capital.

**Tier 2 Capital:** Supplementary capital instruments, primarily subordinated debt and additional credit loss provisions.

**Total Capital:** The sum of Tier 1 and Tier 2 Capital.

## Other concepts

**Tangible Equity:** balance of accounting equity minus goodwill and assets generated by business combinations.

**RoTE:** Return on tangible equity, calculated as net recurring result over average tangible equity (average of tangible equity for the current and previous period).

**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):** A banking liquidity indicator aimed at measuring the short-term liquidity of banks under a systemic stress scenario. It is determined as the ratio between the high-quality liquid assets that the bank holds on its balance sheet and the stressed net outflows that the bank must face within a 30-day window.

**Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):** the NSFR is defined as the ratio between the amount of available stable funding and the amount of required stable funding. "Available stable funding" is defined as the proportion of own and borrowed resources that are expected to be reliable over the time horizon considered by the NSFR. The amount of stable funding required by a specific institution is a function of the liquidity characteristics and residual maturities of its various assets and off-balance sheet positions. In the context of aligning Chilean regulation with Basel III international standards, in March 2022 the CMF (Financial Market Commission) established changes to liquidity regulations for banks, defining the gradual incorporation of regulatory compliance on the NSFR to reach 100% by 2026.

**AUM (Assets under management):** Corresponds to the balance of assets under management (mutual fund management).

**Peer group:** Group comprising Banco de Chile, Santander Chile, BCI and Scotiabank Chile.

## Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this report may be considered forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “plan,” “intend,” “forecast,” “target,” “project,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “estimate,” “predict,” or similar expressions that suggest future outcomes or a forward-looking perspective. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, expected future financial and operating performance and results, including growth estimates, as well as the risks and benefits of changes in the laws of the countries in which we operate, including tax reforms in Chile.

These statements are based on the current expectations of the Bank’s management. There are risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements included in this communication. For example: (1) the credit ratings of the company or its subsidiaries may differ from those expected by the Bank or its major shareholders; (2) the industry may be subject to future regulatory or legislative actions that could adversely affect the Bank; and (3) the Bank may be adversely affected by other economic, business, and/or competitive factors.

Forward-looking statements and information are based on current beliefs, as well as assumptions made and information currently available to the Bank’s management. While management considers these assumptions to be reasonable based on the information currently available, they may prove to be incorrect. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, including the risk that predictions, forecasts, projections, and other forward-looking statements will not be achieved.

We caution readers not to place undue reliance on these statements, as a number of important factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the beliefs, plans, objectives, expectations, and anticipations, estimates, and intentions expressed in such forward-looking statements. In addition, any forward-looking statement contained herein speaks only as of the date of this report, and Itaú undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. All forward-looking statements contained herein are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

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